

Congressional Budget Justification

Foreign Operations

Appendix 2



FISCAL YEAR 2022

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Acronym List

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

DFC	U.S. International Development Finance Corporation
DoD	Department of Defense
DPRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
DREAMS	Determined, Resilient, Empowered, AIDS-free, Mentored, and Safe
EAP	East Asia and Pacific
ECM	Environmental Cooperation Mechanisms
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
ESF	Economic Support Fund
EUR	Europe and Eurasia
EVA	Emergency Victim Assistance
EXBS	Export Control and Border Security
FATAA	Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act of 2016
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FFA	Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency
FFP	Food for Peace Act
FMF	Foreign Military Financing
FP/RH	Family Planning and Reproductive Health Services
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
FTF	Feed the Future
FTIF	Fiscal Transparency Innovation Fund
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDF	Global Drug Facility
GDRP	Global Defense Reform Program
GEC	Global Engagement Center
GEEA	Gender Equity and Equality Action Fund
GFA	Global Fragility Act
GH	Bureau for Global Health, USAID
GHSA	Global Health Security Agenda
GICNT	Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism
GIST	Global Innovation of Science and Technology
GPOI	Global Peace Operations Initiative
GTR	Global Threat Reduction
HA/DR	Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Response
HCP	High Consequence Pathogens
HMA	Humanitarian Demining
HRH	Human Resources for Health
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IAF	Inter-American Foundation
ICASS	International Cooperative Administrative Support Services
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICT	Information and Communication Technology

IDA	International Disaster Assistance
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorder
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IED	Improvised Explosive Devices
IG	Inspector General
IMET	International Military Education and Training
IMS	International Monitoring System
INCLE	International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement
INL	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, Department of State
IO	Bureau of International Organization Affairs, Department of State
IO&P	International Organizations and Programs
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPP	Independent Power Producer
ISIL	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant
ISIS	Islamic State of Iraq and Syria
ISN	Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation, Department of State
ISR	Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance
JEE	Joint External Evaluation
KM	Knowledge Management
LAC	Latin America and Caribbean
LGBTQI+	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, and Intersex
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
M&O	Management and Operations
MANPADS	Man-Portable Air Defense Systems
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MDA	Maritime Domain Awareness
MDR-TB	Multidrug-Resistant Tuberculosis
ME	Bureau for the Middle East, USAID
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MFO	Multinational Force and Observers
MINUSCA	United Nations Multi-Dimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Central African Republic
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NADR	Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs
NAP	National Action Plan
NARUC	National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners
NDF	Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund
NEA	Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs, Department of State
NERD	Near East Regional Democracy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NMCP	National Malaria Control Programs

NMTF	Verification and Monitoring Task Force
NPT	Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty
NTD	Neglected Tropical Diseases
OES	Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, Department of State
OHCHR	Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights
OIG	Office of Inspector General, USAID
OTI	Office of Transitional Initiatives, USAID
OU	Operating Unit
P/CVE	Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism
PEMS	Program to End Modern Slavery
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PIF	Pacific Island Forum
PIO	Public International Organization
PKO	Peacekeeping Operations
PMI	President's Malaria Initiative
PMIAA	Program Management Improvement Accountability Act
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PPD	Press and Public Diplomacy
PPL	Bureau for Policy, Planning, and Learning, USAID
PR Tool	Performance Reporting Tool
PRC	People's Republic of China
PREACT	Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism
PrepCom	Preparatory Commission
PRIF	Prevalence Reduction Innovation Forum
PRM	Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, Department of State
PSE	Private Sector Engagement
PSF	Prevention and Stabilization Fund
PSSM	Physical Security and Stockpile Management
R-ARCSS	Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan
REMVE	Racially or Ethnically Motivated Violent Extremism
RFS	Bureau for Resilience and Food Security, USAID
S/GAC	Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator, Department of State
S/GWI	Secretary's Office of Global Women's Issues, Department of State
SA/LW	Small Arms/Light Weapons
SALPIE	Small and Less Populous Island Economies
SAR	Stabilization Assistance Review
SCA	South and Central Asia
SCC	Southern Cone Cooperation
SIAF	Strategic Impact Assessment Framework
SIMS	Site Improvement through Monitoring System
SPI	Strategic Ports Initiative
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
SSR	Security Sector Reform

T&TA	Training and Technical Assistance
TB	Tuberculosis
TCO	Transnational Criminal Organizations
TI	Transition Initiatives
TIP	Trafficking in Persons
TOC	Transnational Organized Crime
TOT	Training of Trainers
TSCTP	Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership
TVPA	Trafficking Victims Protection Act
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNTAI	United Nations Transparency and Accountability Initiative
USADF	United States African Development Foundation
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	U.S. Government
USRAP	U.S. Refugee Admissions Program
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VC	Voluntary Contribution
VEO	Violent Extremist Organizations
WFP	World Food Program
W-GDP	Women's Global Development and Prosperity Fund
WHA	Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs, Department of State
WHO	World Health Organization
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction
WPS	Women, Peace, and Security

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2020 - FY 2022

	FY 2020 Actual Enduring	FY 2020 Actual OCO	FY 2020 COVID Supplemental Actual ¹ [Non-Add]	FY 2020 Actual Total [Enduring+OCO]	FY 2021 Estimate Enduring	FY 2021 Estimate OCO	FY 2021 Estimate Emergency Funding [Non-Add] ²	FY 2021 ARPA [Non-Add] ³	FY 2021 Estimate Total [Enduring+OCO]	FY 2022 Request	Change from FY 2021 Estimate
FOREIGN OPERATIONS	34,391,679	4,052,457	[1,689,000]	38,444,136	34,700,037	4,452,580	[4,700,000]	[10,596,000]	39,152,617	43,669,975	4,432,358
U.S Agency for International Development	1,663,046	-	[103,000]	1,663,046	1,711,447	-	-	[41,000]	1,711,447	1,862,647	151,200
USAID Operating Expenses (OE) ⁴	1,377,246	-	[102,000]	1,377,246	1,377,747	-	-	[41,000]	1,377,747	1,527,947	150,200
USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF)	210,300	-	-	210,300	258,200	-	-	-	258,200	258,200	-
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	75,500	-	[1,000]	75,500	75,500	-	-	-	75,500	76,500	1,000
Bilateral Economic Assistance	21,076,154	3,215,335	[1,586,000]	24,291,489	21,167,994	3,615,458	[4,700,000]	[9,175,000]	24,783,452	28,130,412	3,286,960
Global Health Programs (USAID and State)	9,124,950	-	[435,000]	9,124,950	9,195,950	-	[4,000,000]	-	9,195,950	10,050,950	855,000
Global Health Programs - USAID ⁵	[3,194,950]	-	[435,000]	[3,194,950]	[3,265,950]	-	[4,000,000]	-	[3,265,950]	[3,870,950]	[605,000]
Global Health Programs - State	[5,930,000]	-	-	[5,930,000]	[5,930,000]	-	-	-	[5,930,000]	[6,180,000]	[250,000]
Development Assistance (DA)	3,400,000	-	-	3,400,000	3,500,000	-	-	-	3,500,000	4,075,097	575,097
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	2,661,382	1,733,980	[558,000]	4,395,362	2,481,321	1,914,041	-	-	4,395,362	4,682,362	287,000
Transition Initiatives (TI)	92,043	-	-	92,043	92,043	-	-	-	92,043	92,043	-
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	30,000	-	-	30,000	30,000	-	-	-	30,000	60,000	30,000
Complex Crisis Fund (CCF) Rescission	-	(40,000)	-	(40,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund (ESF) ⁴	3,045,000	-	[243,000]	3,045,000	3,151,963	-	[700,000]	[8,675,000]	3,151,963	4,260,231	1,108,268
Economic Support Fund (ESF) Rescission/Proposed Cancellation	(232,000)	-	-	(232,000)	(75,000)	-	-	-	(75,000)	(15,000)	NA
Democracy Fund	273,700	-	-	273,700	290,700	-	-	-	290,700	290,700	-
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia & Central Asia (AEECA)	770,334	-	-	770,334	770,334	-	-	-	770,334	788,929	18,595
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	1,910,645	1,521,355	[350,000]	3,432,000	1,730,583	1,701,417	-	[500,000]	3,432,000	3,845,000	413,000
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	100	-	-	100	100	-	-	-	100	100	-
Independent Agencies	1,386,000	-	[88,000]	1,386,000	1,363,500	-	-	-	1,363,500	878,500	(485,000)
Peace Corps	410,500	-	[88,000]	410,500	410,500	-	-	-	410,500	410,500	-
Peace Corps Rescission	-	-	-	-	(30,000)	-	-	-	(30,000)	-	30,000
Millennium Challenge Corporation	905,000	-	-	905,000	912,000	-	-	-	912,000	912,000	-
Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Rescission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(515,000)	(515,000)
Inter-American Foundation	37,500	-	-	37,500	38,000	-	-	-	38,000	38,000	-
U.S. African Development Foundation	33,000	-	-	33,000	33,000	-	-	-	33,000	33,000	-
Department of Treasury	45,000	-	-	45,000	237,000	-	[120,000]	-	237,000	105,000	(132,000)
International Affairs Technical Assistance	30,000	-	-	30,000	33,000	-	-	-	33,000	38,000	5,000
Debt Restructuring	15,000	-	-	15,000	204,000	-	[120,000]	-	204,000	67,000	(137,000)
International Security Assistance	8,176,825	837,122	-	9,013,947	8,051,495	837,122	-	-	8,888,617	9,178,893	265,276
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)	1,391,000	-	-	1,391,000	1,385,573	-	-	-	1,385,573	1,525,738	140,165
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) Rescission/Proposed Cancellation	-	-	-	-	(50,411)	-	-	-	(50,411)	(5,000)	45,411
Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)	895,750	-	-	895,750	889,247	-	-	-	889,247	900,247	11,000
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	132,135	325,213	-	457,348	115,546	325,213	-	-	440,759	469,459	28,700
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) Rescission	-	-	-	-	-	(40,000)	-	-	(40,000)	-	40,000
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	112,925	-	-	112,925	112,925	-	-	-	112,925	112,925	-
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)	5,645,015	511,909	-	6,156,924	5,598,615	576,909	-	-	6,175,524	6,175,524	-
Foreign Military Financing (FMF) (Unobligated Balance Rescission)	-	-	-	-	-	(25,000)	-	-	(25,000)	-	NA
Multilateral Assistance	2,049,780	-	-	2,049,780	2,040,819	-	-	[580,000]	2,040,819	3,528,134	1,487,315
International Organizations and Programs ⁵	358,000	-	-	358,000	387,500	-	-	[580,000]	387,500	457,100	69,600
Multilateral Development Banks and Related Funds	1,691,780	-	-	1,691,780	1,653,319	-	-	-	1,653,319	3,071,034	1,417,715
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	206,500	-	-	206,500	206,500	-	-	-	206,500	206,500	-
International Development Association (IDA)	1,097,010	-	-	1,097,010	1,001,400	-	-	-	1,001,400	1,427,974	426,574
African Development Bank	-	-	-	-	54,649	-	-	-	54,649	54,649	-

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2020 - FY 2022

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African Development Fund (AMDF)	171,300	-	-	171,300	171,300	-	-	-	171,300	211,300	40,000
Asian Development Fund	47,395	-	-	47,395	47,395	-	-	-	47,395	53,323	5,928
Inter-American Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	139,575	-	-	139,575	139,575	-	-	-	139,575	149,288	9,713
Green Climate Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	625,000	625,000
Climate Investment Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,000	300,000
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	-	-	30,000	32,500	-	-	-	32,500	43,000	10,500
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Monetary Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102,000	102,000
Export & Investment Assistance	(5,126)	-	-	(5,126)	127,782	-	-	-	127,782	(13,611)	(141,393)
Export-Import Bank	98,800	-	-	98,800	(71,900)	-	-	-	(71,900)	(221,500)	(149,600)
Export-Import Bank Rescission	(64,282)	-	-	(64,282)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Finance Corporation (DFC)	(119,144)	-	-	(119,144)	120,182	-	-	-	120,182	128,389	8,207
Estimated Transfer of ESF/ ESDF to Development Finance Corporation (DFC)	[50,000]	[-]	-	[50,000]	[50,000]	[-]	-	-	[50,000]	[50,000]	[-]
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	79,500	-	-	79,500	79,500	-	-	-	79,500	79,500	-
Related International Affairs Accounts	101,735	-	-	101,735	105,366	-	-	-	105,366	105,434	68
International Trade Commission	99,400	-	-	99,400	103,000	-	-	-	103,000	103,000	-
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,335	-	-	2,335	2,366	-	-	-	2,366	2,434	68
Department of Agriculture	1,945,000	-	-	1,945,000	1,970,000	-	-	[800,000]	1,970,000	1,800,112	(169,888)
P.L. 480, Title II	1,725,000	-	-	1,725,000	1,740,000	-	-	[800,000]	1,740,000	1,570,000	(170,000)
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Programs	220,000	-	-	220,000	230,000	-	-	-	230,000	230,112	112

Footnotes

1/ COVID Supplementals: P.L. 116-123 and P.L. 116-136.

2/ FY 2021 Title IX Emergency Funding, P.L. 116-260.

3/ FY 2021 American Rescue Plan Act (ARP) mandatory funding, P.L. 117-2.

4/ The FY 2020 COVID Supplemental level reflects a \$7.0 million transfer from the Economic Support Fund (ESF) account to USAID Operating Expenses (OE).

5/ The FY 2020 Global Health Programs-USAID (GHP-USAID) and International Organizations & Programs (IO&P) account levels reflect the transfer of \$32.5 million from the IO&P account to the GHP-USAID account.

I. REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES

AFRICA

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The request advances U.S. policy priorities in Africa in cooperation with African partners to prevent instability and the spread of violent extremism, strengthen democratic governance and respect for human rights, prevent maternal and child deaths, control the HIV/AIDS epidemic, advance the Global Health Security Agenda, and promote a peaceful and prosperous future for sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) and the United States. Funds promote gender equality and women's empowerment, supporting the Women's Entrepreneurship and Economic Empowerment and the Women, Peace, and Security Acts. The Young African Leaders Initiative will expand partnerships to harness the innovation of Africa's youth. The request supports Prosper Africa, increasing two-way trade and investment between the United States and Africa; and Power Africa, to drive energy transformation and access for SSA under the Electrify Africa Act of 2015 to advance the Administration's climate change and poverty alleviation agendas.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	Change from FY 2021 Estimate
TOTAL	8,510,577	*	7,428,957	N/A
OCO	256,213	*	-	-
PKO - OCO	256,213	*	-	-
Enduring/Core Programs	8,254,364	*	7,428,957	N/A
DA	1,364,819	*	1,419,682	N/A
ESF	61,497	*	88,600	N/A
FFP ¹	1,300,432	*	-	N/A
FMF	5,000	*	6,000	N/A
GHP-STATE	3,527,186	*	3,615,100	N/A
GHP-USAID	1,819,740	*	1,844,440	N/A
IMET	15,855	*	19,580	N/A
INCLE	77,850	*	65,846	N/A
NADR	56,850	*	62,000	N/A
PKO	25,135	*	307,709	N/A

1/ FY 2022 Food for Peace (P.L. 480 Title II) allocations by Operating Unit have yet to be determined; funding has been requested through the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA).

Bureau Goals

The State-USAID Joint Regional Strategy for Africa details four strategic U.S. government goals for engagement in the region, which align with the President's vision for engagement with Africa, as articulated in the Interim National Security Strategic Guidance and State-USAID Joint Strategic Plan: 1) Increase Mutually Beneficial Economic Growth, Trade and Investment; 2) Advance Mutual Peace and Security Interests; 3) Strengthen Democracy, Human Rights, and Good Governance; and 4) Promote Inclusive Country-led Development.

Increase Mutually Beneficial Economic Growth, Trade and Investment

Although Africa is one of the world's least developed and most economically vulnerable continents, Africa is also poised to play a pivotal role in the global economy. The request prioritizes partnerships with dynamic and fast-growing African economies, and assistance to countries suffering from poor governance, economic distress, weak health systems, and food insecurity exacerbated by the pandemic. U.S. engagement seeks to help African countries achieve their economic growth potential and reduce poverty and hunger, create jobs, and provide resources and human capital to expand markets and social services, particularly in the health and education sectors. The request promotes women's economic empowerment and entrepreneurship to ensure women are equally benefiting from and contributing to economic development efforts across Africa.

In FY 2022, the Biden administration will continue to advance Prosper Africa, a whole-of-government initiative that brings together the full range of resources to connect U.S. and African businesses with new buyers, suppliers, and investment opportunities. Assistance will enhance America's prosperity and security, and fuel economic growth and job creation while helping partner countries expand their economic prospects, open up new markets, spur business creation, and foster competitiveness. The request will also assist African partner countries to adopt new rules favorable to doing business and attracting investment and will help unlock billions in U.S. private capital flows into Africa, providing African partners with a high-quality, sustainable, and transparent form of financing. The initiative builds on and complements the success and lessons of existing investments, export promotion, and development programs such as the USAID Trade and Investment Hubs.

The request will also support the Administration's Power Africa initiative, which will develop and finance renewable energy projects and enabling environment reforms to attract and sustain long-term private sector investment across clean energy markets. The request allows Power Africa to play a leading role in Africa's transition to cleaner, renewable energy sources through innovation, commercialization, and deployment of clean energy technologies and infrastructure. Power Africa provides critical efforts to address energy poverty, bolster human development, and catalyze inclusive, sustainable economic growth through private sector-led energy development that delivers reliable, uninterrupted energy.

Advance Mutual Peace and Security Interests

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

Strengthen Democracy, Human Rights, and Good Governance

The request prioritizes engagement with African partners who promote democratic ideals, respect human rights, expand fiscal transparency, and seek to address the democratic deficiencies that enable the spread of transnational threats to help states and communities foster legitimate, transparent, and inclusive political systems that respond to citizens' needs. The African continent has made important gains in democracy and institution building; however, these gains are fragile. Elections are widely accepted as the norm in the region, but there is an increasing frequency of electoral events that contribute to democratic backsliding rather than consolidation. In many countries, corruption is endemic, state institutions remain weak and civil society faces restricted civic and political space. The request prioritizes continued assistance to civil society, and the development of strong, accountable, and democratic institutions, sustained by a deep commitment to the rule of law. This will generate greater prosperity and stability, mitigate conflict, and improve security. The United States will continue to elevate the substantive participation of women and underrepresented groups in democratic processes and institutions.

Promote Inclusive Country-led Development

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

U.S. assistance will continue to prioritize the prevention of maternal and child deaths, control of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and collaboration with partners to advance the Global Health Security Agenda. The United States leverages local and multilateral partnerships, including the private sector to strengthen health systems to provide essential services; prevent, detect, and respond to infectious disease outbreaks; and promote innovation and research.

U.S. assistance prioritizes equitable access to education and improving learning outcomes for children and youth. Strengthening systems, leveraging partnerships and resources, using data and evidence, and engaging local institutions improve the quality of basic education, vocational training, and higher education to leverage the potential of Africa's growing youth population. Through the Young African Leaders Initiative, the United States will empower Africa's next generation of leaders by providing opportunities for transformational leadership training, networking, and professional development by introducing influential young Africans to U.S. business practices and leaders.

U.S. assistance will address and respond to socioeconomic barriers to gender equality and women's empowerment, such as gender-based violence (GBV) and child, early, and forced marriage. GBV is pervasive throughout Africa and reflects the lack of agency women and girls have in many areas affecting their lives. The United States recognizes the need for a multi-sectoral approach to GBV and is committed

to preventing and responding to GBV by addressing the root causes of violence, improving protection services for survivors, and supporting legislation and enforcement to sustain provisions to promote gender empowerment and constrain and end GBV.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

Rigorous monitoring and evaluation help to ensure program effectiveness and efficiency. In FY 2019 and FY 2020, a total of 97 evaluations were conducted by operating units in the Africa region to inform future programming and course corrections, and to provide a deeper understanding of the results achieved. To ensure the accountability of U.S. taxpayer funds, Africa programs were the subject of 107 audits in 2020 that reinforced the effectiveness of these foreign assistance programs.

The request continues support for African countries as they address development issues exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. To respond to the constraints posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, missions across the continent refocused their monitoring and evaluation efforts to use remote methods to program activities in non-permissive environments throughout the region. In an audit conducted by the USAID Inspector General (IG) during 2020, Africa Bureau and mission efforts were acknowledged for their innovation and monitoring and evaluation efforts to ensure accountability of resources. Specifically noted by the IG was Africa Bureau's guidance on how to conduct data quality assessments remotely while ensuring reliable monitoring data, even during the pandemic. For example, the Nigeria mission pivoted to remotely monitoring their basic education programs during the COVID pandemic. These assessments measured the learning achievements of student beneficiaries to assess the effectiveness of radio-led classes. The mission is using the findings to continually adapt their programming to ensure learning outcomes are sustained.

The request expands support for activities that address the drivers of climate change. In FY 2020, the Africa Bureau provided missions with research to integrate climate change adaptation into cross-sectoral programs. This work focused on improved understanding about how climate impacts infectious diseases in Botswana, Madagascar, Malawi, and Southern Africa. Research also focused on improved forest and land management to increase economic growth and community engagement. The results from these research activities have informed design and implementation of U.S. government programming across the continent, including in Malawi, Zambia, Madagascar, Central Africa, and West Africa.

The request provides for continued funding for programs that leverage private sector investments. In Uganda, the U.S. government uses innovative quantitative and qualitative monitoring methods and collaborative site visits to engage in quarterly rapid program reviews of activities that engage with the private sector. Early reviews indicated that program targets were not being met and progress was slower than intended. Based on this monitoring information, the team quickly pivoted programming. These data offered insight into how to better plan and address anomalies to strengthen the private sector. More frequent and more meaningful engagement with private business directly resulted in improved service delivery, specifically improving hygiene and water services, better garbage collection and management resulting in cleaner communities, and increased security of business centers.

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. works alongside allies and partners to uphold a free and open Indo-Pacific, confront growing malign PRC military, economic, and diplomatic influence from a position of collective strength, and strengthen maritime and regional security, including by defending freedom of navigation in the region. The U.S. will coordinate with regional institutions and groups including the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Australia-India-Japan-United States “Quad,” the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF), and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) to address regional challenges. The FY 2022 Request will support increasing engagement with Pacific Island countries, implementing programs that seek to ensure continued U.S. access to the large and strategically important portion of the Pacific Ocean. This assistance will support COVID-19 recovery efforts region-wide. EAP programs directly support provisions of the new Strategic Competition Act of 2021.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	Change from FY 2021 Estimate
TOTAL	963,910	*	1,042,305	N/A
DA	365,150	*	430,914	N/A
ESF	151,694	*	104,000	N/A
FMF	101,000	*	129,000	N/A
GHP-STATE	75,757	*	113,000	N/A
GHP-USAID	128,108	*	134,505	N/A
IMET	9,426	*	13,925	N/A
INCLE	48,925	*	41,791	N/A
NADR	83,850	*	75,170	N/A

Bureau Goals

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

Revitalize Alliances, Partnerships, and Multilateral Institutions to Advance a Free and Open Indo-Pacific

Bringing together allies and like-minded partners throughout the region is critical to ensure a free and open Indo-Pacific and a rules-based international order. U.S. foreign assistance will support efforts to modernize the architecture of international cooperation for the challenges of this century, from cyber threats to climate change, human rights abuses, corruption, and digital authoritarianism. Strong alliances and partnerships in the Indo-Pacific region help us engage China globally from a position of strength. Multilateral engagement programs, including through APEC, ASEAN, PIF and Quad cooperation and U.S.-led initiatives such as the Mekong-U.S. Partnership (MUSP), serve as a cornerstone of a broader engagement in the region. Through the Small and Less Populous Island Economies (SALPIE) Initiative, the United States will strengthen collaboration with Pacific island countries and territories to counter COVID-19 economic challenges, promote economic recovery, respond to the climate crisis, and advance longer-term shared interests.

Reassert Forward-Looking Global Leadership and Engage China from a Position of Confidence and Strength

Because China presents a regional and global challenge, providing tangible U.S. leadership in areas of key U.S. interest and expertise, such as innovation, technology, human rights, and the environment, is essential. The positive vision of U.S. leadership that is presented – exemplified in U.S. partnerships with governments, civil society, and people – also stands in contrast to the PRC’s authoritarian system. U.S. programs and initiatives embody the desire of the United States to be a partner in ensuring that everyone can enjoy human rights and fundamental freedoms, stability, and economic prosperity. These programs build and activate networks of like-minded partners who share and promote U.S. values, encouraging participation in the United States-led rules-based order and helping them realize democratic principles in their countries. U.S. engagement and activities are objective and transparent, emphasizing shared values, and demonstrating that the United States is a partner in word and deed.

Expand Democratic Institution Resilience and Human Rights

U.S. commitment to the expansion of democratic development and human rights in the region helps create responsible partners who share our most fundamental values. Foreign assistance will protect democratic institutions, processes and to counter corruption, illicit financing, violent extremism, discrimination, inequity, and marginalization in all its forms. U.S. assistance strengthens civil society actors in the region to advocate for more responsive, accountable governance and for the promotion of respect for human rights. Foreign assistance programs also work with government institutions to improve national policies and the delivery of critical services.

Promote Economic Growth and COVID-19 Recovery

Foreign assistance will enhance engagement with bilateral and multilateral partners to expand equitable access to vaccines and benefit global health. In coordination with allies and partners, the United States offers the Indo-Pacific region economic leadership and a positive vision for economic growth to confront Beijing’s sustained challenge to a stable and open international system. U.S. assistance supports health systems and economic recovery from COVID-19 region-wide and provides an alternative to PRC efforts to use pandemic-related aid to gain strategic leverage. Programs support each countries’ economic independence in the face of undue foreign influence, including by supporting increased access to high-quality international capital investment, while continuing to help countries build sustainable clean energy and infrastructure solutions and combat economic coercion. Activities promote inclusive development and economic recovery that supports U.S. jobs and values, including labor rights, equal opportunity, and environmental stewardship in partnership with the private sector. U.S. programs support policy reforms to improve the business environment and promote inclusive economic growth. Foreign assistance programs work with partner governments to build capacity to lower the cost of doing business, promote greater competition by reforming procurement rules to allow foreign players to participate, strengthen antitrust and competition requirements, and promote standards aligned with international best practices.

Develop and Protect Emerging Technologies

U.S. assistance helps shape behavior around emerging technologies and seek to establish standards that will guard against their misuse and join with like-minded democracies to develop trusted critical supply chains and technology infrastructure. The Digital Connectivity and Cyber Security Partnership (DCCP) helps promote regulatory reforms that create open, competitive digital markets, and drive private sector engagement in communications infrastructure development. In addition, programs aim to increase partner institutions’ and communities’ capacity to participate in the digital economy and address cybersecurity

threats. More specifically, digitalization, accelerated by the COVID-19 pandemic, underpins U.S. programs across a variety of sectors including health, education, democracy and governance, and economic growth. Health sector programs are supporting technologies like telemedicine which make it easier and cheaper to reach more people, particularly those located in rural and other remote areas. In addition, medical devices, software, mobile phones, online platforms, and even artificial intelligence networks help improve health services delivery, provide financing, and address data analysis gaps. U.S. interlocutors are working with regional and bilateral partners in education on digital workforce development to equip partners with the skills necessary for an ever-changing digital economy.

Combat Climate Change

U.S. programs catalyze clean energy research, development and deployment which is essential to providing green recovery the region needs. U.S. assistance programs will continue to engage with all partner governments and other stakeholders to enhance mitigation, and work with governments and other stakeholders to develop and implement national adaptation strategies with a view towards reducing risks and enhancing resilience. Finally, assistance programs work with government, private sector, and civil society actors to improve land use practices to reduce emissions. Given increasing energy demand in the EAP region, U.S. programs help modernize energy infrastructure technologies to improve performance, increase the deployment of advanced clean energy systems, adopt transparent and best-value energy procurement practices, and enhance energy trade and regional integration. Ensuring that energy infrastructure and institutions in the region remain secure and financially resilient is critical to an effective pandemic response, but also to bolstering economic recovery.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

EAP has developed the China Activities Prioritization database to better identify and respond to global trends in PRC malign influence. Ongoing efforts focus on improving process methodology and augmenting the underlying dataset to enable real-time insights and more in-depth data analysis. EAP is currently in the process of launching the third iteration of this database. EAP has also developed the data for the Indo-Pacific project, which uses internal data on foreign assistance and diplomatic engagement integrated with relevant third-party contextual indicators to measure and visualize the progress of EAP's programs against priority areas.

USAID's Asia Bureau developed and applied theories of change and Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning frameworks to help ensure accurate measurement of progress towards the goals and outcomes of regional strategies. USAID completed a second round of data collection and uses these data to assess the performance of interventions as well as inform decision making and course correction as needed.

In Indonesia, a USAID energy program provided technical assistance to the national electric utility, host government, and private sector firms. The program assessed business plans for electric vehicle charging, covering global practices, lessons learned and recommendations for developing battery charging infrastructure. Using this assessment, the Government of Indonesia subsequently released a regulation in August 2020, adopting input and recommendations from the activity. Over the five years of implementation, USAID supported 42 renewable energy projects with a total capacity of 438.7 MW to reach completion and commercial operation. These projects currently generate sustainable energy services for more than 3 million people and continue to contribute to a reduction of carbon emissions that totals almost 7 million tons to date.

In Vietnam, USAID works to improve transparency and accountability of natural resource management, including support of a national Payment for Forest Environmental Services, which allows water users to

pay upstream communities for protecting the watershed. The findings of four assessments of e-payments pilots conducted by USAID/Vietnam Forests and Delta Activity helped inform development of national e-payment guidelines. VDF developed a comprehensive M&E system, including a new web-based platform. Both VDF and another activity are collaborating to finalize guidelines to standardize M&E practices across the 44 PFES provinces.

In Timor-Leste, USAID conducted a multi-sector assessment on how the Customs Authority could move trade faster, more securely, and safely while complying with international standards. The Customs Authority achieved time and cost savings, by taking action on some of the 39 recommendations generated by the study, which will serve as a basis for further assistance covering legal and regulatory environment, human resource management, risk management, and coordinated border management and communications, helping to build capacity to comply with global and regional best practices in trade, and to attain membership in the World Trade Organization and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

In Cambodia, the USAID/All Children Reading-Cambodia program conducted a 2020 internal midterm evaluation to measure the impact of a pilot literacy project on first graders. To improve rigor, the Mission assured the data collection was performed externally and used a standard EGRA test, as recommended by the USAID/Cambodia education team. The findings were used by the Mission and implementing partner to inform subsequent revisions of the teaching materials and teacher training for incorporation into current basic education programming.

EUROPE AND EURASIA

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Department of State’s Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs (EUR) and USAID’s Bureau for Europe and Eurasia (E&E) use foreign assistance to meet the challenges of the 21st century by invigorating partnerships with Transatlantic Allies, while also countering malign influence from the People’s Republic of China (PRC), Kremlin and other authoritarian actors. The request will reassert U.S. leadership in countering authoritarianism and democratic backsliding by supporting democracy, freedom, and human rights. Programs will support democratic institutions and good governance, promote rule of law and combat corruption, bolster independent media, strengthen cyber- and energy security, enhance economic development, and improve conditions for economic growth by addressing second-order effects from COVID-19. Renewed U.S. efforts will help partners mitigate the effects of climate change and support clean energy. U.S. assistance will help Allies and partners develop defense capabilities and improve NATO interoperability.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	Change from FY 2021 Estimate
TOTAL	1,161,199	*	1,153,603	N/A
OCO	81,409	*	-	-
FMF - OCO	81,409	*	-	-
Enduring/Core Programs	1,079,790	*	1,153,603	N/A
AEECA	635,184	*	665,779	N/A
ESF	12,400	*	10,400	N/A
FMF	250,690	*	299,024	N/A
GHP-STATE	27,416	*	40,000	N/A
GHP-USAID	8,784	*	9,700	N/A
IMET	23,716	*	26,940	N/A
INCLE	93,900	*	82,210	N/A
NADR	27,700	*	19,550	N/A

Bureau Goals

Reasserting American Leadership to Counter Advancing Authoritarianism

In Europe and Eurasia, the long-term prospects for the expansion and strengthening of democracy remain strong, because support for the values of individual liberty, human rights, and democratic aspirations is widespread. However, the region faces intensifying attempts to undermine and discredit democracy in favor of more authoritarian approaches, and corruption continues to erode institutions and facilitate malign foreign influence. In response, the United States will use diplomatic, public diplomacy, and foreign assistance tools to advance human rights and democratic values, fight corruption, stem democratic backsliding, and defend against authoritarianism. The U.S. government will take a principled, non-partisan approach to supporting local efforts to strengthen the integrity of electoral processes, parliamentary systems, and justice-sector institutions, and will support greater transparency and accountability in governance and greater civil society and media oversight, thereby reducing corruption and opportunities for malign influence. U.S. assistance will focus on upholding democratic principles,

rule of law, civil society and free media. To promote human rights and individual freedoms, the U.S. government will stand against injustice, particularly towards women and girls, the LGBTQI community, religious minorities, and people of all races and ethnicities. U.S. assistance will increase exposure to U.S. values, innovations and ideas that will help counter Russian and Chinese models of authoritarianism and statism.

Addressing Strategic Challenges from Russia and China

In recent years, Russia has exploited opportunities to challenge our alliances and undermine the rules-based order that ensures our collective security. Moscow's aggression in eastern Ukraine; the continued occupation of Crimea and Georgia's Abkhazia and South Ossetia regions (which represent 20 percent of Georgia's territory); its build-up of forces and large-scale exercises contrary to OSCE obligations, and other acts of intimidation in the Baltic and Black Seas, the Eastern Mediterranean, and the High North represent serious security threats. The continued presence of Russia's armed forces in Transnistria and expansion of its military footprint in the South Caucasus following the recent violence in Nagorno-Karabakh further provides Moscow with regional influence and leverage. The PRC's economic tactics for increasing influence across Europe and Eurasia include unsustainable loans, economic pressure, and fostering technological dependence. To maximize Beijing's national security advantage, PRC investments have targeted vital sectors of the economy, and the PRC has increased its presence in the Arctic. The United States will work with its Allies and partners to check Moscow's aggression and Beijing's economic coercion. Through the Small and Less Populous Island Economies (SALPIE) Initiative, the United States will strengthen collaboration with Greenland and the Faroe Islands to counter COVID-19 economic challenges, promote economic recovery, respond to the climate crisis, and advance longer-term shared interests. U.S. assistance programs will help frontline states build resilience by fortifying their political systems and countering disinformation, diversifying their energy systems, improving the resilience and readiness of their militaries and cyber defenses, and increasing regional coordination.

The United States will work to strengthen the defense capabilities of the region -- including Georgia, Ukraine and the Baltic States -- by providing U.S. security assistance and military equipment to enable these countries to deter and defend against threats to their territorial sovereignty, increase the professionalization and modernization of their security forces, enhance their military integration with NATO; and build their defensive cyber-capabilities. U.S. rivals use unconventional tactics to undermine democratic processes and sow discord within Europe and between Europe and the United States. Russia has undertaken multi-faceted campaigns to weaken European cohesion and derail transitioning states from their chosen path. These campaigns utilize a variety of covert and overt tools to include energy-supply manipulation, disinformation and propaganda, direct financing of political groups, exploitation of cultural and political affinities, leveraging of economic vulnerabilities, and exploitation of corruption. Frontline states are especially vulnerable to such malign influence, as are the countries of Western Balkans. Building the resilience of our Allies and partners and improving cooperation to counter malign influence will build our collective security and increase stability. U.S. assistance programs will work with civil society, build local capacity to identify and counter disinformation, strengthen the rule of law, advance independent media and investigative journalism, reduce vulnerabilities to corruption; and improve the regulatory framework in strategic sectors.

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

Strategic competition and evolving global threats require the United States to reaffirm, invest in and modernize NATO, along with other global and European alliances and partnerships. In addition to the Russian military threats noted above and Russia's modernization of its nuclear capabilities, the United States and its Allies must be ready to address a range of non-military threats designed to undermine

democratic and free-market institutions, with the goal of subverting sovereign decision-making and undermining U.S. interests in the region. These tactics include the use of disinformation campaigns and weaponized corruption to fuel distrust in democracies and shape political decisions, capturing strategic sectors through strategic (and often subversive) investment practices to manipulate foreign societies, and cyberattacks that endanger critical infrastructure and steal intellectual property.

From the Chinese government's blatant economic coercion of countries to Russia's interference in foreign elections and disinformation about safe, effective vaccines, these aggressive actions threaten not only individual countries, but also our shared values. Our democratic alliances enable us to present a common front, produce a unified vision, and pool our strength to promote high standards, establish and implement effective international rules, and hold countries like Russia and China to account. The United States will use diplomatic, public diplomacy and foreign assistance resources to contribute to joint efforts with Allies and partners to respond effectively to global threats such as violent extremism and terrorism, the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change. U.S. assistance will focus on enhancing NATO interoperability and security cooperation by helping our partners build their military capabilities and contribute to the Alliance in an equitable manner while enhancing our partners' comparative advantages to address these threats.

Strengthening the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Relationship

The United States will work with Allies and partners to address the grave challenges stemming from or aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic, including growing debt and rising poverty. In collaboration with our Allies, the United States will continue to help partners build resilience to economic pressure and coercion by Russia and China. Failure to preserve a free and fair economic environment would not only limit economic growth but also create permissive environments for corruption and transnational crime, both of which are direct threats to the national security of the United States, our Allies, and partners. Promoting and preserving transparency in economic governance, laws and regulations will be key to maintaining a vigorous exchange of Transatlantic trade and investment. The United States will take steps to support projects that enhance Europe's energy security and oppose those projects, like Nord Stream 2, that undermine energy security and threaten to increase instability.

U.S. assistance will support regional energy projects that promote the diversification of supplies and routes, as well as measures to reduce energy demand and create a transparent regulatory environment to promote positive investment and clean energy, and address corruption and sectoral capture by foreign malign actors. The United States will promote partnership with the private sector to create opportunities in the region for U.S. firms, as part of the U.S. effort to counter the Chinese government's unfair economic practices. U.S. assistance will build resilience to economic and social stresses in conflict-prone societies; support financial-sector reforms and the implementation of best practices in financial management; promote entrepreneurship and the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises; promote improvements to the business-enabling environments in the region, including through strengthened investment screening; help firms and start-ups meet international standards and improve product and process quality; reduce barriers to trade; and facilitate linkages to other European markets as a means to help address chronic unemployment and contribute to greater economic stability.

Align Resources with Strategic Priorities

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

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

In 2019, the EUR Bureau commissioned an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Democracy Commission Small Grants Program in strengthening civil society organizations, and a second evaluation on the impact of small matching grants coordinated with emerging donor countries for joint assistance projects in a wide range of sectors. As a result of the first evaluation, Democracy Commission guidelines were updated in line with current implementation practices, posts identified a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) point of contact for the grants and developed evaluation plans, and the Bureau's Office of Press and Public Diplomacy (PPD) and Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (ACE) held a series of virtual Democracy Commission workshops for posts in the region that provided best practices and M&E tools for the program. As a result of the 2019 Emerging Donor Challenge Program (now Development Cooperation Partnership) evaluation, U.S. government stakeholders and donor partners are operating in accordance with a set of best practices that will ensure that technical expertise is reflected in project design, review, and monitoring.

In FY 2020, ACE commissioned a multi-country, multi-partner evaluation of media literacy projects, which is looking at a wide range of in-person and online approaches to teaching media literacy to a wide range of age cohorts, in both formal settings like schools and libraries, and informal ones such as via senior citizens' clubs and online game websites. ACE also conducted a M&E capacity assessment of its partners' capacity to comply with the State Department's Foreign Affairs Manual's M&E policy (18 FAM 300); developed and integrated standard operating procedures to ensure ACE's and its partners' compliance with 18 FAM 300; and trained and mentored U.S. Embassy and implementing partner staff in establishing M&E systems for ACE-funded projects. ACE's efforts are bolstered by USAID's Automated Directives System (ADS) Section 200 requirements, which provide rigorous performance monitoring and evaluation standards for all USAID projects.

NEAR EAST

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance in the region reinforces the legitimacy of responsible partners, stabilizes areas where terrorism is a threat, deepens partnerships with governments and civil society to advance democratic values, and encourages the development of private sectors to attract investment and lead inclusive economic growth. The United States will address drivers of economic and political instability in Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, and Tunisia; support stabilization in countries recovering from ISIS; and advance efforts to prevent and respond to atrocities. Programs meet long-standing commitments and support core U.S. national security interests to counter malign influence by Iran and the People’s Republic of China (PRC); bolster the stability of key friends and allies; and advance prosperity, security, and freedom for Israelis and Palestinians through our support for Israel and increased assistance to Palestinians.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	Change from FY 2021 Estimate
TOTAL	7,820,197	*	7,630,470	N/A
OCO	355,000	*	-	-
FMF - OCO	355,000	*	-	-
Enduring/Core Programs	7,465,197	*	7,630,470	N/A
DA	57,600	*	16,300	N/A
ESF	1,743,700	*	1,923,000	N/A
FFP ¹	357,326	*	-	N/A
FMF	5,120,000	*	5,459,000	N/A
GHP-USAID	-	*	10,000	N/A
IMET	13,933	*	19,150	N/A
INCLE	36,465	*	77,900	N/A
NADR	105,173	*	101,120	N/A
PKO	31,000	*	24,000	N/A

¹ FY 2022 Food for Peace (P.L. 480 Title II) allocations by Operating Unit have yet to be determined; funding has been requested through the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA).

Bureau Goals

Working domestically and from 18 overseas missions, the State Department’s Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs (NEA) and USAID’s Middle East Bureau (ME) will advance the President’s foreign policy agenda for the region by implementing four strategic goals to protect the American people, our way of life, and our interests and values. U.S. engagement in the Middle East will be centered on our democratic values and promote innovation and inclusive economic opportunity. U.S. diplomatic leadership and assistance programs remain indispensable to deliver sustainable regional security and mitigate threats to the United States by reducing conflict and crises, promoting regional prosperity and growth, and improving regional governance institutions and processes. As U.S. regional interests in the MENA region evolve, we will offer sustainable partnerships that address regional and global challenges and build regional stability and prosperity, while also creating opportunities for U.S. commerce.

Enhance Security, Stabilization, Counterterrorism, and Conflict Resolution

The United States seeks to reinvigorate our partnerships and invest in multilateral diplomacy to deescalate regional tensions and resolve long standing conflicts. A stable, secure, and prosperous Middle East and North Africa, not dominated by powers hostile to U.S. interests, will be neither a safe haven, nor a breeding ground for terrorism. We will work with regional partners to deter Iranian threats to sovereignty and territorial integrity, disrupt al-Qaeda and related terrorist networks, prevent a resurgence of the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), address humanitarian crises, and resolve the complex conflicts threatening regional stability.

Our FY 2022 request includes security assistance funding to support partner military and law enforcement efforts to ensure the lasting defeat of ISIS.

We will work to ensure citizens, particularly in vulnerable communities, are equipped to resist the false promise of violent extremism, return home, and rebuild their lives in safety. We will create conditions where legitimate local authorities and systems can provide basic public order and justice, manage conflict, and prevent a resurgence of violence against marginalized and vulnerable populations, including ethnic and religious minorities. With regional partners we will work to counter the threat of violent extremism in cyberspace.

Building and enhancing lasting security partnerships is critical to promoting stability, collectively deterring aggression, and reducing threats to U.S. and partner interests in the region. We will prioritize investments matched by commitments from host countries and other international partners, articulating a clear division of labor to leverage each partner's strengths and share the burden through multilateral approaches.

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

We will support multilateral efforts to end violence, improve humanitarian access, and encourage effective governance in post-conflict areas and areas with on-going conflict, including Libya, Yemen, and Syria.

Advance Comprehensive and Lasting Arab-Israeli Peace

Achieving a comprehensive and lasting peace between Israelis and Palestinians is a long-standing U.S. national security goal that would improve political and economic conditions and increase stability and security in the region. The FY 2022 request reflects the United States' renewed commitment to deliver programs that complement our consistent support for Israel with assistance that: engages Israeli and Palestinian stakeholders to strengthen accountability and transparency in governance in the West Bank and Gaza, improve the quality of life of vulnerable Palestinians, and create sustainable opportunities for inclusive economic growth. U.S. assistance and programs will work to create conditions for lasting peace through support to civil society peacebuilding projects that build economic cooperation and people-to-people engagement.

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

Private sector growth and increased foreign investment are essential to the Middle East and North Africa (MENA). The MENA region's outdated, complicated, and inconsistently implemented laws and regulations undermine growth and private sector risk-taking needed to create the jobs necessary to sustain the population. Reforms to ensure consistent, transparent standards, support anti-corruption efforts, and fair competition are needed to bolster trade and foreign investment.

The private sector must create new jobs and meaningful opportunities for women and youth whose high rates of unemployment and lack of economic opportunities limit national economic potential and impede political and social cohesion. Funding will aim to increase women's voice, agency, and public participation, increasing their participation in the workforce and as entrepreneurs.

As U.S. assistance responds to the immediate and second-order impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, this request presents continued investments to support the ability of governments and the private sector to navigate the economic impacts of the pandemic and incentivizes private sector mobilization through investment and employment opportunities. This request also maintains support for education and social services including advancing basic literacy and numeracy; ensuring equitable access to quality basic education; and improving education system delivery to be more effective, cost-efficient, and responsive to the skills needed to thrive in a 21st century economy.

Growing economic opportunities also requires a focus on helping the region to combat and adapt to climate change, including investment in the resiliency of water resources in the region and efforts to support private sector-led development of renewable energy resources in Tunisia and Lebanon.

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

Effective and democratic governance, vibrant civil societies, respect for the rule of law, and protection of human rights will form the foundation for long-term peace, stability, and prosperity in the region and advance U.S. national security interests. U.S. assistance and engagement supports the development of government institutions and political processes, including political systems that are more transparent, accountable, and responsive to all citizens. Conflict and fragility in the region, including the impacts of COVID-19, disproportionately impact women and girls, underscoring the importance of continued programming to advance gender equality and female empowerment. Decreased employment for women, school closures, and increases in gender-based violence resulting from instability require dedicated efforts to prevent backsliding from previous progress. The request lays forth a plan to increase investment in democratic institutions, human rights, and anti-corruption efforts. We also will strengthen the rule of law by promoting effective, impartial, and accessible judicial systems. We will use a variety of platforms to explain U.S. policy and advance bilateral and regional dialogue on key issues. These efforts will improve public access to information, mitigate trafficking in persons and other transnational criminal activity, promote respect for human rights, and empower women and youth.

Addressing the region's challenges and meeting citizens' demands for agency in determining their futures will require sustained reforms; more responsive and accountable governance; and political processes that are more open, credible, and inclusive. Increased transparency, including efforts to curb corruption, promotes economic growth and improves equitable service delivery. We will actively support countries in transition; local and national government institutions that provide public goods and services to all citizens transparently and equitably; legislative and advisory bodies that better represent and reflect constituents and their interests; expanded opportunities for political participation by all citizens –

recognizing the particular need to empower and enfranchise women and minority groups; free and fair elections; and the development of more responsive political parties where they exist.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

The State Department's Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs and USAID's Middle East Bureau have used evaluations, performance monitoring, portfolio reviews, learning events, portfolio reviews, and site visits to systematically collect and use data and evidence. Below are some examples across the region.

USAID/Jordan conducted a retrospective youth study to identify the personal and professional development youth gained as a result of U.S. assistance over the past decade. The study found that youth gained technical skills, a clearer path to careers, and the self-confidence they needed to overcome social and gender obstacles. Youth also increased their connection with their community. Findings from the study are informing the design and implementation of future USAID/Jordan youth development strategies and activities.

USAID/Libya's current strategic programming approach has been informed by a conflict assessment to explore the complexity and drivers of instability in the country. Through research examining the dynamics and flows of extremism and illicit economies in and between Libya, neighboring North African countries, and the Sahel, USAID was able to design interventions that account for and are resilient to the added layers of complexity which exist for programming in Libya.

USAID's Middle East Bureau is developing a study to explore how COVID-19 has impacted educational gains in the region and establish a baseline for the learning losses accrued as a result of needed public health measures. The study will also develop options for Missions to integrate into programmatic interventions that can help target existing activities to address student needs as a result of the pandemic.

State/Near East Regional Democracy (NERD) manages external evaluations each year, from which findings inform NERD strategic planning and project design by identifying best practices and areas of improvement. In addition, NERD proactively reaches out to implementing partners with clear expectations for program-specific monitoring and evaluation processes. Evaluations include reviewing ways to improve grantee planning for sustainability and impact beyond the life of the projects; a white paper to investigate the performance of NEA-funded anti-censorship tools during internet disruptions, identifying successful tactics and areas of improvement for future projects; and an assessment on the effectiveness of train-the-trainer (TOT) pedagogy models.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIA

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Funds for South and Central Asia (SCA) support U.S. goals to protect U.S. national security against malign actors; expand equitable, inclusive economic prosperity and opportunity at home and abroad; advance democratic values; and support global alliances. The request reflects the U.S. commitment to the Indo-Pacific, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Central Asia. Following the Administration’s decision to withdraw U.S. troops from Afghanistan, funding in the request will uphold 20 years of investment in Afghanistan and maintain gains in the country by supporting women and girls, fighting corruption, ensuring progress towards peace, and supporting Afghan partners. Resources will include increased FMF for Central Asia to address regional instability and counter malign influences, and additional global health funding for Pakistan. Resources for India continue to reinforce the U.S. commitment to promoting India as a regional and global leader and as a model for climate change adaptation.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	Change from FY 2021 Estimate
TOTAL	1,105,672	*	1,185,050	N/A
OCO	500	*	-	-
FMF - OCO	500	*	-	-
Enduring/Core Programs	1,105,172	*	1,185,050	N/A
AEECA	125,150	*	123,150	N/A
DA	210,400	*	284,900	N/A
ESF	326,000	*	324,500	N/A
FFP ¹	10,954	*	-	N/A
FMF	18,600	*	50,000	N/A
GHP-STATE	30,162	*	15,000	N/A
GHP-USAID	180,078	*	194,810	N/A
IMET	5,338	*	13,750	N/A
INCLE	140,500	*	107,800	N/A
NADR	57,990	*	71,140	N/A

¹ FY 2022 Food for Peace (P.L. 480 Title II) allocations by Operating Unit have yet to be determined; funding has been requested through the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA).

Bureau Goals

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

In response to regional instability, the United States is bolstering its security assistance to SCA by increasing FMF and IMET to the region. In Central Asia, security assistance strengthens border security for countries neighboring Afghanistan, and enhances the region’s ability to address terrorist threats. Security assistance also counters WMD and increases force interoperability with the United States. Programs will support partners’ capabilities to address transnational crime, including cybercrime and illicit trafficking. Programs will also fight corruption, support peacekeeping, and reinforce respect for

human rights. U.S. assistance will advance climate security efforts to mitigate resource conflicts and destabilizing events such as mass migration due to climate change.

The SCA region is a focal point of terrorist activity for ISIS-Khorasan, al-Qaida, Lashkar-e-Tayyiba, Jaish-e-Mohammed, and the Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan. Counter-terrorism assistance will train law enforcement and security services and support information sharing. Increased IMET funding, including for Pakistan, will improve military education and professionalization.

South Asia and the Indian Ocean region are home to some of the world's most important sea lanes, ports, and trade routes. Maintaining freedom of navigation in the region is critical, with over 30 percent of the world's trade, including most of the seaborne trade in oil, flowing through the region. Programs such as the Bay of Bengal Initiative enhance partners' maritime domain awareness and security and improve their capacities to detect and respond to malign activity.

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

India and Bangladesh were two of the world's fast-growing economies, but health and economic fallouts of COVID-19 may set back regional economic gains. DA and ESF resources will focus on economic growth, which can address post-pandemic recovery, including a focus on clean and renewable energy development; address unsustainable debt; and support programs that foster and inspire entrepreneurship and innovation. U.S. assistance will also support private sector development, promote market-oriented agriculture, improve the regulatory environment, facilitate fair trade, increase procurement transparency, and cultivate responsible infrastructure development, particularly investment in clean energy solutions.

U.S. assistance supports the Central Asia Strategy's objective of a sovereign, stable, and independent region making its own economic and political choices independent of malign actors. Assistance will promote regional economic connectivity and energy security, as well as strengthen and diversify Central Asian economies by increasing private sector development through trade and investment.

Across SCA, U.S. assistance will build human capacity to encourage healthy and educated populations to contribute to their economies and societies. Resources will sustain basic and higher education services, strengthen global health security, and boost measures to guard against the next pandemic. Targeted assistance will build the capacities of education and health systems to ensure uninterrupted provision of essential services to its citizens.

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

There are worrying indications of democratic backsliding and illiberalism in SCA. According to the Freedom of the World Report for 2021, freedom has declined in SCA. DA, ESF, and AEECA resources will support democratic programming, including promoting and upholding basic human rights to advance gender equity and equality for marginalized groups. Assistance will also strengthen civil society capacity to advocate for broader social interests and encourage civic engagement. U.S. assistance strengthens democratic governance through institutions that are accountable, responsive, and transparent, which protects rights and improves the investment environment for U.S. businesses, allowing SCA partners to better participate in the global market. Democracy programming also encourages peaceful political competition, pluralism, and representative and transparent political processes.

The United States supports independent media and increasing SCA citizens' access to unbiased information. U.S. assistance will improve journalistic standards, establishes critical inquiry within and across societies and seeks to hold public and private institutions accountable. In an era of increasing media influence and investments in biased narratives by China, Russia, and Iran, resources will support independent journalism and efforts to highlight misinformation. This request enhances local media's ability to engage a larger audience through print, multimedia, online platforms, and improve the quality of their reporting. Finally, access to reliable and credible information through a free and independent press allows individuals to hold governments accountable, express their opinions about decisions that affect their lives, and ultimately make informed choices based on the information.

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

The request for Afghanistan remains at a consistent level, demonstrating our support to the Afghan people and preserving 20 years of gains, particularly for women, girls, and minority groups. Assistance funding will support governance; rule of law; economic growth; electricity and other infrastructure projects; women's empowerment; civil society engagement; health; education; civilian-led counterterrorism interventions; demining; and supply and demand side of counter-narcotics interventions. The U.S. will regularly review assistance to Afghanistan to ensure resources match our national security interests.

The United States supports a potential peace settlement by increasing inclusion, especially of women and youth; building support for peace among Afghans; and using our civilian assistance portfolios to support peace-related activities. We support government outreach, independent media, and civil society efforts at the local and national levels to communicate to a broad spectrum of the Afghan population about the peace process. U.S. resources ensure the government's peace infrastructure, including the State Ministry for Peace, High Council for National Reconciliation, and negotiating team can participate in the peace process.

FY 2022 resources will enable private sector investment and improve Afghanistan's trade competitiveness, decreasing the country's trade deficit and expanding the government's revenue base to increase Afghanistan's economic viability and enable the country to become less dependent on donor assistance.

U.S. assistance also promotes rule of law and government accountability by increasing citizen participation in decision-making processes; improving the effectiveness of government institutions; and reducing the risk of corruption. The United States will work with Afghanistan and other partners to advance Afghanistan's social gains by improving health outcomes, educating Afghans, and increasing gender equality and female empowerment. These gains are the foundation of economic growth that will increase Afghanistan's self-reliance.

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

India plays a vital role in supporting a free and open Indo-Pacific and this request emphasizes continued engagement to build the U.S.-India partnership. India is critical to advancing sustainable development. U.S.-India security cooperation has expanded, including on maritime security, freedom of navigation, humanitarian assistance and disaster response, international military education, and peacekeeping operations in the Indo-Pacific. India also plays a central role in efforts to facilitate energy and infrastructure investment and development across SCA. Special Presidential Envoy for Climate John Kerry identified India as a priority country with which to collaborate on green technologies, as well as advance renewable energy. India also serves as a global supplier of vaccines and will likely maintain its

dominant role for years to come. The United States will help India build its capacity as a global leader in other areas like water security, disaster risk reduction, and as a foreign assistance donor. India's surge in COVID-19 infections and deaths will have long-term impacts, and this request will help address the secondary impacts of this crisis.

The request supports the Government of India's (GoI) work to ensure that domestic actors, both public and private sectors, can self-finance development including education; tuberculosis; water and sanitation; and pollution, and its health impacts. Partnerships such as the U.S.-India Development Foundation, a new development model, will mobilize flexible private sector resources. This model will implement funding to catalyze private and commercial capital; build and support key markets and market players; and will fill in gaps and build upon existing initiatives and programs that complement and add to GoI goals.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

SCA missions advance the Administration's goals by applying Theories of Change and Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Frameworks for each Indo Pacific Initiative/Program focus area. USAID adjusts and aligns programming with strategic objectives and measures goals and outcome results. USAID has also developed third party and image-based monitoring in Afghanistan and advises Central Asia and Pakistan Missions on strengthening how they measure goals and outcomes.

USAID/India enables large-scale renewable energy integration into the power grid. A resilient grid mitigates climate change impacts, vulnerability to blackouts, and cyberattacks. Using analytical methods and studies, USAID tests technologies and supports policies and regulatory frameworks that enhances system operators' and regulators' capacity. For example, demand forecasting software helps distribution companies forecast electricity demand, allowing utilities to plan for higher renewable integration, reduce costs, and optimize power purchases.

In Bangladesh, the Comprehensive Private Sector Assessment identified agribusiness, health care, information and communications technology and outsourcing, light engineering, pharmaceuticals, and tourism as prospects to expand beyond the ready-made garments sector. A follow-on assessment of six sectors, will support the country's economic diversification reforms and deepen the private sector's engagement with the government and other stakeholders.

In Afghanistan, USAID's mid-term evaluation of the Assistance for the Development of Afghan Legal Access and Transparency (ADALAT) program found that it contributed to improving Afghans' knowledge about options to seeking justice in both formal and traditional sectors; and strengthened institutional capacity of the Supreme Court and the Ministry of Justice. The evaluation recommended strengthening relationships with senior Supreme Court officials to promote ADALAT activities and training judges on using online law library resources.

In Pakistan, Aga Khan University completed a USAID-commissioned evaluation of the World Food Program (WFP) Stunting Prevention Initiative, to which USAID contributes. The study revealed that dietary supplements with behavioral change messages decreased the proportion of children who were stunted (10 percent decrease in intervention areas versus 2 percent decrease in control areas) and underweight (8 percent decrease in intervention areas versus 3 percent decrease in control areas). The WFP is using the research to mobilize other donor funding to implement similar interventions in other areas with high rates of chronic under-nutrition among children to improve survival and education and economic prospects.

The SCA/PPD M&E Toolkit for Grants Management, rolled out in Q1 2021, introduces Theories of Change and Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Frameworks, including appropriate custom indicators to track awards. These models determine the degree to which projects are reaching their strategic program and foreign policy objectives.

In 2019, EUR/ACE commissioned an evaluation on the effectiveness of Democracy Commission small grants to strengthen civil society organizations, which included Central Asia. As a result of the evaluation, the Democracy Commission guidelines were updated in line with current implementation practices, posts identified a M&E point of contact for the grants and developed evaluation plans.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The FY 2022 \$2.1 billion request for the Western Hemisphere promotes democracy, human rights, sustainable development, equitable economic growth, climate change, and security. In support of the Central America Root Causes Strategy -- the top priority for the region -- the request invests \$861.0 million as a first step toward the President’s four-year commitment of \$4 billion to address the root causes of irregular migration from Central America. The request bolsters democracy, civil society, human rights, anti-corruption, rule of law, economic opportunity, and security programs. The request fosters resilience, supporting countries’ adaptation and mitigation of climate change effects throughout the Latin America and Caribbean region. The request prioritizes addressing the secondary economic impacts of COVID-19; combating transnational criminal organizations; supports counternarcotics efforts in Colombia and Peru; improving the business climate; and countering foreign malign influence.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	Change from FY 2021 Estimate
TOTAL	1,734,737	*	2,073,438	N/A
DA	457,778	*	659,148	N/A
ESF	382,628	*	455,300	N/A
FFP ¹	7,996	*	-	N/A
FMF	79,725	*	95,000	N/A
GHP-STATE	157,721	*	190,000	N/A
GHP-USAID	53,300	*	58,500	N/A
IMET	13,119	*	14,080	N/A
INCLE	555,200	*	570,400	N/A
NADR	27,270	*	31,010	N/A

¹ FY 2022 Food for Peace (P.L. 480 Title II) allocations by Operating Unit have yet to be determined; funding has been requested through the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA).

Bureau Goals

Protect the Security of the American People

The vital national interests of the United States are inextricably bound to the fortunes of our neighbors in the Americas. As part of a comprehensive approach to advance long-term development and address the root causes of irregular migration from Central America to the United States, U.S. assistance in the Western Hemisphere will focus on anti-corruption, governance, security, and economic opportunity, including mitigating and building resilience to climate change. The Administration’s Central America request is the first investment toward the President’s four-year \$4 billion commitment in support of the Root Causes Strategy.

U.S. assistance will build partner country law enforcement capacity to eradicate and interdict drugs, particularly in Colombia, Peru, and Mexico, where transnational criminal organizations’ operations pose the greatest threat to American citizens. The request will target specific threats posed by increases in coca cultivation in Colombia as well as Mexican-sourced synthetic drugs contributing to rising overdose deaths

in the United States. Funds will also support anti-corruption efforts and institutional justice reform throughout the region to advance accountability. To address shared challenges, the United States will convene regional experts to bolster the rule of law and confront transnational crime through strong diplomatic engagement and support for local efforts to professionalize justice, police, and security forces. The Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI), the Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI), our cooperation with Mexico, and our historic partnership with Colombia guide these efforts.

Defend Democracy and Human Rights

Standing up for human rights everywhere is in America's interests. U.S. engagement in the region is rooted in America's most cherished democratic values: defending freedom, championing opportunity, upholding universal rights, respecting the rule of law, and treating every person with dignity. COVID-19 has worsened alarming trend lines toward authoritarianism in the hemisphere as autocratic governments use the pandemic as a pretext to target their critics and further repress human rights. Additionally, COVID-19 has disproportionately impacted the individuals and groups that were already subject to abuse, discrimination, and marginalization before the pandemic, such as racial and ethnic minorities, persons with disabilities, and LGBTQI+ persons. Women and girls have also endured increased gender-based violence during lockdowns and face more obstacles to seeking help.

In Colombia, the United States is committed to continuing to work with human rights defenders, including Afro-Colombians and indigenous leaders, who are disproportionately affected by violence and play a vital role in building a just and lasting peace. In Venezuela, the United States will work with partners and allies to build multilateral pressure on the illegitimate Maduro regime and hold regime officials accountable for their criminal activities. The United States will implement appropriate sanctions against corrupt regime officials who undermine democracy or abuse human rights, and will provide humanitarian assistance to alleviate the suffering of the Venezuelan people. The United States will empower the Cuban people to determine their own future and will directly engage the Cuban government to denounce abuses and call for reforms. In Haiti, the focus remains on fighting against corruption and impunity while fostering a strong and independent judicial system. In Nicaragua, the U.S. objective remains a clear return to democratic governance with respect for human rights.

Gender-based violence is pervasive across Latin America and the Caribbean, with some of the world's highest rates of femicide. In partnership with governments, international organizations, and civil society groups, U.S. assistance will continue to work to end all forms of gender-based violence, including violence against women and girls, ensure equal rights and opportunities for survivors, and support organizations working with survivors.

Expand Economic Opportunity

The U.S. strategic focus on prosperity and improving livelihoods is a key reason we remain the region's preferred partner. U.S. engagement supports a positive vision in which the region's economies invest more at home, create jobs, and compete in global markets. U.S. engagement will strengthen the trade and investment climate by promoting clear legal and regulatory frameworks, including on the enabling environments, aligned with international best practices; transparency in public procurement; protection for intellectual property; secure courts and dispute resolution mechanisms; telecommunications and transportation connectivity; reliable energy; workforce development; and a formalized, inclusive workforce with fundamental labor rights, educated and trained for the 21st century economy. Additionally, U.S. engagement and assistance will address the economic and social impacts posed by broader development challenges, like global climate change, environmental degradation, access to health and education services, and the predatory economic activities of some international actors.

The Department and USAID will coordinate closely with the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation to spur investment in private-sector projects that contribute to U.S. development and foreign policy goals, including those targeting climate mitigation, adaptation, and solutions.

The Western Hemisphere is among the regions hardest hit by COVID-19; therefore, U.S. assistance will support economic recovery and good governance. The pandemic and resulting economic crisis exacerbated long standing regional challenges, including insecurity and fragile, unequal economies plagued by weak institutions, corruption, low tax collection, underinvestment, and over-reliance on commodities exports.

Through the Small and Less Populous Island Economies (SALPIE) Initiative, the United States will strengthen collaboration with Caribbean island nations and territories to counter COVID-19 economic challenges, promote economic recovery, respond to the climate crisis, and advance longer-term shared interests.

Reinvigorate and Strengthen Alliances

The Administration has recommitted the United States to international cooperation to tackle the climate crisis, rising authoritarianism, human rights abuses, and other shared challenges. In the Western Hemisphere, the U.S. Organization of American States uses multilateral convening power and a number of critical tools, such as Electoral Observation Missions and political dialogue, to promote democracy and human rights in the region.

The United States will host the Ninth Summit of the Americas, underscoring our deep and historical commitment to the people of the Western Hemisphere. Diverse voices across the private sector, civil society, government, and other stakeholders will drive the region's recovery from the pandemic. U.S. engagement in the region will build on the anti-corruption principles adopted at the Eighth Summit of the Americas in Peru in 2018 and work together to build a future for our hemisphere that is democratic, prosperous, and secure.

The United States will continue to partner with like-minded countries to ease the suffering of people affected by the Venezuela regional crisis, which has displaced more than 5.5 million Venezuelans throughout the region and forced at least seven million people inside Venezuela to seek humanitarian assistance. The United States will join with international partners to exert diplomatic, political, and economic pressure in support of the people of Venezuela.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

The continuous monitoring, evaluation, and learning activities undertaken by the Department and USAID inform strategic direction and program design, and will be used in the development of a new WHA-LAC Joint Regional Strategy.

Throughout the COVID-19 pandemic and restrictions on movement of USAID staff and partners in the region, USAID established flexibilities and technology, provided guidance, and disseminated best practices for remote monitoring and data collection. In a recent audit, USAID's Office of the Inspector General noted these efforts and concluded that field missions benefited from these practices, adapting monitoring accordingly, equipping staff with the tools necessary to continue operations, and using suitable remote monitoring techniques. In FY 2020, USAID missions reported numerous examples of adaptations in response to the pandemic, such as pivoting to online training, adopting health and safety

protocols, and supporting civil society oversight of partner governments' pandemic responses.

In October 2020, the Department and USAID completed and released a public congressionally-mandated Progress Report for the U.S. Strategy for Central America based on the Strategy Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and underlying Results Architecture. This was the third annual report and it provided performance and context indicator data and benchmark analysis for FY 2020. The Department and USAID will continue to closely track results for U.S. assistance for Central America. The Department conducted a Diplomacy Lab project with American University to assess the alignment of Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) programming with the goal of reducing the drivers of irregular migration. State and USAID incorporate a variety of approaches, methods, and data sources to generate evidence for strategic decision making and results tracking. Sources include data on migration, such as data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Vanderbilt University's Latin America Public Opinion Project (LAPOP), and other entities.

In 2020, USAID adopted a monitoring, evaluation, and learning action plan (MEL) for its Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI)-funded programs, which has informed mission-level MEL planning for these programs. The Department and USAID are updating the CBSI logic model to incorporate input from USAID's MEL plan, and to assess additional benchmarks and indicators. The Department is also conducting two Diplomacy Lab projects with the University of Virginia and the University of Michigan on gender-based violence (GBV) in the region. On average, USAID missions in the Latin America & Caribbean region invest nearly three percent of overall program funds in evaluation (per USAID guidance) and complete about 20 independent evaluations of USAID programs per year; in fiscal years 2020 and 2021, evaluations have been delayed due to challenges collecting data during the COVID-19 pandemic.

At the end of FY 2020, the Department renewed a region-wide contract for rule of law and law enforcement programming aimed at crafting collectable strategic level measures that will better enable data-driven decisions. This contract will provide key stakeholders with reliable data to better measure programs and country-specific contexts. In addition, this contract will support more stringent project design and M&E standards at the project level.

II. FUNCTIONAL BUREAU AND OFFICE PERSPECTIVES

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

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	Change from FY 2021 Estimate
TOTAL	31,000	*	31,000	N/A
NADR	31,000	*	31,000	N/A

Bureau Goals

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

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

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

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

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

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

The PrepCom's Provisional Technical Secretariat (PTS) provides regular monthly reports to member States on IMS station metrics, including the status of station construction, certification, and maintenance; data volume and data quality received from each IMS station; the number of events detected by the IMS stations; the number of radionuclide samples analyzed at treaty-designated radionuclide laboratories; the results of laboratory proficiency tests; the volume of data and products transmitted to each member State; and many other indicators of system performance. Many indicators are also available on a continuous, near-real-time basis through the online Performance Reporting Tool (PRTool) through a secure web portal. These activities, together with PTS activities to develop the OSI element of the verification regime, are also briefed to the PrepCom member States by PTS officials, which allows the United States to closely track reporting on these activities to ensure funds are being effectively managed and that development efforts are producing a robust and effective verification regime.

Use of Monitoring & Evaluation in Budget/Program Choices

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

Relating Past Performance to FY 2022 Plans

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

STATE BUREAU OF CONFLICT AND STABILIZATION OPERATIONS (CSO)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

CSO’s policy initiatives and programs prevent violent conflict and help stabilize conflict regions that are U.S. national priorities. CSO’s targeted programs focus on three Lines of Effort (LOEs) that reflect different aspects of the conflict cycle, including strategic prevention, conflict resolution, and security sector stabilization. CSO supports Administration priorities, including preventing destabilizing effects of climate change, the rollback of democracy, protecting and empowering women and girls, and stabilizing key partners and allies. CSO’s programs provide global conflict data analytics; advance atrocity early warning; supply technical expertise to peace processes; elevate the critical role of women and local communities; support civilian government and interim government leaders, and civil society to mitigate threats posed by hybrid and non-state armed groups; and prevent violence that can undermine free and fair elections.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	Change from FY 2021 Estimate
TOTAL	2,500	*	2,500	N/A
ESF	2,500	*	2,500	N/A

Bureau Goals

CSO designs, implements, monitors, and evaluates both programs and policy initiatives to prevent conflict and help stabilize conflict-prone regions of U.S. national priority. Our foreign assistance request will fund programs that are directly linked to diplomatic efforts in strategically important countries. This includes the countries and/or regions that are identified as priorities in implementing the Global Fragility Act (GFA), the 11 Stabilization Assistance Review priority countries, and countries identified by the White House-led Atrocity Early Warning Task Force.

CSO’s work is critical given global conflict and stabilization trends. Authoritarianism and nationalism are on the rise around the world. Elections are increasingly flashpoints for violence. Shoring up democracy is a foreign policy imperative, as weak democracies are less stable and more prone to conflict. Violent conflict is at its highest levels in decades and has become more complex, protracted, and virulent across the globe. It involves a range of hybrid and non-state armed groups, and regional and international actors targeting fragile states. The People’s Republic of China (PRC) and Russia capitalize on fragile states by gaining strategic access to resources, exploiting vulnerabilities, and securing influence to shape future political outcomes often against U.S. interests. Climate change exacerbates conflict and instability, fueling longstanding resource and other grievances, reinforcing exclusionary practices, instigating new population movements, and driving unproductive competition.

Improving outcomes when addressing conflict and instability requires policy approaches and technical expertise that differ from traditional diplomacy and development assistance. CSO is in the forefront of these innovations with specialized technical capacity. CSO supports Administration priorities by:

- Advancing atrocity early warning – CSO enhances the international community’s capabilities to prevent civilian killings, protect victims, and hold perpetrators accountable. In Nigeria and Burma, CSO’s heat maps, atrocity early warning assessments, and satellite imagery identify conflicts trends, potential atrocities at the national and sub-national levels, and timely responses. These forecasting capabilities help ensure civilian security across the globe.
- Supporting peace processes – CSO’s programs support ceasefire monitoring, peace accord implementation monitoring, and political dialogue/community-level reconciliation. In Ukraine, CSO supports the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe’s Special Monitoring Mission to improve conflict monitoring and reporting on ceasefire violations in near real time via its Enterprise Geospatial Information System program (EGIS). CSO programing supports monitoring, and advances Colombia’s peace accord implementation. As a result, the Colombian government’s implementation rate of priority provisions doubled that of the non-priorities, and when compared by the Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies to 34 other comprehensive peace agreements, is ranked above average for implementation in 17 out of 30 provision categories.
- Promoting democracy – CSO supports democracy by seeking to prevent violence that can undermine free and fair elections through a combination of forecasting, deploying advisors, and targeted programs. In Burkina Faso, the program strengthens the capacity of relevant election management actors to anticipate election-related violence and coordinate targeted risk reduction activities around presidential, legislative, and local electoral cycles.
- Empowering women and girls – CSO elevates the critical role of women and resilient local communities in achieving positive outcomes. In Bolivia, a program to mitigate political instability prepares diverse, influential local leaders, including women and indigenous communities, to productively engage the national-level political process. In Colombia, the program seeks to support implementation the 2016 Peace Accord by enhancing state presence in conflict-affected rural areas, and elevating the role of women leaders and inclusion of marginalized civil society actors.
- Mitigating hybrid and non-state armed groups – CSO leads the Department on mitigating the threats posed by hybrid and non-state armed groups. In Iraq and Venezuela, CSO’s advanced network analysis help improve partner government strategies to address armed actor financing and activities. In Ukraine, CSO programs are building government capacity to reintegrate and support its most vulnerable war veterans and at-risk Ukrainians to stabilize communities as conflict wanes.
- Climate and conflict – Analysis of climate issues affecting stability is integrated into all programs. In the Sudano-Sahel, CSO’s program examines historical, national, and external programming affecting farming and herding communities across the region. The comprehensive study assesses local government efforts, as well as conservation, agriculture, community peace building, veterinary, and other forms of programming, to build a tool kit for future interventions and programs.

CSO’s programs are supported by rigorous, evidence-based analysis of conflict dynamics that are incorporated into program design, monitoring, and evaluation. This supports Administration and Congressional priorities articulated in the Presidential Memorandum on Restoring Trust in Government through Scientific Integrity and Evidence-Based Policymaking of 2021, and the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018.

Deployed stabilization advisors work with posts to ensure programs are linked to diplomatic efforts, coordinated with other U.S. government activities and international partners, and have rigorous oversight to ensure they achieve their objectives. This supports the Administration’s efforts to “reinvigorate and modernize our alliances and partnerships around the world.”

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

CSO prioritizes real-time program monitoring and adaptive programming through the use of cooperative agreements, which better allow for adjustments in fluid conflict environments, mitigation of adverse outcomes, and improved sustainability in achieving programmatic objectives. Monitoring data from implementers is compiled into a quarterly monitoring dashboard, tracking outcomes over time and flagging programs requiring modification for leadership’s awareness and action. This has proven useful in understanding not just achievements and challenges for individual programs, but also addressing the impact of external factors, such as political unrest and COVID-19. In Ethiopia, political and security issues led to modifications in capacity-building activities. COVID-19 has also resulted in multiple modifications: in Ethiopia and Ukraine, survey protocols were adapted to new constraints; and in the Philippines, a CSO program pivoted to provide training and pocket guides to help local government units respond to COVID-19 in a way that built legitimacy and mitigated disinformation coming from violent extremist organizations.

CSO supplements monitoring efforts with interim and final evaluations to assess impact using both quantitative and qualitative data, and to determine whether and why programs, engagements, or strategies are successful. CSO’s most recent comparative evaluation of three countering violent extremism (CVE) programs in Bangladesh, Morocco, and Tanzania revealed and reinforced a number of best practices that are relevant for future programs. For example, the evaluation found that community participation and buy-in is necessary throughout the program, particularly to validate research findings that will be used to design community initiatives. CSO applied this lesson learned to its current CVE program in the Philippines, which did not initially include a community verification component. Based on the evaluation findings, CSO asked the implementer to add this activity. The impact has not only increased community buy-in overall, but surfaced additional information about violent extremism that has improved program implementation not identified in the initial research findings.

When funds and timing permits, CSO’s programs also include baseline assessments to help identify changes over time and assist U.S. policymakers and programmers determine the impact of programs and direct future funding. CSO is also heavily engaged in developing strategic-level metrics for countries that are implementing their Stabilization Annexes, as part of the Department’s efforts to incorporate recommendations from the Stabilization Assistance Review (SAR).

STATE BUREAU OF COUNTERTERRORISM (CT)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

As President Biden reinforced in his April 29 address to Congress, the threat of terrorism has metastasized and the threat landscape is faster moving and more fluid than ever. ISIS, al-Qa’ida (AQ), and their affiliates have proven to be resilient, determined, and adaptable, and their forces are threatening U.S. interests and allies throughout the Middle East, Africa, Southern and Central Asia, and Europe. At the same time, Iran continues to sponsor terrorist groups in the Middle East, including Hizballah. Racially or Ethnically Motivated Violent Extremism (REMVE) is an additional growing threat, as violence associated with white supremacist and nativist movements increases. While many partners remain vigilant against the threat, some governments still do not take these threats as seriously, while other governments with greater political will don’t possess the capabilities they need to combat terrorist threats.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	Change from FY 2021 Estimate
TOTAL	199,900	*	218,647	N/A
ESF	15,000	*	15,000	N/A
NADR	184,900	*	203,647	N/A

Bureau Goals

State’s counterterrorism foreign assistance programs aim to prevent terrorist adversaries from directly threatening the United States and our allies, or U.S. interests around the world. State’s counterterrorism efforts will address evolving and emerging threats, including those from REMVE. In addition, State will continue to develop foreign partner law enforcement capabilities, as well as promote strong cooperation and appropriate information sharing, which is critical to addressing the array of threats facing the United States. These assistance efforts will be rooted in an approach that leverages strong democratic alliances, partnerships, and multilateral institutions. Funds will also support State’s efforts to revitalize diplomacy, putting civilian law enforcement, justice sector, and civil society approaches at the forefront.

The CT Bureau will continue to prioritize counterterrorism efforts to ensure our partners remain committed and have the civilian counterterrorism capabilities they need to ensure the lasting defeat of ISIS, AQ, and other terrorist organizations. This request is designed to further improve international information sharing, border security, law enforcement capacity, and preventing and countering violent extremism (P/CVE), including through rehabilitation and reintegration.

CT will continue to use international border security and information sharing obligations under UNSCR 2396 to spur political-level attention and action. CT’s diplomatic engagement and programs will prioritize U.S. expertise, lessons learned, and tools to increase information sharing on known and suspected terrorists, and the use of risk-based border management and threat-based security and screening at land, air, and sea borders. CT will work with U.S. interagency, multilateral, and foreign partners to increase international collection, use and analysis of Advanced Passenger Information and Passenger Name Record data, and to expand states’ use of INTERPOL’s terrorism and criminal databases. CT will also work with interagency and multilateral partners to enhance global aviation security.

CT will focus targeted foreign assistance efforts on developing foreign partner capacity to successfully investigate, prosecute, adjudicate, and incarcerate terrorists. This includes sharing information and best practices about how criminal justice tools can be most effectively utilized against transnational terrorist groups, improving the use of battlefield evidence by law enforcement and judicial authorities, and enhancing efforts to effectively manage terrorist inmates in prisons. Countering terrorist financing will also remain a critical element of CT's approach, and we will aim to bolster partners' ability to identify, disrupt, and dismantle terrorist financing networks and threats.

CT will continue to prioritize efforts to train foreign partners on how to respond, disrupt, and mitigate terrorist attacks and plots. In this area, CT will aim to build capable crisis response units in key front-line states and enhance crisis response coordination within partner governments.

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

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

CT used a robust annual program review and a strategic, multiyear program planning process to determine program requirements for FY 2022. CT's annual program review evaluated the performance of major programs and implementers across all of CT's foreign assistance accounts and assessed progress toward strategic-level goals and objectives, thereby strengthening CT's stewardship of assistance funds administered under its direction. The program review enabled CT to identify good practices which could be replicated or built upon, as well as areas where implementing partners can improve performance and accountability.

The annual program review augments an increasingly active M&E effort. All of CT's foreign assistance programming incorporates logical frameworks (log frames) and performance monitoring plans (PMPs), which are valuable tools for project design, performance monitoring, and evaluation that articulate overall project vision, define overall contribution to CT goals and objectives, and identify gaps in capacity, areas for improvement, and programming opportunities. These tools supplement ongoing evaluation contracts for CT programs, which provide independent, third-party evaluations of CT's assistance worldwide, as well as program design and data collection support. These efforts, combined with the monitoring activities conducted by CT Bureau program managers and field staff, will ensure that foreign assistance is focused on priority issues, and can achieve maximum results.

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

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Per President Biden, “authoritarianism is on the global march, and we must join with likeminded allies and partners to revitalize democracy the world over.” Increased assistance will enable DRL to address this challenge with programs that empower local civil society to advocate resilient democratic institutions based on rights-respecting governance. DRL assistance supports activities in all areas of the Governing Justly and Democratically Objective, with focus on human rights, political participation, and civil society. DRL will focus on countries where governments commit serious human rights violations; human rights defenders are under pressure; and governance infrastructure is undemocratic, in transition, or at risk of backsliding. DRL's strategy is to design and administer evidence-based programs to improve the ability of local civic institutions, including independent media, to counter authoritarianism, advocate democratic reform, and demand democratic accountability.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	Change from FY 2021 Estimate
TOTAL	224,225	*	250,725	N/A
DF	178,450	*	190,700	N/A
ESF	45,775	*	60,025	N/A

Bureau Goals

DRL will allocate funding to address the U.S. foreign policy priorities Secretary Blinken laid out on March 3:

Renew Democracy at Home and Around the World, Including by Encouraging Reforms, Fighting Corruption, and Incentivizing Democratic Behavior

DRL will support reformers in new and fragile democracies, strengthen democratic institutions, promote respect for rule of law, and protect human rights defenders. Programs will maximize openings of political space to empower civil society to demand democratic, accountable governance, allowing these countries to realize their full potential. With respect to transitional justice, DRL aims to restore relationships between citizens and the state where a legacy of human rights violations impacts democratic processes. Key interventions include support to political parties to strengthen issue-based work with their constituencies. Programs will also focus on preventing atrocities through conflict mediation and early warning, as well as forensic documentation of mass atrocities.

DRL will continue to fund consortium mechanisms enabling quick programmatic responses to human rights crises and unforeseen openings to promote human rights, including: Fundamental Freedoms Fund (to address new opportunities or challenges regarding fundamental freedoms); Lifeline (emergency assistance for civil society organizations); Dignity for All (for LGBTQI+ activists); Justice Defenders (for human rights lawyers); Protection for Journalists Initiative (training on operating safely in difficult environments); and Global Gender-Based Violence Initiative (for survivors of GBV). DRL will support rapid response programs to provide financial and technical support to human rights defenders, civil society, and individuals persecuted for religious beliefs, sexual orientation, or gender identity.

DRL will support programs to expand collaboration of investigative journalists and civil society; improve effectiveness of investigations that expose corruption, promote policy reform, and inform legal action; enhance efficacy of civil society to generate action by government, law enforcement, and international bodies to combat corruption; and increase information available for civil society to combat and deter corruption.

Secure U.S. Leadership in Technology, Including by Shaping the International Norms and Rules Governing Emerging Technologies, Establishing Guardrails Against Misuse, and Strengthening Cyber and Tech Defenses and Deterrents

The FY 2022 request includes \$19 million for global Internet freedom programs to support an open, interoperable, reliable, and secure Internet. Programs are guided by the Department's Internet freedom strategy, developed in consultation with Congress. Assistance supports four priority areas: technology to enable open, uncensored, and secure access to information; the security of users, particularly in hostile environments, to enable communication; policy advocacy projects that target countries, regional bodies, and international standard-setting entities to encourage Internet governance consistent with democratic values and international human rights law; and applied research on policy and legal developments at local, regional, and international levels as well as technical analyses of Internet censorship surveillance systems used by repressive regimes.

Key Interventions:

- Support open-source anti-censorship platforms to sustain larger populations in accessing the Internet.
- Support core technologies that can be integrated with existing anti-censorship tools to make them more effective and secure.
- Support civil society in investigating abusive uses of technology and encourage the sharing of open-source cyber threat intelligence impacting the safety of civil society and vulnerable populations online.
- Support research and development of open-source technology for secure and open Internet infrastructure to ensure underlying technologies and protocols continue to enable openness, security, and interoperability.
- Support digital safety training for journalists and human rights activists.
- Support capacity-building for civil society engaging in strategic advocacy to promote Internet freedom and ensure national, regional, and international norms and rules that govern the use of technology are supportive of the online exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms.
- Support for public research on the state of Internet freedom and human rights impacts of Internet technologies, platforms, and infrastructure.

Out-compete China, the Greatest Geopolitical Challenger of Our Time, Including by Working With Allies and Partners, Engaging in International Organizations, and Investing in American Workers, Companies, and Technologies

Out-competing China includes creating a level playing field for Chinese citizens to demand rights-respecting, transparent, and accountable governance from the CPC. DRL will allocate \$12 million to support civil society, rule of law, freedom of expression, the free flow of information, and public participation in China. These efforts will aim to expand space for civil society to petition their government; and advance fundamental labor rights, freedom of expression, freedom of association, and freedom of religion or belief, including for Tibetans, Uyghurs, and members of other ethnic and religious minority groups. DRL will continue support for diaspora communities to address human rights violations and abuses in Xinjiang. DRL will also allocate \$3 million for democracy programs in Hong Kong to address the erosion of human rights and fundamental freedoms there.

Key Interventions include programs that support the rule of law, civil society, the free flow of information, as well as religious freedom, labor rights, and the human rights of members of vulnerable populations. Programs will help China's legal system become more transparent, fair, and accessible by developing the legal profession and expanding access to justice. Programs will empower civil society to become engaged by building capacity in participatory governance and online engagement, as well as to give voice to citizens' needs, including through strengthening CSOs' technical skills and advocacy.

DRL Will Continue to Use “Foreign Assistance as Tools of First Resort” to “Champion Inclusion and Equity For All”

On his first day in office, President Biden issued an E.O. on Preventing and Combating Discrimination on the Basis of Gender Identity or Sexual Orientation. This was followed by his Memorandum on Advancing the Human Rights of LGBTQI+ persons Around the World. Secretary Blinken pledged that the Department will use a broad range of diplomatic and programmatic tools to promote the human rights of LGBTQI+ persons, advance nondiscrimination, and respond swiftly to human rights violations and abuses of LGBTQI+ persons. The President also issued an E.O. On Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government, which will shape assistance in important ways. Further, President Biden released E.O. 14020, which established the White House Gender Policy Council and outlined a comprehensive approach to advancing gender equity and equality. Secretary Blinken is committed to pursuing a Department-wide approach to the empowerment of women and girls in all their diversity.

The FY 2022 request includes \$25 million to support marginalized populations. This includes \$10 million for the Global Equality Fund to advance the human rights of LGBTQI+ persons; \$3 million to support protection and inclusion of persons with disabilities; \$3 million to advance racial justice and other issues of equity and equality for marginalized populations; \$4 million for Voices Against Violence: Gender-Based Violence Global Initiative to prevent and respond to GBV; \$4 million to advance women's leadership and the Department's commitments under the U.S. Strategy on Women, Peace, and Security; and \$1 million for inclusive, integrated programming that addresses intersectional barriers to access for individuals and group.

Key Interventions:

- Strategies to prevent, mitigate, and recover from rising levels of violence, discrimination, and exploitation against individuals on religion, disability, race, sex, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity, or other grounds to reduce national security risks and allow societies to reach their full potential.

- Support inclusive societies as a necessary pillar of strong democracies and provide emergency assistance to GBV survivors and civil society who face threats, attacks, detention, or prosecution or are at risk due to repression for their work on human rights.
- Support for the rights of LGBTQI+ persons in four areas per the GEF Strategic Framework: social inclusion, freedom from violence, access to justice, and empowered and inclusive LGBTQI+ movements.
- Programs on racial justice to support local efforts to combat all types of racial and ethnic hatred and violence, facilitate access to justice, dismantle economic structures in which workers are devalued and excluded from economic and social equality, and call upon the international community to prevent injustice and violence based on race and ethnicity.
- Programs to advance rights, dignity, and inclusion of all persons with disabilities and advocate efforts that uphold the dignity, human rights, and fundamental freedoms of persons with disabilities.
- Programs are intersectional and recognize that multiple social identities intersect in a marginalized individual's experience and are affected by the broader existence of privilege and oppression in society.
- Programs to promote women's leadership in political, civic, and economic life; advance women's roles in peace, security, and transitional processes; and support protection of women activists, journalists, and peacebuilders.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

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

- Continued piloting of DRL logic models and standard performance indicators (in accordance with 18 FAM 300); a revised learning agenda; and development of regional and thematic program frameworks, which are each respectively used to attribute lines of effort, aggregate results, and plan for applied research grants and evaluation contracts.
- Facilitated learning sessions to integrate evidence-based application of lessons into program designs and adaptations.
- Designing and contracting of two external evaluations to be conducted during FY 2022 on Internet Freedom and Global Civic, Voter, and Human Rights Education.
- Supporting Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) experts who can provide on-demand support to DRL staff and implementing partners when questions around applied research, performance measurement, and program evaluation arise.

STATE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS (EB)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

EB activities align with priorities in the INSS and the EB Functional Bureau Strategy. The Digital Connectivity and Cybersecurity Partnership (DCCP) supports an open, interoperable, secure, and reliable internet. The Fiscal Transparency Innovation Fund (FTIF) improves fiscal transparency and government accountability, combats corruption, and promotes sustainable economic growth and development. The Strategic Ports Initiative (SPI) counters malign influence in strategic ports and waterways to support open access to the global commons and maintain the international rule-based order in collaboration with allies. Our strategic Financial Action Task Force (FATF) will protect the international financial system by combatting corruption and closing gaps in anti-money laundering and counterterrorist financing regimes.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	Change from FY 2021 Estimate
TOTAL	15,000	*	23,000	N/A
ESF	15,000	*	23,000	N/A

Bureau Goals

The FY 2022 request is aligned with the INSS and priorities of assisting and advocating for American business interests abroad, as well as striving to ensure that U.S. private-sector concerns are integrated into every facet of our foreign and economic policy. EB is looking to mitigate, to the extent possible, the undue influence of strategic competitors in the digital economy and transportation spheres by securing and expanding access to overseas markets. Our work on fiscal transparency also serves to counter predatory economic practices by the People’s Republic of China (PRC) and other malign actors that undermine state-sovereignty and global economic growth. All funding requested in the CBJ promotes the U.S. model and is aligned with the key pillars of the INSS.

Defend and Nurture the Underlying Sources of American Strength, Including Our People, Our Economy, Our National Defense, and Our Democracy At Home

DCCP is a global, multiyear, State and USAID-led initiative to promote an open, interoperable, secure, and reliable internet. DCCP’s capacity building and training is developing a cadre of current and future leaders in countries' information and communication technology (ICT) sectors who are aligned with the U.S. approach to internet governance. DCCP creates opportunities for the U.S. tech sector, bolsters U.S. leadership in emerging technologies, and builds cybersecurity capacity for our partners and allies to address shared threats.

Now in its third year, DCCP has provided foreign assistance under the following pillars: 1) building connections through catalyzing private sector investments in more secure ICT infrastructure; 2) advancing an open internet through training, technical advisers, and other capacity building efforts; and 3) enhancing cybersecurity by working with partners to build cybersecurity capabilities and adopt best practices. A secondary benefit is the increased digital capacity in targeted countries that can lead to more open global markets for U.S. technology exports.

The FTIF improves domestic resource mobilization, efficient budget execution, and debt sustainability in line with U.S. approaches. Through FTIF, the Department of State and USAID promote good fiscal practices, fight corruption, and foster opportunities for the U.S. private sector. Transparent budget processes also help ensure accountability to U.S. taxpayers for foreign aid, including through efficient budget execution.

Lead and Sustain a Stable and Open International System, Underwritten by Strong Democratic Alliances, Partnerships, Multilateral Institutions, and Rules

The FATF program will advance the priority of working with like-minded countries to combat corruption. FATF, a multilateral forum dedicated to combatting money laundering and terrorism finance, is the ideal forum for advancing this objective. The program will combat corruption and illicit finance by helping close critical gaps in anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing regimes identified through FATF mutual evaluations.

Funding requested for the FTIF supports global efforts to improve fiscal transparency and encourage citizen participation in the budgetary process. Priority is given to funding projects in countries which do not meet minimum fiscal transparency standards, as identified in the Department of State's annual Fiscal Transparency Report (FTR). Through these funds, the Department of State and USAID promote good fiscal practices and fight corruption, ensuring accountability to U.S. taxpayers for foreign aid through effective budget execution, and fostering opportunities for the U.S. private sector.

By improving budget transparency, audit oversight, and natural resource extraction tendering, FTIF projects increase the ability of U.S. and other strategic allies to bid on government procurement, tenders, and concessions. FTIF projects also directly inhibit the ability of host governments to engage in illicit or non-competitive deals with malign actors. FTIF supports global efforts to improve debt transparency standards and practices, including the U.S.-led Paris Club-G20 Debt Service Suspension Initiative, which requires beneficiary governments to make their debt obligations transparent, and the FTR, which annually strengthens its minimum requirements and, in 2021, introduced a new set of standards for debt transparency, supreme audit institution independence and capacity, and sovereign wealth fund disclosures.

DCCP, led by State and USAID, leverages the ICT and internet governance expertise and programming of Commerce, Export-Import Bank, DHS, USTDA, U.S. International Development Finance Corporation (DFC), Treasury, DOD, and the Millennium Challenge Corporation to advance and deepen our alliances and partnerships, creating digital ecosystems aligned with US priorities. DCCP also coordinates efforts with the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, and bilateral donors like Japan, Korea, Australia, and the European Union to expand access to high quality, secure ICT infrastructure and support laws, policies, regulations and standards that promote an environment following international best practices conducive to U.S investment and other like-minded partners.

The SPI counters malign actors who seek to subvert the international rules-based order of the seas. SPI seeks collaboration with allies and partners to ensure countries maintain sovereignty over critical infrastructure and do not fall victim to predatory lending that can hurt opportunities for economic growth, freedom of access, and fair competition.

Promote a Favorable Distribution of Power to Deter and Prevent Adversaries From Directly Threatening the United States and Our Allies, Inhibiting Access to the Global Commons, or Dominating Key Regions

SPI supports the goal of raising the baseline of maritime security. SPI is a whole-of-government effort to ensure open access to strategic ports and waterways where strategic competitors seek to undermine freedom of navigation, the international rules-based order, national sovereignty, and the private-sector-driven economic model around the world. SPI helps deter malign actors from gaining undue influence in the maritime domain securing trade chokepoints to prevent possible expansion of their military reach.

SPI provides capacity building to beneficiary country officials who are responsible for developing, operating, and securing seaports and related infrastructure abroad. Training modules taught by experts cover five topics: 1) secure port management; 2) promoting economic viability of ports and supply chain management; 3) investment screening and its effects on national security as it relates to ports; 4) legislative tools to protect critical infrastructure; and 5) an overview of leading practices in anti-corruption and good governance mechanisms of ports (e.g. oversight and governance leading practices by Executives and Board of Directors). By building the capacity of port stakeholders, SPI helps protect host country sovereignty and gives officials tools to resist falling victim to predatory lending while maintaining financial transparency in infrastructure development.

SPI initially focused on Indo-Pacific countries. This funding will expand capacity building programs and technical assistance to other regions across the world. A portion of this funding will also support travel costs for experts to conduct training overseas. SPI will be expanded with this funding to include a non-resident maritime field advisor program, which will support a Department of Transportation port expert to travel to strategic ports under threat of malign influence and provide host country officials tailored technical expertise to protect U.S. regional interests.

DCCP initiatives are catalyzing economically sustainable and secure private sector network investments, promoting regulatory reforms, and encouraging adoption of cybersecurity best practices. DCCP provides a credible alternative to top-down, authoritarian approaches to internet and ICT development, and enables nations to realize the tremendous economic benefits of participation in the digital economy.

DCCP funded and aligned, initiatives address the priorities to advance the adoption of secure, next-generation communications networks and services, including 5G, and cybersecurity policies and to provide policy and technical training around the globe. Robust funding for DCCP is critical to supporting the campaign on 5G network security, next generation initiatives, as well as countering the PRC's efforts to export authoritarianism through domination of the global telecommunications and emerging technology sectors.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

DCCP was launched as the results framework developed in FY 2018 and implementation began in late 2019. In 2020, EB with external consultant Guidehouse, LLC conducted a baseline evaluation of the DCCP platform to inform the refinement of DCCP outcome indicators, internal processes, program performance measurements and the hiring of additional dedicated staff for the DCCP, to include a Senior Coordinator for DCCP and a dedicated budget officer. In this CBJ request, DCCP seeks additional program and M&E support for DCCP-funded programs to provide robust quantitative and qualitative data for monitoring for results and evidence based policy recommendations.

FTIF conducts site visits from Washington, D.C. and from Embassy personnel in program countries. Formal, third party evaluations were conducted in previous years. The results of those evaluations continue to guide programming. In 2021, a third-party evaluation is planned for FTIF programs in Ecuador, The Gambia, and Zimbabwe.

SPI was launched in early 2020 and the first smart ports training program will be executed in September 2021. EB will develop a results framework, including metrics for success. Once implementation is underway, we will have a better understanding of programmatic successes and areas for improvement.

FATF-related programming will be launched in 2022 and planned monitoring and evaluation activities include the use of trained grants officer representatives who develop appropriate programming and metrics for measuring the impact of those programs. The impact and results of the activities will be verified, in part, by improvement on international standards judged by the FATF, an independent standard setting organization. Once implementation is underway, we will have a better understanding of programmatic successes and areas for improvement.

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

STATE BUREAU OF ENERGY RESOURCES (ENR)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

ENR foreign assistance operationalizes the Department’s energy priorities through programs that advance partner capacity to combat the climate crisis, support sustainable economic growth and a just transition for vulnerable communities, and strengthen energy security globally. ENR technical and capacity building activities advance power sector reliability, solvency, and competitiveness; energy and mineral resource sector governance; renewable energy and mineral sector infrastructure; increased end-use energy efficiency and flexible demand; socially and environmentally responsible extractive sector oversight; and development of new markets and improved enabling environments for U.S. private sector investment. Through targeted assistance, ENR programs tangibly demonstrate the benefits of partnering with the United States; operating open, transparent, market-based energy and mineral sectors; and building low-carbon, resilient economies.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	Change from FY 2021 Estimate
TOTAL	5,500	*	30,500	N/A
ESF	5,500	*	30,500	N/A

Bureau Goals

Energy sits at the nexus of national security and economic prosperity, yet increasing energy demand is one of the largest drivers of climate change, which poses an immediate threat to the security and prosperity of the United States and our partners. These facts drive ENR policy priorities, which include promoting:

- A low emissions future that decarbonizes sectors and increases competitive energy and infrastructure development globally;
- Energy security for the United States and our partners and allies; and
- Energy for development that increases energy access globally and incorporates principles of energy justice to meet growing demand and ensure reliability.

These goals are inextricably linked. As such, with FY 2022 funds, ENR will prioritize assistance interventions that address all three priorities to maximize project impact in line with the President’s Interim National Security Strategic Guidance.

In the Western Hemisphere, ENR will advance regional economic development and address root causes of migration through assistance that supports national and regional power market development, which in turn supports increased private sector investment, energy security, clean energy deployment, secure and interconnected power infrastructure, and political and economic integration. ENR will support resiliency planning for electric utilities, energy diversification through increased penetration of renewable energy and distributed generation in the Americas and Caribbean, and increased capacity of SIEPAC – the Central American Electrical Interconnection System – to increase power trade and investment in the region.

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

The Indo-Pacific region is expected to drive nearly 75 percent of projected liquefied natural gas (LNG) demand growth by 2040 as domestic gas production declines and LNG substitutes for higher emission energy sources, depending on the competitive position of renewables and other lower-GHG options. However, potential methane leakage throughout the natural gas supply chain must be mitigated for LNG to provide a net benefit as an alternative fuel. ENR will work with countries to advance methane emissions abatement techniques and technologies, such as carbon capture, use, and storage (CCUS), identify low carbon alternatives to unabated natural gas projects, and ensure energy projects are governed by integrated energy plans with emission reduction goals.

In Sub-Saharan Africa, insufficient financing, governance, and capacity needed to address energy access, is a major challenge in nearly every country. Many countries have renewable energy goals as part of their climate change response and energy diversification plans, but struggle with weak investment environments and fragile, overextended electricity systems. ENR, in coordination with Power Africa and Prosper Africa, will use assistance to support transparent, competitive, rules-based energy sector governance, helping governments develop the regulatory and oversight capacity needed to advance the clean energy transition in line with ambitious climate goals, protect the environment, guard against corruption, decrease vulnerabilities to predatory state actors, and attract responsible private sector investment. Assistance will support regional power markets and integrated power planning that advances decarbonization and renewable integration objectives.

Globally, ENR will work with partners to deploy, manage, and establish critical preconditions for renewable energy integration, end-use energy efficient solutions, and flexible demand, which are essential to scaling up renewable energy, including in transportation and building systems, because they improve the affordability of distributed renewable energy systems, reduce the cost of supply, and improve utility performance.

Through its Energy Resource Governance Initiative, ENR will work with partners to develop and build capacity to oversee resilient, environmentally and socially responsible supply chains for the minerals vital to technologies powering the energy transition such as solar panels, electric vehicles, and battery storage. Increasing demand for renewable energy, electric vehicles, and battery storage technologies will create unprecedented demand for these energy resource minerals. Overreliance on a single or limited supply source for these critical resources and poor mineral sector governance present significant risks to U.S. national security and global climate objectives. With FY 2022 funds, ENR will provide targeted assistance to countries with critical mineral deposits to develop the regulatory environment, technical capacity, and governance structures to become reliable contributors to the global market, increasing global supply chain resilience. ENR will work with governments to plan for mining sector power demands and incorporate sustainable, clean solutions to power mines. Projects will advance the economic viability of expanding mining supply chains while supporting ecologically friendly solutions to powering mines, critical to both local support and clean energy goals. These efforts will reduce supply chain

impediments to acceleration of the clean energy transition while enabling mineral-rich countries to protect their economies from non-market actor exploitation and sustainably deliver economic benefits to their citizens.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

ENR uses program data collected through regular program management and oversight activities, such as review of quarterly reports and project deliverables; feedback from host country counterparts, beneficiaries, Embassy officers, and other stakeholders; and monitoring of economic developments during and after project delivery, as well as annual third-party evaluations to inform bureau resource requests, program design, and program implementation. These efforts have enabled ENR-managed assistance programs to deliver continued return on investments globally, including, but not limited to:

- Supporting the award of 2.8 GW of RE projects in South America through international auctions that have attracted approximately \$3.2 billion in private investments since 2017;
- In partnership with USAID and DFC, enabling the first Caribbean energy sector loan guarantee, valued at \$25 million to support RE investment;
- Supporting the integration of 16 GW of variable renewable energy in Southeast Asia through capacity building assistance for electric utility and grid operators, as well as management and governance assistance to enable lower carbon options to support renewable energy integration and decrease reliance on dirtier options from China (e.g. coal);
- Helping develop and implement an Independent Power Producer (IPP) Framework to encourage renewable energy investment in Southern Africa, a model at least three countries are using to attract clean power sector investment from the private sector; and
- Expanding partnerships under ERGI to 10 countries through more than \$10.5 million in technical assistance that advances sound mineral sector governance and resilient energy mineral supply chains to further the global clean energy transition.

Using FY 2019 funds, ENR funded a third-party and independent evaluation of Power Sector Program projects implemented by the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC), as well as a contractor to support the planning, execution, tracking, and assessment of ENR's monitoring and evaluation (M&E) practices. While neither evaluation is complete, both have yielded initial results that ENR is incorporating into best practices.

Initial results from the NARUC evaluation indicate that partners benefit most from consultative, interactive assistance that is specific to the beneficiaries' problem sets. This feedback is consistent with that from an FY 2017-funded evaluation of ENR's Energy Governance and Capacity Initiative efforts in Ukraine and FY 2018-funded evaluation of assistance efforts to Indian state and city governments. This feedback will inform future program design as ENR will continue to maximize opportunities for in-person consultation in a post-Covid-19 environment, particularly when building rapport, trust, and free exchange of information is critical to assistance outcomes.

Under the M&E evaluation, ENR determined the majority of its indicators focused too heavily on long-term outcomes, leaving little information on milestones or short-term outcomes achieved over the lifetime of a project. ENR is working with the contractor to address this gap by revising and adding additional indicators, redefining indicator scope, and streamlining M&E data collection process to maximize the availability of project data.

GLOBAL AIDS COORDINATOR AND HEALTH DIPLOMACY (S/GAC)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), led and coordinated by S/GAC, supports the American commitment to saving lives and changing the course of the global HIV/AIDS pandemic. To date, PEPFAR has saved over 20 million lives and several countries have achieved or are nearing epidemic control of HIV. PEPFAR is implemented through the Departments of Defense, Health and Human Services (HHS), Labor, State, Treasury, Commerce, Peace Corps, and USAID. In FY 2022, PEPFAR will support countries to achieve and/or sustain epidemic control of HIV and sustain the HIV prevention and treatment gains. The FY 2022 request for resources to assist PEPFAR-supported countries, as well as multilateral efforts, including through support for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, continues U.S. leadership to combat the AIDS epidemic, in partnership with governments, civil society, including faith-based institutions, multilateral institutions, including the Global Fund, WHO, UNAIDS, the private sector, and other stakeholders.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	Change from FY 2021 Estimate
TOTAL	2,111,758	*	2,206,900	N/A
GHP-STATE	2,111,758	*	2,206,900	N/A

Bureau Goals

The U.S. President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) is the largest commitment by any nation to address a single disease in history, enabled by strong bipartisan support across ten U.S. Congresses and four presidential administrations, and through the American people’s generosity. PEPFAR shows the power of what is possible through compassionate, cost-effective, accountable, and transparent American foreign assistance. PEPFAR’s strategic rigor and data-driven focus has allowed the program to significantly expand its lifesaving results and impact without increased financial resources over the past decade. PEPFAR’s investments have also strengthened the systems that drive effective, efficient, and sustainable health care for HIV/AIDS and beyond. These investments create a lasting health system for partner countries to confront other current and future health challenges and enhance global health security. PEPFAR’s transformative, lifesaving impact is clear, but its mission is not yet finished. The HIV pandemic continues to evolve in every community and country and PEPFAR constantly adapts to address critical remaining gaps across ages and sexes, new risk groups, and new health challenges: for example, COVID-19, which has confronted the program with new challenges that will have to be overcome over the next several years. PEPFAR will continue to emphasize ensuring access to non-discriminatory HIV prevention and treatment services, and on increasing and strengthening peer- and community-led approaches while ensuring increased engagement with LGBTQI+ civil society organizations.

FY 2022 resources for PEPFAR’s bilateral programs and for PEPFAR’s oversight and management, systems, and international partnerships will be programmed to continue to achieve results, supporting the following Functional Bureau Strategy Goals:

Accelerate Progress Toward Achieving HIV Epidemic Control Through Use of Data

The PEPFAR Strategy for Accelerating HIV/AIDS Epidemic Control (2017-2020) worked to accelerate efforts toward epidemic control in more than 50 countries, ensuring access to services by all populations, including the most vulnerable and at-risk groups. It also accelerated PEPFAR implementation in a subset of high-burden countries with the greatest potential to achieve HIV/AIDS epidemic control by 2020. Several countries have achieved epidemic control and are working to sustain this control and ensure control in all ages and sexes by 2030. PEPFAR is supporting countries' efforts to achieve the UNAIDS goals of at least 95 percent of people living with HIV (PLHIV) who know their status, 95 percent of people who know their status accessing treatment, and 95 percent of people on treatment having suppressed viral loads across all ages, genders, and at-risk groups by 2030. PEPFAR is committed to using data to focus investments by implementing evidence-based interventions in the geographic areas and populations with the greatest HIV/AIDS burden for maximum impact. Utilizing data for decision-making is critical to reaching those in most need of HIV services. Programmatic and surveillance data on HIV incidence, viral suppression, and prevalence across gender and all age groups are essential to evaluating progress toward the achievement of epidemic control. Epidemic control is only attained when these targets for adults and children are accomplished, including the continuous use of granular epidemiologic and cost data to improve partner performance and increase program impact and effectiveness.

Focus Prevention for Impact

Prevention, treatment, and care are the three pillars of PEPFAR programming since its inception in 2003. Prevention services are grouped in a comprehensive package for maximum impact. This package contains our continued focus on the prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) of HIV, condom programming, prevention among key populations, behavioral and structural interventions, programming to avoid and reduce risk for adolescent girls and young women primarily through DREAMS, pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP), and voluntary medical male circumcision (VMMC) for HIV-negative young men. These prevention activities target those most at risk of HIV acquisition, focused on specific risk groups and areas of high HIV burden.

Accelerate Access to HIV Treatment

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

Leverage Partnerships for Sustainability

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

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

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

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

Over the past 18 years, PEPFAR has achieved remarkable lifesaving results. As of the end of FY 2020, PEPFAR has supported lifesaving antiretroviral treatment for more than 17,389,371 people, including more than 690,200 children, helping secure the health and welfare of families around the world. During FY 2020 PEPFAR provided critical care and support for 6,771,219 orphans, vulnerable children, and their caregivers so they can survive and thrive. PEPFAR has supported more than 25,271,620 men and boys to receive voluntary medical male circumcision since 2004, including 2,631,203 in FY2020 alone. PEPFAR's investments have also strengthened the systems that drive effective, efficient, and sustainable health care. This includes having helped train 6,951 new health workers in FY2020 alone, reaching over

290,000 health and community workers overall to deliver and improve HIV care and other health services, creating a more robust health system for partner countries to confront other current and future health challenges.

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

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) implements foreign assistance programs that are a critical component of protecting America’s security at home and abroad. These programs combat illicit drug trafficking and other forms of transnational organized crime (TOC) that affect American lives and livelihoods. By enabling partners to contribute to shared security threats, INL programs contribute to broader national security objectives, advance democracy, promote fair and equitable criminal justice systems, and build resilience against malign activities and influence. INL is the Department’s lead for implementing drug control and anti-crime priorities and has a key role in advancing the Administration’s anticorruption priorities, and carries out its work consistent with the Executive Order on *Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government*. INL programs employ cross-cutting resources, programs, and research to instill respect for human rights, promote impartial delivery of criminal justice services, bolster diversity and inclusion within criminal justice institutions, advance equitable treatment, and identify, investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate crimes motivated by hate, bias, and discrimination. These efforts form the basis of a foreign assistance approach that is sensitive to structural inequality in criminal justice systems. INL programs are an essential component of the U.S. government’s security sector assistance toolkit, increasing access and cooperation with foreign counterparts on behalf of U.S. law enforcement and helping ensure the stability of fragile states.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	Change from FY 2021 Estimate
TOTAL	263,725	*	433,791	N/A
INCLE	263,725	*	433,791	N/A

Bureau Goals

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

INL activities that align to Goal 1 reflect the issues that directly affect the American public. INL efforts reduce the supply of illicit drugs that account for the greatest number of American overdose deaths, such as opioids (including synthetic opioids), methamphetamine, and cocaine. INL builds partner capacity to defeat transnational criminal organizations (TCOs) that threaten the homeland. Since TCOs exploit corruption and weak governance, INL programs aligned under this goal address security and justice-related drivers of instability, including supporting the Administration’s Root Causes Strategy in Central America by assisting Offices of Attorneys General to combat endemic corruption and impunity through capacity building and support to special units and task forces. The significant increase in the request for the Central America Regional Security Initiative underscores how crucial these efforts are for security in the United States and in the region. To achieve this goal, INL focuses on addressing the synthetic opioid supply chain and shared security threats with partners across the Western Hemisphere—including

addressing the region's rampant corruption, which contributes to a cycle of insecurity and lack of opportunities.

Synthetic opioids such as fentanyl and its analogues are responsible for the acceleration of drug overdose deaths in the United States. Through diplomatic engagement, INL presses the People's Republic of China (PRC) to reduce the flow of synthetic opioids and precursor chemicals coming to North America and, ultimately, the United States. INL also pushes the PRC to help prevent Chinese money laundering organizations, which now dominate money laundering globally. The Department requests funds the Drug Supply Reduction Program unit, which promotes the development of new tools to disrupt the synthetic drug supply chain, enhance global engagement and coordination, and promote national action to reduce the production and trafficking of synthetic drugs bound for the United States.

In Mexico, through the Merida Initiative, INL is focused on the following six lines of effort: 1) reduce drug cultivation and production; 2) secure borders and ports and improve interdictions; 3) investigate and prosecute illicit finance; 4) professionalize security institutions; 5) integrate investigations and reduce impunity; and 6) create enduring security cooperation.

In Colombia, INL supports an integrated counternarcotics strategy designed to strengthen stability, support eradication and interdiction efforts, and promote our strong bilateral cooperation. INL's assistance works to combat TOC, including through addressing money laundering and increasing state presence in rural areas where narcotics trafficking thrives.

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

The United States has an enduring interest in strengthening transparent, responsive, and accountable institutions, particularly those under pressure from malign influence from authoritarian governments. The PRC and Russia exploit weak criminal justice systems to directly challenge an international order based on democratic norms. In the strategic competition for global influence, law enforcement cooperation provides an important non-military element to the U.S. security cooperation relationship with key partners. TCOs, terrorists, and other malign actors exploit instability or intentionally weaken governance and rule of law to the detriment of U.S. national security and foreign policy interests. Corruption, increasingly weaponized, threatens the security and stability of our allies and partners, undermines respect for the rule of law, and decreases the resilience of countries to malign influence. INL activities that align to this goal reflect that sustainable stability ultimately relies on legitimate, trustworthy criminal justice actors and institutions that can provide basic security, uphold rule of law, and are fair and equitable, including with respect to women's and LGBTQI+ rights. These activities support the investigation and prosecution crimes against vulnerable populations and ensure criminal justice systems are reflective of the citizens they serve. They also enable partners to serve as valuable partners to the United States in cases with a U.S. nexus.

INL programs are an important element of the U.S. security cooperation relationship with key partners in South Asia, East Asia, and the Pacific. INL programs support the Indo-Pacific Strategy and counter malign PRC influence by working with allies and partners to advance a free and open rules-based order in the region that is resilient to corrupting influences. This includes a focus on combating transnational crime; strengthening maritime capabilities, law enforcement capacity, and information-sharing mechanisms among our key partners; and building effective and transparent criminal justice institutions.

Organized crime drives most illicit activity in Europe and Eurasia. Independent and transparent criminal justice institutions are critical to upholding rule of law and combating corruption and complex financial crimes. They counter Russian malign influence and the PRC's use of weak courts and law enforcement

systems to engage in unfair trade and investment practices. INL programs sharpen the skills of investigators and strengthen justice sector institutions to enable partner countries to address organized crime and illicit financial flows before they affect the United States. INL will continue to focus on frontline states to counter Russian aggression and malign activity. INL partners with Ukraine, Georgia, and the Western Balkans, as well as with some European countries that have graduated from traditional foreign assistance, in combating complex transnational crimes such as money laundering, cybercrime, and corruption, which often also have a nexus with Russian malign activity.

INL programs in Africa and the Middle East reduce fragility, counter malign influence, and promote stability in key states by strengthening partner security governance and rule of law capacity. In Tunisia, INL programs demonstrate the important role criminal justice reform can play in consolidating democratic transitions. In fragile states affected by transnational threats, such as Nigeria and Somalia, INL will continue to develop the capacity of police forces to detect, respond to, and investigate crime while protecting citizen rights. By providing preventative assistance, INL programs are a bulwark against further destabilization.

Other INL programs bolster the capacity of institutions in states that have emerged from violent conflicts, such as Liberia, or where the proliferation of armed groups outside of state control threaten regional stability, such as Libya. In places like Ghana and Kenya, INL programs also enhance the ability of host nation security and justice institutions to address TOC. INL programs in Lebanon and the West Bank strengthen state stability through programming that seeks to bolster the criminal justice sector.

In Afghanistan, INL programs deny significant revenue to insurgent groups and anti-government actors, strengthening the capacity of Afghan institutions to disrupt criminal networks, promote the rule of law, and develop a sustainable Afghan government capacity to incarcerate and manage criminals, especially extremist inmates who pose a threat to both the Afghan public and U.S. national security. INL programs in Pakistan combat violent extremism, transnational crime, strengthen the capacity of law enforcement, expand access to justice, and bolster the rule of law nationwide with a focus on the newly merged districts along the Afghanistan-Pakistan border. In Central Asia, programs focus on border security, countering narcotics trafficking from Afghanistan, and promoting the rule of law, including measures to combat corruption.

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

The United States is best able to respond to transnational criminal challenges when there is a global architecture that reflects U.S. best practices for combating threats. By leading efforts to develop global drug control, anti-crime, and anticorruption standards and norms, INL promotes international cooperation that advances U.S. security and foreign policy interests. INL engagement in multilateral fora pushes back against geopolitical competitor states that seek to shape the international order in their favor. International organizations (IOs) and multilateral fora present opportunities for the United States to frame international security challenges and advance rules-based approaches that respect human rights. INL activities that align to this goal include developing tools and mechanisms to advance common standards, including through recognized accreditation bodies. Furthermore, having a common approach to criminal justice issues—such as promoting evidence-based investigations and advancing women, peace and security including the participation of women in criminal justice professions—enables our partners to address criminal challenges more effectively.

INL's centrally managed funding to IOs will take advantage of common global treaty commitments, multilateral cooperation, and information sharing to lead coordinated strategic approaches to combat

illicit synthetic drugs (including opioids), cybercrime, corruption, and TOC, as well as hold foreign governments accountable to their international legal obligations and policy commitments in these areas.

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

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

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

In Afghanistan, INL performed an evaluation of the Supporting Access to Justice in Afghanistan (SAJA) II project and found that the project increased the effectiveness of prosecutors in bringing gender-based violence (GBV) cases to court, resulting in a 66 percent rise in the number of GBV cases transferred to the courts over a three-year period. The rate of convictions also increased during that time, from 52 percent to over 80 percent. In the follow-on project, SAJA III, launched in December 2020, INL incorporated the evaluation's recommendations that project objectives and indicators be more targeted and clearly defined to better measure project outcomes.

Since 2016, INL has worked with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to train Mexican state and municipal police on responding to gender-based crimes. An impact evaluation of the program found that trainees demonstrated a 28 percent average improvement in a skills assessment for response to female GBV victims. The project showed strong results and contributed directly to Mexico's effort to professionalize its police and build their capacity to enforce the law, and in particular to improve police response in crimes against women, a prevalent problem in Mexico.

In Guinea, INL worked with an external evaluator to conduct a final evaluation of a community security and policing project. After conducting dozens of key information interviews and six focus group discussions, the evaluator found that the project succeeded in building police capacity and changing citizens' views and perceptions of the police and that participants agreed the security situation had improved in the project's target localities of implementation. The final evaluation report, with detailed findings and recommendations, formed the basis of a "Best Practices Guide" for community policing project that INL will use to guide future projects of similar scope.

INL's ILEA program enhances the capacity of criminal justice sector partners and strengthens law enforcement networks through regional training academies. INL used monitoring data from both end-of-course evaluations and follow-up surveys to identify the need for an online platform to keep alumni connected to one another, the program, and to support continued development. This data informed INL's development of the ILEA Alumni Portal, which was launched in April 2021 to coincide with the program's 26th anniversary. The portal offers alumni opportunities to stay engaged with the program while supporting INL's efforts to increase capacity and better understand the impact of ILEA's training and opportunities for future programming.

To continue improving our results through strengthened monitoring and evaluation (M&E) INL's Office of Knowledge Management (KM) is working to provide training and implementation tools to INL staff

and implementing partners on practical approaches to project design, and M&E. INL/KM is also in the process of rolling out a cloud-based platform for storing and visualizing project monitoring data to provide the infrastructure that program offices in Washington and INL sections overseas need to more effectively monitor and assess project performance.

STATE BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND NONPROLIFERATION (ISN)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	Change from FY 2021 Estimate
TOTAL	230,070	*	246,610	N/A
NADR	230,070	*	246,610	N/A

Bureau Goals

Strengthen Global Nonproliferation Norms and Regimes

Renewed U.S. nonproliferation leadership is essential to reducing the dangers posed by WMD. Global treaties and standards establish a rules-based framework for addressing proliferation, in concert with allies and partners. The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) is the cornerstone of the global nonproliferation regime and includes an obligation for non-nuclear weapon states to allow comprehensive IAEA verification that all nuclear activity in those states is for peaceful purposes. The success of the global nonproliferation regime also depends on the effectiveness and continued credibility of the four multilateral export control regimes.

ISN’s Voluntary Contribution (VC) to the IAEA is essential to supplement insufficient regular budget funding and ensure that the IAEA can carry out missions of great importance to U.S. national security, including programs that enhance global nuclear nonproliferation verification, nuclear safety and security, the responsible use of nuclear energy, and the peaceful uses of nuclear technologies. The VC enables heightened scrutiny through enhanced IAEA monitoring of Iran’s nuclear program, and enables a rapid response to new priorities, such as if the IAEA is called upon to renew verification activities in the DPRK. The VC also provides equipment and other capital infrastructure, the ability to analyze nuclear samples and information from a variety of sources, and expertise and training to support IAEA inspections. The VC also supports IAEA activities promoting the safe, secure, and sustainable peaceful uses of nuclear energy, science, and technology, providing assistance to build capacity for nuclear power and apply nuclear techniques in areas such as human and animal health, food security, water resource management, and environmental issues such as climate change. These contributions include support for the IAEA’s Technical Cooperation Fund and the Peaceful Uses Initiative. This funding demonstrates the

U.S. commitment to the global peaceful nuclear cooperation that the NPT enables, which helps maintain support from recipients for the nonproliferation measures at the core of the NPT.

ISN's EXBS program works to universalize adherence to the guidelines and lists of the multilateral export control regimes to achieve greater harmonization of controls on proliferation-sensitive technologies, by encouraging adoption and implementation of legal-regulatory frameworks and development of robust licensing capabilities, including capacity to regulate catch-all, intangible transfer, and transit and transshipment controls.

Shape the Security Environment to Advance U.S. Interests

The People's Republic of China (PRC) and Russia undermine U.S. leadership and are challenging the international rules-based order. Iran and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) continue WMD and ballistic missile programs that threaten U.S. interests and regional stability.

GTR constrains the illicit Russian arms industry's access to the international financial system, limits opportunities for Russian proliferation-related procurement, and supports coordinated responses to detect and deter the use of WMD in assassinations and other attacks. GTR provides partners with training and information-sharing on the DPRK's continually evolving sanctions evasion techniques to encourage prompt sub-regulatory compliance from government, financial, and private sector stakeholders, and engages foreign partners to prevent relevant financing, sales, procurements, and delivery of missile-related and other proliferation-sensitive materials and information to Iran. Responding to the PRC's challenges to the U.S.'s technological and diplomatic standing, ISN's GTR program trains partners on international standards of information security, norms on intellectual property, and responsible research; engages partners to avoid the long-term proliferation, safety, and security risks posed by Russian and PRC civil nuclear reactor exports, and shares information on attempts to recruit proliferation-related talent and gain coercive influence over partners.

ISN's EXBS program counters state-based proliferation threats through development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of effective strategic trade controls in countries targeted by procurement efforts of Iran, DPRK, Russia, and the PRC.

ISN's NDF provides alternatives to stem the proliferation of PRC and Russian equipment and technology and promote nuclear safety and security best practices. NDF monitors missile proliferation and employs tools to mitigate Russia's and the PRC's continued spread of increasingly advanced weapons systems across the globe. NDF stands ready to support the elimination of the DPRK's WMD and missile stockpile to ensure final, fully verified denuclearization.

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

ISN's EXBS program focuses on strengthening regulation of emerging and sensitive technologies, including missile and potential WMD technologies, improving the private sector's ability to recognize and prevent exploitative foreign investments into technology and critical infrastructure sectors, and enhancing partners' understanding of risks associated with virtual assets and proliferation financing. EXBS builds the regulatory and border security capabilities of foreign partners to detect and disrupt WMD procurement networks, and works with transit and transshipment states to ensure that they possess authorities and capabilities to target and interdict illicit shipments of WMD and related dual-use items, destabilizing conventional arms, and explosives in transit without adversely affecting legitimate trade.

EXBS mitigates proliferation of high consequence pathogens and biological agents of concern, conducting specialized training for customs and border enforcement officials at land, air, and maritime

points of entry to improve identification of biological threats. EXBS also supports partners' increased outreach to industry, academic, and private sectors with a focus on emerging biotechnology, pharmaceutical, chemical and biological contract manufacturing, quantum computing, and artificial intelligence, to prevent diversion and misuse of sensitive and dual-use technologies.

Counter WMD and Nonconventional Terrorism

Terrorist groups continue to pursue WMD capabilities and actively seek the materials, expertise, and technology for developing and using such weapons. Terrorist exploitation of crude chemical weapons (CW) and biological pathogens remains a high-priority issue as important threats persist in this area. The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIS) threat continues to proliferate outside of the original core region, with new affiliates plotting and carrying out attacks in Sub-Saharan Africa and Southeast Asia. Terrorists and other entities are seeking to use advances in currently uncontrolled technologies, such as unmanned aerial vehicles, to further their capabilities to plan attacks; emerging technologies are becoming increasingly relevant to counter-WMD threat reduction programs.

The Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism (WMDT) program engages with at-risk partner countries to help improve capabilities to prevent, detect, and respond to terrorist or other non-state actor threats. Programming aims to halt acquisition and use of chemical and biological materials, along with nuclear and radiological terrorism threats. WMDT also advances U.S. national security through the U.S. role as Co-Chair of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT), which strengthens international responses to nuclear and radiological terrorism threats, and applies successful GICNT exercise models to similarly address chemical and biological terrorism threats.

GTR leverages longstanding partnerships in austere environments where the United States is unable to operate, using local partners to engage government officials, manufacturers, and research facilities to secure chemical facilities and supply chains, and prevent illegitimate access and use of weaponizable chemicals.

To address the pandemic, ISN has launched a bureau-wide effort to increase activities to reduce the proliferation risks that stem from naturally-occurring and manmade biological pathogens and agents.

GTR protects U.S. interests from outbreaks of high consequence pathogens (HCPs), such as Ebola and anthrax, including by building international pandemic prevention and mitigation capacity in high-risk countries that also pose biological proliferation concerns. GTR builds partner biosecurity and biosafety capacities to detect and mitigate outbreaks of HCPs, secure and minimize collections of HCPs, and establish robust biorisk management in laboratories and other bioscience facilities containing HCPs, dual-use equipment, and scientific expertise vulnerable to exploitation or cyberattack by proliferator states and terrorist groups.

NDF is strengthening its focus in biological safety and security. Projects include deploying early disease detection systems, related bio-surveillance capabilities, and associated training for relevant public health stakeholders, in countries at the greatest risk of potential pandemic disease outbreaks and with a significant presence of non-state actor groups that have demonstrated an interest in or ability to weaponize pathogens for biological weapons use. NDF continues its long-standing work to prevent the proliferation and use of CW by state and non-state actors by securing vulnerable chemical supply chains; enhancing foreign partner capacity to counter state-actor acquisition of CW precursors, equipment, and expertise; and preventing terrorist development and use of rudimentary CW in mass-casualty attacks.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

GTR collects a range of qualitative and quantitative data, including the programmatic and financial status of each project, after-action reports, pre- and post-test evaluations, assessments of facility physical and procedural security measures, and site visits, and is in its ninth consecutive year of supporting independent, third-party performance assessments that identify trends and allocate limited resources to maximize impact. The latest evaluation report found that certain partners, such as the Kenya Chemical Society, are sustainably addressing proliferation threats; GTR now uses them as experts to engage other countries. The report also noted that many partners are demonstrating significant progress in security culture and personnel certification, moving beyond awareness to the institutionalization of security, enabling GTR to narrowly-tailor future programs that build sustainability for these high performers and focus funding on partners with more pressing needs.

EXBS has increased use of data analytics to inform decision-making on threat prioritization, programming, and impact assessment. The Threat Prioritization Model developed by Sandia National Labs provides an independent, data-driven way to categorize our partners' exposure to different threats. As a result, in the last two years, EXBS reduced its staffing in the Balkans and Central Asia, while adding new advisor and local staff positions in Egypt and India. Strengthened performance monitoring measures helped identify program-wide indicators of success against which EXBS will measure implementer performance. EXBS uses the Impact Assessment Tool to measure the maturity of strategic trade control systems in partner countries and ensure that EXBS tailors its resources to building sustainable capabilities in areas of greatest deficiency.

In 2020, NDF completed an internal office review of its mission, functions, and organizational structure, culminating in the streamlining of operations to best serve USG national security interests in the nonproliferation space. NDF reviews its projects from inception to closure to ensure accurate financial and managerial project oversight. For each project, NDF assesses effectiveness and performance, accounts for the project funding, and ensures completion of required close-out activities. A project close-out checklist, financial summary, and Project Manager's report are developed for every completed project, providing accountability and important "lessons-learned" and best practices opportunities that can be applied to future projects.

WMDT engages in a number of learning activities, including the use of a new standardized process for systematically measuring and assessing the impact and effectiveness of multilateral programming. WMDT conducts periodic site visits to monitor project activities, participate in milestone events, and to prioritize implementation efforts with project stakeholders. WMDT conducts pre- and post-engagement participant surveys and prepares after-action reports to identify lessons learned, gaps, and opportunities for improvement and future work. WMDT develops metrics to better assess and improve programming and will conduct an evaluation to document impact and the institutionalization of knowledge gained through WMDT-funded activities.

STATE BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (IO)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The FY 2022 request of \$457.1 million for the International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) account will advance U.S. strategic goals across a broad spectrum of critical areas by supporting and enhancing U.S. multilateral engagement, as well as leveraging resources from other countries. The United States provides voluntary contributions to international organizations to accomplish transnational goals where solutions to problems can best be addressed globally, such as protecting the ozone layer or safeguarding international air traffic. In other areas, such as development programs, the United States can multiply the influence and effectiveness of its own assistance by leveraging the financial support of other countries and donors for international programs that advance U.S. national interests.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	Change from FY 2021 Estimate
TOTAL	358,000	*	457,100	N/A
IO&P	358,000	*	457,100	N/A

Bureau Goals

IO will lead robust U.S. re-engagement with the multilateral system the U.S. helped establish by resuming membership, and increasing participation in, its institutions and actively pursuing U.S. policy objectives, coordinating with our partners and allies, and supporting the integrity of the UN and other multilateral institutions.

IO will hold organizations in the UN system accountable in their operations and peacekeeping missions, advocating for transparency, effectiveness, and equitable burden-sharing by advocating for strengthening oversight mechanisms through active participation on executive boards and other governing entities.

The International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) account is the source of funding for a wide range of recipients that advance U.S. national interests in several of the priority areas articulated by the Secretary on March 3, 2021, in his announcement of the Interim National Security Strategic Guidance. The priority areas directly applicable to IO&P funding are listed below.

Renewing Democracy Around the World

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

Revitalizing Ties with our Allies and Partners

IO&P contributions leverage close collaboration with multilateral partners at major entities such as UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, and UN Women. Contributions to these entities are for core budgets, demonstrating the U.S. commitment to supporting multilateral efforts in areas such as humanitarian assistance and development efforts around the world, including in countries where critical U.S. interests are at stake.

Tackling the Climate Crisis

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

Out-competing China

IO&P contributions are an effective tool for countering malign influence at every recipient in the account. In general, the United States contributes significantly more funding to international organizations than other countries, ensuring that the United States maintains an influential presence and advances U.S. interests in multilateral affairs.

In addition to advancing U.S. goals in these areas, IO&P contributions advance the strategic goals and objectives of multiple bureaus. For example, the IO&P account is the source of funding for voluntary contributions that advance the goals and objectives of the Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs in the areas of climate change, the environment, and conservation of natural resources. Similarly, IO&P contributions to the Organization of American States advance Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs goals and objectives in the areas of security, prosperity, and democracy, and IO&P contributions to the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization advance Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs goals and objectives in the areas of aviation security and maritime security. These are just a few of many examples of how IO&P contributions advance the goals and objectives of bureaus throughout the Department of State.

IO will advocate for strengthening oversight mechanisms of all organizations funded through IO&P contributions through active participation on executive boards and other governing entities to ensure recipients of IO&P funding support IO and partner bureau goals and objectives and the Interim National Security Strategy.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

U.S. delegates from the IO Bureau and other stakeholders from within the Department and other agencies of the U.S. Government regularly attend meetings of the governing bodies and committees of the international organizations and programs funded by the United States. A primary goal of the U.S. delegations is to ensure that international organizations are carrying out programs and activities of interest to the United States.

The United States and likeminded nations have been working to implement needed management reforms at the United Nations and other international organizations. The Department has spearheaded such efforts through its United Nations Transparency and Accountability Initiative (UNTAI).

Highlights of recent management reforms include:

- Approval of public access to internal audits of the UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, and UN Women
- Adoption of enhanced whistleblower protections at the WMO

In formulating requests for voluntary contributions from the IO&P account, IO considers past performance of the organizations and the likelihood that continued U.S. contributions will contribute to successful outcomes by the organizations. For most organizations with which the IO Bureau works

closely, IO staff have been advocating continued focus on performance, the adoption and/or refinement of results-based budgeting, and implementation of transparency and accountability mechanisms.

The contributions funded by this account provide funding for multilateral institutions that support global solutions; therefore, it is quite difficult to determine the extent to which the organization's performance is attributable to the U.S. contribution. The overarching priority of foreign assistance through IO&P contributions is to advance U.S. policy by working through results-driven, transparent, accountable, and efficient international organizations. The IO Bureau requests funding for voluntary contributions to organizations and programs through the IO&P account for programs that support U.S. interests and for programs that the United States believes meet minimum standards for accountability, transparency, and performance. The programs to be funded through the IO&P in FY 2022 meet these standards.

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

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Human trafficking is a foreign policy priority as it threatens public safety and national security. It robs millions of their freedom, undermines the rule of law, distorts global markets, and enriches transnational criminal and terrorist organizations. The TIP Office’s foreign assistance addresses this challenge by advancing the “3Ps”: prosecution, protection, and prevention, as well as partnerships. Priorities for FY 2022 funding will be guided in large part by the findings of the annual *Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report* with the primary goal of assisting countries on the lower tiers that have the political will to meet the Trafficking Victims Protection Act’s minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking in persons. The work of the TIP Office is guided by its Functional Bureau Strategy (FBS) and the President’s March 2021 Interim National Security Strategic Guidance. The TIP Office will also focus on integrating racial equity into its anti-trafficking policies and programs to further the goals of the *Executive Order on Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government*.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	Change from FY 2021 Estimate
TOTAL	61,000	*	66,000	N/A
INCLE	61,000	*	66,000	N/A

Bureau Goals

Prosecution

Under this goal, the Office focuses programmatic efforts on helping governments meet the minimum standards of the TVPA and supporting and building the capacity of criminal justice systems and strengthening the rule of law, resulting in victim-centered, trauma-informed prosecution and conviction of traffickers and justice for victims. This work directly advances the Department and USAID’s Joint Strategic Plan (JSP) Goal 1.3, “counter instability, transnational crime, and violence that threaten U.S. interests by strengthening citizen-response governance, security, democracy, human rights, and rule of law.” Establishing and enforcing a comprehensive and just legal framework is the foundation of a government’s response to human trafficking. Without a comprehensive legal framework and the enforcement of laws on the books, it is difficult, if not impossible, to hold traffickers accountable and provide services to victims, thereby allowing the crime to flourish and seriously impeding the provision of comprehensive services to victims.

TIP Office programming supports this goal through bilateral programs, Child Protection Compact Partnerships, and the Program to End Modern Slavery (PEMS). The Office also manages a global training and technical assistance (T&TA) program to provide short-term, targeted assistance to governments to draft, amend, or enforce anti-trafficking legislation by training criminal justice practitioners in all regions. TIP Office projects in all regions train criminal justice practitioners to understand and implement relevant legislation to investigate and prosecute perpetrators of human trafficking. In 2020, TIP Office programming trained 2,179 criminal justice practitioners in every region and strengthened anti-trafficking

legislation in 37 countries. For example, with TIP Office funding, in India's state of Maharashtra, a TIP Office implementing partner provided more than 200 child victims of sex trafficking with legal services, leading to the arrest of 166 traffickers.

Protection

Under this goal, the Office focuses diplomatic and programmatic efforts on helping governments meet the minimum standards of the TVPA by supporting and building the capacity of victim service providers to assist trafficking victims. Victim identification and protection systems include robust, proactive screening and increase the likelihood survivors will receive the comprehensive services they need. If these systems cannot function, or are not adequately resourced, victims of trafficking may not receive the care they need to recover or, worse, continue to be exploited or retraumatized, further destabilizing the rule of law and adversely impacting JSP Goal 1.3. Comprehensive victim protection systems also support a victim-centered, trauma-informed approach and access to justice systems, creating conditions in which victims of all forms of human trafficking are encouraged to participate in the law enforcement and judicial processes to hold their traffickers accountable. Comprehensive, effective services increase victims' willingness and ability to cooperate with law enforcement officials in the identification and prosecution of their traffickers, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of Strategic Goal 1 of Prosecution.

The Office manages a global Emergency Victim Assistance (EVA) program that provides emergency shelter, food, clothing, medical and psycho-social care, and repatriation assistance to victims of trafficking. The TIP Office also funds training for criminal justice practitioners and service providers on victim identification and referral to services, supports shelters for victims of trafficking, and provides technical assistance to support the development of victim identification standard operating procedures and national referral mechanisms. In 2020, TIP Office foreign assistance supported the development and adoption of 22 new victim referral pathways; the provision of services for 5,221 victims of trafficking; sustainable livelihoods for 408 survivors; and training of 5,989 criminal justice and victim services practitioners on victim protection. For example, as part of the TIP Office's EVA program, in Vanuatu the International Organization for Migration (IOM) assisted 101 Bangladeshi victims of human trafficking, providing emergency assistance including food, shelter, psycho-social counseling, and health assistance in 2020. IOM also assisted 95 of the victims with voluntary return to Bangladesh after prolonged periods of time in Vanuatu. All returned victims received reintegration assistance to cover the costs of starting small businesses, including farms, restaurants, and retail stores.

Prevention

Under this goal, the Office focuses programmatic efforts on helping governments meet the minimum standards of the TVPA and educating stakeholders and the public on human trafficking, resulting in the prevention of the crime. Prevention efforts, such as training and awareness raising, eliminating forced labor in supply chains, or strengthening anti-trafficking coordinating bodies, increase security in society, consistent with JSP Goal 1.3.

The TIP Office's extensive negotiations and collaborations with foreign governments via Child Protection Compact Partnerships in Benin, Jamaica, Mongolia, Peru, and the Philippines elevate foreign governments' engagement to prevent child trafficking, protect child victims, and prosecute traffickers who exploit children.

The TIP Office also raises awareness and provides educational information on human trafficking issues and risk factors to targeted populations through television or radio broadcasts, magazine or newspaper articles, billboards, posters, social media posts, print materials, and other innovative communication channels. In 2020, TIP Office foreign assistance was used to develop 917 unique awareness raising

materials and to train 16,762 individuals to prevent human trafficking. For example, in Ecuador, the TIP Office's bilateral program through IOM supported the Ecuadorean government to develop a National Action Plan (NAP) against Trafficking in Persons. The NAP, which lays the groundwork for enhanced national coordination to combat trafficking, was adopted and presented to the public.

Partnerships

This goal advances the mission of the Office by creating innovative approaches to combating human trafficking and strengthening U.S. government and global efforts through effective partnerships. Supporting anti-trafficking organizations, including implementers, and leveraging stakeholder engagement to achieve the Office's strategic priorities contribute to accomplishing JSP Goal 1.3 using methods that are developed as a result of partnerships. Innovative initiatives and strategic partnerships with foreign governments, international organizations, other federal agencies, civil society, the private sector, faith communities, and survivors of trafficking are necessary to promote and advance the fight against human trafficking.

The TIP Office accomplishes Strategic Goal 4 through various bilateral and multilateral initiatives, engagements with international organizations, and collaboration with a range of stakeholders. The TIP Office also advances this goal through continued partnerships with civil society and survivors of trafficking. For example, the Office partners with the interagency to share resources to improve government-wide efforts to combat human trafficking. In FY 2020, the Office convened eight strategic roundtables with interagency partners to coordinate anti-trafficking foreign assistance, coordinated survivor input in three different foreign assistance review and selection panels, and coordinated the review of 332 new anti-trafficking projects by Senior Policy Operating Group members.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

The TIP Office monitors performance through the regular review of programmatic and financial progress reports, virtual (and conditions allowing, in-person) site visits, and routine communication with implementing partners. The Office analyzes common performance indicators to identify effective programs and promising practices and disseminates its findings within the Office and to U.S. interagency stakeholders. The Office seeks to strengthen results-based management by leveraging the outcomes of its monitoring and evaluation efforts.

The TIP Office consistently meets or exceeds the State Department's evaluation requirements. During FY 2020, the Office had five evaluations in progress: 1) a \$2.25 million contract for the evaluation of PEMS, the Office's largest foreign assistance program, that will examine human trafficking prevalence methodologies as well as the impact of PEMS programming in three different countries; 2-3) end-line evaluations of Child Protection Compact Partnerships in Ghana and the Philippines; 4) a performance evaluation of bilateral projects in Sri Lanka from 2007 through 2019; and 5) an evaluation of eight criminal justice trainings conducted in countries in Africa to determine promising practices. Results from these evaluations will influence the design, implementation, and monitoring of future TIP Office programming.

The TIP Office aims to contribute to the broader anti-trafficking community's ability to measure the effectiveness of anti-trafficking programs and the scope of trafficking in specific countries and sectors by advancing methodological tools to measure prevalence of the crime. As part of PEMS, the University of Georgia is conducting targeted prevalence estimates on human trafficking in Brazil, Costa Rica, Morocco, Pakistan, Tanzania, and Tunisia through the Prevalence Reduction Innovation Forum (PRIF), a \$5.3 million investment under PEMS. The PRIF aims to promote innovation on the science behind prevalence

estimation by combining all studies in a formal, quantitative meta-analysis. One of PEMS' most recently funded implementers is conducting rigorous research on what anti-trafficking interventions work best around the world by increasing the evidence base through the use of experimental and quasi-experimental methods.

The TIP Office established in July 2018 a *Program Monitoring Working Group* to meet the Department's monitoring and evaluation requirements set forth in 18 FAM 300. The Working Group defined logic models for each of the TIP Office's four major programs (Prosecution, Protection, Prevention, and Partnerships), and refined the Office's foreign assistance performance indicators. This group's work was instrumental in strengthening the quality of the TIP Office's Performance Plan Report. The group initiated annual strategic reviews with Office leadership and all working level staff that enable TIP Office leadership to utilize performance data in making decisions on program, policy, and budget matters. Each year in January this group conducts after-action reviews and updates the Office's Functional Bureau Strategy to reflect lessons learned from the prior year. For example, the most recent review of the FBS incorporates feedback from an external consultant, who is a subject matter expert and survivor of human trafficking, to ensure that the strategy reflects a survivor-informed approach.

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

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	Change from FY 2021 Estimate
TOTAL	43,806	*	893,806	N/A
ESF	43,806	*	893,806	N/A

Bureau Goals

OES foreign assistance is guided by its Functional Bureau Strategy (FBS) objectives: 1) Counter the drivers of instability at the intersection of the OES mission; 2) Increase U.S. Economic Growth and Job Creation through Oceans, Environment, Science, Technology, Space, and Health-Related Engagement; 3) Advance American Space Leadership; 4) Protect the American Public’s Health at Home and Abroad; and 5) Safeguard U.S. Security, Environmental and Economic Interests in the Arctic. OES programs also align with the priorities of the Administration’s Interim National Security Strategy. OES expertise ranges from pandemics and other biological risks; the escalating climate crisis; the environmental component of trade policy; and ensuring the safety, stability, and security of outer space activities.

United States international engagement to address climate change is more necessary and urgent than ever, and the OES climate program underscores the Administration’s commitment to re-engaging the world on climate issues and rebuilding American leadership internationally. FY 2022 resources would be used to provide funding to the Green Climate Fund for the first time since 2017; to fund targeted bilateral and plurilateral initiatives to assist developing countries adapt to climate disruptions, expand clean energy production, and reduce landscape emissions; and to contribute to multilateral adaptation funds. State Department initiatives funded by this request will serve as an essential tool in developing global coalitions that focus on ensuring major emitters and others enhance their climate ambition through updated nationally determined contributions and net-zero long-term targets, ensure that other countries prepare for deeper emission cuts and report on their national actions, make key U.S. decarbonization technologies and approaches available to high-priority developing country partners in the future, and assist the most vulnerable countries in adapting to climate change.

OES brings State Department leadership to bear on combating wildlife trafficking and other conservation crimes, marine protected areas and other marine conservation initiatives, ocean acidification, ocean

plastic and other marine debris, land and sea-based sources of pollution, technological innovation entrepreneurship, and emerging international health engagement. OES works on a suite of issues with varying timeframes: from emergencies that require rapid response to long-term needs and combatting anti-microbial resistance. OES seeks to build awareness of and support for environmental stewardship at the national, regional, and multilateral levels that addresses priority challenges, improves effectiveness, and promotes good governance.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

OES continues to strengthen internal capacity for managing and evaluating performance of programs. Through site visits and virtual meetings, OES has strengthened the rigor and documentation of reviews. OES will continue to provide support for technical and administrative assistance to manage, monitor, and coordinate implementation of new and existing ESF-funded programs and activities. OES strives to support personnel expertise in evaluation management, methods, and design, and will remain focused on strengthening the process of awarding, monitoring, and evaluating all financial instruments. Current Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) cooperative agreements will expire in FY 2021, and future M&E will be subject to the availability of funds.

During FY 2021, OES completed a M&E project of select OES-funded, trade-related environmental cooperation programs, part of the Environmental Cooperation Mechanisms (ECMs) the United States negotiated under FTAs. This project has enhanced implementers' capacity to monitor programs and OES's ability to evaluate program data to determine the effectiveness, impact, sustainability, and relevance of a trade-related program sample to inform strategic decision-making. In addition, OES completed a monitoring report of the Dominican Republic-Central America Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR) Environmental Cooperation Program. This report reviewed over 13 years of M&E activities on CAFTA-DR.

In FY 2021, OES also completed a project which refined OES' Mercury program's design and strengthened its systems for measuring program results and impact. The project addressed gaps in performance management and created a Strategic Plan, Logic Model and Theory of Change, Performance Management Plan, and other resources to support project alignment to the overall Program goals and collecting useful metrics of progress. The tools developed through this project enhance the program's efficiency and effectiveness of its efforts to advance the goal of reducing mercury in the artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM) and coal combustion sectors.

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

OES is implementing recommendations that have come out of these evaluations and is considering these recommendations in the budget planning for implementation of FY 2021 and FY 2022 funding.

STATE BUREAU OF POLITICAL-MILITARY AFFAIRS (PM)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

PM serves as the lead integrator with DoD on strategic planning and implementation to achieve a government-wide approach to security cooperation, with security sector assistance (SSA) as a key foreign policy tool. PM's Request advances Interim National Security Strategic Guidance goals. Global priorities include bolstering allies and partners to deter PRC and Russian aggression and continuing counterterrorism, maritime and border security, peacekeeping, security sector governance, and institutional capacity-building efforts. SSA will build security force capabilities; increase professionalism, interoperability, self-sufficiency, and sustainability of partners and allies; and reduce threats posed by conventional weapons. Funds will support the legitimate, enduring capabilities of U.S. partners to directly contribute to post-conflict security and stability. PM activities will be undertaken in a manner that is in the greatest interest of U.S. national security and of the American people.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	Change from FY 2021 Estimate
TOTAL	200,877	*	224,750	N/A
OCO	29,000	*	-	-
PKO - OCO	29,000	*	-	-
Enduring/Core Programs	171,877	*	224,750	N/A
FMF	70,000	*	70,000	N/A
IMET	4,877	*	5,500	N/A
NADR	21,000	*	24,000	N/A
PKO	76,000	*	125,250	N/A

Bureau Goals

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

Through effective oversight of arms transfers, PM seeks to revitalize ties with allies and partners and promote a favorable distribution of power to deter and prevent adversaries from directly threatening the United States and our allies, inhibiting access to the global commons, or dominating key regions. Conventional arms transfers enhance ally and partner capabilities, increase their interoperability with U.S. forces, and build long-term relationships that may increase access and influence. Through defense trade promotion, PM seeks to increase America's competitiveness in global defense exports and strengthen its security cooperation with partners and allies, while ensuring sales are consistent with and promote U.S. values and interests. Defense trade strengthens the U.S. national security innovation base and expands American manufacturing, while increasing interoperability and burden-sharing with U.S. partners.

PM leverages military grant assistance to enable eligible partner nations to purchase U.S. defense articles, training, and services, helping countries meet their legitimate defense needs and promoting both U.S. national and regional security. This assistance strengthens coalitions with allies and partners, enhances

interoperability with U.S. forces, can lower the per-unit cost when the U.S. military purchases comparable systems, and supports American manufacturing.

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

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

The Interim National Security Strategic Guidance elevates diplomacy as the tool of first resort to advance America's interests globally. Positioned at the nexus of diplomacy and defense, PM plays a unique role in integrating and harmonizing State and DoD activities, and in steering the U.S. security cooperation enterprise to achieve foreign policy outcomes. Through effective coordination and with requested resources, PM will continue to help ensure diplomacy is the leading instrument of American foreign policy by: strengthening institutional relationships between State and DoD; providing State input to DoD planning; coordinating and deconflicting State and DoD security assistance programming; and negotiating and concluding international agreements to meet U.S. security requirements.

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

PM seeks to address the root causes of human insecurity and regional instability by fostering sustainable security sectors that promote good governance and are aligned with American values. PM contributes to the conditions for long-term security and prosperity by building partners' defense institutions, strengthening their peace operations capabilities, and mitigating the threat posed by at-risk conventional weapons. With programs aimed at security sector reform and institutional capacity-building, these efforts help produce partner nations that can responsibly and effectively employ their forces to protect their own people, resolve and prevent conflict, renew and strengthen democratic political processes, and promote economic development.

With requested security assistance and staffing resources, PM will continue building partner capacity to promote effectiveness, professionalism, and long-term sustainability, which will in turn help extend the rule of law as a bulwark against trans-regional threats, enable improved burden-sharing for the maintenance of global security, and help partners prevent civilian casualties. Keeping conventional weapons out of the hands of U.S. enemies and preventing harm to civilians will reduce transnational crime and instability and facilitate economic development. These efforts will help foster security partnerships that are more open to U.S. engagement in the short term and more supportive of U.S. interests in the long term.

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

For the U.S. national security strategy to be effective, it is essential to invest in our national security workforce, ensuring it represents the diversity of America, and modernize the Department's decision-making processes. For State's political-military practitioners – a group that includes Foreign Service Officers, Civil Service Officers, Foreign Policy Advisors (or POLADs) at military commands,

contractors, and military detailees at State – these needs are especially acute in light of today’s complex national security challenges and the relative increase in DoD’s resources and authorities. PM is working to modernize the global political-military workforce through expanded and enhanced training and development opportunities, and to recruit and retain a workforce that better reflects America’s diversity. PM continues to improve its information technology and related infrastructure, including its interface with the defense industry and its ability to communicate securely with the global political-military workforce and other national security agencies. Lastly, PM continues to modernize its data management and analysis capabilities to facilitate data-informed decision-making. This Request will help advance these critical modernization efforts.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

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

PM has a broad FMF and IMET M&E program that considers the foreign policy outcomes and effects of PM’s activities and program-level effects on partner capabilities. This will continue to inform program decisions and provide accountability. Despite the inherent difficulty in assessing program results for these accounts, PM has established an analytic framework and the theories of change necessary to evaluate these complex programs and regularize M&E resources. These practices will be increasingly important as State and DoD work toward enhancing collective capacities to analyze data on the results of joint SSA activities. In addition to broader M&E efforts, PM began implementation of the Congressionally mandated IMET M&E plan in FY 2020, which aims to measure how the Program is advancing its four main objectives: Access, Influence, Professionalization, and Human Rights and the Rule of Law.

PM supports M&E efforts for the PKO-funded programs in Africa and globally. For example, the Global Peace Operations Initiative’s M&E framework measures program outputs, outcomes, and impacts through event reporting, annual assessments, and in-country/mission monitoring. Data is compiled and analyzed to assess the effectiveness of activities, identify areas for improvement, promote accountability, and inform future resource allocations. PM measures institutional- and force-level capacity-building projects under the Global Defense Reform Program and Security Force Professionalization program. M&E activities for these programs are built upon a methodological framework using standard metrics and indicators to track and report progress toward program- and strategic-level objectives. Data collection through monthly reports from implementers supporting PKO-funded activities allows the Department to review project performance data, adjust programming, and apply lessons learned to future programs. PM works closely with the Africa Bureau to manage M&E efforts for PKO-funded programs in Africa – including TSCTP, PRACT, AMEP, AMSI, ARCT, Somalia, South Sudan, Central African Republic, and ACSBS.

PM has also expanded its CWD M&E efforts, focusing on its most mine-impacted programs with long term-investments. PM approaches M&E through formal quarterly reporting, third-party monitoring, independent host government reviews, field visits, and by employing technical advisors and local employed staff to provide program oversight – all with implementers using standardized metrics. CWD M&E efforts assess program performance and long-term results achieved and focus on the degree of risk associated with a given award, with oversight mechanisms necessary to mitigate those risks to acceptable levels.

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

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) provides life-saving protection and assistance to the world’s most vulnerable people, including refugees, conflict victims, internally displaced people, stateless persons, and vulnerable migrants, and works to achieve durable solutions for the millions of forcibly displaced people across the globe. MRA-funded programs save lives and ease suffering, uphold human dignity, and play a critical role in helping to mitigate and resolve forced displacement.

PRM’s humanitarian assistance, coupled with diplomacy, forms an essential component of U.S. foreign policy by helping to strengthen bilateral relationships with refugee-hosting countries. PRM leadership is essential to supporting and maintaining host countries’ political will to provide protection to forcibly displaced and stateless populations and to influence other governments’ policies to strengthen respect for humanitarian principles.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	Change from FY 2021 Estimate
TOTAL	3,432,100	*	3,845,100	N/A
OCO	1,521,355	*	-	-
MRA - OCO	1,521,355	*	-	-
Enduring/Core Programs	1,910,745	*	3,845,100	N/A
ERMA	100	*	100	N/A
MRA	1,910,645	*	3,845,000	N/A

Bureau Goals

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

PRM provides humanitarian assistance to the world’s most vulnerable people, including refugees, conflict victims, internally displaced people, stateless persons, and vulnerable migrants, on the basis of need and in support of the humanitarian principles of independence, impartiality, neutrality, and humanity. The Bureau strives to ensure that forcibly displaced people receive protection and assistance no matter where they may be, including in increasingly insecure environments, until such time that they can safely and voluntarily return home. PRM’s humanitarian assistance complements and leverages the Department’s humanitarian diplomacy and the efforts of USAID’s Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance (BHA).

PRM’s support to humanitarian partners enables them to respond to new emergencies, as in Ethiopia’s Tigray region and the COVID-19 global pandemic, as well as to protracted displacement, as in the Afghanistan, Burma, and Syria crises. PRM-funded programs meet basic needs of refugees and other vulnerable populations, including water and sanitation, nutrition and healthcare, and emergency shelter, while also preventing and responding to gender-based violence, promoting self-reliance, and supporting host communities. PRM’s humanitarian assistance also advances the Administration’s policies on

resuming support for Palestinians through the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and responding to forced displacement and migration related to climate change.

This goal supports the humanitarian assistance and international cooperation priorities in the Interim National Security Strategic Guidance (INSSG), which states, “America’s interests at home are strengthened by improving lives globally” and “Across a range of crucial issues – from climate change to global health, peace and security, humanitarian response, revitalizing democracy and human rights, digital connectivity and technology governance, sustainable and inclusive development, and forced displacement and migration – effective global cooperation and institutional reform require America to resume a leadership role in multilateral organizations.” This goal also supports the State-USAID Joint Strategic Plan (JSP) Objectives 3.2: Engage international fora to further American values and foreign policy goals while seeking more equitable burden sharing and 3.4: Project American values and leadership by preventing the spread of disease and providing humanitarian relief.

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

To promote stability and protect human dignity, the United States, through a combination of humanitarian assistance and diplomacy efforts, works with partner countries and agencies to support three durable solutions for forcibly displaced populations: voluntary return and reintegration to home countries or communities in safety and dignity; permanent integration into host communities; and, for refugees, third-country resettlement when neither voluntary return nor local integration is possible.

Despite efforts to advance durable solutions, the majority of the world’s refugees and IDPs live in protracted situations lasting five years or more. Beyond providing protection and assistance in response to crises, PRM also helps to implement more sustainable, longer-term responses to displacement even as we work for durable solutions. Through diplomatic engagement with host governments to advocate for refugees’ access to identity documentation, legal employment, and inclusion in national health and education services, PRM contributes to improving refugees’ self-reliance and reducing dependence on humanitarian assistance. PRM also seeks solutions for stateless individuals, working with partners to advocate for their acquisition of citizenship.

Achieving and sustaining durable solutions requires leveraging diplomacy and strengthening the coherence between relief and development programs. Establishing and maintaining strong and effective linkages between humanitarian and development programs is an ongoing PRM priority.

PRM’s work advances the American tradition of welcoming refugees to the United States through the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program (USRAP), which permanently resettles refugees in the United States and represents an important durable solution and element of refugee protection. The United States admits vulnerable refugees within the allocated levels determined by the President in consultation with Congress. PRM works closely with interagency partners to continue to ensure that refugees admitted for resettlement in the United States do not pose a risk to national security and public safety. Additionally, to support the USRAP, PRM funds seven overseas resettlement support centers and nine U.S.-based resettlement agencies that prepare refugees for resettlement and facilitate their transition to life, work, and school in U.S. communities. In line with the Executive Order on Rebuilding and Enhancing Programs to Resettle Refugees and Planning for the Impact of Climate Change on Migration (EO 14013), PRM will continue to work to rebuild the nation’s refugee resettlement infrastructure, and toward implementing revised refugee admissions allocations and supporting up to 125,000 admissions in FY 2022.

This goal supports the INSSG, which states, “We must also remember and celebrate that we are a nation of immigrants, strengthened at home and abroad by our diversity. We must renew our promise as a place

of refuge, and our obligation to protect those who seek shelter on our shores.” This goal also supports the JSP Objectives 3.2: Engage international fora to further American values and foreign policy goals while seeking more equitable burden sharing and 3.4: Project American values and leadership by preventing the spread of disease and providing humanitarian relief.

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

PRM, in collaboration with relevant State and USAID bureaus, strives to promote respect for humanitarian principles through U.S. foreign policy, and leads the U.S. government’s humanitarian diplomacy efforts within the international community and through the multilateral system to: 1) advocate for the protection of the most vulnerable populations in crises, specifically refugees, conflict victims, IDPs, and stateless persons and particularly, women, children, minorities, LGBTQI+ individuals, older, and disabled persons; 2) advance international humanitarian policies, including U.S. and other donor efforts to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the international humanitarian system; 3) advance effective and humane international migration policies that seek to expand opportunities for safe, regular, and legal migration, especially through support to regional migration dialogues and in a variety of international fora; and 4) promote effective international population policies, including reproductive health and access to voluntary family planning as appropriate.

Reliable and sizable contributions to multilateral international humanitarian organizations, combined with our humanitarian diplomacy and advocacy, ensure that the U.S. government maintains an outsized influence in the humanitarian community, shaping international responses to humanitarian crises, maintaining global response capacity, ensuring burden sharing, and encouraging nations to provide more flexible, robust, and predictable funding and to meet their responsibilities to the forcibly displaced people they host.

The INSSG states, “We will work to ensure high-quality and equitable education and opportunities for children and youth. We will advance gender equality, LGBTQI+ rights, and women’s empowerment as part of our broader commitment to inclusive economic growth and social cohesion.” Additionally, through this goal, PRM supports the implementation of the U.S. government’s comprehensive approach to respond to irregular migration from Central America to the United States. The INSSG states, “We must renew our promise as a place of refuge, and our obligation to protect those who seek shelter on our shores,” and “We will not be able to solve all of the challenges we face at the southern border overnight. But we will ensure that we create a process that is safe, fair, and conducted in accordance with our values.” This goal also supports the JSP Objectives 3.2: Engage international fora to further American values and foreign policy goals while seeking more equitable burden sharing and 3.4: Project American values and leadership by preventing the spread of disease and providing humanitarian relief.

Manage PRM Resources Responsibly and Identify and Promote the Best Practices in Humanitarian Response

PRM elevates its humanitarian agenda and responds to current and future challenges by aligning its resources with policy priorities. Comprehensive management of the financial and programmatic performance of PRM’s programs and implementing partners is critical for responsible oversight, accountability to the affected populations PRM serves, and policy and program decision-making. As such, PRM will continue to bolster and develop the Bureau’s human resources talent and capacity to fully execute the Administration’s priorities. This goal supports the JSP Objectives 4.1: Strengthen the effectiveness and sustainability of our diplomacy and development investments and 4.3: Enhance workforce performance, leadership, engagement, and accountability to execute our mission efficiently and effectively.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

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

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

Beginning in FY 2020, due to the COVID-19 global pandemic, the vast majority of PRM-funded programs were forced to modify, and in some cases, discontinue planned activities to ensure the health and safety of staff and persons of concern or to conform to locally-imposed restrictions. Accordingly, most programs also adjusted their monitoring activities as did PRM staff, particularly for field-based efforts. To ensure continued oversight of its programs, PRM developed and disseminated to staff guidance for monitoring in the COVID context. In the time since, PRM staff have shifted to virtual monitoring trips, including but not limited to Mexico, Brazil, and Ukraine, and to Resettlement Support Centers in Turkey and Jordan. Additionally, PRM's NGO guidelines and notice of funding opportunity announcements instruct organizations to factor COVID-19 and resulting risks, restrictions, and limitations into their programs and M&E plans.

PRM conducts two external evaluations annually to rigorously assess performance, optimize program effectiveness and efficiency, and promote evidenced-based decision-making. In FY 2019, PRM's evaluation of its Humanitarian Migrants to Israel program assessed the effectiveness of efforts to prepare migrants for successful integration. PRM incorporated evaluation recommendations into its NGO guidelines for monitoring shelter, health, and education activities. PRM's second FY 2019 evaluation, on the Safe from the Start initiative to systematically prevent and respond to gender-based violence at the onset of an emergency, found that the initiative is a relatively low-cost financial investment, yet has been responsible for critical gains in humanitarian emergencies. PRM incorporated evaluation recommendations into the Bureau's Ukraine strategy. Results from PRM's two FY 2020 evaluations, on the effectiveness of PRM-funded programs for refugees and internally displaced persons in the Caucasus and on PRM-supported initiatives to prevent and reduce statelessness, will be finalized and made public before the end of FY 2021. PRM is also initiating two FY 2021 evaluations, on protection of urban refugee youth in Africa and PRM-supported initiatives on mental health and psychosocial support. PRM's evaluation reports and summaries are posted on the [Department's Foreign Assistance Evaluation website](#) and on [PRM's Research and Evaluation website](#).

USAID BUREAU FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (BHA)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

USAID’s Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) will save lives, alleviate human suffering, and reduce the physical, social, and economic impact of disasters by supporting at-risk populations to build resilience. As conflict-based crises increase and the effects of climate change worsen, forcing multiple displacements of populations within and outside their national borders, the FY 2022 request will strengthen U.S. leadership in humanitarian assistance. Through BHA and the State Department’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM), the U.S. government will provide life-saving humanitarian relief in response to complex emergencies and natural disasters overseas. BHA’s responses include the provision of protection, food assistance, water, health, nutrition, shelter, and economic recovery services, with the ability to surge in a unified, seamless response to crises and adapt to new needs as situations evolve.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	Change from FY 2021 Estimate
TOTAL	4,443,654	*	6,252,362	N/A
OCO	1,733,980	*	-	-
IDA - OCO	1,733,980	*	-	-
Enduring/Core Programs	2,709,674	*	6,252,362	N/A
FFP ¹	48,292	*	1,570,000	N/A
IDA	2,661,382	*	4,682,362	N/A

1/ FY 2022 Food for Peace (P.L. 480 Title II) allocations by Operating Unit have yet to be determined; the full account level is captured here while the FY 2020 actual level captures only the FFP levels that were implemented by BHA.

Bureau Goals

The FY 2022 request positions BHA to respond to complex emergencies and natural disasters around the world. BHA leverages its unique programmatic capacities in the field and in Washington to administer and implement humanitarian assistance programming, providing oversight of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and public international organizations (PIOs) and coordinating humanitarian response in the field.

Conflict, climate change, natural disasters, and the ongoing impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the most vulnerable are combining to drive unprecedented levels of humanitarian need worldwide. BHA’s implementing partners will continue working in the most dangerous and volatile contexts, delivering lifesaving assistance inside Syria, Yemen, Iraq, across the Lake Chad Basin, and in Afghanistan to populations that have exhausted their ability to withstand shocks after living through years of violent conflict. BHA programming will be critical to countries’ and communities’ ability to build resilience to climatic shocks and the increasing intensity of natural disasters. In the most vulnerable countries, COVID-19 is exploiting pre-existing drivers of instability and humanitarian crises, and BHA will continue adapting ongoing programming to meet humanitarian needs while layering and integrating emergency health activities into response approaches.

BHA maintains a strong and effective global response system prepared for rapid activation and response to emergency requirements worldwide. BHA programs build resilience and dovetail with development programs and capabilities where appropriate, ensuring that vulnerable people — from household to country-level — have improved capacity to manage risk; to anticipate, withstand, recover from, and adapt to shocks and stresses; and to engage in positive, transformative change. BHA responds to and mitigates the effects of natural disasters and complex crises while building human and institutional capacities to withstand recurrent shocks and stresses. Programming addresses the evolving needs of vulnerable populations impacted by conflict or natural disaster through a wide range of humanitarian assistance, ranging from emergency food assistance, other relief goods and activities, and disaster risk reduction programs. BHA is pursuing innovative, multisectoral programming approaches to enhance the provision of the full spectrum of humanitarian assistance activities, ensuring a more cohesive and efficient approach to disaster preparedness, mitigation, and risk reduction, which will enable communities to recover from - and respond to - emergencies on their own. The International Disaster Assistance (IDA) and Food for Peace Act (FFP) Title II resources requested in the FY 2022 budget will support:

- BHA’s flexible, multi-sectoral response to emergent needs. BHA supports humanitarian response when there is evidence of significant unmet humanitarian need; U.S. Government (USG) humanitarian assistance will save lives, reduce human suffering, and mitigate the impact of humanitarian emergencies on the most vulnerable; the host country requests or will accept international assistance; and responding aligns with USG interests and humanitarian objectives.
- Early recovery programs focused on enabling people to stand on their own after a crisis, build on humanitarian response, ensuring that relief inputs provided as a response to acute needs become assets for longer-term recovery and development. BHA works to restore livelihoods and services, to lay the foundation for sustainable recovery, and to reduce vulnerability to future crises for disaster-affected populations.
- Risk reduction programs that emphasize our core strengths of early warning, preparedness, mitigation, and prevention. BHA activities integrate preparedness and mitigation with humanitarian response when possible, fostering resilience and supporting diversified, resilient livelihood strategies. BHA’s programs and activities seek to reduce disaster risk, both in conflict and non-conflict settings, by advancing early warning and early actions, developing sustainable community-based risk reduction interventions, preventing the erosion of household assets and livelihoods, supporting risk reduction strategies, policies, and laws, integrating conflict considerations in programming, and promoting other risk reduction interventions.
- Resilience programs, including multi-year Resilience Food Security Activities (RFSAs) funded with non-emergency Food for Peace Act Title II resources and Development Assistance (DA) funds, build the capacity of local and national actors. This entails enabling local communities to develop their own capacities through community visioning, capacity-building, and access to resources and services. BHA works closely with local and national stakeholders to build organizational and operational effectiveness. Our programs and activities seek to improve the absorptive, adaptive, and transformative capacities of populations vulnerable to shocks and stresses, using a cross-sectoral and integrated approach with a long-term commitment to sustainability.

Responding to humanitarian crises is a statutory mandate and core competency of USAID. The humanitarian assistance landscape has dramatically changed in the last decade, with a growing number of global crises and more multifaceted emergencies lengthening in scale, scope, and duration. The magnitude, political complexity, and protracted nature of these emergencies led USAID to remove the

distinction between food and non-food assistance planning and programming, consolidating USAID's core humanitarian capabilities to meet the changing humanitarian relief landscape, and strengthening and leveraging U.S. leadership in the international humanitarian arena. BHA and PRM, which together administer the U.S. Government's humanitarian assistance programs, continue to strive for greater results in coordination with the U.S. Government interagency, international organizations, host countries, and other partners and donors.

USAID's role as the lead Federal Coordinator for international disaster assistance has been strengthened by the establishment of BHA, elevating USAID's humanitarian voice and the promotion of principled humanitarian action in the U.S. Government interagency and with international partners. BHA is a strong platform for USAID's humanitarian policy and operations, optimizing resources to ensure coordinated, effective, and fully accountable humanitarian programs that link to longer-term development programming. BHA programming works across the full spectrum of humanitarian assistance activities and allows for a more cohesive and efficient approach to disaster preparedness, mitigation, and risk-reduction, which will enable communities to recover from and respond to emergencies on their own. BHA's programs will provide stable foundations for at risk communities to build resilience. Over time, our work will reduce the need for humanitarian assistance, particularly in areas of recurrent crises.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

BHA's mandate is to save lives, alleviate human suffering, and reduce the social and economic impact of disasters by providing multisectoral humanitarian assistance to address needs from major ongoing crises - including Syria, Yemen, Venezuela, Burma, Afghanistan, and South Sudan - as well as other emergencies and natural disasters around the world. BHA programs also support early recovery, risk reduction, and resilience in order to minimize future humanitarian impacts and build the preparedness and response capacity of host countries.

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

BHA established new technical guidance for monitoring, evaluation, and reporting for emergency activities conducted by NGOs and developed consistent reporting requirements for all PIO partners for humanitarian response. Coordinated monitoring, evaluation, and reporting requirements allow BHA to assess the full spectrum of humanitarian assistance, across prevention, response, mitigation and risk reduction through a holistic approach that integrates learning into program design and implementation.

In FY 2022, BHA will continue identifying best practices within the humanitarian community and employing evidence-based interventions to better inform humanitarian actors in emergency contexts. BHA engages with academia and the private sector to coordinate research and innovative initiatives to advance the effectiveness, efficiency, and impact of humanitarian programming as well as to promote leveraging of humanitarian assistance. Investments in humanitarian risk analysis and early warning; monitoring and evaluation; data collection, technical standards, and evidence; and applied learning and adaptive management will lead to improved programming throughout the global humanitarian community.

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

USAID BUREAU FOR CONFLICT PREVENTION AND STABILIZATION (CPS)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	Change from FY 2021 Estimate
TOTAL	169,543	*	199,543	N/A
CCF	30,000	*	60,000	N/A
DA	35,500	*	47,500	N/A
ESF	12,000	*	-	-
TI	92,043	*	92,043	N/A

Bureau Goals

CPS is the U.S. Government’s lead civilian actor in environments experiencing rapid change and instability, and provides conflict analysis along with prevention, stabilization, political transition, and response efforts. CPS houses critical operational capabilities to respond to conflict, violence, and crisis, including a focus on community-level peacebuilding, countering violent extremism, and stabilization programming.

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

Development Assistance (DA)

Development Assistance (DA) funds will be used to help USAID missions design and implement programs that prevent or mitigate violence, conflict, and instability, advance women’s leadership in efforts to build peace and security, and counter violent extremism (CVE). Success in these areas

strengthens U.S. national security by addressing the drivers of instability that threaten U.S. security. CPS will work with USAID missions to design, monitor, and evaluate activities to ensure their optimal performance and impact. It will strengthen partnerships with global networks of technical experts on peace and security, improve data and analysis, and strengthen training and education for the global cadre of professionals working on conflict and violence prevention, stabilization, CVE, and peacebuilding.

In support of the U.S. Strategy on Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) and USAID's WPS Implementation Plan, CPS will work with USAID missions and other USAID operating units to design activities that increase women's participation in efforts to prevent and respond to conflict and instability, and support the protection and empowerment of women and girls affected by violence, exploitation, and abuse. Funds will support priority field programming, training, and technical assistance to advance women's critical roles in building peace and security in countries affected by conflict, violent extremism, and stabilization challenges. CPS will support research and programming to address the impact of conflict and violent extremism on women and girls and build on USAID's work to directly support women's critical engagement in preventing conflict and CVE. Funds may also support activities to address the distinct needs of women and girls affected by COVID-19 in fragile and conflict-affected communities, including gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response efforts, and to advance women's effective participation and leadership in peacebuilding, relief, and recovery efforts.

Complex Crises Fund (CCF)

CCF will be used to support activities that prevent conflict or respond to emerging or unforeseen complex crises overseas and contribute to U.S. foreign policy or national security goals. CCF targets countries or regions that demonstrate a high or escalating risk of conflict, violence, or instability. Contingency resources such as CCF are even more critical during, and in the wake of, the COVID-19 pandemic, where second order impacts are still emerging. For example, CCF resources may be used to address conflict prevention and stabilization challenges related to the current global crisis, including activities to prevent and mitigate violence at the community and family household level; manage the impacts of unanticipated migration as economic hardship increases; combat misinformation, address mistrust of government, and bolster social cohesion in fragmented communities. CCF resources may also be used to counter the actions of illicit and violent extremist actors attempting to exploit COVID-related disruptions and weak governance; prevent backsliding in countries such as Ethiopia, Sudan, and West Africa where fragile peace processes and political reforms hang in the balance; and support local civil society, media, and citizen actors seeking to preserve democracy and prevent authoritarian behavior.

CCF will also improve support for countries dealing with conflict and stabilization challenges, including early interventions to stem the escalation of violent conflict or to seize windows of opportunity related to significant political transitions, democratic reforms, and peace processes.

Transition Initiatives (TI)

Transition Initiatives (TI) funds will address the opportunities and challenges in countries in crisis, and assist in their transition toward sustainable development, peace, good governance, and democracy. TI will support catalytic programs managed by CPS' Office of Transition Initiatives that target political crises, prevent and mitigate conflict, and address stabilization needs in countries critical to U.S. foreign policy. TI funds will support fast and flexible short-term assistance to help government and civilian partners advance peace and democracy by targeting priority countries. Examples of assistance include activities that address the underlying causes of instability, support key transitional processes such as elections and constitutional assemblies, promote government responsiveness to local needs, support civic participation, raise awareness of national issues through media programs, and foster conflict resolution.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

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

In FY 2020, CPS launched a learning agenda to identify the evidence base for armed conflict and violence prevention in all of the regions where USAID operates. In FY 2021, CPS conducted a review of Reconciliation Fund programs' MEL systems as part of its global monitoring efforts. The findings were shared with USAID missions in a learning summit, and a standardized MEL template was developed as a result.

In collaboration with USAID's Office of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, CPS supported the evaluation of Women, Peace, and Security activities under the Women's Leadership Portfolio from 2009-2014. The findings are being used to inform future calls for USAID's WPS incentive fund proposals and implementation priorities for the U.S. Strategy on Women, Peace, and Security.

In FY 2020, CPS revamped its process for undertaking mid-term reviews of CCF-supported programs. In northern Mozambique, CPS conducted a virtual review, which led to adaptations to the program's MEL systems and strengthened linkages among the Mission's peacebuilding and development programming in the north. CPS launched a regional initiative in the West African Littorals with a significant action-research/learning component to share lessons across teams and partners in five West African coastal states (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea and Togo).

In FY 2020, a CPS evaluation found that programming in Burkina Faso contributed to mitigating and containing the destabilizing effects of violence and insecurity in communities; evaluation findings informed ongoing programming sequencing and design. In Colombia, CPS conducted baseline data collection and analysis to understand the outcomes of the program's particular model and assess the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the program's approach and strategy. The study includes a comparison group to help isolate the effects of the program, and it will include a differential analysis of vulnerable populations, including ethnic minority groups (Indigenous and Afro-Colombian) and victims' groups, and a reporting of results by gender and ethnicity.

USAID BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, DEVELOPMENT AND INNOVATION (DDI)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation (DDI) provides Agency-wide sector leadership, support, technical assistance, and expertise in the following areas: Democracy, Human Rights and Governance; Education; Energy, Environment, and Infrastructure; and Economics and Market Development. DDI houses expertise throughout the Agency for cross-cutting priorities, including Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment; Innovation, Technology, and Research; Private Sector Engagement; Inclusive Development; Local, Faith, and Transformative Partnerships; and Environmental and Social Risk Management. The DDI Bureau promotes and applies technical leadership through integrated services that advance sustainable development outcomes, and leads USAID in advancing key priorities, including Climate Change, Democracy and Human Rights, Gender Equality, 5G/cybersecurity, responding to the secondary impacts of COVID-19, as well as diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	Change from FY 2021 Estimate
TOTAL	730,839	*	1,002,839	N/A
AEECA	10,000	*	-	-
DA	493,189	*	831,839	N/A
DF	95,250	*	100,000	N/A
ESF	111,400	*	50,000	N/A
GHP-USAID	21,000	*	21,000	N/A

Bureau Goals

Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance

DDI will elevate and integrate democracy, human rights and governance within USAID’s overall development portfolio. DDI will provide Missions with cutting-edge technical expertise and analysis to: strengthen democratic institutions; combat corruption; foster rule of law; improve management of public finances, government transparency, and accountability to citizens; address critical human rights issues; protect and support independent fact-based media; advance civil and political liberties, fight restrictions on civic space, and strengthen civil society and civic education; support democratic worker organizations to advance labor rights; and promote fair, peaceful, and competitive electoral processes. DDI will lead USAID’s efforts to integrate DRG principles and practices across sectors, and advance learning to maximize the impact of DRG interventions. These activities contribute to U.S. national security by combatting the drivers of democratic backsliding and resurgent authoritarianism and advance American influence by promoting democratic values.

Environment, Energy and Infrastructure

DDI will provide assistance to the field to ensure consistent, effective, and efficient approaches across the environment, energy and infrastructure portfolios. It will ensure that Missions have access to the most current and reliable scientific research, engineering advances, and cost-effective methods when designing programs to meet USAID development objectives regarding the acceleration of efforts to address climate change; the conservation of biodiversity including addressing conservation crimes; the sustainable management of forests and other natural resources; access to renewable energy; well-designed and built civil infrastructure; the prevention of pollution; secure, defensible and just land-tenure systems; and enhancing the physical environment of urban landscapes. DDI will provide demand-driven services to USAID Missions and Bureaus in the form of technical assistance, capacity-development, knowledge-management, training, evidence, and research. DDI will support the development of a new USAID climate strategy and is building environmental and social risk safeguarding capacity by facilitating the integration of existing safeguards into a USAID accountability mechanism.

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

DDI will advance USAID's commitment to gender equality and women's empowerment, a strategic imperative that reduces poverty and promotes economic growth, increases access to education, improves health outcomes, advances political stability, and fosters democracy. Assistance will be provided in accordance with the Agency gender-related policies and strategies and aligned with the E.O. on the Establishment of the White House Gender Policy Council. Funds will support collaboration across USAID to ensure that programming meets agency requirements and addresses the unique and intersectional needs and impact of differing roles, norms, and inequities between men and women, and boys and girls in all their diversity to ensure optimal participation in, and benefit from, development outcomes. Funds will directly support implementation of the Women's Entrepreneurship and Economic Empowerment Act (WEEA Act); the Women, Peace, and Security Act (WPS); and relevant gender strategies.

The request includes \$200 million for the Gender Equity and Equality Action (GEEA) Fund, the successor to the prior administration's Women's Global Development and Prosperity (W-GDP) Fund. The GEEA Fund will advance gender equity and equality globally, focusing on women's economic empowerment, preventing and responding to gender-based violence, and supporting underserved and marginalized populations. The GEEA Fund will prioritize responding to the disproportionate impacts on women and girls of the COVID-19 pandemic, climate change, conflict, and crisis (including root causes of migration). The Fund will program holistically and evolve as needed to respond to gender policy guidance and emergent gender priorities, in consultation and engagement with local civil society and gender leaders to the extent possible. The GEEA Fund will scale existing and stand up new programming, including partnerships with other USG agencies, counterpart governments, and the private sector.

Innovation, Technology, and Research

DDI will advance implementation of the USAID Digital Strategy and ensure capability for emerging priorities, such as 5G, artificial intelligence, and cybersecurity. To do this, DDI will improve the use of enabling technologies and data-driven approaches, which enable businesses to grow and reduce corruption. DDI will also foster the growth of open, inclusive and secure digital ecosystems that promote democracy and human rights in a manner that counters malign influences. Digital Development is essential to national security and economic growth, as outlined in the Interim National Security Strategic Guidance, the National Strategy to Secure 5G, and other USG policies and strategies. ITR will apply research and open innovation approaches to find, test, scale new solutions to achieve ambitious goals. ITR

will work with Missions and Bureaus to build and adopt evidence-based strategies and develop innovative approaches based on performance and cost-effectiveness.

Economics and Market Development

DDI will lead implementation of the USAID Economic Growth Policy. To do this, DDI will lead and support USAID Missions and Bureaus in working with civil society, the private sector, and governments in our partner countries to expand enterprise-driven economic growth and employment outcomes through robust analysis, conducive enabling environments, and trade capacity development to foster sustainable development outcomes. Funds will support country and sector analyses of constraints to growth through macroeconomic and fiscal policy analysis with a focus on market and governance failures; opportunities to accelerate growth through partnerships; impact analysis of projects (e.g. cost-benefit analyses); programmatic support to the field; and thought leadership on entrepreneurial capacity and market system linkages. DDI staff will provide field support services to USAID Missions to integrate and balance these mutually-reinforcing priorities.

Education

DDI will lead USAID's efforts to support partner countries in achieving sustained, measurable improvements in learning outcomes, skills development, and in responding to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The complex development and humanitarian landscape underscores the importance of USAID's unique on-the-ground presence and technical education expertise. DDI will continue to lead the implementation and oversight of the USG Strategy on International Basic Education and the USAID Education Policy. DDI will support Missions in designing and delivering evidence-based education programming across levels, contexts, settings, and providers. DDI will support: technical assistance and capacity development services to USAID Missions; research and learning agendas to continually improve decision-making on programs and investments; testing and promotion of promising new approaches to financing and delivering education services; and engagement with key partners and stakeholders to influence policy and leverage resources to advance USAID Education Policy priorities.

Local, Faith and Transformative Partnerships

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

Inclusive Development

DDI will support a systematic and collaborative approach to addressing the cross-cutting issues of: traditionally marginalized populations and under-represented groups; vulnerable children and families; rehabilitation and assistive technology; and mental health and psychosocial support. In support of the Executive Order on Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities, DDI will promote inclusion and equity in international development programming. DDI will: support persons with disabilities in accordance with the Agency's Disability Policy; promote and protect the rights of

Indigenous Peoples; protect Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, and Intersex (LGBTQI+) people from violence, discrimination, and criminalization; and recognize the large number of youth globally and the barriers they face to be positive, productive participants in their societies. DDI will also provide leadership and technical expertise to implement the USG Strategy Advancing Protection and Care for Children in Adversity.

Private Sector Engagement

DDI will lead implementation of the USAID Private Sector Engagement (PSE) Policy to significantly increase collaboration with the private sector. DDI will create the institutional conditions, operating infrastructure, and capacity to scale private sector programming across all regions and sectors. DDI will manage cross-agency efforts to modernize systems and create next generation tools that will make private sector engagement easier for USAID, while making the Agency and its programs more accessible to the private sector. This includes an Agency-wide approach to how USAID manages its relationships with private sector partners by deploying an enterprise-wide customer relationship management system; developing a certification program for relationship managers; and developing better tools for collecting and using PSE data. DDI will also build awareness of flexible authorities to form stronger partnerships with the private sector, create learning platforms to meet the needs of technical officers, and develop the tools to build a PSE workforce of the future.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

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

- In FY 2020, DDI's Innovation, Technology and Research Hub continued supporting USAID's cash benchmarking evaluations and learning agenda, in collaboration with the Higher Education Solutions Network's Development Impact Lab. Mid-line results from one study in Rwanda were published in 2020. Lessons learned from the studies have informed the role of direct cash transfers in foreign assistance programs and informed changes in USAID's evaluation policy for impact evaluations, which now requires cost analyses.
- In FY 2019, the PSE Evidence and Learning Plan was published, setting the direction for key activities that will strengthen and improve the use of evidence in decision-making on PSE approaches. In addition, in FY 2020 a holistic PSE Evidence Gap Map was launched to highlight existing PSE evidence and gaps.
- DDI's Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance Center did a retrospective study of 27 impact evaluations since 2012, which is being used to inform the Center's future approaches to evaluation and programming. Results have led DRG to develop evaluations that can be done faster and less expensively while still producing valid and actionable findings, thereby better targeting resources.
- In FY 2020, DDI's Center for Environment, Energy and Infrastructure EEI capitalized on learnings from its various evaluations and research to develop standardized theories of change for eight common approaches to Natural Climate Solutions programming, strengthening the design of Mission programs and the Agency's ability to evaluate them.

- In May 2019, a mid-term evaluation of the Global Alliance for Trade Facilitation provided recommendations to eight key areas guiding USAID’s investments in trade capacity building.
- In FY 2020, DDI’s Center for Education learnings from education services, case studies, and a Landscape Map during the COVID-19 pandemic helped to inform and improve higher education systems in 24 countries on continuing to serve students and communities throughout the crisis.
- DDI’s Inclusive Development Hub administers the U.S. Government Strategy Advancing Protection for Children in Adversity. As part of this effort, DDI supported MEASURE Evaluation to strengthen capacity to gather, analyze, and use data for decision-making. This assessment allowed countries to identify gaps and continuing needs in care reform and develop plans to address priority needs.
- DDI/Office of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment (GenDev)’s findings from its research on the evidence on the intersections of gender-based violence and environment helped inform and scale up successful approaches and support the first-ever GBV-Environment Center. GenDev’s impact evaluation studies’ findings are used to inform and influence government land laws and policies and shape implementing partner approaches to increasing women’s land rights in customary tenure.
- DDI’s Local, Faith, and Transformative Partnerships Hub completed a five-year review of reporting on USAID’s efforts to work more effectively with local development actors. Findings were used to enhance the design, implementation, and measurement of future programming, improve technical assistance approaches, and inform new policies and resources on local capacity development.
- Based on MEL findings, DDI’s Office of Environmental and Social Risk Management, in partnership with Asia Bureau and Treasury, will scale a pilot project designed to effectively and efficiently strengthen environmental and social safeguard performance at multilateral development banks.

USAID BUREAU FOR GLOBAL HEALTH (GH)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Assistance provided through the Bureau for Global Health (GH) will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious diseases. Investments in global health advance U.S. foreign policy interests by protecting Americans at home and abroad, strengthening fragile states, promoting economic progress, and supporting the rise of capable partners to better solve regional and global problems. GH provides technical assistance, training, and commodity support to developing countries, while increasing coordination of U.S. global health efforts, public-private partnerships, and the adoption of state-of-the-art programming. To promote sustainability, GH enhances and expands health systems and the health workforce by adopting and scaling-up proven health interventions across programs and countries. This approach improves health in a manner that fosters sustainable, effective, and efficient country-led public health programs. While COVID-19 has disrupted health services and highlighted the fragility and inequality of many countries’ health systems, the Agency’s Global Health Programs are continuously programming for long-lasting changes, adapting in real time to help strengthen health systems and continue health service delivery in the world’s neediest countries.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	Change from FY 2021 Estimate
TOTAL	321,403	*	308,966	N/A
GHP-USAID	321,403	*	308,966	N/A

Bureau Goals

Maternal and Child Health (MCH)

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

Nutrition

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

gardens; and delivery of nutrition services such as micronutrient supplementation and community management of acute malnutrition.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health

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

Malaria

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

Tuberculosis (TB)

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

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

During FY 2020, GH undertook a management review as well as a full technical portfolio review to evaluate programmatic and financial performance, and to make recommendations for future activities. Findings from these efforts significantly informed program and budget decisions, including mid-course corrections, and will guide preparation of future award solicitations. GH has continued to utilize a series of dashboards to review and evaluate programmatic data across the global health portfolio. Analyzing

these data enable USAID to continuously reassess its impacts to enhance interventions that are being supported by USAID at a country level, and at what scale.

During FY 2020, GH supported operations research and outcome monitoring and evaluation in a continuous effort to improve the performance and program impact of global health programs. GH also supports and uses data from the Demographic and Health Surveys to track outcomes and impact indicators globally, and to inform recommendations for funding and program direction. GH is also working to better understand the interventions that have the most impact on maternal and newborn lives. Newborn deaths represent an increasingly high share of all under-five deaths both globally and in USAID's 25 priority countries. Likewise, maternal mortality remains high in many of the priority countries. While the interventions that save maternal lives are known, for some there is insufficient data on their use in the field, which makes it difficult to model their potential impact despite demonstrated effectiveness. Understanding where information exists and where it is lacking can serve as an important tool in strengthening programs and reducing mortality. GH strives to scale up and sustain delivery of the highest-impact, evidence-based solutions to accelerate results towards our goals.

USAID GLOBAL HEALTH - INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIPS (GH-IP)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	Change from FY 2021 Estimate
TOTAL	657,287	*	1,280,029	N/A
GHP-USAID	657,287	*	1,280,029	N/A

Bureau Goals

Global Health Security

Restores America’s role in leading the world by advancing the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA) to strengthen the international pandemic response effort and build resilience for future epidemics and pandemics.

USAID works in partnership with other nations, international organizations, and non-governmental and private stakeholders, to build country capacities to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats (including reducing antimicrobial resistance) to prevent them from becoming national or global emergencies.

In addition to advancing the GHSA, USAID will implement the National Strategy for the COVID-19 Response and Pandemic Preparedness and the U.S. Global Health Security Strategy, to collectively build resilience for future epidemics and pandemics. Resources will expand existing GHSA capacity-building programs in existing intensive and targeted countries as needed, and will establish programs in additional countries to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them becoming national or global emergencies. Recognizing the importance of the link between animal health, human health, and the environment, USAID’s assistance will strive to strengthen country systems and capacities across the animal and human health sectors needed to identify and address zoonotic threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats, including characterizing known and new viruses and infectious disease threats; improve risk communication in communities; help prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens; and strengthen the knowledge base around the drivers of spillover of zoonotic infectious diseases, including ways to use this knowledge for action. USAID will draw upon the Agency’s multi-sectoral capabilities in addressing infectious disease threats such as Ebola virus disease, severe acute respiratory syndrome, avian influenzas, plague, Marburg, and Lassa Fever. This request includes \$300.0

million for contributions to support multilateral organizations that are developing and deploying innovative tools to stamp out the global COVID response through the Act-Accelerator platform.

Finally, the request includes \$90.0 million in non-expiring funds to replenish the Emergency Reserve Fund to ensure that USAID can quickly and effectively respond to emerging infectious disease outbreaks that pose severe threats to human health and when it is in the national interest to respond.

Tuberculosis (TB)

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

Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)

To address NTDs, USAID will support preventive drug treatments for seven of the most prevalent NTDs – lymphatic filariasis, trachoma, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, and three soil-transmitted helminths. USAID supported programs use a proven, integrated mass drug administration delivery strategy that will target affected communities, using safe, effective drugs that can be delivered by trained health and non-health personnel. USAID will work closely with global partners to support community and school-based mass drug administration for all eligible people at risk; ensure access to quality pharmaceuticals donated by the private sector; standardize monitoring and evaluation guidelines for NTD programs; and develop approaches for evaluating impact in multi-disease settings. USAID programs will prioritize sustained and expanded scale-up of NTD treatments in 27 currently supported countries to accelerate progress toward the WHO elimination goals and the new WHO 2030 Roadmap. Assistance will complement country programs with strategic investments in research to address barriers to achieving elimination.

Maternal and Child Health (MCH)

The request includes \$290.0 million for Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance as a contribution toward a multi-year \$1.16 billion pledge to be provided over fiscal years 2020–2023 as the U.S. government's contribution to Gavi's replenishment. As a public-private partnership, Gavi combines the technical expertise of the development community with the business know-how of the private sector. By pooling demand for new vaccines from the world's poorest countries and providing long-term, predictable financing to meet this demand, Gavi's business model influences the market for vaccines, attracts new vaccine manufacturers, increases competition and, as a result, drives vaccine prices down, all while reducing child mortality. The Gavi contribution leverages USAID's bilateral programs and expands their impact, reaching unvaccinated children with high-impact vaccines to accelerate progress towards preventing child deaths. Assistance will also support the integration of nurturing care in child health service delivery.

Nutrition

USAID will continue our long-standing support of the consolidation and improvement of salt iodization programs as the main strategy to control Iodine Deficiency Disorder globally, with a particular focus on countries that have shown lagging progress in this area. Funds will be used to build capacity, shift policies, and create local commitment to enforce regulation and standards of iodized salt, and include the monitoring of its impact in nutrition and health surveillance programs.

Vulnerable Children

USAID will continue our long-standing support for the Child Blindness Program to reduce childhood blindness and improve eye health. Activities will include screening; vision correction through surgery, distribution of eyeglasses, or other appropriate treatments; training of community workers to perform screenings and refractions; and the training of doctors and nurses in related pediatric surgical care.

HIV/AIDS

USAID provides global leadership to advance HIV epidemic control, supports country-led efforts for results and long-term sustainability, and applies science, technology, and innovation to support implementation of cost-effective, trailblazing, sustainable, and appropriately integrated HIV/AIDS interventions at scale. USAID will support the ongoing research and development of safe, effective, and affordable microbicides to protect women and girls from HIV infection, as well as support research and development of a preventive HIV vaccine, ensuring an evidence-based path to developing a safe and globally-effective vaccine to control the AIDS epidemic. Finally, resources will support the Commodity Fund to increase condom availability to enable a comprehensive prevention approach that decreases the transmission of HIV/AIDS.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

GH conducts monitoring and evaluations to systematically and continuously improve the performance and impact of global health partnerships and programs. For example, since 2006, the USAID Neglected Tropical Diseases program has provided over 2.8 billion treatments and leveraged \$26.1 billion in drug donations. As confirmed by monitoring and recent evaluations, these investments contributed to 315.1 million people living in communities that no longer require treatment for lymphatic filariasis, and 150.7.1 million people living in communities that no longer require treatment for blinding trachoma. In response to these successes, USAID shifted resources to other communities in need.

USAID BUREAU FOR POLICY, PLANNING AND LEARNING (PPL)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

PPL is at the forefront of shaping key Administration priorities and development objectives. With FY 2022 funding, PPL will define and coordinate USAID’s development and humanitarian policy, as a key member of the U.S. Government’s foreign policy and national security leadership team. PPL will lead USAID engagement with bilateral donors and multilateral organizations to influence global international development policies and support the Administration’s effort to reinvigorate our global alliances. As USAID’s lead for program planning and monitoring and evaluation, PPL will strengthen the Agency’s capacity to develop and implement evidence-based programming, and promote a culture of innovation and adaptive management to improve USAID’s impact, inform decision-making, and ensure efficient use of foreign assistance resources.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	Change from FY 2021 Estimate
TOTAL	14,550	*	17,000	N/A
DA	14,550	*	17,000	N/A

Bureau Goals

The FY 2022 request of \$17.0 million will support the following strategic bureau objectives: (i) define and coordinate USAID’s policy agenda with our stakeholders to support development results; (ii) strengthen the Agency’s capacity to plan, resource, and implement innovative and evidence-based programming to achieve effective and sustainable results; and (iii) promote and expand a culture of learning, evaluation, innovation and accountability for Agency-wide performance, improve USAID’s impact, inform decision-making, and ensure efficient use of foreign assistance resources.

USAID Policy Agenda Defined and Coordinated with Our Stakeholders to Support Development Results

The FY 2022 request will support PPL’s efforts to define U.S. development and humanitarian policy as a key member of the U.S. Government’s foreign policy and national security leadership team. It will support USAID’s engagement with bilateral donors and multilateral organizations to influence global international development policies, standards, and best practices, joining with the international community to address shared challenges. Funds will strengthen and operationalize Agency capacity to advance locally-led development by carrying out policy implementation assessments to examine how policies are shaping processes and programs and to identify successes, challenges, and lessons learned; and support the dissemination of relevant policy guidance to improve development outcomes. Program resources will also be used to communicate the Agency’s policy agenda with international partners, influence key multilateral policy where the Agency represents the U.S. Government, and otherwise seek to advance policy alignment with key Administration priorities. PPL activities will also address issues of development finance, aid transparency, multilateral performance, and development cooperation effectiveness with interagency and international partners in order to help improve the overall effectiveness of U.S. development assistance.

Strengthen the Agency’s Capacity to Plan, Resource and Implement Evidence-based Programming to Achieve Effective and Sustainable Results

The FY 2022 request seeks to strengthen the Agency’s capacity to plan, design, implement, monitor, evaluate, and adapt programming for maximum impact. Funds will allow PPL to establish and maintain the policies and processes that help the Agency translate development vision into action in support of USAID and Administration foreign policy priorities and development objectives. PPL activities will provide guidance and institutional support to Operating Units for strategic planning; the design of projects and activities, including acquisition and assistance (A&A) instruments and government-to-government assistance; and monitoring, evaluation, and learning (collectively known as the “Program Cycle”) to ensure field-based programs are based on evidence and respond to changes in country context. PPL will also accelerate efforts underway to advance institutional change aimed at strengthening program and project management, including A&A award management, as called for in the Program Management Improvement Accountability Act (PMIAA). PPL will develop training, resources and tools for Agency staff and implementing partners, and maintain systems and communities to promote learning, innovation, and experimentation throughout the Program Cycle. PPL will provide coaching related to experimentation, risk, and innovating as well as cultivate new ideas being tested at the field level. PPL will establish and manage feedback mechanisms with Washington and the field to gather information on Program Cycle implementation practices, and will draw upon that to develop an evidence base for adaptive management to improve USAID’s impact, inform decision-making, and ensure efficient use of foreign assistance resources.

Promote and Expand a Culture of Learning, Evaluation, Innovation and Accountability for Agency-wide Performance to Improve USAID’s Impact, Inform Decision-making, and Ensure Efficient Use of Foreign Assistance Resources

The FY 2022 requests funds to support PPL in ensuring that evidence is generated and used to inform decision-making on policies, programs, and budget, as well as ensure Agency compliance with important legislation such as the Foundations for Evidence-based Policymaking Act (Evidence Act) and the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act. Program funds will also allow PPL to support the tracking, reporting, analysis, and visualization of Agency-wide performance data, trends, and outcomes. These activities will assist PPL in aligning performance metrics and reporting systems across the Agency, and reducing duplicative reporting requirements, while maintaining a high level of accountability. Funds will be used to: (i) facilitate, develop, disseminate, and use Agency-wide learning agendas; (ii) coordinate the development and implementation of Agency-wide evaluation plans; and (iii) continually assess Agency evaluation, research, and statistical coverage and quality. These activities will further the Agency’s role as a thought leader internally and externally on key development issues, and demonstrate commitment to the Interim National Security Strategic Guidance and stewardship of taxpayer funds by ensuring evidence is used to inform Agency decision-making around policies, programs, and budget.

The FY 2022 request will also be used to improve the availability, quality, and use of aid data to better inform USAID strategies and programs and to advance transparency and accountability at the country-, regional-, and global-levels. In doing so, PPL will provide Agency access to the most timely and accurate international provider data in ways that will help shape the Agency’s overall learning agenda and inform decision-making at all levels, while also improving USAID’s own transparency and accountability.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

The FY 2022 request will fund PPL to support other units and to directly carry out a variety of program monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) activities to learn from, adapt and ensure the effectiveness and relevance of its work. PPL will manage USAID’s Program Cycle policy (ADS 201) which includes

requirements for MEL and ensures that USAID is in compliance with the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act of 2016 (FATAA). PPL will also lead implementation of the Program Management Improvement and Accountability Act of 2016 and Title I of the Foundations for Evidence Based Policy Making Act of 2018. Resources related to USAID’s MEL policies and practices can be found at <https://www.usaid.gov/ads/policy/200/201>. Examples of MEL activities carried out by PPL in FY 2020 include:

- In 2020, PPL advanced and consolidated learning from the first Agency-wide learning agenda by hosting a “learning week” that brought together Agency staff to discuss learning and how to apply it to Agency programs. PPL is using learning to inform updates to the USAID-State Joint Strategic Plan and will revise the Learning Agenda questions to align with updated priorities of the Administration to ensure ongoing evidence building and use to inform Agency decisions. This learning agenda meets a requirement of the Foundations for Evidence-based Policymaking Act (Evidence Act) and is designed to answer the most important questions USAID has about Agency priorities. As part of implementing the Evidence Act, PPL has designated two senior staff members to serve as the Agency Evaluation Officer and the Agency Statistical Official. The Agency Evaluation Officer is responsible for working with monitoring, evaluation and other staff across USAID to understand and advance the Agency’s capacity to build and use evidence from research, evaluation, and statistical analysis and to assess the quality of that work. PPL has commissioned a capacity assessment, one of the requirements of the Act.
- PPL also uses learning and information from external sources to assess our performance. For example, a July 2019 GAO report, *Foreign Assistance: Federal Monitoring and Evaluation Guidelines Incorporate Most but Not All Leading Practices*, found that while OMB’s guidelines met 23 out of 28 of GAO’s leading practices for monitoring and evaluation and confirmed that USAID’s MEL guidance fully incorporates OMB guidelines for implementing the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act and had no recommendations for USAID. In the December 2019 report, *Evidence-Based Policymaking: Selected Agencies Coordinate Activities, but Could Enhance Collaboration*, GAO found that USAID’s guidance and PPL’s approach to developing the Self-Reliance Learning Agenda met leading practices for coordinating and collaborating to assess existing evidence and prioritize new evidence needs.
- In December 2020, PPL held a Bureau-wide Stocktaking exercise to pause and reflect on key 2020 achievements, challenges, and current and emerging priorities -- an important learning and adapting tool, and the results of which informed key recommendations for improving PPL's strategy and planning, performance, monitoring and evaluation, operational processes, and resource alignment.

USAID BUREAU FOR RESILIENCE AND FOOD SECURITY (RFS)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau for Resilience and Food Security (RFS) leads USAID’s efforts to reduce global hunger, poverty, malnutrition, and water insecurity worldwide, while building countries' resilience to climate change and other shocks and stresses, including in areas of recurrent crises. Partnering with American and international U.S. universities, agri-food business, and non-governmental and faith-based organizations in achieving the objective of the Global Food Security Act and Water for the World Act. RFS investments protect the security of the American people, expand economic prosperity and economic opportunity, and deliver tangible economic benefits to the American people. FY 2022 investments align with the Administration’s Interim National Security Strategic Guidance and will further accelerate partner countries' recovery from the secondary food, nutrition, and water security impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	Change from FY 2021 Estimate
TOTAL	337,110	*	350,110	N/A
DA	337,110	*	350,110	N/A

Bureau Goals

RFS leads the implementation of the U.S. Government Global Food Security Strategy, the USAID Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy, the U.S. Global Nutrition Coordination Plan, the U.S. Global Water Strategy, and the Resilience to Recurrent Crisis Policy and Program Guidance. RFS also coordinates programming and policy related to climate adaptation and co-leads implementation of the Global Food Security Research Strategy with USDA.

The global initiatives that RFS leads have strong track records of lifting millions of people out of extreme poverty, reducing hunger and improving nutrition as measured by declines in child stunting, and providing access to clean water and sanitation. However, we face a crisis of unprecedented scale with the impact of COVID threatening to undermine many of our investments in water and sanitation, food security, and nutrition. The latest estimate from the World Bank is that the COVID-19 pandemic pushed 124 million people into poverty in 2020 deepening the gender poverty gap, in addition to the 640 million people who were already poor. In 2021, these poverty impacts are expected to persist and may increase to as many as 163 million people. The accelerating impacts of conflict and climate change on poverty and hunger also pose a threat to development gains. The result is a shallow tipping point in which millions are one shock or sustained stress away from backsliding into crisis levels of hunger and humanitarian need. This underscores the critical importance of USAID and RFS’s global, multidisciplinary leadership and investments to both protect and accelerate progress in food and water security, inclusive economic growth, resilience and climate adaptation, and improved nutrition.

RFS will continue to contribute to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the current decade of action and delivery. RFS recognizes the value that the 2030 Agenda plays in providing a global collective roadmap to respond and build back better, and we are committed to help countries make progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals.

RFS investments will support agriculture-led growth, resilience and climate adaptation, multi-sectoral nutrition, and water security and sanitation efforts in Feed the Future target and aligned countries, Global Water Strategy high-priority countries, nutrition priority countries, and resilience focus countries. RFS further leads USAID's coordination of support for climate adaptation, supporting countries' resilience to the accelerating effects of climate change. In alignment with its functional bureau strategy, RFS's work advances two key objectives based on its comparative advantage within the agency: (1) exerting global leadership and (2) providing technical assistance to USAID missions and diversifying and broadening our partner base to achieve the goals outlined in the multi-sectoral strategies implemented by USAID and in support of U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives.

RFS will invest resources in agricultural research and development as well as partner with the private sector to introduce and bring critical innovations to market that will help countries, including the United States, anticipate and overcome emerging agricultural threats such as pests and diseases. RFS will leverage resources and efforts by other donors, host country governments, the private sector, civil society organizations, research institutions, and universities to achieve scalable, cost-effective results.

RFS' FY 2022 resources will promote strategic approaches and programming and provide technical leadership to develop strategic partnerships and connect agriculture, resilience and climate adaptation, nutrition, and water activities across USAID missions and regional and functional bureaus. RFS will continue to address cross-cutting issues such as youth empowerment, gender equality and female empowerment, digital inclusion, local capacity development, climate adaptation and mitigation, natural resource management, and policy to advance solutions that transform agricultural, food and water systems to reduce global hunger, poverty, malnutrition, and water stress while building the resilience of the most vulnerable populations. RFS will support agriculture-led growth through sustainable approaches to increase agriculture productivity, facilitating competitive markets and trade, and leveraging public and private investment in the sector. Multi-sectoral nutrition activities will increase access, affordability, and consumption of safe and nutritious foods, particularly for women and children; facilitate an enabling environment that supports food systems to deliver healthy diets; strengthen community- and facility-level health systems; and improve the ability of communities and households to maintain their nutritional status in the face of shocks and stressors. RFS will provide direct support to pillar and regional bureaus, missions, and host country governments on state-of-the-art resilience measurement and programming, including expanding the evidence base to better strengthen resilience, and establishing and measuring the value of investing in resilience in terms of reduced U.S. government humanitarian spending, avoided losses and reduced hunger, poverty and malnutrition.

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

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

RFS monitoring, evaluation, and learning activities will measure and improve the effectiveness and sustainable impact of our resilience and climate adaptation, agriculture, nutrition, water, and sanitation resources. Investments in monitoring and evaluation ensure accountability for U.S. taxpayer dollars and help USAID to continuously improve its programs to achieve maximum impact through the most cost-effective and sustainable approaches. By fine-tuning and deploying the latest approaches and technologies, these investments will improve cost-effectiveness and refine solutions that frequently support U.S. farmers and agri-business. For example, FTF is combating threats from diseases that endanger global coffee crops such as coffee leaf rust in Latin America and pests such as the antestia beetle outbreak in East Africa.

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

While it is understood that poor diets contribute to malnutrition in all its forms, RFS will invest in better tools to collect data and measure diet quality, particularly in low-resource settings, to inform policies and design interventions to improve nutrition and health outcomes. We will develop measures and approaches to help us better understand the food systems in which our programs seek to have impact. Evidence-based, analytic tools will help to identify key investments to drive positive food system transformation, including indicators of consumer demand, environmental impact, food safety and diet quality.

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

HIV/AIDS WORKING CAPITAL FUND (WCF)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The HIV/AIDS Working Capital Fund (WCF) was established in 2006 to assist in providing a safe, secure, reliable, and sustainable supply chain of pharmaceuticals and other products needed to provide care and treatment of persons with HIV/AIDS and related infections. Beginning in FY 2014, Congress expanded the authorization to include pharmaceuticals and other products for child survival, malaria, and tuberculosis; the FY 2021 Enacted language expanded this to emerging infectious diseases as well. The FY 2022 request would expand the authorization to include pharmaceuticals and other products for all global health activities.

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

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Millions)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Estimate
Budgetary Resources and Obligations			
Unobligated balance brought forward, October 1	329	*	247
Spending authority from offsetting collections	<u>1050</u>	*	<u>788</u>
Total budgetary resources available	1379	*	1034
Obligations incurred	<u>838</u>	*	<u>629</u>
Unobligated balance end of year	541	*	406
Obligated Balances and Disbursements			
Undisbursed obligations brought forward (net), October 1	408	*	306
Obligations incurred	<u>838</u>	*	<u>629</u>
Total obligated balance	1246	*	935
Disbursements	-724	*	-543
Obligated balance end of year	513	*	385

III. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACCOUNTS

USAID OPERATING EXPENSES (OE)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request	Change from FY 2021 Estimate
Total	1,518,525	1,618,583	1,689,917	71,134
Operating Expenses, New Obligation Authority	1,259,844	1,377,747	1,527,947	150,200
Other Sources ³	258,681	240,836	161,970	-78,866

1/ FY 2020 actual reflects obligations.

2/ FY 2021 estimate reflects the enacted FY 2021 appropriation and estimated other sources.

3/ Other sources include Trust Funds, reimbursements, and carryover.

Overview

USAID’s global operations are essential to defending U.S. national security, asserting U.S. leadership and influence, and advancing stability, security, and prosperity worldwide. In accordance with the Interim National Security Strategy Guidance, USAID’s development programs will significantly advance efforts to combat climate change, promote democratic values, address the root causes of irregular migration, strengthen global health leadership, bolster humanitarian assistance, and expand inclusive economic growth. The FY 2022 USAID Operating Expense (OE) request will provide the resources necessary for USAID to advance peace and security, address global crises, and ensure effectiveness and accountability to the American taxpayer.

The request will allow USAID to focus on development investments that can have the most impact and advance America’s security, prosperity, and values to accelerate U.S. renewal and results for all Americans. It will support a U.S. Direct Hire (USDH) workforce focused on implementing the most critical and effective foreign assistance programs and ensuring prudent stewardship of U.S. taxpayer dollars. The budget reflects projected on-board workforce levels of 1,850 permanent Foreign Service (FS) and 1,600 permanent Civil Service (CS) staff. In addition, it includes funding for an additional 40 Civil Service (CS) and 30 Foreign Service (FS) positions to support Global Health Security programs.

Development is critical to national security, economic prosperity, and global leadership. As the world’s leading development agency, USAID is poised to take on today’s most significant challenges. By fulfilling its international development mandate, USAID will help restore U.S. global leadership, meet the challenges of the COVID/post-COVID world, tackle the climate crisis at home and abroad, address the root causes of irregular migration, and support U.S. economic goals. The continued investment in USAID staff and capabilities is vital to achieving foreign policy and national security objectives. Success depends on fully funding the FY 2022 USAID OE request.

Uses of Funds

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request
Overseas Operations	703,804	739,270	789,063
Washington Operations	449,082	520,814	545,926
Central Support	365,639	358,498	354,927
Total Uses ¹	1,518,525	1,618,583	1,689,917

1/ Refer to Resources table at the end of the narrative for breakout of funding sources.

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Overseas Operations

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request
Field Missions	450,089	475,451	494,236
USDH Salaries & Benefits	253,715	263,819	294,827
Total Overseas Operations	703,804	739,270	789,063

Field Missions

This budget line-item funds the following activities:

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

USDH Salaries and Benefits – Overseas

This category includes salaries and the Agency’s share of benefits, such as retirement, Thrift Savings Plan, Social Security, and health and life insurance, for all FS staff serving overseas. Overseas salaries also include various post differentials, including difficult-to-staff incentives for FSOs willing to extend tours at posts where harsh living conditions deter staff from seeking such assignments, and continue phases I and II of overseas pay comparability. The request includes a pay raise of 2.7 percent and an increase of 1.1 percent for retirement contributions.

Washington Operations

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request
Washington Bureaus/Offices	118,775	124,936	123,184
USDH Salaries & Benefits	330,307	395,878	402,742
Global Health Security	-	-	20,000
Total	449,082	520,814	545,926

Washington Bureaus/Offices

The request will support the following:

- *Programmatic oversight and training travel:* This category includes essential travel to visit missions and development sites, work with host country officials, and participate in training and other operational travel, including travel to respond to disasters.
- *Advisory and assistance services:* This category includes contracts and advisory services to support essential functions, such as preparation of the Agency’s financial statements, voucher payment processing, financial analysis, contract closeout, and audit services.

USDH Salaries and Benefits – Washington

This budget item includes salaries and the Agency’s share of benefits, such as retirement, Thrift Savings Plan, and Social Security, health, and life insurance for all Civil Service and Foreign Service employees serving in Washington (excluding the Global Health Security positions described below). The request includes a pay raise of 2.7 percent and an increase of 1.1 percent for retirement contributions.

Global Health Security Positions

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

Central Support

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request
Information Technology	148,806	157,686	133,700
Rent & General Support	127,253	107,614	127,300
Staff Training	32,354	31,986	28,000
Personnel Support	33,560	36,685	31,400
Other Agency Costs	23,666	24,527	25,027
Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion	-	-	9,500
Total	365,639	358,498	354,927

Information Technology (IT)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request
Investments for Administrative and Support Services	33,348	29,810	27,582
Investments for Commodity IT Infrastructure and IT Management	115,458	119,876	106,118
Total Information Technology	148,806	149,686	133,700

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

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

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

Rent and General Support

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

Staff Training

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

Personnel Support

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

Other Agency Costs

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

Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion

The request includes funding for the expansion of diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) initiatives to create a workforce that reflects our nation and inclusive work environments overseas and domestically. Funding will allow the Agency to implement its framework for advancing DEI across its people, policies, processes, programs, and partnerships. The request will support addressing Government Accountability Office audit recommendations to enhance data collection, analysis, and reporting efforts to reflect the entire USAID workforce and the ability to disaggregate, analyze, and visualize workforce data across most hiring mechanisms and staff levels, function, gender or gender identity, sexual orientation, disability status, race, or ethnicity. In addition, the request will allow the Agency to create and expand existing DEI-related training, paid internship and fellowship opportunities, and leadership-development programs to diversify the workforce; enhance Special Emphasis Programs and existing strategic outreach efforts to Minority Serving Institutions; and build the capacity necessary in Washington and overseas to operationalize DEI.

Resources

Period of Availability of the OE Account

Given the uncertain operating environment USAID faces in missions around the world, the Agency seeks two-year availability for the OE account. A two-year period of availability for the OE account provides the necessary flexibility that will allow USAID to manage operations more effectively across fiscal years. With a definitive funding stream that will span two fiscal years, this authority will allow the Agency to manage procurements and human-capital resources more strategically to provide consistent operational support necessary to a transformed and responsive development organization.

Deobligation/Reobligation Authority

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

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

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

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

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

The table below provides a breakdown of OE resources.

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request
Appropriated Funds			
Enacted Level/NOA	1,259,844	1,377,747	1,527,947
Subtotal	1,259,844	1,377,747	1,527,947
Other Sources			
Local Currency Trust Funds	13,547	17,970	17,470
Reimbursements	6,579	6,117	6,100
PEPFAR Reimbursements	39,000	23,000	19,100
Space Cost Reimbursements	11,045	11,000	11,000
IT Cost Reimbursements	46,084	46,300	46,300
Unobligated Balances	109,310	117,449	50,000
Recoveries	33,116	19,000	12,000
Obligations - Other Sources	258,681	240,836	161,970
Total Obligations	1,518,525	1,618,583	1,689,917

USAID CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND (CIF)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	Change from FY 2021 Estimate
Information Technology	29,495	11,907	57,600	45,693
Overseas Facilities Construction	184,605	248,202	190,300	-57,902
Real Property Maintenance Fund	-	1,009	10,300	9,291
Total	214,100	261,118	258,200	-2,918

The FY 2021 Estimate total includes \$258.2 million in new obligation authority and \$2.9 million in carryover and recoveries.

The Capital Investment Fund (CIF) is used to modernize and improve information technology (IT) systems, finance construction of USAID buildings overseas in conjunction with the Department of State (DOS), and maintain real property. Prior to FY 2003, the Operating Expense (OE) account funded these activities. No-year funds provide greater flexibility to manage investments in technology systems and facility construction not permitted by the annual OE appropriation. Separate improvement and on-going operations funding gives the Agency more certainty for new investments independent of operational-cost fluctuations. For FY 2022, the request for the CIF account will support IT investments, overseas facilities construction, and real property maintenance.

Information Technology

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

In addition, the request will enable USAID to strengthen mission systems for the Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act, infrastructure refresh, and continuous diagnostic monitoring for security purposes. This request will fund several initiatives critical to USAID’s cyber security (e.g., CSIRT Computer Forensics Lab, Zero Trust Network, and Micro-Segmentation) in the emerging global threat environment; without which USAID could be a target providing entry vectors to other Federal government systems. Additionally, this request supports the modernization and centralization of services (e.g., Application Modernization and Development Information System) and funds on-going maintenance and enhancement of mission critical systems and infrastructure (e.g. Budget and Accounting, Procurement, FACTS Info, and Asset Inventory refresh for end users). This request enables USAID to keep up with emerging threats, builds on prior resource investments, and appropriately maintains critical programs.

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request
Part 1: IT Investments for Mission Delivery			
Environmental Compliance System	-	-	\$3,210
Subtotal	-	-	\$3,210
Part 2: Investments for Administrative Services and Support Services			
Phoenix	-	-	\$2,424
FACTS	\$2,145	-	-
Development Information Solution	\$8,119	\$422	\$5,000
eGOV	\$1,336	\$1,344	\$1,700
Knowledge Management	-	\$750	-
GLAAS 4.5	\$2,774	-	\$2,244
Partner Vetting System (PVS)	-	-	\$2,562
Subtotal	\$14,374	\$2,516	\$13,930
Part 3: Investments for Commodity IT Infrastructure and IT Management			
Application	\$1,952	\$950	\$1,557
Data Center	\$2,777	\$1,491	\$2,000
Delivery	\$611	\$90	-
End User	\$3,814	\$256	\$7,537
IT Management - EA, Capital Planning and CIO Functions	-	\$19	-
IT Security & Compliance	\$4,951	\$2,223	\$10,353
Network – AIDNET	\$1,015	\$4,362	\$14,176
Platform	-	-	\$4,837
Subtotal	\$15,120	\$9,391	\$40,460
Total	\$29,495	\$11,907	\$57,600

Part 1: IT Investments for Mission Delivery

Environmental Compliance System (\$3.2 million): This investment will enable USAID to standardize, streamline, and create process efficiencies in the Regulation 216 Environmental Impact Assessment process.

Part 2: Investments for Administrative Services and Support Services

Phoenix Enhancements (\$2.4 million): This investment will support planned updates to the Phoenix financial management system to accommodate evolving Federal requirements, support Agency initiatives, simplify end-user interaction and implement technology updates to remain current with the latest version of the application software. Congressional legislation requires that Federal Agencies report financial and performance data to ensure accountability and improve federal financial management. These requirements include USAID's quarterly financial statements and fiscal year closing package; the Annual Financial Report; DATA Act Submissions; and reconciliations with the OMB Max system and Treasury's CARS system.

Development Information Solution Enhancements FY 2021 (\$5.0 million): This investment will support ongoing functional enhancements for the portfolio management system supporting the needs of Washington and missions with a common platform to gain a corporate view of USAID programs and initiatives.

eGOV (\$1.7 million): This investment is an OMB mandatory requirement that supports the Budget Formulation and Execution Line of Business (LOB), eRulemaking, Financial Management (FM), Geospatial, Grants.gov, Human Resource, Federal Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) bridge, Integrated Award Environment (IAE), and the new Hiring Assessment LOB.

Global Acquisition and Assistance System (GLAAS) 4.5 Upgrade (\$2.2 million): GLAAS is a customized procurement system that releases a new major version approximately every 18 months. This investment will support system upgrades including security and software updates as well as custom enhancements to accommodate changing Agency business requirements. This upgrade will enable the Agency to maintain software currency and continued vendor support for Federal Acquisition Regulations and other Federal regulatory updates.

Partner Vetting System (PVS) Re-Architecture and Modernization (\$2.6 million): This investment will fund the re-architecture and modernization of the PVS system used to mitigate the risk of inadvertently funding organizations and individuals posing a threat to U.S. national security.

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

Application (\$1.6 million): This investment will enable USAID to modernize several systems including electronic signature, digitization of forms and government services, electronic consent and access to government records, and interoperability.

Data Center (\$2.0 million): This investment will refresh USAID servers hosting production data and applications using operating systems that have reached or are approaching their manufacturer end-of-life and end-of support-deadlines. This modernization covers 25% of servers in USAID's data center and converged infrastructure devices located at USAID missions that serve as the hosting platform for virtual servers. A four-year refresh cycle is assumed for all servers and supporting equipment. If servers and their supporting infrastructure are not replaced within a practical timeframe, they risk failure, will not perform at a level required by USAID staff, or present security vulnerabilities. Repairs and service delays for old servers typically cost much more than their replacement, resulting in increased service costs.

End User (\$7.5 million): This request will fund the third year of a five-year refresh cycle to upgrade, replace, and dispose of Agency computers, peripherals, and other technologies, including desktops, laptops, printing devices, and operating system. The request will also fund multi-media modernization of aging or unsupported Video Teleconference (VTC) VOIP phones and VTC bridge technology at USAID headquarters. The vendor will no longer provide software upgrades, security vulnerability patches or hardware support. This refresh cycle ensures the Agency is following mandated green initiatives and avoiding out-of-date system configurations more susceptible to cyber-attack and other security vulnerabilities.

IT Security and Compliance (\$10.4 million): This investment will support the implementation of the Continuous Diagnostics & Monitoring (CDM) Program initiated by the Department of Homeland Security in compliance with Federal requirements (M 14-03) to achieve Information System Monitoring to maintain Security Assessment and Authorization (SA&A) FISMA compliance and increase system protection by ensuring that systems are patched and configuration baselines are maintained. The CDM program will fund the design, implementation, tools and staffing of a Computer Security Incident

Response Team (CSIRT) Computer Forensics Lab to support the forensic analysis and remediation activities necessary to deal with current and projected increases in incidents identified by Agency investments in Continuous Diagnostics & Mitigation and Security Operations Center improvements. It also will fund updates to the Cybersecurity Training Module and implement a phishing program for compliance requirements and alignment with USAID policy, process, and procedures.

In addition, it will continue the implementation of the Identity and Access Management Program, which will provide the tools, products and services needed to build on and mature USAID’s existing Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) to secure electronic transfer of information, in compliance with Homeland Security Presidential Directive -12 (HSPD-12) and the Zero Trust Network integration and additional components, wherein controls are put in place to ensure that devices, users and systems, whether external or internal to USAID’s perimeter, are inherently untrusted until specifically defined controls are satisfied.

Network AIDNET (\$14.2 million): This investment will support the refresh and modernization of core network infrastructure supporting employee access to the internet, intranet, email, and USAID’s cloud hosted services. A five-year refresh cycle is assumed for all buildings in Washington and approximately 80 mission sites. Additionally, this investment will support: 1) the Micro-Segmentation for Zero Trust Network Design, a real-time application-mapping tool to centrally manage resources across the enterprise, enabling the determination of what each server and server component on the network is communicating with, for use in the building and enforcement of security policy; 2) the Internet Protocol (IPv6) project that will upgrade public/external-facing servers and services to use native IPv6, the industry standard Internet Protocol for communications, as required by OMB Memorandum M-17-06 - Policies for Federal Agency Public Websites and Digital Services; and 3) NextGen Wireless/Wi-Fi to design and implement central wireless standards for Wi-Fi 6 (CONUS/OCONUS); evolve the current enterprise wireless architecture design for next generation of wireless service including AIDnet wireless, smart device connectivity, alignment with DoS WLAN standards v3, and improve wireless intrusion detection.

Platform (\$4.8 million): This investment will support the Development Data Commons Platform (DDC), a consolidated, trustworthy digital repository environment that assures centralized curation and delivery of USAID-acquired digital objects that are the results of USAID programs and activities. DDC receives, stores, curates, and disseminates digital objects to staff, implementing partners, and the public to meet rapidly increasing demands and Federal mandates for analysis, use, sharing, and publication.

Overseas Facilities Construction

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request
Overseas Facilities Construction	184,605	248,202	190,300

The Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 required the co-location of USAID office facilities on embassy compounds when new embassies are constructed. The FY 2022 request of \$190.3 million will support USAID’s full participation in the Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS) Program.

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

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

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

Real Property Maintenance

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate ¹	FY 2022 Request
Real Property Maintenance	-	1,009	10,300

1/ The FY 2021 Estimate includes only recoveries.

The request will allow USAID to continue funding maintenance for real property through the Real Property Maintenance Fund, which was created in FY 2014 to extend and enhance the life of USAID-owned properties through adequate and timely maintenance and repair. The authority is similar to that which the Department of State’s Overseas Building Operations has to perform major maintenance at State-owned facilities and housing. The Agency will deplete the Property Management Fund currently used for real property maintenance in FY 2021 and must again request CIF for these expenses.

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

As of May 2020, USAID owned 92 overseas facilities, encompassing 804,013 square feet, with an estimated replacement value of \$352 million. The owned facilities include standalone offices, warehouses, and residential properties. The request will fund required repairs, deferred maintenance, and property improvements, allowing USAID to move toward its goal of bringing all of its real-property holdings to "good" condition.

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

USAID OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES (OIG)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request ³	Change from FY 2021 Estimate
USAID Office of Inspector General Operating Expenses	75,500	75,500	76,500	1,619

1/ The FY 2020 USAID Office of Inspector General expenses level excludes \$12.2 million in funding from other sources, such as supplemental appropriations, prior year balances, recoveries, transfers, and collections.

2/ The FY 2021 USAID Office of Inspector General expenses level excludes \$14.4 million in funding from other sources, such as supplemental appropriations, prior year balances, recoveries, transfers, and collections.

3/ The FY 2022 USAID Office of Inspector General expenses level excludes \$10 million in funding from other sources, such as supplemental appropriations, prior year balances, recoveries, transfers, and collections.

Overview

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

The FY 2022 request of \$76.5 million will enable OIG to continue to fulfill statutory requirements while providing assurance that assistance programs around the world are being executed as intended and that allegations of wrongdoing are addressed appropriately. Provided funding at these levels, OIG will continue to solidify our approach for providing timely, relevant, and impactful information to our stakeholders. We will further strengthen our strategic work focus and prioritization by concentrating oversight on top management challenges and high-risk areas for the agencies we oversee. We will also continue to examine the sustainability of activities in the context of specific countries or programs as well as assessing the effectiveness of agencies' monitoring and oversight of their contractors and grantees.

OIG will continue to seek out and act on opportunities for greater internal efficiency. To increase our capacity to deliver the highest quality oversight, we continue efforts to ensure that our workforce is well prepared and highly motivated to provide independent and rigorous audits and investigations of foreign assistance and to inform Congress, stakeholders, and the public about how we are safeguarding taxpayer resources. Additional focus will be applied to increasing OIG capabilities to rapidly respond to emerging oversight requirements, which has become of greater significance in the COVID-19 response effort. OIG will also prioritize increasing its capacity to meet requirements for responding to whistleblower retaliation allegations.

The FY 2022 request provides sufficient funding for OIG to support the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency.

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

Budget Justification

The FY 2022 request of \$76.5 million is a net increase of \$1.6 million above the FY 2021 President’s Request. Funding OIG at the requested level will ensure that the office can continue to meet statutory requirements and provide the coverage needed to deliver reasonable assurance that foreign assistance funds are not at risk of waste, fraud, and abuse. This level of funding will also allow OIG to focus resources on oversight of high-risk and high-profile activities and initiatives that contribute to national security, regional stability, and have long-range implications.

OIG Strategic Goals

In July 2018, USAID OIG released a new Strategic Plan for fiscal years 2018 to 2022 to streamline our strategic goals and update our performance metrics. Our Strategic Plan contains three overarching goals focused on work, processes, and people. These goals, along with supporting objectives and performance metrics, underscore our commitment to ensure that we reliably provide independent and rigorous audits and investigations of foreign assistance; continually improve our operations; and develop an inclusive and supportive organizational culture that invests in and develops its staff. USAID OIG has met or exceeded 11 of 12 fiscal year 2020 targets as outlined in the tables below.

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

Goal 1 Performance Measures	FY 2020	
	Target	Actual
Percentage of completed audits that targeted high-priority programs, addressed major management challenges, or responded to established stakeholder interests	92%	100%
Percentage of recommendations implemented within established timeframes	80%	100%
Percentage of OIG investigations resulting in a positive outcome	65%	59%
Percentage of OIG referrals resulting in agency or implementer action	60%	76%
OIG annual return on investment	100%	397%

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

Goal 2 Performance Measures	FY 2020	
	Target	Actual
Number of high-level engagements with stakeholders pertaining to future, ongoing, or completed work	125	331
Percentage of employees expressing a favorable view of internal processes, communications, and collaboration	60%	66%
Percentage of employees expressing a favorable view of human resources management	65%	78%
Number of process improvement initiatives completed	10	18

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

Goal 3 Performance Measures	FY 2020	
	Target	Actual
Percentage of employees expressing a favorable view of staff engagement and professional development	60%	70%
Percentage of employees expressing a favorable view of organizational climate	70%	80%
Rate of retention of employees performing at the fully successful level or above	90%	95%

Legislative Proposals

Reemployed Annuitant Authority for International Crisis and Humanitarian Response Oversight
Under Section 7034, Division G of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Pub. L. 116-94), USAID OIG received updated authority to waive dual compensation restrictions for reemployed annuitants, with the provision for FY2020 extended to oversight programs in certain priority countries currently beset by instability or conflict. Such waivers have significantly contributed to OIG’s oversight of aid and assistance programs supporting key U.S. foreign policy priorities in countries affected by conflict, instability, or natural disaster. Based on authority established in Section 1015 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212) these waivers enable OIG to competitively hire highly qualified, experienced staff to conduct oversight of programs in non-permissive settings when such positions are otherwise difficult to fill.

To retain this authority and continue to help OIG recruit and hire such personnel—and ultimately, effectively support oversight of USAID assistance programs in certain priority countries beset by instability or conflict—OIG proposes the following language for its FY2022 appropriations:

INSPECTOR GENERAL ANNUITANT WAIVER.—The authorities provided in section 1015(b) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111–212) shall remain in effect through September 30, 2023, and may be used to facilitate the assignment of persons for oversight of USAID programming in Syria, South Sudan, Yemen, Somalia, and Venezuela.

Authority to Use Funds for Representational and Liaison Purposes

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

OIG’s investigative success, for example, often requires close coordination and strong working relationships with foreign governments’ law enforcement agencies. In the first half of FY20 alone, USAID OIG closed 50 investigations involving overseas entities concerning fraud, diversion, and illicit sales related to U.S.-funded foreign assistance programs. To establish and maintain these critical foreign law enforcement relationships, OIG Special Agents and Executives often meet with host nation officials, including host nation law enforcement agencies in external settings. Information is more likely to be

shared based on relationships nurtured through hospitality. Yet, our Special Agents often pay for refreshments associated with these meetings with their personal funds.

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

Use of funds for representational and liaison purposes is considered a standard practice within the law enforcement community and representational requirements specifically associated with OIG's overseas presence make such authority key for USAID OIG as well. In these settings, for example, OIG depends on direct and sustained coordination with overseas law enforcement partners to advance investigative work and support overseas law enforcement actions. OIG estimates that at least 65 of its investigative personnel have regular work assignments and travel abroad that would benefit from use of OIG funds for representational and liaison purposes.

While OIG anticipates applying this authority in the majority of cases to foster relationships within the law enforcement context, it would also carefully consider its use to further contacts and partnerships across the broader international accountability community.

Enacting the proposed language would secure the legal authorization necessary to cover the cost of this official and critical overseas activity. OIG therefore proposes the following addition to OIG's standard Title II appropriations language for FY22:

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

OIG Staffing

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

Location	FY 2020 Estimate		FY 2021 President's Request		FY 2022 Request	
	USDH	FSN	USDH	FSN	USDH	FSN
Washington, DC	213		208		221	
USAID OIG, Africa Regional Office	20	16	20	16	22	16
Pretoria	14	10	14	10	17	10
Dakar	4	4	4	4	3	4
Kampala	2	2	2	2	2	2
USAID OIG, Asia Regional Office	21	27	21	27	18	27
Bangkok	14	3	14	3	14	3
Manila	3	8	3	8	3	8
Islamabad	1	7	1	7	0	7
Kabul	3	9	3	9	1	9
USAID OIG, LAC Regional Office	6	12	3	10	6	10
San Salvador	6	8	3	8	6	8
Port-au-Prince	0	4	-	2	0	2
USAID OIG, ME/EE Regional Office	23	11	26	10	22	11
Frankfurt	19	1	23	1	19	1
Cairo	2	8	1	7	1	8
Tel Aviv	2	2	2	2	2	2
Overseas Total	70	66	70	63	68	64
Grand Total	283	66	278	63	289	64

Budget Summary Obligations by Priority Program

OIG Priority	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 President's Request	FY 2022 Request
Top Management Challenges	50,477	50,708	54,102
All Other OIG Activity	32,023	32,973	31,923
Total	82,500	83,681	86,025

Budget Summary Obligations by Detailed Object Class

Object Class – Budget Authority	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 President's Request	FY 2022 Request
Pay Costs			
Personnel Compensation:			
<i>Full Time Permanent (11.1)</i>	25,376	26,899	29,604
<i>Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)</i>	5,668	5,789	6,047
<i>Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)</i>	2,457	2,605	184
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	13,132	13,290	14,592
Subtotal	46,634	48,583	50,427
Other Object Classes			
Travel (21.0)	4,665	4,562	4,446
Transportation of Things (22.0)	724	417	629
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	3,426	3,597	3,543
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	1,702	1,301	1,853
Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3)	847	832	1,036
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	3	1	3
Other Contractual Services:	21,487	21,471	20,988
<i>Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)</i>	8,238	8,575	9,270
<i>Other Services (25.2)</i>	907	914	737
<i>Other Purchases of Goods and Services from Government Accounts (25.3)</i>	11,608	11,249	10,264
<i>Operation and Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)</i>	141	141	126
<i>Medical Care (25.6)</i>	9	8	40
<i>Operation and Maintenance of Equipment (25.7)</i>	585	583	552
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	293	259	300
Equipment (31.0)	2,545	2,483	2,649
Building Renovations/Alterations-Office (32.0)	85	85	125
Other Claims (42.0)	90	90	25
Subtotal	35,867	35,098	35,598
Total Obligations	82,500	83,681	86,025

GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS – STATE (GHP-STATE)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	Change from FY 2021 Estimate
GHP-STATE	5,930,000	5,930,000	6,180,000	250,000

FY 2022 GHP-State funds will support sustainable financing for global health security as well as the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) to reach and sustain epidemic control of HIV/AIDS.

Global Health Security Financing Mechanism (\$250.0 million)

Global Health Security is a fundamental underpinning of our public health, national security, and economic prosperity. The world will not be safe or secure as long as pandemic threats persist. As we work collectively to bring an end to the COVID-19 pandemic, we must simultaneously advance and strengthen the global health security and pandemic preparedness architecture to better address emerging and future biological threats.

President Biden took swift action to outline his vision and plans for this work early including by signing [National Security Memorandum–1](#), his first National Security Memorandum, which is focused on strengthening the international COVID-19 health and humanitarian response, advancing global health security, and building better biological preparedness for emerging and future threats. In NSM-1, the President called for the establishment of a health security financing mechanism, making strategic use of multilateral and bilateral channels and institutions, and assisting developing countries in preparing for, preventing, detecting, and responding to COVID-19 and other emerging biological threats.

FY 2022 funds will support a new financing mechanism to help strengthen global efforts to prevent, detect and respond to future global pandemics. The Administration is currently working with allies and international institutions on toward the establishment of a new mechanism to both catalyze and support country, regional and global level capacity building and support for preparedness and response efforts that are essential to combatting biological threats , including research and development, early warning systems, workforce development and manufacturing capacity, and other health security capacities as measured by the Joint External Evaluation (JEE), Global Health Security Index, or other internationally recognized assessment tools.

U.S. President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) Strategic Approach to Reaching and Sustaining Epidemic Control of HIV/AIDS (\$5,930.0 million)

FY 2022 GHP-State funds will be used to support countries that are at or near epidemic control of HIV/AIDS; countries that are close and continuing to scale and will reach epidemic control of HIV/AIDS, and those countries that have stalled or where new infections are rising yet are continuing towards epidemic control of HIV/AIDS. The mix of interventions will vary between these groups of countries as outlined below. PEPFAR will continue to work in close collaboration and partnership with partner country governments, civil society, including faith-based and other community organizations, multilateral institutions, including the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (“Global Fund”), the private sector, and other stakeholders to sustain the gains made towards control of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in countries at or near epidemic control, continue to scale towards control of the HIV/AIDS

epidemic, and to support HIV prevention and treatment services and reduce barriers that are preventing progress toward epidemic control in countries not yet near epidemic control. In all cases, FY 2022 funds will also support the continued adaptation of PEPFAR programming to address the impacts of COVID-19 and to mitigate COVID-19's future impact on the PEPFAR-supported clients and beneficiaries, taking into account the course of the pandemic over the next several years.

Countries At or Near Epidemic Control (\$1,210.5 million)

With FY 2022 funds, PEPFAR will sustain the treatment gains in Operating Units (OUs) that have achieved epidemic control of HIV/AIDS. As countries achieve epidemic control, fewer resources will be needed for treatment program expansion, prevention programming will be very targeted, and partner countries can adopt an increasing share of the resource burden. In this set of countries, funds will be used to support a public health response to continuously monitor for new infections that could threaten the control achieved, maintain treatment with viral suppression, and implement specific age- and population-focused prevention programming, including Voluntary Male Medical Circumcision (VMMC) for young men and Determined, Resilient, Empowered, AIDS-free, Mentored, and Safe (DREAMS) programming for adolescent girls and young women. FY 2022 resources will therefore support maintenance of clients virally suppressed by focusing assistance on core PEPFAR treatment and retention services, and targeted prevention. Countries at epidemic control through scale-up of treatment and prevention programs, and which are scaling towards the UNAIDS 2030 goals of 95/95/95 include Botswana (\$50.0 million), Burundi (\$23.0 million), Eswatini (\$62.5 million), Ethiopia (\$85.0 million), Kenya (\$285.0 million), Lesotho (\$60.0 million), Malawi (\$160.0 million), Namibia (\$70.0 million), Rwanda (\$55.0 million), Vietnam (\$30.0 million), and Zimbabwe (\$170.0 million). Cameroon (\$75.0 million) and Côte d'Ivoire (\$85.0 million) do not have expanding epidemics and are technically at epidemic control, however they have not scaled HIV treatment services to reach the UNAIDS 2030 goals of 95/95/95.

Countries in this category will move to sustained financing through a combination of host country, Global Fund, and PEPFAR resources focused on maximal efficiency, effectiveness, and utilization of local partners. The FY 2022 resources will be focused on the highest-impact activities. The focus of PEPFAR programming in these countries will be to seek to ensure continued population-level viral suppression, which reduces morbidity and mortality and prevents HIV transmission. Continuity of treatment is critical to maintaining the health of people living with HIV (PLHIV) and sustaining epidemic control. Key interventions that will be supported with FY 2022 resources include those to: reduce new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths to a low level that can be sustained by ensuring ongoing viral suppression of all clients on antiretrovirals; conduct case-based surveillance of new infections with recency assays to define any pockets of new infections and the immediate deployment of a defined, comprehensive prevention and treatment response; achieve 100 percent retention of HIV clients on treatment and viral suppression; and help ensure all pregnant women are virally suppressed during pregnancy and breastfeeding period as well as throughout childbearing years. Prevention efforts focused on specific risk groups and areas of high HIV burden will be reduced, except those for prevention of mother to child transmission. Limited funding will support aspects of critical health systems for sustaining treatment gains, including human resources for health, commodity procurement, supply chains, and laboratory systems.

Countries Continuing to Scale to Reach Epidemic Control (\$1,587.7 million)

With FY 2022 funds, PEPFAR will support countries that are close and continuing to scale to reach epidemic control of HIV/AIDS. In this set of countries, funds will be used to support scaling and continuity of treatment with viral suppression and implementation of specific age- and population-focused prevention programming, including VMMC for young men and DREAMS for adolescent girls and young women. FY 2022 resources will therefore support scaling and maintenance of clients on treatment by focusing assistance on core PEPFAR treatment and retention services and targeted prevention in the

following HIV-burdened countries: Dominican Republic (\$20.0 million), Haiti (\$100.0 million), Nigeria (\$330.0 million), Tanzania (\$412.4 million), Uganda (\$352.7 million), and Zambia (\$372.6 million).

Countries in this category will continue scaling up their programming through close collaboration with host country, Global Fund, and PEPFAR resources, focused on maximal efficiency, effectiveness, and utilization of local partners. The FY 2022 resources will focus on the highest-impact activities. PEPFAR programming in these countries will focus on scaling up treatment with viral suppression as well as scaling up prevention programming, including VMMC for young men and DREAMS for adolescent girls and young women. Key interventions that will be supported with FY 2022 resources include those to: reduce new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths to a low level that can be sustained by ensuring ongoing viral suppression of all clients on antiretrovirals; achieve 100 percent retention of HIV clients on treatment and viral suppression; and help ensure all pregnant women are virally suppressed during pregnancy and breastfeeding period as well as throughout childbearing years.

Countries Not Yet Near Epidemic Control or with Unknown Epidemiologic Status (\$938.9 million)

With FY 2022 funds, PEPFAR will support countries that have stalled or where new infections are rising and yet are continuing towards epidemic control of HIV/AIDS. There are also countries where we do not have reliable epidemiologic data given civil unrest or other conflict. In these set of countries, deaths are still high or have plateaued and/or are still not scaling as rapidly toward epidemic control. Funds will support scaling and continuity of treatment with viral suppression and implementation of specific age- and population-focused prevention programming, including key population programming. FY 2022 resources will therefore support scaling and maintenance of clients on treatment by focusing assistance on core PEPFAR treatment and retention services and targeted prevention in the following HIV-burdened countries: Angola (\$10 million), Democratic Republic of Congo (\$94.1 million), Mozambique (\$390.0 million), South Africa (\$365.0 million), South Sudan (\$39.8 million), and Ukraine (\$40.0 million).

Countries in this category will continue scaling up programming through close collaboration with host country, Global Fund, and PEPFAR resources, focused on maximal efficiency, effectiveness, and utilization of local partners. The FY 2022 request focuses resources on the highest-impact activities and ensuring critical policies to support HIV prevention and treatment services and reduce barriers that prevent progress toward epidemic control are in place or are addressed. These countries will focus on scaling up treatment with viral suppression as well as scaling up prevention and treatment programming, including for key populations, including VMMC for young men and DREAMS for adolescent girls and young women. Key interventions that will be supported with FY 2022 resources include those to: reduce new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths to a low level that can be sustained by ensuring ongoing viral suppression of all clients on antiretrovirals; achieve 100 percent retention of HIV clients on treatment and viral suppression; and help ensure all pregnant women are virally suppressed during pregnancy and breastfeeding periods as well as throughout childbearing years.

Regionally Grouped Country Programs for Sustaining Treatment Gains (\$236.0 million)

FY 2022 funds will continue to support PEPFAR efforts to develop a more effective and efficient regional approach. This includes provision of technical assistance/technical collaboration programs to support control of the HIV pandemic and enhance the sustainability of national HIV responses through the promotion of innovations that address key challenges and underserved populations in a sustainable manner. The regionally grouped countries primarily exhibit mixed HIV/AIDS epidemics of lower prevalence in the general population and represent targeted key population epidemics or key population epidemics. Progress across these countries was the slowest in countries with more severe epidemics, and these countries need to accelerate progress by deploying available Global Fund resources and host country resources more effectively. PEPFAR will focus on supporting more effective

prevention and treatment programs and working with host governments to ensure resources are focused on preventing and treating those at risk. Funding for regionally-grouped countries will be allocated as follows:

- \$98.0 million of FY 2022 GHP-State funds in South and Central Asia and East Asia and Pacific Operating Units (OUs) will support PEPFAR programs in: Burma, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Tajikistan, and Thailand, as well as other regional programs.
- \$68.0 million of FY 2022 GHP-State funds in the Africa Regional OU will support PEPFAR programs in Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Liberia, Mali, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo, as well as other regional programs.
- \$70.0 million of FY 2022 GHP-State in the Central America and Western Hemisphere Regional OUs will support PEPFAR programs in the Caribbean, Central America, and South America region, including Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Trinidad & Tobago, and Venezuela, as well as other regional programs.

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

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

S/GAC Centrally-Managed Operating Units

International Partnerships (\$1,605.0 million): \$1,560.0 million of FY 2022 funds will support the U.S. pledge to the Global Fund's Sixth Replenishment (2020 – 2022). With these resources, combined with existing appropriated funds, the United States will be able to provide up to \$4.68 billion to the Global Fund for the Sixth Replenishment, with the United States offering to match \$1 for every \$2 contributed by other donors. This new match will support a global target for the Sixth Replenishment of \$13.9 billion, an increase from the previous replenishment. This pledge will reinforce U.S. leadership while encouraging greater burden sharing from other donors. PEPFAR continues to work with the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), the bilateral TB programs and other international partners, including the Global Fund, the World Health Organization (WHO), and the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). Through mutually supportive and increasingly integrated programming, PEPFAR programs coordinate with the Global Fund to maximize the impact of bilateral and regional PEPFAR activities building on long-term and sustainable approaches to combating HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. \$45.0 million is requested for a United States contribution to UNAIDS in support of the Sustainable

Development Goal 3 to end AIDS by 2030 through strategic direction, normative guidance through WHO, civil society advocacy and technical support.

S/GAC Technical Oversight and Management (\$301.9 million): The FY 2022 request will also support costs — including but not limited to direct and indirect expenses such as salary, benefits, travel, supplies, and equipment — incurred by multiple U.S. government agencies from Headquarters, including the Department of State, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Department of Health and Human Services, the Peace Corps, the Department of Defense, the U.S. Census Bureau, and the U.S. Department of Treasury, in support of PEPFAR implementation. These staff provide direct oversight and ensure the accountability of the field teams, ensuring support and the use of evidence-based programming to ensure that all PEPFAR countries and regions are investing in, and scaling up, interventions that are proven to be effective and efficient.

S/GAC, Technical Support/Strategic Information/Evaluations (\$50.0 million): Funding will be used to support critical evaluation of PEPFAR programs via data systems and mechanisms. PEPFAR has invested in core systems needed to support program management since its inception. The activities supported by these funds focus on collection, use, and exchange of data to facilitate real-time analysis of program performance by overlaying financial, partner performance, site level and epidemiologic data to allow targeting of finite resources to the specific populations and locations that need them. This funding allows full software lifecycle support of systems development, testing, hosting, security, engineering, end user support, and training activities. This includes advanced development and operation of the Data for Accountability Transparency and Impact (DATIM) system that collects site-level program data necessary to target PEPFAR resources to the facilities and communities where services are needed with a system user base of 15,000+ across all PEPFAR countries from all PEPFAR implementing partners and agencies.

This funding also provides support for data collection, analysis, and management for these data streams: Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (MER) results and targets, Obligations and Outlays, Budget, Expenditures and Implementing Mechanisms, Public-Private Partnerships, Site Improvement through Monitoring System (SIMS), Surveys and Surveillance, Evaluation, Planning and Implementation Attributes, Human Resources for Health (HRH), Digital Health Investments Planning Tool, Adverse Events reporting, and Ministry of Health HIV core indicators.

This funding also provides advanced development resources for the PEPFAR Data and Analytics Hub that serves as the warehouse for data collected in DATIM as well as implementing agency systems and the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking (FACTSInfo) NextGen system. The PEPFAR Data and Analytics Hub is used as the authoritative data source for implementing agency systems and for the PEPFAR analytic environment known as PEPFAR Panorama, built upon the MicroStrategy software platform that provides PEPFAR USG staff access to standardized data analyses. Collectively, these and other systems, enable PEPFAR to achieve results using comprehensive, cross-agency data.

PEPFAR Monitoring and Evaluation Overview

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

Quarterly reporting and review allow for real-time data use, giving public health program managers increased ability to track the program implementation. Since PEPFAR commenced data collection for key indicators at the site level and by age and sex, data and program quality has improved significantly, increasing our ability to use these data to inform necessary programmatic improvement and shifts. To monitor progress in all populations, PEPFAR relies on the quarterly submission of program results from implementing partners. It is no longer adequate to collect data at a national level, as the needs of the individual patients within the population differ within the countries.

To address these needs, PEPFAR relies on a robust set of monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (MER) indicators that collect site-level programmatic results by age, sex, and in some cases, key population (KP) for each person receiving PEPFAR-supported services at a site. The most recent version of the MER indicators, Version 2.5, places an increased emphasis on streamlining and prioritizing indicators for PEPFAR programs. The MER strives to drive program monitoring to a more patient-centered approach. Patient-centered monitoring refers to a shift from measuring services (e.g., the number of HIV tests or people on treatment) to monitoring people at the center of their access to linked HIV, TB, and health services. In summary, this marks a shift to better support the clients accessing services by focusing on their individual health outcomes.

PEPFAR In-country Management and Operations

Management and Operations (M&O) funds are a subset of country amounts which support domestic and overseas administrative operations, oversight, and management associated with all PEPFAR programs. Within the FY 2022 GHP-State account request (described above) for various bilateral and regional Operating Units (OUs), \$481.5 million are FY 2022 M&O funds. These funds will ensure proper administration, oversight and management of PEPFAR programs and will support personnel, travel, equipment, communications and utilities, and other program development and support costs.

PEPFAR In-country M&O costs include costs such as:

- **U.S. Personnel** – The bilateral and regional PD&S budgets pay salaries and benefits of U.S. Direct Hire, contractual, and When Actually Employed (WAE) program oversight, management, and administrative personnel.
- **Non-U.S. Personnel** – The bilateral and regional PD&S budgets also pay salaries, benefits, and allowances for non-U.S. personnel such as Locally Employed Staff who support and administer programs at Post.
- **International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS)** – The ICASS program makes available a full range of administrative services at overseas posts. These include motor pool operations and vehicle maintenance, travel services, reproduction services, mail and messenger services, information management, reception and telephone system services, purchasing and contracting, human resources services, cashiering, vouchering, accounting, budget preparation, non-residential security guard services, and building operations. ICASS fees are charged proportionally to all Embassy tenants based on mission size.
- **Capital Security Cost Sharing** - The CSCS program requires all agencies with personnel overseas subject to Chief of Mission authority to provide funding in advance for their share of the cost of providing new, safe, secure diplomatic facilities (1) on the basis of the total overseas presence of each agency and (2) as determined annually by the Secretary of State in consultation with such agency.

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

PEPFAR In-country Management and Operations Costs

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request
Africa Total	423,153	*	416,500
Angola	3,475	*	2,800
Botswana	14,280	*	11,000
Burundi	2,551	*	3,200
Cameroon	9,448	*	9,000
Côte d'Ivoire	15,184	*	13,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	11,771	*	12,500
Eswatini	10,732	*	10,000
Ethiopia	13,888	*	13,000
Kenya	44,010	*	42,000
Lesotho	9,792	*	9,500
Malawi	17,349	*	17,000
Mozambique	40,164	*	39,000
Namibia	12,080	*	12,000
Nigeria	32,666	*	33,000
Rwanda	10,987	*	10,000
South Africa	50,950	*	48,000
South Sudan	4,068	*	4,000
Tanzania	36,055	*	35,000
Uganda	35,941	*	35,000
Zambia	32,107	*	31,000
Zimbabwe	17,461	*	16,500
State Africa Regional ¹	9,170	*	10,000
East Asia and Pacific Total	24,306	*	23,500
Vietnam	9,780	*	9,500
State East Asia and Pacific Regional ²	14,526	*	14,000
Europe and Eurasia Total	5,501	*	5,500
Ukraine	5,501	*	5,500
South and Central Asia Total	8,783	*	8,500
State South and Central Asia Regional ³	8,783	*	8,500
Western Hemisphere Total	27,396	*	27,500
Dominican Republic	4,900	*	4,500
Haiti	12,559	*	13,000
State Central America Regional ⁴	4,918	*	5,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional ⁵	5,019	*	5,000

1/ Includes: Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Liberia, Mali, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, and Cross Cutting Regional Activities

2/ Includes: Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Papua New Guinea, Thailand, and Cross Cutting Regional Activities

3/ Includes: India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Nepal, Tajikistan, and Cross Cutting Regional Activities

4/ Includes: El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, and Cross Cutting Regional Activities

5/ Barbados, Brazil, Colombia, Jamaica, Panama, Peru, Trinidad & Tobago, and Venezuela

Global Health Programs - State (GHP-State)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request
GHP-STATE Total	5,930,000	5,930,000	6,180,000
Africa	3,527,186	*	3,615,100
Angola	14,860	*	10,000
Botswana	61,112	*	50,000
Burkina Faso	2,654	*	-
Burundi	23,515	*	23,000
Cameroon	37,888	*	75,000
Côte d'Ivoire	103,398	*	85,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	82,141	*	94,100
Eswatini	75,171	*	62,500
Ethiopia	94,673	*	85,000
Ghana	4,753	*	-
Kenya	294,945	*	285,000
Lesotho	78,558	*	60,000
Liberia	7,691	*	-
Malawi	175,652	*	160,000
Mali	9,010	*	-
Mozambique	373,634	*	390,000
Namibia	76,975	*	70,000
Nigeria	181,244	*	330,000
Rwanda	77,666	*	55,000
Senegal	6,788	*	-
Sierra Leone	5,000	*	-
South Africa	414,383	*	365,000
South Sudan	23,505	*	39,800
Tanzania	389,124	*	412,400
Togo	2,760	*	-
Uganda	337,907	*	352,700
Zambia	347,443	*	372,600
Zimbabwe	223,793	*	170,000
State Africa Regional	943	*	-
USAID West Africa Regional	-	*	68,000
East Asia and Pacific	75,757	*	113,000
Burma	10,627	*	-
Cambodia	5,899	*	-
Indonesia	4,717	*	-
Laos	1,940	*	-
Papua New Guinea	2,924	*	-
Philippines	5,305	*	-
Thailand	10,106	*	-

Global Health Programs - State (GHP-State)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request
Vietnam	31,239	*	30,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	3,000	*	83,000
Europe and Eurasia	27,416	*	40,000
Ukraine	27,416	*	40,000
South and Central Asia	30,162	*	15,000
India	12,688	*	-
Kazakhstan	2,331	*	-
Kyrgyz Republic	3,609	*	-
Nepal	8,394	*	-
Tajikistan	3,140	*	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	-	*	15,000
Western Hemisphere	157,721	*	190,000
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	260	*	-
Brazil	4,293	*	-
Colombia	1,547	*	-
Dominican Republic	21,161	*	20,000
El Salvador	6,165	*	-
Guatemala	16,450	*	-
Haiti	78,765	*	100,000
Honduras	7,565	*	-
Jamaica	6,723	*	-
Nicaragua	1,323	*	-
Panama	7,097	*	-
Peru	1,153	*	-
Trinidad and Tobago	1,767	*	-
Venezuela	3,452	*	-
State Central America Regional	-	*	43,600
State Western Hemisphere Regional	-	*	26,400
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	2,111,758	*	2,206,900
S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs	404,029	*	-
S/GAC, International Partnerships	1,605,000	*	1,855,000
S/GAC, Oversight/Management	53,017	*	301,900
S/GAC, Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	49,712	*	50,000

GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS - USAID

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	Change from FY 2021 Estimate
GHP-USAID	3,194,950	3,265,950	3,870,950	605,000

Assistance will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths, combating infectious diseases, and controlling the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Investments in global health advance U.S. foreign policy interests by protecting Americans at home and abroad, strengthening fragile states, promoting economic progress, and supporting the rise of capable partners to better solve regional and global problems. This request will allow the United States to continue its leadership role in a sector of demonstrated comparative advantage and success. U.S. investments will leverage other donor, private sector, and host country resources towards addressing shared challenges. Global Health programs will be enhanced through participation in international partnerships and programs to improve health in a coordinated, efficient, and strategic manner. Programs will address maternal and child health, nutrition, family planning and reproductive health, malaria, vulnerable children, global health security, tuberculosis, neglected tropical diseases, and HIV/AIDS.

In an increasingly interconnected world, where diseases know no borders, it is a priority of the United States government to prevent future pandemics and combat infectious diseases that threaten the lives of millions each year. Infectious diseases can present significant threats to health, livelihoods, and governance as well as regional and international health security. U.S. government efforts will focus on and the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the Global Health Security Agenda. The Global Health Security Strategy will help countries to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats (including antimicrobial resistance) in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. In 2014, the United States helped launch the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA) to strengthen the world's ability to prevent, detect, and respond to infectious disease threats. Now, more than 70 countries as well as international organizations, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector are united in a common goal of strengthening global health security. The request will also help countries comply with the International Health Regulations (2005). Activities leverage funds for health assistance, advance technical leadership and innovation, fund research, and disseminate innovations that benefit many countries simultaneously. The U.S. government will continue to lead global TB efforts, working with agencies and partners around the world to reach every person with TB, cure those in need of treatment, prevent the spread of new infections, and stop the progression to active TB disease. The U.S. government will also continue to address Neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) which refers to a diverse group of parasitic and bacterial diseases that cause significant morbidity and mortality in more than 1 billion people worldwide, which disproportionately affect poor and marginalized populations. Public health diagnostic, surveillance, workforce, and response systems are critical to reducing mortality and morbidity and ensuring health security by minimizing the impact of both endemic and epidemic-prone infectious diseases. Activities leverage funds for health assistance, advance technical leadership and innovation, fund research, and disseminate innovations that benefit many countries simultaneously.

The U.S. government continues to lead the global effort to prevent child and maternal deaths. Together with country and global partners, the United States is working to significantly reduce child and maternal deaths, with the goal of all countries having fewer than 20 deaths per 1,000 live births and fewer than 50

maternal deaths per 100,000 live births by 2035. Reaching these rates would save an additional five million children's lives each year and decrease the number of women who die from complications during pregnancy on an annual basis by 75 percent. Preventing child and maternal deaths relies on sustained investment and appropriate linkages across diverse health programs focused on maternal and child health, family planning/reproductive health, nutrition, and malaria. Programs are focused on countries with the highest need, a demonstrable commitment to achieving sustainable and efficient program outcomes, and the greatest potential to leverage U.S. government programs and platforms.

Africa (\$1,844.4 million)

Angola (\$22.0 million)

Malaria (\$19.0 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside the Government of Angola and partners to further reduce malaria deaths and decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of elimination. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of the Angola National Malaria Control Program to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures while enhancing the country's capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$3.0 million): USAID will expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services and reproductive health (FP/RH) services by improving national policies, enabling training and supervision of healthcare providers, and providing contraceptive commodities to selected health facilities. USAID will support and engage community health workers to provide informal counseling through social behavior change and communications in selected health facilities. These efforts will improve child spacing and, in turn, minimize maternal and newborn health complications and deaths.

Benin (\$28.5 million)

Malaria (\$16.5 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside host countries and partners to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of elimination. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health (\$6.0 million): USAID maternal and child health programs will improve access to quality services to better protect and promote health care to pregnant women and children under five years old; support facility- and community-based interventions that increase emergency obstetric and newborn care services and immunization coverage; support the introduction of new vaccines and appropriate infant and young child feeding practices such as exclusive breastfeeding; prevent diarrhea; and support interventions to improve maternal health, including prenatal, postpartum, and safe delivery care.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$6.0 million): Programs will strengthen the quality of voluntary family planning and reproductive health services in clinics and communities to address unmet needs through the public, non-government, and private sectors.

Burkina Faso (\$47.5 million)

Malaria (\$27.5 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside host countries and partners to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of elimination. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health (\$8.0 million): USAID's maternal and child health programs will improve access to quality services to better protect and promote health care to pregnant women and children under five years old; support facility- and community-based interventions that increase emergency obstetric and newborn care services and immunization coverage; support the introduction of new vaccines and appropriate infant and young child feeding practices such as exclusive breastfeeding; prevent diarrhea; and support interventions to improve maternal health, including prenatal, postpartum, and safe delivery care.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$8.0 million): Programs will strengthen the quality of voluntary family planning and reproductive health services to address unmet needs through the public, non-government, and private sectors. Health activities will also continue to build public and private capacity to repair fistula damage and improve safe motherhood practices that will prevent this disabling condition.

Nutrition (\$4.0 million): Malnutrition remains a major public health concern in Burkina Faso. USAID will focus on integrated services; maternal nutrition during pregnancy; exclusive breastfeeding and child feeding practices; diet quality and diversification; delivery of nutrition services; access to nutritious foods; and social and behavior change activities.

Burundi (\$17.5 million)

Malaria (\$7.5 million): USAID's malaria control program will support efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, USAID will strengthen the capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze, and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health (\$5.0 million): USAID's maternal and child health programs will improve access to quality services to better protect and promote the health care of pregnant women and children under the age of five. Assistance will build self-reliance in the health sector by supporting facility- and community-based interventions that increase emergency obstetric and newborn care services and immunization coverage; introduce new vaccines and appropriate infant and young child feeding practices; prevent diarrhea; and support other interventions that improve maternal health, including prenatal, postpartum, and safe delivery care.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$5.0 million): Programs will strengthen the quality of voluntary family planning and reproductive health services to address unmet needs through public, non-government, and private sector actors. Health activities will also continue to build public and private capacity to repair fistula damage and improve safe motherhood practices that will prevent this disabling condition.

Cameroon (\$22.5 million)

Malaria (\$22.5 million): USAID's malaria program will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of elimination. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, USAID will strengthen the capacity of Cameroon's national malaria control program to use population behavioral assessments results to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and rapidly expand the country's capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Central African Republic (\$2.0 million)

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

Côte d'Ivoire (\$40.5 million)

Malaria (\$25.0 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside host countries and partners to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of elimination. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen capacity of Côte d'Ivoire's national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures, and will rapidly expand capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health (\$8.0 million): USAID's maternal and child health programs will improve access to quality services to better protect and promote health care to pregnant women and children under five years old; build self-reliance by supporting facility- and community-based interventions that increase emergency obstetric and newborn care services and immunization coverage; support the introduction of new vaccines and appropriate infant and young child feeding practices such as exclusive breastfeeding; prevent diarrhea; and support interventions to improve maternal health, including prenatal, postpartum, and safe delivery care.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$7.5 million): Programs will strengthen the quality of voluntary family planning and reproductive health services to address unmet needs through the public, non-government, and private sectors. Health activities will also continue to build public and private

capacity to repair fistula damage and improve safe motherhood practices that will prevent this disabling condition.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (\$130.5 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal death and combating infectious disease threats. U.S. assistance will improve access to quality health services by building self-reliance and strengthening technical, management, and governance capacity of the Democratic Republic of the Congo's (DRC) health care managers and service providers, including faith-based organizations. Investments will focus on training and supervision of health workers and providing essential medicine and healthcare commodities to address the causes of newborn mortality (infections, asphyxia, and low birth weight), child mortality (malaria, pneumonia, and diarrhea), and maternal mortality (hemorrhage, infections, and hypertensive disorders). In addition to improving access to reproductive, maternal, newborn, and child health services, assistance will support prevention, care, and treatment of populations at high risk of tuberculosis, malaria, and other infectious diseases. GHP-USAID funds will strengthen critical health systems, including data and information systems; human resources for health; health financing, governance, and management; and supply chain management.

Tuberculosis (TB) (\$14.0 million): Resources will support USAID's strategic priority to end TB, including assistance to improve commodities management, enhance laboratory-testing to improve TB notification and treatment, and strengthen the use of data for programmatic decision making. USAID will support local organizations to implement locally generated solutions and improve TB diagnosis, treatment, and prevention.

Malaria (\$54.5 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside host countries and partners to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of elimination. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of the DRC's national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

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

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$20.0 million): USAID will expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services and reproductive health care, improve national policies, enable training and supervision of healthcare providers, and provide contraceptive commodities to select facilities and communities. Activities will reach young women to improve birth spacing and timing. Additional activities will support social and behavior change to increase knowledge on safe and effective

contraceptive methods and decrease the prevalence of gender-based violence (GBV). Prevention and response to GBV will be integrated into the primary health care platform.

Nutrition (\$7.0 million): USAID will support cost-effective nutrition interventions to reduce maternal and child undernutrition, such as the promotion of breastfeeding, growth monitoring, and vitamin A and iron-folate supplementation. Activities will be coordinated with humanitarian assistance and Feed the Future programs to reduce malnutrition in conflicted-affected areas.

Ethiopia (\$134.0 million)

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

Tuberculosis (TB) (\$14.0 million): USAID assistance for TB will strengthen key components of the GOE's TB program aimed at expanding early case finding and improving access to quality services for diagnosis and management. Activities will include improving drug supply management, improving and making more accessible multi drug resistant-TB diagnosis and treatment services, advancing TB/HIV collaborative activities, enhancing TB infection control, promoting community-based TB care, and engaging care providers especially in the private health sector.

Malaria (\$36.0 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside host countries and partners to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of elimination. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of Ethiopia's national malaria elimination programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health (\$40.0 million): USAID will focus on the leading causes of child and maternal morbidity and mortality, including unclean and unsafe births; neonatal complications; lack of skilled birth attendance; absence of essential newborn care and treatment; variable immunization coverage; acute malnutrition; and poor water and sanitation. Support will continue for scale-up of service delivery models to settled, semi-settled, and mobile populations in four developing regions where child and maternal mortality are up to 300 percent higher than the rest of the country. USAID will build the sustainability of MCH and primary health care services with health system investments at decentralized levels and will reduce morbidity and mortality during health crises with a Public Health Emergency Management System and increased surveillance for vaccine-preventable diseases.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$31.0 million): USAID will expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. Such programs enhance individuals' and couples' ability to decide the number and spacing of births,

including timing of first birth, while also making substantial contributions to reducing maternal and child mortality and morbidity. USAID will also support services for victims of gender-based violence.

Nutrition (\$13.0 million): USAID will support implementation of the GOE's National Nutrition Program. USAID will build capacity within the GOE to deliver nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive activities; and work with government partners to advocate for, develop, and implement policies supportive of positive nutrition behaviors and practices. From national to zonal levels, USAID will work with line ministries to improve nutrition policies, strategies, guidelines, and investments. At district and zonal levels, USAID will implement multi-sector coordination and capacity building efforts, provide support to frontline workers, and deliver interventions that strengthen local systems and services. USAID will improve utilization of quality nutrition services, and create linkages between livelihood, nutrition, and economic opportunities to increase access to diverse, safe, and quality foods.

Ghana (\$57.6 million)

Malaria (\$28.0 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside host countries and partners to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of elimination. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of Ghana's national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health (\$11.0 million): USAID will continue to build self-reliance and the technical capacity of Ghanaian health workers to address the leading causes of maternal and childhood mortality. U.S. assistance will support the Government of Ghana, the Ghana Health Service, and Ghanaian communities to improve the quality of and increase the access to maternal and child health services to reach more women and newborns with lifesaving interventions during and after childbirth. These efforts will include appropriately managing childhood illnesses during the first five years of life through community-based health nurses.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) (\$13.1 million): USAID will promote healthy reproductive health behaviors such as the uptake of voluntary family planning services and sustainable use of reproductive health commodities. U.S. assistance will improve knowledge about a range of long-term and short-term voluntary family planning methods and increase contraceptive prevalence by increasing utilization of both short-term and long-term family planning methods. Also, assistance will be used to purchase high quality contraceptives, condoms, and other essential FP/RH supplies, while strengthening the commodity supply chain to ensure contraceptive availability at all levels of the health system.

Nutrition (\$5.5 million): U.S. assistance in nutrition will work to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable families. USAID will support the government's efforts to reduce childhood stunting and anemia, particularly in Ghana's most economically vulnerable regions, through multi-sectoral interventions that seek to improve the resiliency of vulnerable families by increasing access to and consumption of diverse quality food, addressing barriers to income variability, increasing access to health services, clean water and sanitation, and improving nutrition behaviors. U.S. assistance will also support the prevention and treatment of poor nutrition through community-based health services.

Guinea (\$29.0 million)

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

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

Maternal and Child Health (\$8.0 million): USAID will build self-reliance by improving access to quality services to better protect and promote health care to pregnant women and children under five years of age; support facility- and community-based interventions that increase emergency obstetric and newborn care services and immunization coverage; support the introduction of new vaccines; prevent diarrhea; and support interventions to improve maternal health, including prenatal, postpartum, and safe delivery care.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$6.0 million): USAID will expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services and reproductive health care, improve national policies, enable training and supervision of healthcare providers, and provide contraceptive commodities through community-based distribution.

Kenya (\$115.5 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious disease threats. The loss of income from being sick or caring for sick loved ones can push people into poverty, as can high healthcare costs. U.S. assistance helps prevent and treat the main causes of morbidity and build self-reliance by strengthening host country systems to ensure sustainability of the life-saving impact of USAID programs. U.S. assistance in key regions of Kenya will work to advance malaria prevention and control; tuberculosis (TB) control; reproductive, maternal, neonatal, and child health; and nutrition activities. Funding will leverage other investments from the Global Fund, the GAVI, and the Global Financing Facility to advance shared goals.

HIV/AIDS (\$35.0 million): In collaboration with PEPFAR, USAID will work to accelerate progress toward achieving HIV epidemic control through use of data, and continue PEPFAR's focus on the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, condom programming, prevention among key populations, behavioral and structural interventions, programming to avoid and reduce risk for adolescent girls and young women, pre-exposure prophylaxis with antiretroviral drugs, and voluntary medical male circumcision for HIV-negative young men, and accelerate access to HIV treatment.

Tuberculosis (\$7.0 million): USAID will support access to quality-assured TB services nationwide, through the identification and implementation of evidence-based activities that support and complement the activities of the Kenyan Ministry of Health's TB, Leprosy, and Lung Diseases Unit.

Malaria (\$33.5 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which aims to bring to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrate them, where possible, with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to accelerate efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside host countries and partners to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of elimination. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of Kenya's national malaria control programs, support national malaria strategies to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures, and rapidly build country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health (\$13.5 million): USAID contributes to Kenya's efforts to prevent deaths amongst children and new mothers. USAID programs will build self-reliance and strengthen national, county, and community health systems to improve availability and quality of pre-pregnancy services, antenatal care delivery and post-natal care services; enhance provision of emergency obstetric care; scale-up high impact practices in newborn care; and improve immunization prevention and treatment of diarrhea and pneumonia amongst children under age five. Programs will increase awareness of the importance of safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene to lower the rates of diarrheal illness and improve appropriate management of diarrhea.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$22.5 million): USAID will expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. Programs will enhance the ability of individuals and couples to decide the number and spacing of births, including timing of the first birth. Programs will promote delivery of integrated services for beneficiaries, therefore making a substantial contribution to reducing maternal and child mortality and morbidity.

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

Liberia (\$30.0 million)

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

Maternal and Child Health (\$10.0 million): USAID will build self-reliance and enhance access to and utilization of high-quality antenatal care, safe delivery, postnatal care, and emergency obstetric and neonatal services with infection prevention measures in both public and private sectors. USAID will continue to support routine immunization, integrated management of childhood illnesses, and community case management of malaria, diarrhea, nutrition, and pneumonia, as well as strengthen the broader health system.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) (\$6.0 million): USAID will expand access to high-quality, voluntary FP/RH services and information. Activities will allow individuals and couples to make voluntary and informed decisions on the number and spacing of births, specifically the timing of their first child. These interventions make substantial contributions to decrease unwanted and unplanned pregnancies, as well as decrease maternal and infant mortality and morbidity.

Madagascar (\$63.0 million)

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

Maternal and Child Health (\$18.0 million): USAID will build self-reliance and support the ability of health facilities to expand evidence-based, high-impact delivery services to reduce maternal mortality. These services could include emergency obstetric care and scaled up high impact interventions including antenatal care, care for normal delivery, three postnatal care visits and postpartum family planning. Assistance will include support for community education and outreach activities to increase facility-based births and link communities with facilities to reduce infant mortality. Interventions to improve the well-being of children under five years old include expansion of community case management of common childhood illnesses, water and sanitation, and nutrition interventions. Given Madagascar's low immunization coverage rates and high risk of vaccine-preventable infectious diseases, special emphasis will be placed on strengthening routine immunization activities.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) (\$16.0 million): USAID will support access to a wide range of modern contraceptive methods and high-quality voluntary FP/RH services, increase demand for modern contraceptive methods and quality services, and strengthen family planning and reproductive health systems. Assistance will support implementation of high-impact practices at the community and facility level, including provision of postpartum family planning, and will strengthen the provision of adolescent-friendly contraceptive services. Information and services will be provided in locations where women receive other health services, including child immunization, postpartum care, and mobile health service delivery.

Nutrition (\$3.0 million): USAID will expand and improve health facility and community-level nutrition activities, aimed at enhancing maternal nutrition during and after pregnancy, and promoting infant and young child feeding and care practices. The focus for infants will be on early initiation, exclusive and continuous breastfeeding promotion and adequate complementary feeding. Programs will be integrated and linked to Global Food Security Strategy activities.

Malawi (\$65.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious disease threats. Global health investments advance U.S. security interests by fighting global killers, such as malaria and tuberculosis, while building broader health sector capacity and strengthening social and regional stability.

Tuberculosis (\$4.0 million): USAID will build self-reliance by supporting Malawi's National Tuberculosis Control Program and local organizations to improve case detection among high-risk and vulnerable populations, put all diagnosed patients on treatment, and prevent the spread of the disease.

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

Maternal and Child Health (\$18.0 million): In partnership with the Ministry of Health, district government, private healthcare providers, and other stakeholders, USAID will help accelerate reductions in maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality through implementation of evidence-based, high-impact interventions at the household, community, and facility levels. U.S. assistance will target underserved and marginalized populations, including those in rural areas, young parents, first-time parents, and persons with disabilities.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$12.0 million): USAID will expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and reproductive health care through public and private providers on a sustainable basis. USAID's programs will enhance the ability of individuals, especially youth, and couples to determine the number and spacing of births, including timing of first birth, and make substantial contributions to reducing maternal and child mortality and morbidity.

Nutrition (\$7.0 million): USAID will reduce stunting and under-nutrition among women and children with a particular focus on the 1,000-day window from pregnancy until a child reaches two years of age.

Mali (\$69.5 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal death and combating infectious disease threats. Funding will build self-reliance by continuing to improve health service delivery at the health facility and at community and household levels using community-based health workers and volunteers. Assistance will continue to scale-up malaria and infectious disease treatment and prevention interventions, while reducing rates of disease and mortality through nutrition interventions for pregnant women and children from conception to two years of age. Funds will support access to high-quality, voluntary family planning/reproductive health services and patient information on a sustainable basis.

Malaria (\$26.5 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside host countries and partners to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of elimination. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of Mali's national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria

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

Maternal and Child Health (\$22.0 million): USAID activities will support evidence-based, high-impact health interventions to reduce maternal and child rates of disease and mortality through support to a network of health centers and community health workers who will deliver an essential package of maternal and child health services. Activities to reduce maternal mortality will include improving the quality of, and access to, antenatal care services, including prevention of preeclampsia and eclampsia; ensuring skilled attendance at birth and treatment of obstetric complications, including postpartum hemorrhage; and providing community-based postnatal care. Activities to reduce neonatal mortality will include training health workers in essential newborn care, treatment of neonatal infections, and prevention of birth asphyxia; and providing specialized care for sick newborns. Activities to reduce mortality in children under five will include integrated community case management of malaria, pneumonia, diarrhea, and other child illnesses; strengthening the routine immunization system; and strengthening the system for supplying sufficient commodities and medications essential to treating the primary causes of maternal and child mortality.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) (\$13.5 million): USAID will support access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. Activities to improve FP/RH service delivery will include training of health workers on FP/RH, increasing access to long-acting FP methods through fixed and outreach strategies, and integrating FP with other essential health services. Additionally, activities to increase use of FP/RH services will include social and behavior change communication, social marketing of FP/RH commodities, and more targeted use of the private sector for broader services delivery. Activities to improve the availability of a broad range of FP/RH commodities, including at the community level, will include contraceptive forecasting, quantification, supply planning, and procurement to facilitate expansion of voluntary FP/RH services in the public and private sectors, reduce stock-outs, and ensure a full range of contraceptive choice.

Nutrition (\$7.5 million): USAID will scale-up evidence-based, high-impact nutrition interventions to reduce the mortality and rate of disease of pregnant women and children under two. Activities to promote improved nutrition behaviors will include social and behavior change communication on the importance of exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of a child's life; improved infant and young child feeding practices; and using community-based women's groups, including small farmers' groups, to promote the development, processing, and consumption of locally-available, nutrient-rich foods. Funds will improve malnutrition screening for children in vulnerable communities; provide vitamin A supplementation and support de-worming campaigns; and promote community-based integrated management of acute malnutrition.

Mozambique (\$84.5 million)

Tuberculosis (TB) (\$7.0 million): USAID will accelerate implementation of proven, cost-effective interventions designed to prevent the further spread of TB and multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB). Assistance will strive to reach at least 80 percent of estimated TB cases in four provinces and successfully treat 90 percent of those cases. Assistance will also enhance quality services for the prevention, detection, and treatment of MDR-TB; increase early case detection; expand intensified case findings; enhance airborne infection control efforts; and expand access to and integrate treatment of TB and HIV in coinfecting individuals. Technical assistance will be provided to the Ministry of Health, National TB Program, and other key stakeholders to spearhead quality and evidence-based solutions to TB challenges.

Malaria (\$29.0 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates,

where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside host countries and partners to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of elimination. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of Mozambique's National Malaria Control Program to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health (\$21.0 million): USAID maternal and child health programs will improve access to quality services to better protect and promote quality health care to pregnant women, newborns and children under five years old; support facility- and community-based interventions that improve access and utilization of emergency obstetric and newborn care services; support immunization coverage including support for the introduction of new vaccines; ensure the provision of comprehensive child health care including to prevent diarrhea and pneumonia; and support interventions to improve maternal and neonatal health, including prenatal, postpartum, and safe delivery and obstetric surgical care.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) (\$20.0 million): USAID will support access to a wide range of modern contraceptive methods and high-quality voluntary FP/RH services, increase awareness of modern contraceptive options and quality services, and strengthen family planning and reproductive health systems. Assistance will support implementation of high-impact practices at the community and facility level, including provision of postpartum family planning, and will strengthen the provision of adolescent-friendly contraceptive services. Information and services will be provided in locations where women receive other health services, including child immunization, postpartum care, and mobile health service delivery.

Nutrition (\$7.5 million): USAID will support community and facility education and outreach activities for growth monitoring, nutritional screening, as well as behavior change activities to incorporate more nutritious foods and vitamins into household diets. Technical assistance to the Ministries of Health and Agriculture in target provinces will support provincial, district, and health facility programming. National-level technical assistance, including nutritional surveillance and food safety, will also be provided.

Niger (\$39.0 million)

Malaria (\$19.0 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside the government of Niger and partners to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of elimination. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of Niger's national malaria control program to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will develop the country's capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health (\$8.0 million): USAID maternal and child health programs will improve access to and utilization of high-quality services to better protect and promote health care to pregnant and lactating women and children under five years old; support facility- and community-based interventions that increase antenatal and postnatal care, iron and folic acid (IFA) supplementation, safe delivery, postpartum family planning, and emergency obstetric and neonatal services with appropriate infection prevention measures. In addition, U.S. assistance will support the introduction of new vaccines, outreach activities for routine immunization and integrated community case management of malaria, diarrhea, and

pneumonia; as well as strengthen the broader health system. USAID will take a holistic approach to improving nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women and children under-five. Through a multi-sector approach, USAID will promote a range of nutrition- specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions to increase access to nutritious foods. USAID will continue focusing on social and behavior change communication activities to address the underlying norms and behaviors that impact infant and young child feeding practices, to promote early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding and to promote healthy timing and spacing of pregnancy among women.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) (\$8.0 million): USAID will support access to a wide range of modern contraceptive methods and high-quality voluntary FP/RH services, increase awareness of such options and quality services, and strengthen family planning and reproductive health systems. Assistance will support implementation of high-impact practices at the community and facility level, including provision of postpartum family planning, and will strengthen the provision of adolescent-friendly contraceptive services. Information and services will be provided in locations where women receive other health services, including child immunization, postpartum care, and mobile health service delivery.

Nutrition (\$4.0 million): Malnutrition contributes to nearly half of all under-five mortality in Niger. USAID will focus on integrated services; maternal nutrition during pregnancy; exclusive breastfeeding and child feeding practices; diet quality and diversification; and delivery of nutrition services. USAID will also reinforce the implementation of social and behavior change activities which includes nutrition good practices.

Nigeria (\$202.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal death and combating infectious disease threats. Health indicators in Nigeria are extremely poor and the population suffers from high maternal and child mortality and a resurgence of new and emerging infectious disease threats, creating a hindrance to economic growth and a barrier to poverty reduction.

HIV/AIDS (\$50.0 million): USAID will work to accelerate progress toward controlling the HIV epidemic in Nigeria by reducing HIV-related morbidity and mortality and decreasing HIV transmission. Funds will support epidemic control through: the provision of HIV testing and treatment services, including the prevention of mother-to-child transmission; key population-focused programming to address the specific vulnerabilities to HIV faced by those communities, including provision of pre-exposure prophylaxis; support to children and adolescents who have lost a parent to HIV or who are affected by the disease; provision of condoms and lubricants; and the collection and utilization of real time data for decision-making.

Tuberculosis (TB) (\$14.0 million): As a part of the U.S. Global TB Strategy and White House National Action Plan to Combat Multidrug-Resistant (MDR) TB, funding will support the National Tuberculosis Program to enhance TB surveillance and accelerate direct delivery of detection, care, and treatment services based on data-driven programming that is focused on prioritizing areas with highest disease burden across Nigeria. In addition to focusing on screening HIV positive patients and scaling up MDR TB diagnosis, TB assistance will focus on identification of childhood TB patients and contact tracing. Enhanced TB diagnosis activities will include intensified TB contact tracing, continued training of health care workers and the provision of enhanced package of screening, diagnostic and treatment tools as well as digital innovations to monitor diagnostic networks and support adherence to treatment. In places where USAID does not support the provision of direct services, USAID will work in collaboration with stakeholders to ensure nationwide access to quality TB services.

Malaria (\$74.0 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrate, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside host countries and partners to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of elimination. In close coordination with key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of Nigeria's national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health (\$32.0 million): USAID will improve access to skilled birth attendance and essential newborn care in priority states. Program funds will be used to encourage women and caregivers to seek antenatal and delivery services, as well as sick child care. USAID will train service providers to improve maternal and child health diagnostic and treatment capacity with an increased focus on newborn care. Assistance will also address intimate partner violence, children in adversity, prevention of child marriage, and obstetric fistula. Immunization will continue to be a foundational activity whether it be routine child and maternal immunizations but also for new and emerging diseases such as COVID-19.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) (\$25.0 million): USAID will support increasing access to voluntary FP/RH services for healthy timing and spacing of pregnancies. An intensified focus on social and behavior change will increase the number of women seeking FP/RH services. Work will improve service providers' capacity to deliver quality services with a focus on long acting and reversible contraception, as well as community-based service delivery. Funds will contribute to the new Integrated Health Program that will operate in four states until 2023. New activities will give adolescents opportunities to participate in policies and programs that determine their future and combat gender-based violence.

Nutrition (\$7.0 million): USAID will implement an integrated, multi-sector nutrition strategy in priority states. Nutrition interventions carried out through the health sector are coordinated with Feed the Future, water, sanitation, and hygiene and other interagency activities. Working at both the state and community levels, activities will aim to support a change in social norms and behaviors to contribute to improved household nutrition.

Rwanda (\$44.5 million)

Malaria (\$19.5 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside host countries and partners to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of elimination. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of Rwanda's national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health (\$12.0 million): USAID funding supports the continuum of care. This integrated package of high-impact, lifesaving interventions will include: antenatal care; skilled attendance at birth; postnatal care; procurement of targeted life-saving maternal and child commodities and equipment; management of sepsis; fistula prevention and repair; and health promotion to improve health seeking and preventive practices. High impact interventions include: focused antenatal care, essential and

advanced newborn care; emergency obstetric care, including safe cesarean delivery; facility-level integrated management of childhood illness; and integrated community case management of diarrhea, pneumonia, and malaria. Funds will build self-reliance and support capacity building for service delivery through improved provider competencies in clinical care and in health care management; behavior change communication; essential, long-term health system strengthening; and integration with nutrition activities in maternal and young child feeding, while leveraging malaria funds for integrated community case management of childhood diseases, and community case management for pneumonia, malaria, and diarrhea.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$9.0 million): USAID will continue to support access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information on reproductive health. Programming will emphasize youth access to services, birth spacing and timing of first birth, and will continue to support healthcare provider competencies for family planning while also focusing on decreasing maternal and child morbidity and mortality.

Nutrition (\$4.0 million): USAID will improve dietary diversity in pregnant and lactating women and children under five by promoting exclusive breastfeeding, improving infant and young child complementary feeding practices, improving community-based delivery of nutrition services, and improving nutrition behaviors through social and behavior change communication. Assistance will improve household-level dietary quality and diversity through growth monitoring and promotion, malnutrition screening and referrals, cooking demonstrations, and child feeding, and will advocate for the introduction of fortified and bio-fortified staple foods, animal source proteins, and kitchen gardens.

Senegal (\$60.5 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious disease threats. To sustain and achieve greater broad-based health impact, programming will provide technical and financial assistance to build self-reliance and strengthen the fragile health care system, while improving access to integrated, quality care.

Malaria (\$25.5 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside host countries and partners to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of elimination. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of Senegal's national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health (\$13.0 million): USAID will make pregnancy and childbirth safer throughout Senegal by increasing the availability of essential services, including newborn care, high quality obstetric care, treatment for childhood illnesses, and childhood immunizations. Activities will build self-reliance and support the training of health workers at both the clinical and local level, engage individuals and communities in the governance and financing of health services, and encourage community management of health priorities.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) (\$15.0 million): USAID will support access to high-quality voluntary FP/RH services and information. Assistance in FP/RH will improve the ability of

individuals and couples to decide the number of and spacing of births, including timing of first birth. FP/RH assistance will also make substantial contributions to reducing maternal and child mortality. Activities will include high impact sustainable interventions, such as public information and education campaigns to increase demand for FP/RH services, expanding the availability of FP/RH methods, and expanding FP/RH counseling by targeted outreach to men and youth.

Nutrition (\$7.0 million): USAID assistance will focus on nutritional activities within the first 1,000 days of life. Activities will include the training of health staff on malnutrition prevention, detection and response; the promotion of micronutrient supplementation and food fortification programs for women and young children; the promotion of breastfeeding and optimal complementary feeding practices in early childhood, targeting malnourished children; and promoting a higher quality and more diverse diet to the most vulnerable populations.

Sierra Leone (\$28.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious disease threats. To sustain and achieve greater broad-based health impact, programming will build self-reliance and provide technical and financial assistance to strengthen the fragile health care system, while improving access to integrated, quality care.

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

Maternal and Child Health (\$7.0 million): USAID will support access to and utilization of high-quality facility- and community-based interventions to improve maternal health, including prenatal, postpartum, safe delivery care, and emergency obstetric and neonatal services with appropriate infection prevention measures. In addition, U.S. assistance will continue support for routine immunization; integrated management of childhood illnesses; integrated community case management of malaria, diarrhea, and pneumonia; supply chain management; and strengthening the broader health system.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) (\$5.0 million): USAID will support access to high-quality voluntary FP/RH services and information. Assistance in FP/RH will improve the ability of individuals and couples to decide the number and spacing of births, including timing of first birth. FP/RH assistance will also make substantial contributions to reducing maternal and child mortality. Activities will include high impact sustainable interventions, such as public information and education campaigns to increase demand for FP/RH services, expanding the availability of FP/RH methods, and expanding FP/RH counseling by targeted outreach to men and youth.

Somalia (\$3.6 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goal of preventing child and maternal deaths. To sustain and achieve greater broad-based health impact, programming will

build self-reliance and provide technical and financial assistance to strengthen Somalia's fragile health care system, while improving access to integrated, quality care.

Maternal and Child Health (\$3.6 million): USAID will support access to and utilization of high-quality antenatal care, safe delivery, postnatal care, and emergency obstetric and neonatal services with appropriate infection prevention measures. In addition, U.S. assistance will support routine immunization; integrated management of childhood illnesses; integrated community case management of malaria, diarrhea, and pneumonia; and strengthen the broader health system.

South Africa (\$65.0 million)

HIV/AIDS (\$50.0 million): As a key implementing agency for the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), USAID carries out PEPFAR's program in South Africa by supporting the Government of South Africa (GOSA) in their goal of HIV epidemic control. In his June 2019 State of the Nation Address, South African President Cyril Ramaphosa stated the country's intent to put a further 2 million South Africans on HIV treatment. In partnership, PEPFAR SA and the GOSA redoubled efforts, with the following priority objectives: (1) expand quality HIV treatment, with a focus on high-burden districts and high-volume facilities; (2) retain people living with HIV (PLHIV) on treatment; and (3) expand combination HIV prevention programs, including services for orphans and vulnerable children, and (4) programs to reduce HIV risk for adolescent girls and young women (AGYW). The priority objectives include: prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, condom programming, prevention among key populations, behavioral and structural interventions, programming to avoid and reduce risk for AGYW, pre-exposure prophylaxis with antiretroviral drugs (ARVs), and accelerating access to HIV treatment. PEPFAR will continue to invest in SA's 27 highest HIV burden districts—accounting for 82 percent of PLHIV. USAID supports 15 of these 27 high burden districts with facility-level care and treatment programs in more than 1,300 public health facilities. A key focus of the USAID HIV program is ensuring that linkage of identified PLHIV to treatment is enhanced through the scale-up of community HIV treatment initiation and private sector implementation such as General Practitioner contracting, as well as nurse-and pharmacist-led antiretroviral therapy (ART) initiations where possible. Specific focus on expanding options for differentiated service delivery, such as external pick-up points, adherence clubs, fast lanes, 24-hour ART lockers, and extended service hours, further support increased retention among men and other priority populations. Case finding and clinical management remain the principal gaps in the clinical cascade for children. PEPFAR utilizes index testing and HIV self-testing, school health services, provider-initiated HIV testing and counseling, nutrition and growth monitoring, and additional mentoring and support for pediatric case management to improve PLHIV identification and their clinical management, once on HIV care.

Tuberculosis (TB) (\$15.0 million): USAID will support the National TB Program to accelerate the recovery of TB services and implement evidence-based interventions to improve TB case finding and notification. In addition, USAID will continue building self-reliance and provide targeted support to districts and sub-districts with the highest TB burden. Activities will include improving access to TB diagnosis through scaling up bi-directional screening and testing for TB and COVID-19, using digital chest x-rays to diagnose additional TB cases, supporting intensified TB contact tracing, and continued training of health care workers in the use of proven diagnostic instruments and tools. In addition, USAID will scale up targeted universal testing for TB among high-risk groups and improve linkage for bacteriologically confirmed drug-susceptible TB cases and laboratory-confirmed drug-resistant TB cases to appropriate treatment. Activities will also strengthen TB infection prevention and control services; scale up the adherence and comprehensive care package to improve treatment success rates; strengthen integration of TB and HIV services; and support provision of antiretroviral therapy for all TB/HIV coinfecting patients. In line with the National Action Plan for Combating Multidrug- Resistant TB (MDR-TB), funds will be used to improve early identification and effective treatment of MDR-TB. Activities

will be evidence-based and innovative, focusing on the National TB Program Recovery Plan and 90-90-90 strategy for TB (find 90 percent of all TB cases; 90 percent of those diagnosed put on appropriate treatment; and successful treatment of at least 90 percent of those diagnosed with drug-susceptible TB). Additionally, U.S. assistance will support research to improve gaps in TB programming and to improve drug-resistant TB management.

South Sudan (\$22.0 million)

Maternal and Child Health (\$15.0 million): USAID will reduce maternal, infant, and child morbidity and mortality and contain the spread of disease. Interventions will build self-reliance and enable health facilities to provide essential health services; engage citizens through village health committees; strengthen accountability and oversight; and support disease surveillance and immunization, particularly in hard-to-reach areas.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$7.0 million): USAID will continue to support access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. Such programs reduce barriers to family planning uptake and enhance the ability of families to decide the number and spacing of births, including the timing of the first birth and spacing of subsequent ones.

Sudan (\$9.0 million)

Maternal and Child Health (\$5.0 million): USAID will reduce maternal, infant, and child morbidity and mortality and contain the spread of disease. Interventions will build self-reliance and enable primary health care centers to provide essential health services; engage citizens through village health committees; strengthen accountability and oversight; and support disease surveillance and immunization, particularly in hard-to-reach areas.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$4.0 million): USAID will support access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. Such programs reduce barriers to family planning uptake and enhance the ability of families to decide the number and spacing of births, including the timing of the first birth and spacing of subsequent births.

Tanzania (\$128.0 million)

HIV/AIDS (\$35.0 million): In collaboration with PEPFAR, USAID will work to accelerate progress toward achieving HIV epidemic control through use of data; continue PEPFAR's focus on the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, condom programming, prevention among key populations, behavioral and structural interventions, programming to avoid and reduce risk for adolescent girls and young women, pre-exposure prophylaxis with antiretroviral drugs, and voluntary medical male circumcision for HIV-negative young men; and accelerate access to HIV treatment.

Tuberculosis (TB) (\$7.0 million): USAID will accelerate work to improve the Government of Tanzania's ability to detect and treat TB- and multidrug resistant TB-infected individuals, as well as diagnose and refer patients co-infected with HIV for treatment. USAID will also intensify interventions in communities for TB identification, referral for diagnosis, treatment, and patient support. Assistance to support the national TB program will continue.

Malaria (\$42.0 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates,

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

Maternal and Child Health (\$13.0 million): USAID will help to end preventable deaths of newborns, children, and mothers in support of the Government of Tanzania's maternal and child health plan. Support will focus on increasing access to high-impact maternal, newborn, and child health interventions in underserved and underperforming geographic regions to maximize results in areas of greatest need. Assistance will include support for facilities and community-based providers to address the health needs of women and children, and it will strengthen linkages with other U.S. government programs for voluntary family planning, including promotion of postpartum family planning, malaria, nutrition, and HIV/AIDS. USAID will build self-reliance through support in the following components: developing provider skills (pre- and in-service); establishing mentorship, supervision, and quality improvement programs; strengthening case management of childhood illness; promoting strong linkages between facilities and communities; and reducing stunting in the worst affected areas of Tanzania. Programs will leverage the U.S. government and other investments in nutrition, malaria, and infectious diseases.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) (\$25.0 million): U.S. assistance will promote a broad range of contraceptive methods and expand access to and use of high-quality voluntary FP/RH information and services across 18 regions of mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar. Assistance will emphasize: procuring FP/RH commodities and strengthening the supply chain; expanding FP/RH services at the facility and community level; building the capacity of healthcare workers; promoting behaviors to delay sexual debut, reduce early marriage, and ensure healthy timing and spacing of pregnancy; and providing support for increased domestic financing for FP/RH.

Nutrition (\$6.0 million): U.S. assistance will provide a comprehensive package of nutrition interventions in regions with the highest rates of undernutrition among children under five years of age and maternal anemia. USAID will implement a social behavior change communication strategy with the goal of improving Tanzanian knowledge of the importance of appropriate nutrition and best nutrition practices.

Uganda (\$129.0 million)

HIV/AIDS (\$40.0 million): USAID will work to accelerate progress toward achieving HIV epidemic control through use of data; continue PEPFAR's focus on the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, condom programming, prevention among key populations, behavioral and structural interventions, programming to avoid and reduce risk for adolescent girls and young women, pre-exposure prophylaxis with antiretroviral drugs, and voluntary medical male circumcision for HIV-negative young men; and increase access to HIV treatment.

Tuberculosis (TB) (\$7.0 million): USAID will support the National TB and Leprosy Control Program (NTLP) to improve TB detection and treatment success rates and to achieve national targets in supported districts and strengthen the health information and supply chain systems. Activities will build self-reliance and enhance leadership and technical guidance of TB control at the NTLP and the districts; scale an innovative and highly successful urban treatment program to other U.S.-supported districts; and strengthen capacity to initiate, implement, and sustain a quality multi-drug resistant TB program.

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

Maternal and Child Health (\$13.0 million): USAID will support access to and availability of deliveries with skilled providers; improve comprehensive and integrated antenatal and postnatal care for mothers and their newborns; increase the number of children who are fully immunized by 12 months of age; and reduce morbidity and mortality of major childhood illnesses and other life-threatening diseases. USAID will promote universal sanitation to lower rates of diarrheal illness; promote good sanitation and hygiene practices in facilities; and strengthen the underpinning supply chain, data, and human resources systems required for high quality service delivery. U.S. assistance will seek to greatly reduce the number of maternal and newborn deaths in focus districts using lessons learned from the Saving Mothers, Giving Life program.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) (\$27.0 million): USAID will enhance the Government of Uganda's commitment to voluntary FP/RH and enhance sustainable access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information, and reproductive care. USAID will build self-reliance through work with local systems at both the central and district level to ensure a steady supply of reproductive health products; enhance reporting and the use of data; support health workforce development; and improve the planning and management of reproductive health resources. Programs will work on social and behavior change to reduce harmful practices in the community and reduce barriers to family planning uptake, to enhance the ability of families to decide the number and spacing of births, including the timing of the first birth and spacing of subsequent ones. Activities will make substantial contributions to reducing maternal and child mortality and morbidity; and reduce the occurrence of fistula. Expected results over the next five years include increased use of modern contraceptive methods, reduction in total fertility rate, and a decrease in unmet demand for FP/RH services.

Nutrition (\$8.0 million): USAID will reduce high stunting rates in Uganda by improving health and nutrition service delivery systems and increasing the quality of and demand for these services. In coordination with agriculture programs, funds will support vulnerable populations by promoting community-based nutrition programs. These programs will develop Ugandan technical capacity to diversify and improve the diets of malnourished children and improve feeding practices at the household level. Resources will support training for hundreds of health staff in nutrition and micronutrient supplementation, as well as programs in food fortification for women and young children; and breastfeeding and optimal complementary feeding practices in early childhood.

Zambia (\$83.4 million)

HIV/AIDS (\$25.0 million): In collaboration with PEPFAR, USAID will work to accelerate progress toward Achieving HIV epidemic control through the use of data; continue PEPFAR's focus on the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, condom programming, prevention among key populations, behavioral and structural interventions, programming to avoid and reduce the risk for adolescent girls and young women, pre-exposure prophylaxis with antiretroviral drugs, and voluntary medical male circumcision for HIV-negative young men; and accelerate access to HIV treatment.

Tuberculosis (TB) (\$6.0 million): In close collaboration with the private sector, other donors and the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ), USAID will work to increase commitments towards reducing TB infections, and to increase capacity of the GRZ to sustainably manage the country's TB program. USAID will strengthen prevention, detection, management, and treatment of TB, including multi-drug resistant TB. TB service delivery activities will continue to be integrated into HIV services to reduce the spread and impact of TB/HIV co-morbidity. These efforts will contribute to the goals of reducing TB-related mortality by 50 percent and increasing TB treatment success to 85 percent in targeted provinces.

Malaria (\$30.0 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside host countries and partners to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of elimination. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of GRZ's national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

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

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$10.0 million): USAID will expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. Such programs enhance the ability of individuals and couples to decide the number and spacing of births, including timing of first birth. They also make substantial contributions to reducing maternal and child mortality and morbidity.

Nutrition (\$2.375 million): Through an integrated strategy combining health, agriculture, and food-based nutrition programming, USAID will assist the GRZ to develop and implement key nutrition interventions targeting the 1,000 most critical days in child development, pregnant and lactating mothers, and vulnerable groups.

Zimbabwe (\$29.0 million)

Tuberculosis (TB) (\$6.0 million): USAID will strengthen the overall management of TB. Assistance will improve TB infection control measures within the health service delivery system through improved prevention and control efforts. Assistance will also increase the use of prevention strategies for at-risk populations, strengthen case management and surveillance systems, and improve integration of treatment services for TB-HIV coinfection.

Malaria (\$15.0 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions to reduce malaria deaths and decrease malaria morbidity,

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

Maternal and Child Health (\$6.0 million): USAID will support Maternal and Child Health (MCH) activities focusing on improving the quality of integrated service delivery to increase efficiencies and improve health outcomes. The support will improve maternal, youth, and child health and survival in targeted communities and populations through strengthened community health service delivery systems; improved quality and youth-friendliness of MCH services; and reduced socio-cultural barriers to health seeking behaviors. USAID will strengthen health worker knowledge, skills, and attitudes to deliver interventions including, but not limited to comprehensive and basic emergency obstetric and newborn care, new World Health Organization-recommended eight ante-natal care visits, kangaroo mother care for preterm and small newborns, postnatal care, immunization, and emergency triaging assessment and treatment of sick children. Health care worker technical capacity will be built through applying a blend of in-service, refresher, and on-the-job training. The support will enhance intrapartum monitoring of labor and taking action when emergencies arise through enhanced use of the partograph. USAID will facilitate the link from the community to health facilities; build the capacity of health center committees to influence the development, implementation, and oversight of MCH systems; and strengthen Village Health Worker knowledge and skills to promote appropriate MCH health-seeking behaviors. Volunteer health workers are key to extending health promotion and some primary health care service delivery beyond the health center. As the pattern of morbidity and mortality is complex and interrelated, the high burden of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria greatly impact MCH, so this support will emphasize collaboration with other USAID-supported health activities in implementation areas.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) (\$2.0 million): USAID will increase access to a broad range of voluntary FP/RH methods. This will be accomplished by applying evidence-based counseling methods targeted at providing respectful, client-oriented services. Family planning and reproductive health service provision will be provided through mobile outreach clinics. Technical support through on-the-job training will be offered to public sector nurses to build capacity to offer long term reversible methods to promote sustainability of the FP/RH program.

USAID Africa Regional (\$14.7 million)

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

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

Maternal and Child Health (\$7.7 million): USAID/AFR Regional will analyze regional trends affecting women and children, inform strategies for improving quality of care and preventing deaths, contribute to

multi-sectoral solutions to improve service delivery, and ensure equitable, sustainable maternal and child health solutions are documented and disseminated.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) (\$3.5 million): USAID will help countries improve program implementation by increasing the use of digital mobile technologies and capitalizing on the increased interest in and commitment to voluntary FP/RH within many African countries.

USAID East Africa Regional (\$1.5 million)

Tuberculosis (TB) (\$0.5 million): USAID will support regional efforts by assisting East African countries to strengthen regional and national strategies to accelerate actions to end TB by addressing transnational health systems challenges that lead to TB-HIV coinfection and drug resistant TB, and that improve data collection for decision making and policy development.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) (\$1.0 million): USAID will expand access to voluntary family planning services by improving cross-border health systems, guidelines, and policies for mobile and other vulnerable populations. USAID will improve program implementation by increasing the use of innovations such as mobile technologies and improve collaboration with the private sector to increase options for services and products in the region. Activities will integrate prevention and response to gender-based violence in all interventions.

USAID Sahel Regional Program (\$13.5 million)

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

Maternal and Child Health (\$2.5 million): USAID will support access to and utilization of high-quality antenatal care, safe delivery, postnatal care, and emergency obstetric and neonatal services with appropriate infection prevention measures. In addition, U.S. assistance will continue support for integrated management of childhood illnesses, and integrated community case management of malaria, diarrhea, and pneumonia; as well as strengthen the broader health system.

Nutrition (\$4.0 million): USAID will reduce rates of malnutrition by diversifying diets, reducing infectious diseases, and increasing access to the diagnosis and treatment of acute malnutrition.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) (\$7.0 million): USAID will support access to high-quality voluntary FP/RH services and information. Assistance will improve the ability of individuals and couples to decide the number and spacing of births, including timing of first birth. As a result, FP/RH assistance will make substantial contributions to reducing maternal and child mortality.

USAID West Africa Regional (\$12.6 million)

The goal of the West Africa regional health program is to increase the utilization of quality health services across the region, particularly among the most vulnerable populations. U.S. assistance will: replicate and bring to scale evidence-based “high impact practices” in multiple countries through a variety of approaches and engagement of national and regional partners; support regional leadership to strengthen regional and national health systems providing quality health services; and increase demand for health services by leveraging partnerships and promoting shifts in attitudes surrounding health seeking behaviors.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) (\$12.0 million): The West Africa regional health program will continue to support the regional voluntary FP/RH initiative the Ouagadougou Partnership (OP) for repositioning family planning in Francophone West Africa. USAID/West Africa will continue to work with the OP to reach an additional 6.5 million additional FP users in West Africa by 2030, in alignment with Family Planning 2030 global partnership. USAID will support these partnerships through policy and advocacy, service delivery in focus countries, and commodity security. In commodity security, USAID will work closely with the West African Health Organization (WAHO), other donors, and partners to provide technical assistance and limited emergency commodity support to ensure and sustain commodity security in West Africa.

Nutrition (\$0.625 million): USAID will scale-up evidence-based, high-impact nutrition interventions to reduce micronutrient deficiency, improve nutrition status among pregnant women and children under two through enhanced counseling services and behavior change communication. USAID will work with WAHO to mobilize national Food Fortification Alliance platforms to decrease micronutrient deficiency in the region and strengthen capacity of national governments to improve nutrition data management.

East Asia and Pacific (\$134.5 million)

Burma (\$29.0 million)

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

Tuberculosis (TB) (\$12.0 million): USAID will prevent and control multi-drug resistant (MDR)-TB through a number of priority interventions, including the scaling up of new diagnostic tools; technical assistance for improving labs; training of national and nongovernmental staff in MDR-TB and TB case management; and by strengthening community-based approaches for the prevention and management of TB and MDR-TB.

Malaria (\$10.0 million): The President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) program will expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent.

Maternal and Child Health (\$7.0 million): USAID will improve access to quality services to better protect and promote health care to pregnant women and children under five years old; support facility- and community-based interventions that increase emergency obstetric and newborn care services and immunization coverage; prevent diarrhea; and support interventions to improve maternal health, including prenatal, postpartum, and safe-delivery care.

Cambodia (\$24.5 million)

Tuberculosis (TB) (\$6.5 million): USAID will increase TB case detection; improve the quality of TB diagnosis, care, and treatment services; and coordinate with the National TB Program. USAID will bolster efforts to build local capacity and institutionalize financing mechanisms to reduce the burden of TB and advance the ability of Cambodia's health system to address TB and to provide more affordable and sustainable quality healthcare. Programs will help improve the country's ability to implement health financing reforms including through the social health insurance and health equity fund.

Malaria (\$10.0 million): Through PMI programming USAID will expand efforts to scale-up proven malaria elimination interventions toward achievement of 90 percent coverage among high risk populations to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 40 percent.

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

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$3.0 million): Efforts will support the country's supply chain for essential health and family planning products, increase access to voluntary family planning services through improved service delivery, and enable health workers to take ownership over advanced health system logistics, service delivery mechanisms, and data management.

Nutrition (\$1.0 million): Assistance will expand and improve health facility and community-level nutrition activities aimed at enhancing maternal nutrition during and after pregnancy, and promoting infant and young child feeding and care practices. These programs will complement Global Food Security Strategy activities.

Indonesia (\$31.5 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal death and combating infectious disease threats. U.S. government assistance supports Indonesia's leadership role in public health in the Indo-Pacific region, helping the Government of Indonesia to strengthen health financing and improve the quality of healthcare.

Tuberculosis (TB) (\$17.0 million): USAID will improve the quality of public and private sector TB services by: assisting the National TB Program and local governments to increase domestic resource allocation; accelerating access to state-of-the-art TB diagnostic technology and drugs; providing technical assistance to improve TB and multi-drug resistant TB diagnosis and treatment standards; and incentivizing the private sector to improve TB case finding, notification, and treatment completion.

Maternal and Child Health (\$14.5 million): USAID will work with the Ministries of Health and Finance and the National Health Insurance Agency to improve the sustainability and efficiency of government health financing. To tackle maternal and child mortality, USAID will use a whole-of-market approach to facilitate partnerships, including those with the private sector that leverage political commitment, local evidence, domestic financing, and local innovation to prevent child and maternal deaths.

Laos (\$7.5 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal death. U.S. government assistance supports Laos' leadership role in public

health, helping the Government of Laos to strengthen health financing and improve the quality of healthcare.

Maternal and Child Health (\$4.0 million): USAID will work to improve the sustainability and efficiency of government health financing. To tackle maternal and child mortality, USAID will use a whole-of-market approach to facilitate partnerships, including those with the private sector that leverage political commitment, local evidence, domestic financing, and local innovation to prevent child and maternal deaths.

Nutrition (\$3.5 million): Assistance will expand and improve health facility and community-level nutrition activities aimed at enhancing maternal nutrition during and after pregnancy, and promoting infant and young child feeding and care practices. The focus for infants will be on early initiation, exclusive, and continuous breastfeeding promotion and adequate complementary feeding.

Philippines (\$30.0 million)

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

Tuberculosis (TB) (\$17.0 million): Assistance for TB and drug-resistant TB (DR-TB) will prevent, detect, and cure TB by improving case detection, reducing stigma, and enhancing diagnostic measures. Activities will also expand access to care for the estimated one million people who have TB and reach the missing 80 percent of cases estimated to not be receiving treatment. Programs will work to build self-reliance by strengthening national and regional implementation of the National TB Strategic Plan by building the capacity of the Department of Health to develop TB strategies, policies, and guidelines that expand partnerships with the private sector; boost diagnosis and decentralized treatment of DR-TB; and scale-up infection control.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) (\$13.0 million): Activities will expand and sustain access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services in support of the Government of Philippines' comprehensive Reproductive Health Law. Activities will leverage government resources to expand high-impact voluntary family planning innovations to postpone sexual debut, prevent unwanted pregnancy, and promote appropriate spacing of pregnancies for women who have already given birth. FP/RH activities will strengthen supply chain management from the national level to service delivery points. Funding will also build a skilled health workforce, provide financial protection and equitable access to essential health services for people living in poverty, and improve leadership at national and local levels.

Timor-Leste (\$2.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goal of preventing child and maternal death. U.S. government assistance supports Timor-Leste's leadership role in public health, helping the Government of Timor-Leste to strengthen health financing and improve the quality of healthcare.

Maternal and Child Health (\$1.0 million): USAID will work to improve the sustainability and efficiency of government health financing. To tackle maternal and child mortality, USAID will use a whole-of-market approach to facilitate partnerships, including those with the private sector that leverage political

commitment, local evidence, domestic financing, and local innovation to prevent child and maternal deaths.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$1.0 million): Programs will strengthen the quality of voluntary family planning and reproductive health services to address unmet needs through the public, non-government, and private sectors. Health activities will also continue to build public and private capacity to repair fistula damage and improve safe motherhood practices that will prevent this disabling condition.

Vietnam (\$7.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the global goal of combating infectious disease threats. U.S. government assistance supports a public private partnership framework to mobilize resources to facilitate the development of innovative market-oriented solutions. U.S. investments enhance systems to address emerging pandemic threats, including tuberculosis and multidrug resistant TB and contribute to U.S. national health security and regional stability by strengthening Vietnam's capacity to effectively address communicable diseases in the Indo-Pacific region.

Tuberculosis (TB) (\$7.0 million): While Vietnam has made significant progress in the economic and health sectors over the last 20 years, tuberculosis remains a continuing challenge. USAID will continue to work with Vietnam's National Tuberculosis Program (NTP) to reduce TB incidence through detection and treatment of TB and multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB) patients. Activities will equip Vietnam's NTP with information on new global initiatives and current approaches for TB and MDR-TB management; improve the capacity of all levels of the health system to better plan, prioritize, and implement critical interventions to achieve the goals delineated in World Health Organization's "End TB" strategy; and strengthen technical capacity for Vietnam's NTP to cope with the growing TB burden. Building self-reliance by strengthening Vietnam's capacity to address communicable diseases and emerging trans-national health threats more effectively contributes to U.S. national health security and regional stability by helping to reduce the spread of TB in the region and across borders ensuring healthy populations and continued economic growth.

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

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

Malaria (\$3.0 million): Funding will support surveillance for therapeutic efficacy and antimalarial drug resistance, National Malaria Control Programs (NMCP) capacity strengthening, and malaria prevention and control activities to reduce transmission and eliminate malaria. PMI support focuses on strengthening malaria programming at national and sub-national levels and use of strategic information, providing limited commodity support and technical assistance for improved surveillance and response, capacity strengthening, and pharmaceutical management systems. PMI supports NMCPs with technical and programming activities including procurement and distribution of commodities, strengthening surveillance and monitoring and evaluation systems to support the NMCP's elimination strategy.

Europe and Eurasia (\$9.7 million)

Ukraine (\$8.5 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goal of combating infectious disease threats. U.S. government assistance to Ukraine in the health sector aims to reduce corruption and formalize healthcare provision, thereby fostering strong health systems and a robust health workforce. Improvements to the health system and expanded workforce will reduce the burden posed by infectious diseases.

Tuberculosis (TB) (\$8.5 million): USAID will improve the delivery of TB health services, through the Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course (DOTS), in partnership with the private sector; expand diagnosis and treatment of multi-drug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) and extensively-drug-resistant TB; improve drug management; strengthen laboratory services; and expand infection-control measures. Assistance will leverage domestic resources, as well as the Global Fund's TB grant resources, to support the implementation of proven, evidence-based approaches, including through stronger information systems. USAID assistance will also build self-reliance by increasing the capacity to diagnose and treat MDR-TB patients, and support quality assurance of second-line drugs where the disease is resistant to first-line drugs. USAID will also leverage U.S. private-sector resources in Ukraine by ensuring access to U.S. private-sector technologies

Europe and Eurasia Regional (\$1.2 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goal of combating infectious disease threats. Funding will support technical assistance to host country governments, national tuberculosis programs, and other key stakeholders to build country-level capacity in critical areas of TB prevention, control, and treatment.

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

Near East (\$10.0 million)

Yemen (\$10.0 million)

Maternal and Child Health (\$10.0 million): USAID's maternal and child health programs, which are aligned to the Mission's integrated development approach, will improve access to quality services to better protect and promote health care to pregnant women and children under five years old; build self-reliance by supporting facility- and community-based interventions that increase emergency obstetric and

newborn care services and immunization coverage; support the introduction of new vaccines and appropriate infant and young child feeding practices such as exclusive breastfeeding; prevent diarrhea; and support interventions to improve maternal health, including prenatal, postpartum, and safe delivery care. Planned assistance will support health initiatives grounded on health systems strengthening principles that provide essential services for building resilience and support the legitimacy of local authorities, helping to mitigate the effects of the ongoing humanitarian and economic crises.

South and Central Asia (\$194.8 million)

Afghanistan (\$8.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goal of preventing child and maternal deaths. Investments will focus on training and supervision of health workers and providing essential medicine and healthcare commodities to address the causes of newborn mortality (infections, asphyxia, and low birth weight), child mortality (pneumonia, and diarrhea), and maternal mortality (hemorrhage, infections, and hypertensive disorders). All activities will continue to promote increased Afghan stewardship of the health sector and health services by fostering a sustainable and resilient health system.

Maternal and Child Health (\$8.0 million): USAID will scale-up cost-effective and evidence-based interventions that save the lives of mothers and children; provide training to trainers from health professional organizations; and advocate for improved national policies. Activities will improve birth preparedness and maternity services; treatment of obstetric complications and disabilities; newborn care and treatment; immunizations including polio and other vaccine-preventable illnesses affecting children, as well as diarrheal diseases and other common childhood illnesses; and household-level water, sanitation and hygiene. Additional MCH activities will build technical skills, leadership, and management abilities in targeted provincial health divisions and health zones.

Bangladesh (\$69.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal death and combating infectious disease threats. GHP-USAID will advance the U.S. strategic objective of promoting a healthy and productive population to drive inclusive and sustainable development and support U.S. prosperity and security objectives. U.S. government assistance and leadership in the Bangladesh health sector reduces maternal and child mortality, addresses significant unmet voluntary family planning needs, and protects vulnerable communities from infectious diseases. U.S. investments build upon innovative, social-enterprise business models to increase Bangladesh's capacity to deliver and to enhance the quality and availability of health products and services.

Tuberculosis (TB) (\$17.0 million): Activities will focus on providing technical assistance to strengthen tuberculosis (TB) detection, treatment and management of TB drug resistance through the use of improved diagnostic technology; continuing public, non-governmental, and private sector collaboration on TB control, including social franchising.

Maternal and Child Health (\$20.0 million): Programs will address the most common causes of maternal and child deaths by strengthening the provision of services, with a focus on urban and underserved areas, to improve the quality and use of healthcare services during pregnancy, at delivery, and through the first five years of life. Health investments will support evidence-based interventions to reduce mortality during the first 30 days of life.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$22.0 million): Programs will strengthen the quality of voluntary family planning and reproductive health services to address unmet needs through the public, non-government, and private sectors. Health activities will also continue to build public and private capacity to repair fistula damage and improve safe motherhood practices that will prevent this disabling condition.

Nutrition (\$10.0 million): Nutrition investments will continue to link agriculture with nutrition education and health interventions to address chronic malnutrition in southern Bangladesh, a key food security focus area. Programs will support community-based nutrition activities to prevent and address child malnutrition, with a focus on children under two years of age.

India (\$34.5 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal death and combating infectious disease threats. U.S. assistance advances key relationships in areas of mutual bilateral and global interest, working with the government, private sector, and civil society, demonstrating and evaluating scalable models that shape the healthcare system to effectively respond to the needs of the poor and vulnerable.

Tuberculosis (TB) (\$15.0 million): Programs will build self-reliance and improve the quality of public and private sector TB services by assisting the National TB Program and local governments to end TB in India by 2025. Funding will increase domestic resource allocation; accelerate access to state-of-the-art TB diagnostic technology and drugs; provide technical assistance to improve diagnosis and treatment standards for TB and multi-drug resistant TB; leverage community organizations to provide psychosocial support, improve treatment adherence; combat stigma for patients; and create incentives for the private sector to improve TB case finding, notification and treatment completion.

Maternal and Child Health (\$9.5 million): USAID will use a whole-of-market approach to facilitate partnerships that leverage political commitment, local evidence, domestic financing, and local innovation. USAID will increase access and availability of skilled providers for deliveries, antenatal care, and immunizations for children in public and private facilities.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$10.0 million): Funding will support policy advocacy and access to a variety of high-quality voluntary family planning methods and other reproductive health services and information by using evidence-based high-impact practices. USAID will work with the Ministry of Health, Family Welfare, and the National Health Insurance Agency to improve the efficiency of government health financing across all health areas.

Kyrgyz Republic (\$6.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of combating infectious disease threats. U.S. government assistance in the health sector promotes citizen-government engagement, encouraging collaboration with civil society partners to undertake reforms in its policies and programs in healthcare. The U.S. Government works closely with the Ministry of Health and other in-country stakeholders to strengthen national policies and programs, and build the capacity of health providers to strengthen TB services at all levels of the health system.

Tuberculosis (TB) (\$6.0 million): Funding will support the Kyrgyz Republic's National TB Program to grow in its capacity to independently manage the epidemics currently spreading within and across its borders, particularly the problem of multi-drug-resistant (MDR-TB). Programs will build local capacity

and work to improve TB control by improving laboratory services, transitioning and expanding outpatient treatment and care, improving the TB surveillance system and infection control, and expanding the involvement of non-governmental organizations to improve access to TB diagnosis and treatment for vulnerable populations. Programs will also improve care for MDR-TB patients, with a special emphasis on infection control, introducing new treatments and drug regimens, and operational research to track facility-based MDR-TB infections.

Nepal (\$40.3 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goal of preventing child and maternal death. U.S. government assistance promotes and supports a path to Nepal's self-reliance and resilience by strengthening health governance and building the human capacity of the health sector to implement effective, evidence-based programs that will improve the health outcomes of people living in Nepal, particularly marginalized and disadvantaged groups. USAID will continue to build self-reliance by working with the Government of Nepal (GON) to support the following activities:

Maternal and Child Health (\$15.0 million): Apply evidence-based approaches to prevent maternal and child deaths and expand access to life-saving commodities and skilled healthcare providers.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$17.3 million): Strengthen the country's supply chain for essential health and family planning products and increase access to voluntary family planning through improved service delivery.

Nutrition (\$8.0 million): Support the latest evidence-based interventions to reduce chronic under-nutrition among women and children under two years of age. These investments optimize the long-term effectiveness of U.S. assistance, bolstering Nepal's health systems at local levels during this critical window of the GON's transition to a federal system. Further, the U.S. government's positive working relationship with Nepal's Ministry of Health provides an opportunity for greater institutionalization of evidence-based approaches, thus ensuring the sustainability of long-term investments in the sector.

Pakistan (\$18.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal death and combating infectious disease threats, and addressing the impact of COVID-19. GHP-USAID will advance the U.S. strategic objective of promoting a healthy and productive population to drive inclusive and sustainable development and support U.S. prosperity and security objectives.

Tuberculosis (TB) (\$5.0 million): Activities will focus on providing technical assistance to strengthen tuberculosis (TB) detection, treatment and management of TB drug resistance through the use of improved diagnostic technology; and continuing public, non-governmental, and private sector collaboration on TB control, including social franchising.

Maternal and Child Health (\$5.0 million): Programs will address the most common causes of maternal and child deaths by strengthening the provision of services, with a focus on urban and underserved areas, to improve the quality and use of healthcare services during pregnancy, at delivery, and through the first five years of life. Health investments will support evidence-based interventions to reduce mortality during the first 30 days of life. Health interventions will support polio eradication efforts.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$8.0 million): Programs will strengthen the quality of voluntary family planning and reproductive health services to address unmet needs through the public, non-governmental, and private sectors. Health activities will also continue to build public and private capacity to repair fistula damage and improve safe motherhood practices that will prevent this disabling condition.

Tajikistan (\$10.5 million)

Tuberculosis (TB) (\$6.0 million): High TB rates, including multi-drug resistant TB (MDR TB), threaten Tajikistan and the U.S., as international travel and migration increase. Funding will work to prevent and to contain TB and MDR-TB rates by continuing to expand Tajikistan's capacity to prevent TB transmission. Programs will work to improve the quality of TB and MDR-TB case identification, diagnosis, and treatment and strengthen the role of primary health care providers in delivering TB services to expand access. The USG will work with the Ministry of Health to reduce hospital-based TB transmission by improving infection prevention and control in health facilities. USAID Global Health-funded programs will complement investments by The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

Maternal and Child Health (\$2.0 million): Programs will address the most common causes of maternal and child deaths by strengthening service provision, with a focus on urban and underserved areas, to improve the quality and use of healthcare services during pregnancy, at delivery, and through the first five years of life. Health investments will support evidence-based interventions to reduce mortality during the first 30 days of life.

Nutrition (\$2.5 million): Funds will expand and improve health facility and community-level nutrition activities aimed at enhancing maternal nutrition during and after pregnancy and will promote infant early initiation, exclusive, and continuous breastfeeding promotion and adequate complementary feeding, and young child feeding and care practices. These programs will complement Global Food Security Strategy activities in Tajikistan.

Uzbekistan (\$6.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goal of combating infectious disease threats. U.S. government assistance aims to increase investments from the public and private sectors to end the TB epidemic, while simultaneously building local capacity and leveraging other donor resources.

Tuberculosis (TB) (\$6.0 million): High TB and multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB) rates pose a threat not only to Uzbekistan's public health system and to the country's economic development, but as international travel and migration increases, to regional and U.S. national health security. By shifting the Uzbek system of treatment away from outdated approaches, U.S. assistance will build self-reliance by strengthening the Government of Uzbekistan's institutional capacity to prevent and contain the prevalence of TB and MDR-TB by providing U.S. technologies, including U.S. manufactured rapid-testing machines. Funds will be used to continue expanding Uzbekistan's capacity to prevent TB transmission, particularly among vulnerable groups; to improve the quality of TB and MDR-TB case identification, diagnosis and treatment; and to strengthen the role of primary health care providers in delivering TB services, with the goal of expanding access to TB diagnosis and treatment. They will also support the Government of Uzbekistan's efforts to modernize its health care financing system. To build local self-reliance USAID will support efforts to strengthen the capacity of local NGOs to implement TB control programs, as well as the local manufacture of anti-TB medications. The U.S. government will also work with the National TB Program to reduce hospital-based transmission by strengthening health systems and

practices to improve infection prevention and control in health facilities. USAID Global Health-funded programs will complement Global Fund investments.

Central Asia Regional (\$2.5 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goal of combating infectious disease threats. The U.S. government provides technical assistance to the Ministries of Health on implementation of priority TB and HIV activities, working closely with other in-country stakeholders to strengthen national policies and programs, build the capacity of health providers to strengthen TB and HIV services, and raise awareness of infectious disease issues among the population.

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

Western Hemisphere (\$58.5 million)

Colombia (\$5.0 million)

Maternal and Child Health (\$5.0 million): With \$5 million in Global Health programming funds, USAID will support the improvement of maternal and child health for Venezuela migrants, Colombian returnees and receptor communities. By strengthening services for these populations, quality for all populations will improve. Specifically, USAID will improve primary health care and primary health provider strategies, including for maternal and perinatal health with a community focus, which will strengthen the provision of health services. Additionally, USAID will continue to support the Ministry of Health and Social Protection to identify different and unique financing mechanisms to support the integration of migrants into the National Health Insurance Scheme.

Guatemala (\$13.0 million)

Maternal and Child Health (\$3.0 million): USAID's maternal and child health programs increase access to and quality of health care during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period to reduce preventable child and maternal deaths. Assistance will also address the direct and underlying causes of malnutrition, and focus on nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$5.5 million): USAID will support uninterrupted provision of voluntary and informed family planning counseling and services for adults and adolescents in clinical and non-clinical programs and at the community level. USAID will help promote sustainable improvements in family planning and reproductive health outcomes by reducing key governance and financing constraints to the achievement of multiple health element objectives.

Nutrition (\$4.5 million): USAID will help improve health and nutrition planning, budgeting, implementation, and evaluation of evidence-based, nutrition-specific interventions. Assistance will continue efforts to prevent and reduce chronic malnutrition and improve the nutritional status of women,

adolescents, and children under the age of five in vulnerable areas. USAID will also improve the availability of transparent, accountable, sustainable and culturally-adapted health care and nutrition services.

Haiti (\$24.5 million)

Programming will align with the Mission's new Strategic Framework, a bottom-up approach focusing on people, communities, and systems. For GHP this means a focus on strengthening and stabilizing the health system to build the productivity of the Haitian population and contribute to economic prosperity, and investing in activities that improve healthy behaviors among the population.

Maternal and Child Health (\$14.0 million): USAID will support improving the Ministry of Health's (MOH) capacity to provide quality maternal and child health services to the Haitian people including the collection and analysis of data to inform program planning, budgeting, and human resources for health (HRH) management. USAID will continue to work with the MOH to plan and budget for the gradual assumption of salary payments for MOH health care providers, and facilitate the MOH's health policy dialogue with other national entities, including parliament and civil society. USAID will support the MOH's implementation of the Essential Package of Services and its HRH strategy, improving access to quality service delivery. USAID will continue to support the development and implementation of a unified supply chain for health commodities and the MOH's unified health information system, SISNU, to include additional reporting on key health indicators, and community-based services data.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$8.0 million): USAID will continue to support expanding access to voluntary family planning (FP) methods throughout Haiti. This will build on previous communication activities to increase awareness of best practices around FP, decreasing the unmet need for FP services.

Nutrition (\$2.5 million): USAID's nutrition activities will support nutritional screening for children and pregnant women. USAID will also continue supporting food fortification interventions to reduce micronutrient deficiency among the Haitian population.

Venezuela (\$5.0 million)

Maternal and Child Health (\$5.0 million): USAID will continue to support access to primary health care services to vulnerable populations. USAID assistance will support activities to reduce maternal and child mortality, such as outreach campaigns for vaccination, screening, diagnosis and treatment services for communicable diseases, procurement and distribution of essential drugs and supplies, and social and behavior change activities. Additional activities will include support for infection control measures and medical waste management.

USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (\$11.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will contribute to the global goals of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious disease threats. Funding will strengthen the resilience and capacity of Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) health systems to deliver sustained, equitable access to essential, high-quality health services and mitigate, adapt, and recover from COVID-19 and other shocks and stressors.

Malaria (\$5.0 million): Funds will support the regional goals to control and accelerate progress towards the elimination of malaria in the Americas by supporting countries to implement effective approaches for

malaria diagnosis, treatment, vector control, and surveillance, and tailoring them when necessary to their specific epidemiologic context. USAID programs will expand access to and use of high quality and timely malaria diagnosis and treatment, strengthen the evidence base for malaria vector control, and monitor for resistance to antimalarials in the Amazon through therapeutic efficacy trials and molecular surveillance.

Maternal and Child Health (\$3.0 million): Funds will build regional capacity to target and implement policies aimed at closing health equity gaps for women, newborns, and children. Funds will also support countries to expand access to sustainable social health protection platforms with a focus on migrant women and those at risk of migration. Health systems strengthening efforts will also include support for the digital transformation of the health sector.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$3.0 million): USAID will work through regional partnerships to increase regional access to voluntary family planning methods with a focus on increasing equity. Assistance will also build regional capacity to ensure the sustainable supply and distribution of reproductive health commodities.

USAID Asia Regional (\$9.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths to promote a more stable and prosperous Asia Region through investments in health systems. These investments in the health sector are foundational to achieving USAID's efforts to promote a resilient Indo-Pacific, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Central Asia.

Maternal and Child Health (\$4.0 million): U.S. assistance will work at a regional level to improve health outcomes, especially for vulnerable populations who are often underserved by health systems. Investments will prioritize improving financial protection, strengthening the resiliency of health systems, and ensuring continuous access to essential, quality medical products and care. U.S. assistance will also help to develop planning tools to support a rational allocation of resources, strengthen regional convergence of regulatory systems, develop mechanisms for blended financing, and establish policy guidance that supports improved quality of care. Supporting health systems are inclusive, equitable, and affordable advances better health outcomes for women and children and helps them lead more productive lives to contribute to economic growth.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$5.0 million): As COVID-19 has highlighted health system weaknesses, the need to ensure that investments provide the appropriate technical assistance to countries grappling with building and sustaining a resilient health system is at its greatest. This includes improving financial protections and equitable access to voluntary family planning service and commodities. Investments will strengthen the quality of reproductive health services to address unmet needs through the public, non-government, and private sectors.

USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation (DDI) (\$21.0 million)

Resources will support the vulnerable children directive, previously named Displaced Children and Orphans Fund, by providing assistance for the development, care and protection of vulnerable children, particularly those who are outside of family care or are at risk of losing family care. Activities will promote healthy child and adolescent development, support reforms to national systems for children's care, and strengthen child-protection policies and practices to prevent and respond to violence against children.

USAID Bureau for Global Health (GH) (\$309.0 million)

Investments in global health advance U.S. foreign policy interests by protecting Americans at home and abroad, strengthening fragile states, promoting economic progress, and supporting partners to better solve regional and global problems. To promote sustainability, GH helps expand health systems and the health workforce by adopting and scaling-up proven health interventions across programs and countries.

HIV/AIDS (\$0.955 million): USAID drives sustainability by working to strengthen health systems, prevent and respond to HIV and other infectious diseases while also building capacity of local partners to mitigate HIV infection rates. As part of this, GH ensures technical oversight and management of USAID's HIV/AIDS program under the coordination of the President's Emergency Plan For AIDS Relief program.

Tuberculosis (TB) (\$47.8 million): USAID leads the USG's efforts to combat TB globally, and GH programs support implementation of the UNGA High Level Meeting on TB and the President's National Action Plan for Combating Drug Resistant Tuberculosis. TB is the leading infectious disease killer worldwide, infecting 10 million people and killing almost two million each year. Along with other donors, GH will provide technical leadership that reaches, cures, and prevents TB, multi-drug resistant TB, and TB comorbidities through strengthened policy and guidelines, enhanced surveillance systems, improved access to high-quality patient-centered care and prevention services; and accelerated research and innovation. GH will work with the Global Fund to introduce and scale-up evidence-based approaches to reach national and global targets.

Malaria (\$60.0 million): GH will scale-up cost-effective malaria prevention and treatment interventions, such as indoor residual spraying, long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets, diagnosis and treatment with artemisinin-based combination therapies, seasonal malaria chemoprevention, and interventions to address malaria during pregnancy. GH will work with countries to procure and distribute life-saving malaria commodities and strengthen country supply chains. GH and regional partners will continue to support monitoring of antimalarial drug and insecticide resistance, and will support development and refinement of malaria behavior change communication tools. GH will support the development of malaria vaccine candidates, new malaria drugs, new public health insecticide-based tools, and promote international malaria partnerships.

Maternal and Child Health (MCH) (\$82.2 million): GH will focus on the expansion and quality of interventions to reduce maternal and child deaths. Resources are focused in the 25 MCH priority countries which account for over 70 percent of child and maternal mortality. GH interventions will improve maternal care during pregnancy and the peripartum period, including the control of hemorrhage and pre-eclampsia/eclampsia; essential newborn care; immunization; prevention and treatment of diarrhea and pneumonia; and interventions to improve sanitation and hygiene. GH will continue to provide technical leadership globally for research and innovation to test and bring to scale new or underutilized low-cost, high-impact interventions.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) (\$104.1 million): GH will expand access to a broad array of evidence-based voluntary FP/RH interventions, information, and services, directed toward enabling individuals and couples to make voluntary and informed FP/RH decisions, including using the contraceptive method of their choice, reaping benefits for maternal, infant, and child mortality and morbidity, and reducing abortion. Funding will support development of tools and models to design, implement, and evaluate best practices related to the key elements of sustainable, high-quality FP programs, including commodity supply and logistics; service delivery; effective client counseling and behavior change communication; policy analysis and planning; biomedical, social science, and program research; knowledge management; and monitoring and evaluation. Reaching youth and cross-cutting

work in gender and population-health-development will receive particular attention, as will re-engagement with UNFPA and WHO.

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

USAID Global Health - International Partnerships (\$1,280.0 million)

Global Health Security - Programming (\$355.0 million)

Resources will enable the U.S. government, in partnership with relevant stakeholders and in support of the Global Health Security Agenda, to prevent epidemics, detect new threats early, and respond effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease incidents. Assistance will strengthen systems and country capacities across the animal and human health sectors needed to identify and address zoonotic diseases at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance systems to detect and characterize infectious disease threats; improve risk communication and community engagement; strengthen community preparedness and emergency supply chains; help prevent, detect and control antimicrobial resistance; test interventions.

Global Health Security - Emergency Reserve Fund (\$90.0 million)

The request of non-expiring funds to replenish the Emergency Reserve Fund will ensure USAID can quickly and effectively respond to emerging infectious disease outbreaks that pose severe threats to human health and when it is in the national interest to respond.

Global Health Security - Multilateral Organizations (\$300.0 million)

The request will support contributions to multilateral initiatives that are developing and deploying innovative tools in the global COVID response through the Act-Accelerator platform.

TB Drug Facility (\$15.0 million)

USAID will contribute to the Global Drug Facility (GDF), to ensure the availability of stable, affordable supplies of quality-assured drugs. USAID will continue to promote increased partner country funding for TB drugs through GDF to broaden the quality-assured drug market and to increase the sustainability of high burden TB programs.

MDR TB Financing (\$27.0 million)

USAID will accelerate activities to address multi-drug resistant and extensively drug resistant TB, including expansion of diagnosis and treatment and infection control measures. USAID works with the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria to integrate health services and strengthen delivery platforms to expand coverage of TB/HIV coinfection interventions.

Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD) (\$102.5 million)

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

GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance (\$290.0 million)

The request includes a contribution as part of the multi-year \$1.16 billion pledge to Gavi, \$290 million annually for fiscal years 2020–2023. Funding leverages bilateral programs to reach unvaccinated children with vaccines to accelerate progress towards preventing child deaths.

Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD) (\$2.5 million)

USAID will support the consolidation and improvement of iodization programs to control IDD, building capacity, policies, and local commitment to enforce iodized salt standards.

Blind Children (\$4.0 million)

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

AIDS Vaccine Initiative (\$28.7 million)

Resources will support long-standing research and development of a HIV vaccine, ensuring an evidence-based path to developing a safe and globally-effective vaccine to control the HIV epidemic.

Microbicides (\$45.0 million)

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

Commodity Fund (\$20.3 million)

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

Microbicides (\$45.0 million)

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

Commodity Fund (\$20.335 million)

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Global Health Programs - USAID (GHP-USAID)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2020 COVID Supplementals ²	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request
GHP-USAID Total	3,194,950	435,000	7,265,950	3,870,950
GHP-USAID Funding	3,194,950	435,000	3,265,950	3,870,950
Africa	1,819,740	-	*	1,844,440
Angola	22,000	-	*	22,000
Benin	28,000	-	*	28,500
Burkina Faso	43,000	-	*	47,500
Burundi	18,000	-	*	17,500
Cameroon	23,500	-	*	22,500
Central African Republic	2,000	-	*	2,000
Côte d'Ivoire	37,500	-	*	40,500
Democratic Republic of the Congo	136,000	-	*	130,500
Ethiopia	132,650	-	*	134,000
Ghana	59,640	-	*	57,640
Guinea	26,500	-	*	29,000
Kenya	115,000	-	*	115,500
Liberia	30,000	-	*	30,000
Madagascar	63,000	-	*	63,000
Malawi	64,000	-	*	65,000
Mali	68,500	-	*	69,500
Mozambique	85,750	-	*	84,500
Niger	35,000	-	*	39,000
Nigeria	212,000	-	*	202,000
Rwanda	41,500	-	*	44,500
Senegal	56,500	-	*	60,500
Sierra Leone	22,000	-	*	28,000
Somalia	-	-	*	3,600
South Africa	64,500	-	*	65,000
South Sudan	19,000	-	*	22,000
Sudan	2,000	-	*	9,000
Tanzania	127,500	-	*	128,000
Uganda	132,500	-	*	129,000
Zambia	79,500	-	*	83,375
Zimbabwe	26,000	-	*	29,000
USAID Africa Regional	13,200	-	*	14,700
USAID East Africa Regional	3,500	-	*	1,500
USAID Sahel Regional Program	16,000	-	*	13,500
USAID West Africa Regional	14,000	-	*	12,625
East Asia and Pacific	128,108	-	*	134,505
Burma	25,823	-	*	29,000
Cambodia	24,505	-	*	24,505
Indonesia	32,000	-	*	31,500
Laos	7,280	-	*	7,500
Philippines	27,500	-	*	30,000
Timor-Leste	2,000	-	*	2,000

Global Health Programs - USAID (GHP-USAID)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2020 COVID Supplementals ²	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request
Vietnam	6,000	-	*	7,000
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	3,000	-	*	3,000
Europe and Eurasia	8,784	-	*	9,700
Ukraine	7,584	-	*	8,500
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,200	-	*	1,200
Near East	-	-	*	10,000
Yemen	-	-	*	10,000
South and Central Asia	180,078	-	*	194,810
Afghanistan	5,000	-	*	8,000
Bangladesh	68,623	-	*	69,000
India	38,484	-	*	34,500
Kyrgyz Republic	6,000	-	*	6,000
Nepal	39,971	-	*	40,310
Pakistan	3,000	-	*	18,000
Tajikistan	10,500	-	*	10,500
Uzbekistan	6,000	-	*	6,000
Central Asia Regional	2,500	-	*	2,500
Western Hemisphere	53,300	-	*	58,500
Colombia	3,000	-	*	5,000
Guatemala	13,000	-	*	13,000
Haiti	24,500	-	*	24,500
Venezuela	5,000	-	*	5,000
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	7,800	-	*	11,000
USAID Asia Regional	5,250	-	*	9,000
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	21,000	-	*	21,000
GH - Global Health	321,403	235,000	*	308,966
GH - International Partnerships	657,287	200,000	*	1,280,029
GH/IP - Blind Children	4,000	-	*	4,000
GH/IP - Commodity Fund	20,335	-	*	20,335
GH/IP - Emergency Reserve Fund	-	200,000	*	-
GH/IP - GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance	290,000	-	*	290,000
GH/IP - Global Health Security in Development	100,000	-	*	745,000
GH/IP - International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	28,710	-	*	28,710
GH/IP - Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)	2,500	-	*	2,500
GH/IP - MDR Financing	31,970	-	*	26,984
GH/IP - Microbicides	45,000	-	*	45,000
GH/IP - Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	102,500	-	*	102,500
GH/IP - New Partners Fund	3,529	-	*	-
GH/IP - New Partnership Initiative (NPI)	13,743	-	*	-
GH/IP - TB Drug Facility	15,000	-	*	15,000
FY 2021 Title IX Emergency Funding³	-	-	4,000,000	-
GH - International Partnerships	-	-	4,000,000	-
GH/IP - GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance	-	-	4,000,000	-

1/ The FY 2020 Global Health Programs-USAID (GHP-USAID) and International Organizations & Programs (IO&P) account levels reflect the transfer of \$32.5 million from the IO&P account to the GHP-USAID account.

2/ COVID Supplementals: P.L. 116-123 and P.L. 116-136.

3/ FY 2021 Title IX Emergency Funding, P.L. 116-260.

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (DA)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	Change from FY 2021 Estimate
DA	3,400,000	3,500,000	4,075,097	575,097

The Development Assistance (DA) request represents a significant commitment of foreign assistance resources to mitigate the devastating impacts of climate change, respond to the secondary and tertiary impacts of the COVID-19 global pandemic, address the root causes of irregular migration, and advance democratic values and principles. The request elevates economic growth programs that promote food secure and resilient partners and champions universal values of equity and inclusion for all. These funds will reinvigorate and restore global U.S leadership while prioritizing American interests at home and abroad. Additionally, this request will support anti-corruption efforts by investing in new economic growth activities to address corruption and improve government service delivery to areas experiencing political transition. This request also advances U.S. priorities through a range of activities that reinvigorate democracy, human rights, and governance, promotes gender and racial equity, combats poverty and corruption, and supports U.S. allies and partners to defend shared national security interests. Funding is provided to drive global economic growth in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, counter violent extremism, and invest in our workforce. After four years of proposed cuts to foreign assistance, the FY 2022 request elevates development as a key tool for advancing U.S. national security interests.

Africa (\$1,419.7 million)

Burkina Faso (\$6.0 million)

U.S. foreign assistance in Burkina Faso will strengthen democratic institutions and reduce vulnerability to violent extremism, thereby helping to sustain and strengthen the country’s economic and social development. Burkina Faso’s long-term development depends on the deepening of democratic processes, advancing governance and expanding access to basic education. These key focus areas are aligned with U.S. foreign policy objectives, including promoting respect for human rights and countering security threats by investing in sustainable youth vocational training, education, health, agriculture, and civil society programs to address root causes of insecurity.

U.S. assistance of \$2.0 million in democracy, human rights, and governance funds will support activities designed to address challenges related to vulnerability by improving citizen outreach to effectively engage with planning and oversight to improve citizen-government dialogue and the capacity of civil society to respond to human rights violations and abuses. Basic Education funds of \$4.0 million will support training for out-of-school youth in literacy, numeracy, soft skills, civic engagement, advocacy, and leadership to prepare and train them for professional jobs, trades, or the option to return to formal schooling.

Burundi (\$3.0 million)

U.S. assistance in Burundi will address the underlying drivers of conflict that make the country vulnerable to instability, advance Burundi’s level of sustainable development, and develop the country’s capacity to contribute to regional peace and security. Burundi’s new administration is taking tentative but clear steps

to fight corruption and has outlined its priorities for health, economic policy, agricultural production, education, youth entrepreneurship, and employment opportunities. The resources for this request will align with the Government of Burundi's (GOB) focus on enhancing governance, improving human rights, and assisting youth, as well as President Biden's call to support countries suffering from economic distress, poor health outcomes, and food insecurity exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

To pursue these goals, the resources requested will support interventions addressing governance and human rights concerns. Specifically, \$2.0 million will be used to strengthen civil society with a particular emphasis on engaging youth, and the promotion of social cohesion and entrepreneurship. Another \$1.0 million will expand interventions related to human rights with an emphasis on promoting equal rights for members of all groups and all individuals and supporting the GOB to make progress on countering human trafficking and other forms of human rights abuses. Additionally, programs will promote women's economic empowerment and human rights, including access to land ownership and full participation in economic decision-making.

Cameroon (\$4.0 million)

U.S. assistance in Cameroon will build the capacity of civil society organizations to promote and support democracy, human rights, good governance, and peace and security efforts. USAID will strengthen Cameroon's democratic processes by supporting civil society partners to promote democracy and good governance, address drivers of conflict, implement peacebuilding initiatives, and build community resilience. This includes strengthening civil society capacity to deliver services and promote citizen engagement, participation, and accountability around local service delivery. This activity will also build on previous USAID work in countering violent extremism in Cameroon and implement activities in select conflict-affected communities to help prioritize development needs, and design and implement small, quick impact projects. Organizational capacity building of civil society actors will include strengthening internal governance and financial management and improving technical expertise of civil society organizations. Technical topics to be covered may include best practices in the participation of women and youth in peace-building efforts, advocacy and coalition building among civil society organizations, strengthening democratic practices, and promoting civic engagement and participation, peacebuilding and conflict prevention, and promotion of respect for human rights. USAID will build resilience of communities by supporting civil society groups to work together and better represent the interests of all citizens, with a particular focus on women, youth, and marginalized groups.

Central African Republic (\$3.0 million)

U.S. assistance will improve artisanal mining policies and laws, address alternative livelihoods and land use planning, provide training at the local and national levels, and work with artisanal and small-scale mining stakeholders at all levels, from local communities to international fora. Assistance will continue to support short- and long-term technical assistance to improve governance of mineral resources as a way to mitigate conflict. Activities will also reduce flows into illicit financial networks, improve economic livelihoods for underserved artisanal mining communities, support sustainable environmental practices, and increase revenues from artisanal and small-scale mining.

U.S. assistance will also support governance activities that help mitigate inter-communal conflict, build community resilience to persistent insecurity, and expand and diversify legal economic opportunities for Central African youth. Activities will support efforts to establish and build the capacity of peace committees as well as address transhumance-related tension as the Puehl communities are increasingly marginalized and conflicts between pastoralist and farming communities are increasing. Governance activities will also help improve primary health services and those specific to particular epidemics, and promote the sustainable management of forest resources and ecosystems for green economic growth.

Chad (\$3.0 million)

U.S. foreign assistance will strengthen civil society to counterbalance a powerful executive branch, a non-existent legislature, and an ineffectual judiciary in Chad. This will protect U.S. interests at home and abroad by expanding access to information, disseminating positive local narratives, and increasing dialogue and exchange of ideas. Informed populations that are empowered to share information in turn contribute to greater stability in a country that has emerged as a regional counterterrorism leader and an important U.S. partner. The focus on civil society and media that strengthen democratic culture also helps reduce the influence of authoritarian actors in the region.

Following the sudden death of Chad's president in April 2021, military officers established a transitional government that will organize elections in eighteen months. The USAID Chad Civil Society Strengthening Activity will adapt to evolving needs but will maintain the initial target of training 7,500 individuals in civic responsibilities and voter education; it will also train 500 individuals in public institutions or private organizations to advance outcomes consistent with gender equality and female empowerment; and local associations will implement fifteen citizen-driven project ideas in accordance with community development plans. The activity will adapt to the political environment and set new targets consistent with the trajectory Chad chooses during this transition period and beyond.

Côte d'Ivoire (\$6.0 million)

U.S. assistance will increase Ivoirian citizens' confidence in their government while ensuring that government is more inclusive and responsive to citizen needs. Funds will focus on women and youth on a range of issues such as civil society and political strengthening, countering violent extremism, promoting reconciliation, increasing women's empowerment, improving participatory and accountable transparency, and good governance. Activities include Accountability for Development, a reconciliation activity that addresses challenges around intercommunal violence, which erupted during the Ivoirian 2020 presidential election. These funds will promote democratic values such as human rights, democratic accountability practices, and conflict prevention.

Funding will also counter violent extremism and mitigate conflict risks in communities at risk of violent extremism threats through community engagement, promotion of moderate voices through media, and economic opportunities for marginalized youth and women. Activities will include strengthening community resilience and increased learning, particularly for two initiatives: 1) Youth, Women and Girls to Counter Violent Extremism in the Northern Border Area; and 2) Strengthening Access to Land to Improve Women's Economic Empowerment and Social Cohesion in Northern and Western Côte d'Ivoire. These activities will build resilience to violent extremism in at-risk communities; increase youth and women's political participation; and support women's social and economic empowerment through improved access to land, legal access, and land titles. Promoting human rights, reconciliation, and peace as well as helping to stem the spill-over of violent extremism from the Sahel will strengthen and protect America's security by ensuring that Côte d'Ivoire is stable, secure, and resistant to the spread of violent extremism.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (\$80.0 million)

The request supports the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) to become a more peaceful and prosperous country with improved opportunities for communities and individuals to thrive. U.S. assistance will continue to support the conflict-free minerals trade, reconciliation and community cohesion, and social protection for marginalized populations including trafficking and gender-based violence (GBV) survivors. Assistance will improve food security through better agricultural techniques. Funding will support the Government of the DRC (GDRC) and other stakeholders to expand essential

education and health services; improve local government's public financial management and citizen oversight, including of mining revenues; support a more transparent economy with increased access to markets and marketable skills; and strengthen the media, civil society, the rule of law, and respect for human rights.

U.S. assistance will increase access to and improve the quality of education services, create safer school environments, and support primary and alternative forms of education for marginalized and vulnerable youth, especially in eastern DRC (EDRC). With \$29.8 million, U.S. assistance will provide training, curriculum development, scholastic materials, and increase access to formal and non-formal education. Funds will pilot interventions with low-cost private schools serving low-income populations, including by leveraging financial institutions' private capital. Activities will reduce barriers for conflict-affected and marginalized children and youth, emphasizing the needs of girls and women, by supporting alternative learning, peace education, psychosocial support (social and emotional learning), and school resources and will harness community assistance to create a safe learning environment. U.S. assistance will support cross-sectoral youth activities to promote economic empowerment, education, job skills, and youth resilience to conflict. Funding will support adolescent girls' transition to secondary school in urban centers through support to low-cost private schools and engagement of institutions, leaders, and citizens to promote respect for human rights, and sexual and gender-based violence prevention.

Assistance will promote a more independent, effective, and transparent judiciary by supporting anti-corruption reforms and expanding the availability of and access to legal services. To improve governance, U.S. assistance will advance citizen awareness and participation in local government budgeting and public services delivery. Approximately \$7.8 million will improve provincial and local governments financial management with citizen input and oversight, thus reducing corruption, increasing legitimacy, and reducing a key driver of conflict. Activities will improve service delivery in key sectors, while promoting legal access to conflict-free mineral supply-chains. U.S. assistance will support verifiable and transparent mineral supply-chains through mine site validation, traceability systems, and mine site monitoring and will link clean minerals from vetted artisanal and small-scale mining cooperatives to private sector end-users. Assistance will promote independent media by improving the regulatory framework; freedom of expression; and sustainability of media with training, education, mentoring, and exchanges. Assistance will prevent and address human rights violations and abuses by strengthening civil society's advocacy and watchdog roles and strengthening human rights for indigenous peoples living in and around DRC's national parks. USAID will promote free and fair elections that are credible and transparent, and the development of political parties and entities responsive to citizens' needs.

U.S. assistance will provide \$21.2 million to strengthen agricultural market actors through enhanced productivity, facilitate value chain linkages, enhance market systems, and engage microenterprises and poor households in EDRC. Activities will build individuals and systems' resilience and support a well-nourished population, especially women and children. An additional \$3.0 million will promote more private investment in the energy sector through government policy reform, as well as increased access of rural enterprises and households to electrical power to further enhance their productivity and income growth. The request includes \$18.2 million to support sustainable water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services in select settings across DRC. In partnership with the private sector, U.S. assistance will use market-based approaches to improve access to clean water and sanitation services, including in areas prone to Ebola and other infectious disease outbreaks. Activities will continue improvements to the water sector governance framework and strengthen the GDRC's ability to develop investment plans and support sustainable delivery of WASH services.

Djibouti (\$9.0 million)

Djibouti's high youth unemployment has the potential, if left unchecked, to lead to civil unrest and political instability, negatively impacting U.S. security interests in the region. Additionally, the People's Republic of China influence with Djibouti is rising as it holds roughly 70 to 80 percent of Djibouti's external debt. U.S. government assistance seeks to address youth unemployment, improve early grade reading, and build the capacity of agricultural cooperatives to help position the United States as the partner of choice.

U.S. assistance will provide \$1.0 million of Higher Education funds to support activities to improve workforce readiness and competitiveness based on market needs and prepare the Djiboutian workforce to participate in an evolving labor market requiring 21st century skills. Planned interventions for the follow-on will generate a multiplier effect, as private sector resources join with donor and Government of Djibouti investments in priority sectors such as logistics, ports, energy, hospitality, and construction.

The Ministry of Education leadership removed major obstacles to improving the quality of primary education. To build on this momentum, \$4.0 million in Basic Education funds will continue to promote improved reading outcomes for primary school children through Djibouti's Early Grade Reading Activity. The end goal of this activity is to increase reading achievements of children in the lower grades, thereby contributing to a more educated and skilled Djiboutian workforce.

Finally, \$4.0 million in U.S. assistance will support a new civil society activity that will build the capacity of agricultural cooperatives. The activity will strengthen the cooperative's internal governance and ability to advocate their interests with government, thus fostering greater civic participation in the formulation of equitable and inclusive food security and nutrition policies.

Ethiopia (\$84.0 million)

Ethiopia's political and economic landscape is rapidly changing given the ongoing conflict in the Tigray region and inter-ethnic violence across the country. The Ethiopian state is increasingly fragile and prone to internal and regional conflict. The Administration remains deeply concerned about the country's long-term stability, particularly with the ongoing conflict in the Tigray region and the human rights and humanitarian crises stemming from it.

Ethiopia had made some strides to strengthen rule of law and democratic governance, but its democratic transition remains fragile, and the security situation in many parts of the country is volatile. Ethnic/religious conflict and human rights abuses are rising across the country, and migration challenges the government's abilities to manage growth, build inclusive governance, and improve services. USAID will use \$2.7 million for rapid response conflict mitigation programming addressing the causes of conflicts and mitigating their impacts, including to address the conflict in Tigray and ethnic violence in other areas of the country. With \$7.3 million in democracy, human rights and governance funding, USAID will continue supporting critical legal and judicial reforms; strengthen human rights protections, including the investigation of violations; and support accountable governance and civic engagement at all levels in secondary cities and surrounding growth centers. Funds will empower women, youth, and other marginalized voices to shape policy, and enhance civic participation to hold the GOE accountable for public resources.

With \$5.0 million, USAID will support WASH activities that improve access to water and sanitation, protect water sources, promote hygiene behavior change, and work with government, communities, and the private sector for sustained service delivery. USAID will build on WASH investments in regions

affected by climate change; continue support for a robust sanitation market; provide technical support to the GOE to ensure efficient WASH financing; and advance WASH resiliency in rapidly urbanizing settings. Ethiopia has expanded education from 10 to 26 million learners over the past decade. Most students, though, still do not complete primary school or lack the skills for success in secondary school and the workforce. With \$6.5 million in Basic Education and \$3.0 million in Higher Education, USAID will shift its focus to scalable and sustainable education system improvements. This will include building private sector partnerships to advance equitable early childhood education and supporting improved English language instruction through teacher colleges to improve secondary school enrolment. Funds will advance job creation and empower youth, particularly women and girls, to contribute to Ethiopia's peace, prosperity, and stability. Collaboration with the private sector, youth organizations, and higher education and GOE institutions will support transformational leadership training that will produce future entrepreneurs and both business and community leaders.

Ethiopia faces a wide range of shocks including drought, flooding, conflict, pests, and diseases, with 23.8 million people projected to need humanitarian assistance in 2021, up from 8.4 million in 2020. Because of persistent, limited disaster management capacity in Ethiopia, shocks continue to erode food security and constrain GOE reforms. The Mission will use \$5.0 million in Disaster Readiness funds for the adoption of early warning systems that mitigate disaster impacts, prevent diseases, and build disaster risk management capabilities.

Recent events have further underscored the need for U.S. engagement on broad economic reforms promoting equitable prosperity in Ethiopia, especially when the government is receptive to economic liberalization. With \$52.0 million in Economic Growth resources focused largely on food security in the agriculture sector, USAID support will accelerate the transformation from state-led to private sector-led growth. Funds will also support resilience efforts in communities vulnerable to shocks by improving local coping capabilities to avoid costly humanitarian response later.

Using \$2.5 million Adaptation funds, USAID will assist areas affected by climate change, including rangeland and livestock market management, the mitigation of resource-based conflicts, and the use of evidence to inform ongoing resilience and recovery programs.

Gambia, The (\$2.0 million)

The Gambia is at a critical juncture after nearly 20 years of dictatorship. The advent of the new democratic government has greatly improved relations between the United States and The Gambia, but the new government is still in its infancy and its steps toward democracy are unsteady. Through democracy, human rights, and governance funding, the U.S. government will make supporting the creation of a truly democratic state its top priority for the Gambia, one where the government operates under the rule of law, respects human rights and accountability, and invests in its people. Supporting citizen-state interaction, including through support to the justice sector and civil society, will be a critical component of this strategy.

U.S. assistance to The Gambia will protect and promote the advancement of civil and political rights by enabling civic actors to exercise and promote their rights in a safe and secure manner, and by advancing the capabilities of the justice sector to safeguard and advance these rights. The Government of The Gambia and civic actors share a commitment to democratic reforms but face severe shortfalls in capacity that impede these reforms. Through the USAID Promoting Rights and Justice activity, U.S. assistance will: (1) advance citizen knowledge and use of, and ability to shape, the law in order to exercise their civil and political rights in a safe and secure manner; and (2) improve the functionality of the justice system to protect and promote the rights of all Gambians. Results will also reinforce the relationship and collaboration between the government and citizens by helping establish a judicial system built on trust and accountability.

Ghana (\$64.1 million)

U.S. assistance will advance Ghana's self-reliance efforts by accelerating trade and improving the business environment for private sector engagement; strengthening government systems to implement policies and accountably deliver quality services to all citizens; and accelerating sustained development in northern Ghana. Additionally, U.S. assistance will help key stakeholders to analyze, plan, and implement measures to mitigate the immediate and near-term adverse impacts of COVID-19. These efforts will help to achieve the U.S. foreign assistance goal of helping Ghana advance toward becoming a more self-reliant nation offering a productive, healthy life to all its citizens. Assistance will support the Government of Ghana (GOG) to strengthen national and local government systems to better deliver quality public education, health, governance, agriculture, and water and sanitation services to all citizens, particularly those living in northern Ghana, and respond to disasters and shocks, including COVID-19.

U.S. assistance of \$3.7 million for democracy, human rights, and governance will facilitate partnerships among national and local government ministries, municipal authorities, the private sector, and civil society to ensure sustainable financing; promote strong decentralized governance and management; and encourage community participation and ownership to enhance public trust in government effectiveness and improve government responsiveness to citizen's needs. Further, \$0.2 million in peace and security assistance will support local actors to advocate for increased government engagement to prevent violent extremism, and strengthen local peace structures that can effectively monitor, address, and resolve conflict, particularly in northern Ghana.

U.S. assistance of \$33.2 million for economic growth will catalyze and sustain an inclusive agricultural transformation in Ghana to increase incomes and improve food security for smallholder farming households; and support trade and greater market access and opportunities for small and medium enterprises and exporters by improving the quality of goods and firms' abilities to meet market requirements and demand. Assistance will support micro, small, and medium enterprises by mobilizing private capital, supporting enterprise-driven development, promoting digital financial services, advancing financial inclusion and stimulating private sector engagement, and mitigating the negative effects of COVID-19. U.S. assistance will establish multi-party strategic partnerships to advance financial inclusion for smallholder farmers and micro-enterprises between anchor buyers, technology firms and financial intermediaries. U.S. assistance will build the capacity of market actors with a special focus on women, youth, and micro-enterprises, particularly those owned by women. U.S. assistance will engage international and local transaction advisers to leverage and extend their existing capital networks. Assistance will also mobilize capital at the grassroots level, exploring means to finance Village Savings and Loans Associations and artisanal fishing communities through digital platforms and local organizing to promote a culture of saving, financial inclusion, and access to lending products and services.

U.S. assistance of \$17.5 million will aid the GOG in improving accountability in the education sector by strengthening school management and personnel supervision; assisting district education authorities to manage education policy implementation; and increasing funding allocation to support instructional materials and training for teachers and managers, and monitoring efforts to improve education services and learning outcomes.

U.S. assistance of \$9.5 million will support the GOG to improve water, sanitation, and hygiene sector governance and leverage public/private sector partnerships to increase the use of basic sanitation, expand adoption of key hygiene behaviors, and increase water and sanitation services and infrastructure. This includes advancing the GOG's COVID-19 response to help health facilities increase the availability of infection, prevention, and control measures and handwashing stations.

Guinea (\$3.0 million)

U.S. assistance of \$3.0 million will support democracy, human rights, and governance. This will include the promotion of political dialogue and consensus-building on peaceful electoral processes and political party function; civic and voter education; and provision of technical assistance to the electoral commission to administer elections credibly and transparently. Activities will provide technical assistance to the Government of Guinea to improve government decentralization efforts by supporting education and training for recently elected local council members, mayors, and targeted technical staff, augmenting the capacities of public officials to fulfill their responsibilities to citizens through better governance practices. U.S. assistance will support capacity-building efforts for local councils, mayors, and local government technical staff on constituency outreach, local taxation, local budget planning, public financial management, and oversight of local programs, with a special focus on women elected leaders. Activities will focus on strengthening civil society, the independent media, and targeted local government actors. U.S. assistance will include support for civil society organizations to engage in issue-oriented research and advocacy; training for media professionals; support for media roundtables on key issues, citizen dialogues, local radio programming, and professional social media platforms to help journalists rapidly fact-check content; and expanded opportunities for women and youth in political participation.

Kenya (\$92.8 million)

The request will help improve key systems such as governance, health, and markets; improve the resilience of vulnerable populations and the environment; catalyze economic growth opportunities, especially for young people; and leverage Kenya's regional opportunities and mitigate external risks. By achieving these objectives, Kenya's private and public sectors, civil societies, and communities will unite to drive inclusive growth.

U.S. assistance of \$7.0 million will support governance programs that facilitate citizen action to engage with county and national institutions and government leaders for accountability, citizen- and gender-responsive governance, and peace-sensitive development. Assistance will catalyze citizen and youth led initiatives to strengthen county public financial management systems. U.S. assistance of approximately \$1.3 million will support a human rights activity that will advance women's rights and address gender-based violence.

With \$1.3 million, U.S. assistance will support activities to improve accountability, transparency, and efficiency in electoral and democratic processes while enhancing citizens' resilience against political manipulation. During and after Kenya's 2022 election, U.S. assistance will support partnerships with relevant government agencies, civil society organizations and other development partners to enhance accountability and transparency; mitigate election-related violence; and improve civic and media space.

U.S. assistance of \$4.0 million will catalyze citizen voice, participation, agency, and influence over development at the county level and advocate for improved local service delivery, supporting local civil society and media and building lasting democratic institutions.

U.S. assistance of \$36.5 million will create inclusive growth and new market opportunities for Kenyan agribusinesses and farmers locally and internationally. These efforts will help Kenyan firms take advantage of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (and potentially a U.S.-Kenya free trade agreement), encourage greater levels of domestic private investment, and create commercial opportunities for U.S. businesses. Funds will continue critical resilience programs in northern Kenya that empower communities to respond to shocks and decrease dependence on humanitarian assistance; and promote inclusive economic growth to increase agricultural competitiveness, improve access to finance and markets, and create job opportunities, particularly for youth and women.

U.S. assistance of \$16.8 million will support water service providers to increase access to adequate water, sanitation, and hygiene, helping to reduce conflict over resources and contributing to greater regional stability, a U.S. foreign policy priority. Funding will strengthen resilience and expand economic opportunities through improved management of water resources, expansion of sustainable water services, and improved use of water in agriculture and livestock market systems. Using market approaches, funds will also support partnerships with the Government of Kenya (GOK) to encourage the private sector to play a key role in financing the water and sanitation sector.

U.S. environment programming of \$8.9 million will work with local organizations to strengthen natural resource management and investments, and fight threats such as illegal wildlife poaching and trade. U.S. assistance will continue to support partnerships with conservancies, conservancy umbrella organizations, and critical GOK programs. The request will fund engagement with local partners to scale up landscape biodiversity conservation in critical ecosystems that fall outside nationally protected areas and help increase ecological connectivity, protect wildlife dispersal areas, and combat wildlife trafficking. Biodiversity investments also strengthen local level governance, and support community rangers and conflict resolution. With \$1.0 million, U.S. assistance will support climate change legislation and regulation at the national and subnational levels, sequester carbon through improved rangeland management, and promote resilience through local ecosystem-based climate change adaptation actions in the same landscapes.

U.S. assistance of \$1.0 million will encourage partnerships with Kenyan higher education institutions, youth organizations, national and local government, and the private sector to support youth economic development and transformation. Youth networks will be catalyzed to identify and support vulnerable youth, connecting them to essential social and training services. With \$15.0 million, U.S. assistance will implement in-school and afterschool reading activities to help primary school students improve their reading skills toward grade-level fluency. Funds will provide training for both teachers and youth facilitators to assess and group students by skill level to provide reading practice at the right level.

Liberia (\$64.8 million)

More than half of Liberia's five million people live below the poverty line making Liberia one of the ten poorest countries in the world. The devastation of the 2014-2016 Ebola epidemic followed by the 2018 departure of the United Nations Peacekeeping Mission stagnated the Liberian economy, threatened food security, and increased poverty levels nationwide. The arrival of COVID-19 in 2020 and the recent return of Ebola in the region exacerbated the economic hardship for Liberia's most vulnerable populations. The Government of Liberia (GOL) enacted sweeping security and health measures in the early days of the pandemic based on lessons learned from the previous Ebola outbreak. Those measures have been widely credited with saving thousands of lives. The year-long fight against COVID-19, however, further depressed the economy.

Elected in 2018, President Weah has reached the mid-point of his six-year term and has not yet delivered the promised economic growth, electricity generation, food security, or service delivery improvements. In December 2020, the electorate sent a strong message to the President by soundly defeating several key ruling party candidates in the mid-term senatorial elections. As a result, President Weah appears to have a renewed focus on delivering on his promises.

USAID's assistance efforts will focus on interventions that both support the GOL's national development plan and sustainable development goals. USAID assistance will prioritize good governance at the national and municipal levels, water and sanitation improvements, agriculture development, elections preparation, civil society and media capacity building, natural resource management, biodiversity protection, education/youth development, and gender equality and women's empowerment.

Approximately \$14.3 million in democracy, human rights, and governance funding will support continued decentralization, public administration, elections preparation, policy reform, and domestic resource mobilization improvement efforts. Activities will support women's and youth leadership in preparation for upcoming presidential elections, strengthen independent media outlets and journalistic integrity, and enhance the capacity of civil society organizations to advocate for and monitor GOL policy reforms and service delivery. USAID will also support communities in efforts to secure rights to own and develop plans for the use of their lands. USAID will prioritize interventions that support countering trafficking in persons, ending harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation and child marriage, greater transparency, and increased citizen engagement with GOL and subnational entities.

Water and sanitation funding of \$13.9 million will be used to increase the availability and sustainable management of safe water and sanitation facilities. USAID assistance will focus on improving basic sanitation and hygiene facilities, water sector governance and financing, and social and behavior change to address barriers, sustainable access to safe drinking water, and improved management of water resources.

Basic education funding of \$22.7 million will provide education assistance that develops a solid foundation for an educated workforce. USAID assistance will support early grade reading, literacy, and numeracy programs; school feeding programs; increased teacher training and professional opportunities; the reintegration of over age and out of school youth back into the education system; and education systems strengthening. Activities will support the development of teaching and learning materials, the development of job skills for youth, and the expansion of programming to public and private (including faith-based) learning institutions.

Fourteen million in economic growth funding will help catalyze private sector led development as the foundation of a productive and inclusive economic growth strategy that increases Liberian jobs and improves food security. USAID assistance will include value chain support, enterprise financing, nutrition interventions, small-scale infrastructure improvements, and agricultural policy reform efforts to catalyze sustained growth in the agriculture sector despite major gaps in macroeconomic policy and infrastructure service across the Liberian economy. In addition, Liberia is home to approximately 4.3 million hectares of tropical forest, including 44 percent of the remaining Upper Guinean Rainforest. USAID will support improvements in the management of these diverse natural resources, including establishing protected areas and countering wildlife trafficking. A specific emphasis on eco-tourism development will link conservation to local income and job creation.

Madagascar (\$19.5 million)

U.S. foreign assistance will strengthen democracy, human rights, and governance; improve water supply and sanitation; and promote sustainable economic growth. A responsive and accountable government is critical to improving the basic social and economic conditions to move Madagascar out of its cycle of poverty.

With \$2.0 million, assistance will strengthen good governance by improving accountability and effective administration, empowering key institutions to consolidate the rule of law and fight corruption, foster an environment conducive to conducting business, and support the effective management of financial resources for economic development. Activities will also improve decentralized and deconcentrated local governance.

The threats facing Madagascar's unique biodiversity make it a global priority for conservation and necessitate improvements to natural resource management, including through market-driven economic development. U.S. assistance of \$8.5 million will improve the oversight of protected areas, prevent deforestation and improve reforestation efforts for increased carbon sequestration, reinforce community-based management of biodiversity resources, bolster counter-wildlife trafficking measures, enhance environmental governance, support the use of data for decision-making, and accelerate engagement with the private sector as it relates to natural resource management.

U.S. assistance of \$9.0 million will expand access to sustainable water and sanitation services, focusing separately on rural and urban sectors and the arid south. Activities will strengthen water governance at the community, commune, regional, and national levels. A public-private partnership will promote water and sanitation service provision. Assistance will focus on creating behavioral change, tailored to the country's context, to encourage increased demand for water, sanitation, and hygiene services.

Malawi (\$60.0 million)

U.S. assistance to Malawi will promote good governance, provide equitable access to quality education, reduce threats related to climate change, and enable conditions for sustainable growth and private sector investment.

Of the \$12.0 million in democracy, human rights, and governance funds, \$8.0 million will strengthen the capacity of local and central government bodies. Funds will help finance and deliver services that broaden economic participation; encourage fair market competition; and improve institutional performance management systems, reducing costs and making government more efficient and effective. The remaining \$4.0 million will fund activities to build Malawi's democracy, improve trust in electoral institutions, support electoral reforms, and strengthen parliamentary oversight and legislative functions.

Of the \$32.0 million requested for economic growth, \$5.0 million will support efforts to increase competitiveness and diversification. Activities will focus on implementing and enforcing commerce laws already codified, which hold the greatest promise for unlocking inclusive growth and development. The Mission will also collaborate with Power Africa, U.S. Development Finance Corporation, Prosper Africa, the Millennium Challenge Corporation, and other regional programs to implement private sector-related reforms critical to improving the business environment and subsequently driving private sector growth. U.S. assistance will fund \$16.0 million to support the Government of Malawi's National Resilience Strategy and National Agriculture Investment Plan. Interventions will improve nutrition behaviors; strengthen high-potential value chains; provide access to finance for micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises that are women- or youth-owned businesses and/or run by farmers and farmer groups in Feed the Future value chains; and support climate smart agriculture. Environment funds of \$3.0 million will provide targeted technical assistance to reduce threats to Malawi's globally significant aquatic and terrestrial biodiversity; promote fisheries management to build greater resilience to climate change; protect critical upstream habitats; and combat wildlife trafficking. Additionally, \$3.0 million in adaptation funds will support activities to reduce climate change vulnerabilities, strengthen local systems, and enhance the resilience and self-reliance of individuals, households, and communities. U.S. assistance of \$5.0 million in sustainable landscapes funds will promote the sustainable forest management of select landscapes, moving the country's growing population away from unsustainable wood and charcoal use towards the adoption of more sustainable and low-emission energy options.

Of the \$16.0 million requested for education and social services, \$14.0 million in basic education funds will support the implementation of the Government of Malawi's National Reading Program. Investments will improve English and Chichewa reading and language skills for millions of students in public primary schools nationwide; strengthen the ability of the Ministry of Education to conduct national reading assessments; institute universal school-level assessments of student progress; and engage parents and other family members in their child's reading journey. With \$2.0 million in higher education funds, U.S. assistance will support partnerships with U.S. and Malawian institutions of higher education to increase Malawians' access to post-secondary education and encourage youth, particularly adolescent girls and young women, to transition from secondary to post-secondary education. Funds will also be used to increase and strengthen on-line distance learning to create greater access to tertiary education, especially among young women and marginalized populations.

Mali (\$53.0 million)

U.S. assistance will support programs in agriculture, basic education, good governance, civil society, improved access to clean water services, and rule of law that are essential for reducing the drivers of violent extremism and instability and supporting Mali to make progress on its sustainable development goals.

Approximately \$2.3 million of U.S. assistance will continue to improve prospects for long-term peace and security by addressing core conflict drivers and creating an enabling environment and incentives for peace. Interventions will support peace dialogue and conflict resolution workshops, which have been proven successful in target areas. Activities will empower traditional leaders, independent journalists, civil society, and women and will continue to focus on youth by providing them with vocational skills to counter the influence of violent extremism.

U.S. assistance of \$7.5 million will continue to strengthen local and national level administrative performance monitoring systems and public financial management systems, including performance-based budgeting in the health and education sectors. Interventions will continue to address the hampering effects of corruption on development efforts.

Approximately \$4.0 million of U.S. assistance will improve water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) by increasing the delivery of water infrastructure and public services and improving sustainable water service delivery through better governance practices in rural communities; support a new integrated WASH infrastructure activity focused on providing water to rural communities in the southern regions; strengthen community participation in water governance and financing; and increase community and individual awareness of water- and sanitation-related health issues.

Approximately \$16.6 million of U.S. assistance will increase access to quality education by expanding interventions in reading instruction, promoting girls' attendance in school, and supporting children and youth with disabilities. Funding will be used to improve teaching methodologies and address institutional, community, family, and policy barriers to the education of adolescent girls and children with disabilities. Funds will support initial planning for these activities and will focus on increasing enrollment and offering psycho-social support to beneficiaries who have missed schooling due to conflict.

U.S. assistance of \$22.6 million will support the Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS) and resilience efforts by: (1) increasing sustainable gains in the production of subsistence cereal crops and improving the ability of pastoralists to increase incomes and improve nutrition, while minimizing environmental impact; (2) developing new activities to support diet diversification and rainfall-independent income generation; (3) providing assistance to promote private sector engagement and seek to increase financing

opportunities and partnerships for Mali's agricultural-led growth; (4) supporting activities that improve post-harvest handling and storage in order to increase robust trade that meets World Trade Organization and West Africa Regional standards for food and livestock; (5) developing agricultural programs that address malnutrition in support of reducing stunting and promoting growth for children under five years old; and (6) supporting an integrated rural water infrastructure activity that provides water for agriculture activities.

Mauritania (\$1.0 million)

Mauritania is critical to maintaining peace and security in the Sahel through its participation in the G5 Sahel Group and ongoing commitment to countering violent extremism. Mauritania's youth cohort, characterized by a very young population with high levels of unemployment, is vital to its development prospects. U.S. assistance in Mauritania of \$1.0 million builds on recent youth-centered activities to strengthen social cohesion through positive youth development approaches that promote civic engagement and alternatives to violent extremism. Through the Nafore Activity, U.S. assistance will promote constructive alternatives to violent extremism by expanding educational and economic opportunities for unemployed youth. Nafore will bolster their capacity to be positive influencers in their communities through the provision of soft skills and leadership training coupled with vocational education. As a result, U.S. assistance will empower youth to build their social, personal, and technical skills and foster healthy relationships, reducing the risk of disaffected youth joining violent extremist organizations. U.S. assistance will further enhance youth agency so that youth become more engaged and productive participants in the development of their own communities.

Mozambique (\$63.0 million)

The request will support democratic institutions; increase public sector and civil society capacity to engage in health and education issues; facilitate a more productive agriculture value chain; and address key drivers of instability in northern Mozambique, including a lack of economic opportunities for youth. Assistance will also support Mozambique's long-term recovery from, and resilience to, severe weather-related events, climate change, and food insecurity.

U.S. assistance of \$6.0 million will improve governance and strengthen provincial and district-level government capacity to plan, budget, deliver, and monitor vital public services with greater transparency, accountability, and citizen oversight. Funds will support strengthened civil society organizations so they can influence positive change in governance practices and improve government accountability. Activities will support a diverse group of local organizations operating in democracy and governance, health, education, biodiversity conservation, and other areas. Assistance will also strengthen the media enabling environment by supporting urban independent media and community radio stations in order to increase public access to news and information.

U.S. assistance of \$17.5 million for water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) resources will promote sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation services and the adoption of key hygiene behaviors, with a focus on conflict-prone areas. Funds will also strengthen water sector governance, financing, and institutions, which are priorities under the U.S. Global Water Strategy. This will increase the use and sustainable management of safe water and sanitation services, including in areas affected by Cyclones Idai and Kenneth.

U.S. assistance of \$18.0 million for basic education will strengthen education outcomes in northern and central Mozambique and address educational inequality and low literacy levels that limit youth employment opportunities. Expert teacher training and coaching in reading and math instruction will

improve educational outcomes for primary grade students. The Mission will partner with local civil society organizations to support community mobilization activities to reduce teacher absenteeism, promote reading and writing clubs, and improve gender equality in education.

Economic growth assistance of \$21.5 million will support energy projects; private investments (helping both producers and private sector businesses to strengthen agriculture value chains, particularly those vulnerable to severe weather events and climate change); and integrate agriculture components into nutrition, biodiversity, and WASH activities. The Mission will use a market systems approach to link smallholder farmers to financing and markets by supporting expanded private sector investment in agriculture. Assistance will support transformational change for input and service markets to reach last mile beneficiaries. This will link producers to markets while prioritizing activities to generate youth and women engagement and employment. Funds will focus on advocacy and technical assistance to improve government policies, expand availability of fortified foodstuffs, increase productivity of smallholder farmers, work directly with communities to improve nutrition, and support agricultural research and shared best practices. Support to smallholder farmers will improve productivity by partnering with private agribusinesses to identify new markets, improve linkages between farmers and commodity buyers, and increase input and service delivery. U.S. assistance will also support the revision of laws and regulations to help the Mozambican energy sector attract more independent power producers and to increase electricity production, including from renewable sources.

A portion of economic growth funds will continue to support conservation efforts to protect endangered wildlife in several of Mozambique's key protected areas in the Gorongosa, Limpopo, and Niassa landscapes. Assistance will support conservation science, mitigate human-wildlife conflict, strengthen community-based fire management, coordinate with concessionaires in the co-management of conservation areas, and strengthen community-based natural resources management and livelihood opportunities.

Niger (\$31.0 million)

U.S. assistance to Niger aims to build a stable and accountable democracy while improving social and economic resilience. Funding will facilitate inclusive economic growth to help diversify and improve livelihood opportunities and increase agricultural production and market linkages. U.S. assistance will also promote good governance, which will support the Government of Niger to improve its ability to meet citizen needs and to strengthen the resilience of economic and social development systems. Finally, the request will focus heavily on providing educational opportunities for vulnerable children and youth.

Given the low level of economic development and high level of basic needs, efforts to promote stability and resilience allow Nigerien households and communities to better adapt to and recover from shocks and stresses. U.S. assistance to Niger is aligned with the Integrated Country Strategy and U.S. policy goals to counter violent extremism through humanitarian assistance, stabilization, conflict prevention, and resilience activities. Resilience investments respond to common grievances, such as lack of government services and poor economic opportunities, and address common drivers of instability, such as local conflicts and shock-related population displacements.

U.S. assistance of \$3.0 million will fund activities to bolster democracy, human rights, and governance. The Resilient Governance activity will improve performance of local government in target geographic areas, including building local leaders' understanding of their roles and responsibilities, boosting capacity to budget, secure resources, and provide basic services, and supporting citizens to know their rights and participate in local governance to address locally identified development priorities. Access to Justice and Human Rights activities will also help Nigeriens to know their rights and have better access to justice through customary conflict mediation mechanisms and the formal justice system to peacefully resolve

disputes. U.S. assistance will continue to integrate adaptive management, conflict sensitivity, layering, sequencing, and coordination to increase impact across its implementing mechanisms. Democracy, human rights, and governance funds will support U.S. assistance for the Sahel Human Voice in Governance Activity that will continue to promote constructive engagement between government and civil society in order to improve local service delivery, accountability, and key policy reforms that reflect citizen priorities. These investments also contribute to the Interim National Security Strategy priorities to expand economic prosperity and opportunity and defend democratic values.

Economic growth funds of \$25.0 million will support resilience efforts, including livelihood diversification and sustainable economic opportunities, especially for women and youth, by improving agricultural productivity and promoting the efficient production, processing, and marketing of agricultural goods, such as USAID's Youth Connect activity, which will link youth in training to economic opportunities in the agriculture sector. In addition, economic growth funds will support adaptation efforts within the agricultural sector. U.S. assistance to Niger will support enhanced water management, strengthen risk reduction and shock response capacity, and improve climate services to rural areas for better climate risk management.

Basic education funds of \$3.0 million will help Niger improve educational opportunities for children and youth, especially girls, and increase the employability of youth, especially those living in marginalized areas and areas affected by conflict.

Nigeria (\$58.2 million)

U.S. assistance to Nigeria will support key development sectors to promote stability, economic growth, and a continued path toward sustainable development. Nigeria is a crucial U.S. trade, investment, and security partner in Africa, and an important contributor to regional prosperity. As part of the effort to counter communal violence and violent extremism, U.S. assistance will address drivers of conflict by seeking to strengthen democratic governance, broaden economic growth, expand quality health access, and increase education services. In Northeast Nigeria, interventions will support the revival of public administration, provide internally displaced persons agriculture skills training, and support early recovery and reconciliation of communities affected by the crisis.

U.S. assistance will strengthen democratic institutions, communal resilience, and religious freedom, and mitigate issues that cause conflict. Assistance will support the Government of Nigeria, civil society organizations (CSOs), and community leaders to counter and mitigate human trafficking. Activities will build the capacity of government and community leaders, including religious and traditional leaders, to promote tolerance and prevent violent conflict and violent extremism in their communities. Interventions will empower women and youth to influence reforms that address the needs of communities and underlying causes of poor governance, violence, and conflict.

U.S. assistance will strengthen Nigeria's capacity to manage elections, enhance the capacity of CSOs to conduct independent election observation, and support the participation of marginalized populations in political processes to promote free and fair elections [that are credible]. It will also bolster CSOs' ability to advocate and provide oversight on initiatives to combat gender-based violence.

With \$6.6 million, U.S. assistance will support a comprehensive range of water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services that include building the financial and productive capacity of water providers in select Nigerian states to ensure greater sustainability. Furthermore, WASH programs will strengthen regulatory policy and capacity in select states by finalizing state water service delivery policies and performance improvement plans. Additionally, activities will deliver drinking water and sanitation services to states in Nigeria's northwest.

As part of the Feed the Future Global Food Security Strategy, programs totaling \$23.1 million will fund agricultural development and resilience-focused activities to ensure climate-smart outcomes. U.S. assistance will focus on increasing agricultural productivity and profitability of smallholder farmers, promoting trade, increasing farmer access to inputs, technologies, finance, and markets, and funding innovative agricultural technologies. These activities will promote greater political and economic stability, improve nutritional status, reduce sources of conflict, reduce poverty, and accelerate and sustain broad-based economic growth.

The private sector plays a critical role in creating and shaping opportunities that improve the lives of the people and communities in Nigeria. Funds will promote partnerships, open to all sectors such as a Global Development Alliance, to drive private sector development. Private sector engagement in Nigeria is expected to achieve significant leverage ratios in high growth, employment-intensive businesses.

U.S. assistance of \$14.0 million will help states reduce the high numbers of school-aged children not receiving formal education (over 11 million children nationwide). Activities will strengthen the education management system's ability to offer higher quality instruction; reform curriculum policy so more primary-school children learn to read; expand access to safe learning environments for children out of school due to conflict; and support communities in providing psycho-social recovery services for both students and teachers.

Rwanda (\$40.0 million)

U.S. assistance of \$40.0 million will support U.S. foreign policy priorities to improve bilateral economic growth, trade, and investment; promote inclusive country-led development; and expand democracy, human rights, media freedom, and access to justice. Rwanda is one of sub-Saharan Africa's most dynamic and fastest growing economies (averaging 7 percent gross domestic product growth for two decades) and has made significant progress over the past two decades advancing the country's development through good strategic planning and government investment and leadership. Nonetheless, Rwanda faces numerous hurdles to continued economic growth and human development progress. U.S. assistance will build upon Rwanda's national development strategy, policies, and programs by strengthening Rwanda's human capital, improving the quality of basic education, supporting a more robust private sector, modernizing agriculture, and improving governance and the role of civil society. To achieve this, the U.S. government will partner with the Government of Rwanda, other donors, the private sector, and civil society to address roadblocks to the country's continued progress.

U.S. assistance of \$2.0 million will strengthen the rule of law, citizen participation, and public financial management. This funding will increase access to the justice system by training system actors, support legal aid provision, especially for members of marginalized groups, and strengthen alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. U.S. assistance will also build the capacity of citizens to hold the government accountable and to play a greater role in decision-making processes, and to strengthen the capacities of civil society and media actors to gather and use data to advocate for citizen priorities. Finally, U.S. assistance will provide technical assistance to local government entities to plan, budget, and implement development projects.

The request of \$4.5 million will improve access to and utilization of water supply, sanitation, and hygiene services and products at the community level. The United States, with local government institutions and the private sector, will improve capacity of national and district governments to plan for, monitor, and regulate water services, expand professionalize rural water services, and scale-up market-based solutions for household sanitation and hygiene.

U.S. assistance of \$13.0 million will support the basic education system to improve literacy outcomes for all Rwandan learners by the end of grade three. U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of Rwandan systems to provide quality learning environments with the support, instruction, and materials that children need while they are in school, at home, or in the community. U.S. assistance will ensure systems are responsive to gender issues and focused on removing barriers to learning for children with disabilities so that all children have opportunities to gain foundational literacy skills. U.S. assistance will simultaneously seek to improve children's socio-emotional skills, which will amplify learning improvements and build resilience in the face of unforeseen challenges. To improve learning outcomes by the end of Grade 3, activities will include a focus on early childhood development and pre-primary education, in addition to continued support to primary education.

U.S. assistance of \$18.5 million will support agricultural productivity and a robust agri-business sector, with improved markets, improved access to nutritious foods, increased resilience to climate variability, and better positioning to take advantage of trade opportunities. U.S. assistance will also advance policy reform to enable steadily increasing agriculture exports and encourage increased private investment necessary to expand market access for private exporters.

U.S. assistance of \$1.5 million will support smallholder farmers to increase productivity and income while increasing the resilience of agriculture and food systems to the changing climate by emphasizing agriculture best practices and natural resource management practices that are climate smart.

U.S. assistance of \$0.5 million will support a new Employment and Entrepreneurship activity that will provide technical assistance and support to agri-businesses to improve market systems and build the technical and soft skills necessary to support increased entrepreneurship and employment opportunities for youth, women, and persons with disabilities across rural, peri-urban, and urban geographies.

Senegal (\$63.0 million)

U.S. assistance will focus on alleviating poverty, creating economic opportunities, and strengthening local institutions, thereby helping Senegal to resist not only the rising tide of violent extremism in neighboring countries, but also the political unrest experienced recently within its own borders. Activities will promote private sector-led economic growth; mitigate the effects of the climate crisis; improve biodiversity conservation; increase agricultural productivity; improve the quality of and access to basic education and water and sanitation services; and strengthen democratic governance. The request will support the Government of Senegal (GOS) to plan, finance, and implement solutions to its own development challenges through activities promoting open and accountable governance, improved economic and inclusive growth, improved education systems, and a strong private sector and civil society, while harnessing the potential of women and youth. Where appropriate, U.S. assistance will be implemented through direct awards with GOS entities to build country ownership and capacity to deliver services and to share in the resourcing and implementation of development objectives, by including significant GOS cost-share requirements for activities implemented through government-to-government awards.

U.S. assistance of \$30.5 million for economic growth will support agriculture, environment, adaptation, clean energy, and sustainable landscapes. Of this amount, \$24.0 million for agriculture will support the efforts of the GOS to implement a comprehensive food security strategy to improve nutrition and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development, including agriculture teaching and research. Assistance will support the development of key value chains, including cereal, horticulture, livestock, and fisheries that are conducive to private sector investment in agriculture. Activities will build

on previous investments to increase the agriculture sector's contribution to economic growth through an inclusive, private sector-led approach. U.S. assistance of \$4.5 million will help mitigate climate impacts through activities that promote sustainable land use practices and use of technology for decision-making by farmers, herders, and fisherfolk, as well as scale-up market-driven approaches to clean energy. U.S. assistance of \$2.0 million will support coastal marine biodiversity activities that address overfishing and strengthen governance in the fisheries sector. Activities will support increasing the commitment by the GOS to address overfishing and excess processing capacity; strengthening governance in the fisheries sector through better institutions, laws and regulations; and increasing the use of science and technology for improved decision-making, management and transparency.

U.S. assistance of \$6.5 million will help strengthen GOS and private sector efforts to construct and maintain new water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure. Activities will support improved access to clean water and basic sanitation services in targeted regions, increase the demand for and provision of market-based WASH products and services, improve the management of multiple-use water systems, and enhance the enabling environment for equitable delivery of WASH services.

U.S. assistance of \$6.0 million will help local governments better manage and mobilize resources with citizen participation and will promote a stronger civil society that can demand accountability from elected officials. Activities will strengthen national-level institutions and local-level governance, particularly in the Casamance region; engage citizens in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of public services; and support GOS decentralization efforts. Investments will also look to ensure a balance of power among the branches of government to further consolidate the democratic process in Senegal and support greater independence of the judiciary and access to justice. Activities will also support consensus within political competition and electoral processes.

U.S. assistance of \$20.0 million will scale up programs that improve reading performance in the early grades of primary school and increase access to education for out-of-school children and youth in conflict-affected areas. Activities will improve curricula, produce reading materials, train teachers, supply instructional materials, build parent and community engagement to support student success, and create educational opportunities for vulnerable out-of-school youth in the conflict-affected Casamance region.

Sierra Leone (\$2.0 million)

U.S. assistance in democracy and governance funding totaling \$2.0 million will build on ongoing investments to advance democracy in Sierra Leone, while helping to secure peace and stability. Activities will advance democratic governance and decentralization by supporting the development of political accountability and civic engagement primarily at the local level. U.S. assistance will improve the transparency of local-level decision-makers to citizens on issues of importance to the community. Activities will also assist citizens, civil society, and media to engage with local decision-makers, thereby strengthening the social contract.

U.S. assistance will support citizens and civil society to effectively advocate for their concerns and to participate in local government processes. Additionally, activities will assist local decision-makers to gather input from citizens and stakeholders, be more transparent in their processes, and to be more responsive to citizen needs. Activities will also support media actors in their understanding of governance and political processes, media's role and responsibilities in a democracy, and in conducting reporting on issues of importance to citizens. U.S. assistance will provide support for civic engagement in elections, including candidate debates, voter education and media literacy related to elections, and fostering the leadership of local actors, particularly women and youth.

Somalia (\$45.0 million)

U.S. assistance totaling \$45.0 million will address two strategic priorities in Somalia: reducing the level of humanitarian needs and preventing and countering violent extremism. U.S. investments will bolster individual, household, and community resilience to recurrent climate shocks and other stresses, with the aim of reducing the humanitarian caseload and cost to the U.S. government over time. Activities will focus on strengthening the capacity of Somali institutions to respond to shocks and stresses; diversify livelihoods, especially for people from marginalized groups; strengthen social capital of marginalized groups; and strengthen women's human capital.

U.S. assistance will address the conditions that enable the emergence and expansion of violent extremist organizations, such as al-Shabaab: injustice arising from poor, undemocratic, and even predatory, governance and exclusion from political decision-making, economic opportunities, and service delivery. To do so, assistance will contribute to an integrated approach by supporting more inclusive, accountable, and effective local institutions and processes, consistent with the 2020 U.S. Strategy to Prevent Conflict and Promote Stability.

U.S. assistance will consolidate security gains made by the U.S.-supported African Union Mission in Somalia and the Somali National Army against violent extremist organizations following clearance operations. Such quick impact stabilization assistance in newly recovered areas will strengthen public confidence in credible local authorities by demonstrating their responsiveness to the needs of citizens. This, in turn, will create space for humanitarian access and address underlying grievances that violent extremist groups exploit, providing a foundation for eventual economic recovery.

U.S. democracy and governance assistance will deepen citizen trust in legitimate, local governance institutions by investing in these institutions. These funds will expand access to justice; advance political inclusion; and strengthen the capacity of key government institutions to govern more transparently and accountably. Programs will enable citizens to navigate formal and customary justice systems to secure rights-based solutions to their grievances; increase the participation of marginalized groups in political processes; and support political reconciliation between the federal government and member states, including on contentious issues related to elections, the constitution, fiscal federalism, and resource sharing.

U.S. basic education assistance of \$10.0 million will increase access to safe, quality education for Somalia's out-of-school children and youth. Working with the Somali government and private sector stakeholders, the U.S. government will support the provision of non-formal, accelerated education, ensuring minimum standards of quality for literacy, numeracy, and social-emotional learning. This approach will help young Somalis "catch up" on their education. U.S. assistance will also support youth, especially young women, by investing in basic literacy, numeracy, and life skills that expand their economic opportunities. Investing in these Somali youth will also empower them to engage in their communities and support healthy decision making, ultimately helping them to play a more positive role in Somalia's future.

U.S. assistance will focus on partnering with Somalia's dynamic private sector to build resilience to recurrent shocks and create sustainable, diversified livelihood opportunities in rural and urban areas for the most vulnerable households, including marginalized youth, and promote inclusive market systems to combat economic exclusion that contributes to violent extremism. Programs will invest \$1.0 million in strengthening the financial sector to strengthen the business environment; expand opportunities for foreign direct investment; and support financial system access for Somalis, especially those who have been historically excluded from financial services.

South Africa (\$3.0 million)

With \$1.0 million, U.S. assistance will support targeted Government of South Africa (GoSA) departments and critical institutions to deliver on their mandates of fighting corruption, mitigating xenophobic and gender-based violence, and transparently and equitably delivering services. Programming will support efforts to address governance issues across sectors to encourage and enable the GoSA to increase resource effectiveness and strengthen provincial management of sectors. Funds will also support civic education and citizen engagement to realize the promise of multi-party democracy and hold the government accountable, and to improve service delivery. Funds will reinforce civil society engagement, deliver voter education, and build citizen capacity to understand and exercise their rights and responsibilities in preparation for the 2024 national elections.

U.S. assistance of \$2.0 million will continue to support the partnership with the GoSA Department of Basic Education (DBE), local education organizations, and private sector partners to identify and address critical needs in the education system. Funds will improve the quality of education in early childhood development centers and early grade reading and literacy. As part of these efforts, U.S. assistance will continue to improve teacher capacity through training and coaching; support the development of quality learning and teaching materials in eleven official languages of South Africa; and provide technical support to the DBE to develop reading benchmarks for all official languages. Assistance will emphasize research in language acquisition and increasing the capability of DBE officials to replicate, expand, implement, and sustain co-created and proven basic education interventions.

South Sudan (\$56.0 million)

Assistance to South Sudan strengthens the foundation for sustainable development through a community-focused approach and will support households and communities to move beyond a critical need for humanitarian aid. U.S. assistance will be multi-sectoral and bridge humanitarian and development aid to reduce the reliance on emergency response. Areas of focus include health, education, economic growth, and democracy and governance.

U.S. assistance of \$56.0 million will support access to conflict mitigation and peacebuilding efforts; an independent media and empowered civil society; economic growth inputs to reduce food insecurity; water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services; and emergency access to education.

A total of \$8.0 million will amplify citizen voices, mitigate communal violence, reduce tensions, raise trauma awareness, and build community interdependence. These initiatives will support the Interagency Stabilization Objectives as outlined in the Integrated Country Strategy.

U.S. assistance of \$15.0 million will support civic participation and build community and national-level trust and cohesion. Resources will support peacebuilding and political reforms, strengthen the capacity of local organizations and leaders, the media, and interfaith communities, service delivery, and trauma services. Assistance will also support civil society, improved accountability, and preparation for the national elections in 2023.

Anticipated impacts include stronger civil society engagement, wide use of peacebuilding tools, and increased efforts to hold leaders accountable. Journalists and independent media outlets will provide credible, conflict-sensitive information to citizens.

U.S. assistance of \$12.7 million will provide learning opportunities in a safe and protective environment to children and youth most negatively impacted by conflict in South Sudan. Assistance will support out-of-school, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees and host-community children and youth to improve

their literacy and numeracy skills as well as psychosocial well-being. Interventions will include establishing temporary learning spaces; training volunteer teachers on, literacy, and numeracy instruction; and psychosocial support. Activities will also provide teaching and learning materials, and support parent-teacher associations.

U.S. assistance of \$7.5 million will be used to increase access to clean water and improved sanitation and hygiene to prevent the spread of infectious diseases, mitigate water-related conflicts, and provide safe WASH facilities to prevent gender-based violence (GBV). Activities will promote positive hygiene and sanitation practices; expand access to safe water and sanitation; and support and strengthen the capacity of community leaders to plan, implement and govern water and sanitation services. Particular emphasis will be placed on ensuring water, sanitation and hygiene investments are designed to reduce the risk of GBV and are accessible to vulnerable populations.

U.S. assistance of \$10.5 million will fund a new agricultural development program called Resilience through Agriculture in South Sudan (RASS) which will increase farming household and community resilience so that vulnerable households can move beyond the need for emergency food assistance. The activity will establish a multi-sectoral system that focuses on agriculture markets, food productivity, livestock farming, rural livelihoods, and better WASH and nutrition. This supports quicker recovery from environmental and conflict-related shocks. Anticipated results include increased productivity, diversified livelihoods, and improved nutrition.

A total of \$2.3 million of U.S. assistance will fund the Conservation of Boma-Badingilo landscape and Wildlife Migratory Corridor activity. This funding will help to build the foundation for conservation in South Sudan, institute anti-trafficking measures for wildlife, land and natural resource management, conflict mitigation, and improve security and livelihood activities to build economic resilience. This will be done through empowering communities in protected areas to develop small-scale economic opportunities and reduce unsustainable consumption of wildlife and natural resources.

Sudan (\$15.5 million)

U.S. assistance of \$15.5 million will support training for government officials and communities in civic education, rule of law, and human rights. Funds will support local partners as they work to increase governmental accountability and improve public confidence and trust in the integrity of Sudan's electoral and political processes. The request will support the Transitional Legislative Council (TLC), once formed, to increase institutional and member understanding of roles and responsibilities and support the development of its structural operations, staffing structures, and terms of reference. It will also build the TLC's capacity to interact with other key transitional bodies and government officials, establish training programs for TLC, employ consultative mechanisms to inform decision-making, and increase buy-in from a wide variety of stakeholders.

Tanzania (\$30.5 million)

U.S. assistance of \$30.5 million will improve the lives of Tanzanians and building a nation capable of progressing beyond its need for assistance, advancing America's strategic interests. The request addresses national security priorities in the region, including global health security concerns, improving the business environment to create opportunities for U.S. firms and broader private sector growth, advancing democracy and the protection of human rights, improving education outcomes, combating wildlife trafficking and other forms of illicit trade, and advancing regional and domestic stability. Activities focused on children and youth will build a solid foundation for developing skills that are fundamental for economic competitiveness and mitigates the risk of Tanzania's rapid population growth leading to destabilization.

Democracy, human rights, and governance funding of \$3.5 million will address increasingly frequent challenges to effective democratic governance, including limited political competition, threats to human rights, weak institutions, and minimal public accountability. This will be achieved by youth-led partner civil society organizations or those that advance issues of importance to youth. Cognizant of closing democratic space, activities will also pursue interventions to engage citizens in decision-making, professionalize media, and ensure activists are resilient and able to safely and constructively advance and protect fundamental freedoms. At the community level, activities will support creative mechanisms that encourage meaningful participation by young adults and adolescents in civic, social, political, and economic spheres.

U.S. assistance of \$5.6 million will increase the number of Tanzanians with access to clean drinking water and basic sanitation services. Funding will support the implementation of the new water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) market systems activity, which builds on the capacity of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASA) and urban water and sanitation utilities to provide improved WASH services. Assistance will also support RUWASA to develop and test new operations and maintenance models that progressively professionalize rural water service delivery. Service delivery will be through a private-sector approach that will create entrepreneurial opportunities and expand access to sanitation and hygiene products in rural areas. In addition, assistance will strengthen the capacity of water basin boards and water user associations in the areas of operational efficiency, revenue collection, and allocation and management of water resources under changing climatic conditions.

Through the Jifunze Uelewe activity, U.S. assistance will seek to improve foundational reading, writing, and math skills in pre-primary and primary schools. Safe and inclusive learning environments will be improved to contribute to a productive, enfranchised, and trained youth population and to support a robust democratic society that is inclusive of vulnerable and marginalized people. Assistance will improve the quality of teaching and policy frameworks, increase the availability and use of inclusive, relevant educational materials, and strengthen systems that support community involvement in education. Funding will also support workforce development, vocational training, social-emotional learning, and skills development for youth--particularly girls--and adults, so they are able to lead productive lives, gain employment, and positively contribute to society.

With \$5.0 million, assistance will advance U.S. national security and prosperity by supporting long-term, broad-based economic growth. Assistance will increase agricultural productivity and incomes (particularly for the burgeoning youth population), contribute to an improved enabling policy environment, and promote business opportunities with links to U.S. technology, goods, and services. Assistance will strengthen private sector partners and associations, and will reach remote rural farmers, particularly youth, with high-quality agricultural inputs and information. The U.S. will also engage the government on business policy reforms and transformation of market systems. Assistance efforts will prioritize small and medium-sized enterprises to improve systems and access to finance for the youth.

Assistance will improve natural resources management as a basis for the long-term conservation of Tanzania's unique ecosystems. Assistance will also strengthen coordination among local communities, civil society, government, and the private sector. Concurrently, funding will support activities to promote the involvement of women, youth, and underrepresented communities in the development of district- and national-level policies that counter wildlife trafficking and encourage further public and private sector investment in the biodiversity sector.

Uganda (\$57.3 million)

U.S. assistance of \$57.3 million will support the U.S. foreign policy priorities of developing a more educated, healthy, economically prosperous, and resilient population that is a strong U.S. partner in promoting stability and security in the East Africa region. With one of the youngest and fastest growing populations in the world, weakening governance, and slowing economic growth, Uganda exhibits worrying signs of fragility. Uganda's fundamentally flawed 2020/2021 electoral cycle magnified this fragility. U.S. assistance will promote prosperity in Uganda and the United States; counter threats to American and Ugandan economic, health, physical, and environmental security; and combat corruption and authoritarianism in Uganda. This assistance will be targeted to the Ugandan people and is necessary to ensure the future health, prosperity, and cooperation of Ugandan citizens, despite the closing political space and human rights violations and abuses by the Government of Uganda.

U.S. assistance of \$3.0 million will promote accountability, democracy, and good governance; respect for human rights; combat corruption; and build institutional capacity to be responsive to citizens. Activities will strengthen civil society participation in local government planning, budgeting, and resource mobilization to improve service delivery, as well as support individuals to exercise their civil and political rights.

U.S. assistance of \$6.0 million will promote sustainable access to safe drinking water; expand key hygiene behaviors in households, schools, and health facilities; improve management of water supply and sanitation services; and strengthen national and district level governance and planning for water, sanitation, and hygiene service delivery.

U.S. assistance of \$10.0 million will improve early grade reading skills, strengthen basic education systems, promote education policy reform, train teachers, develop and distribute instructional materials, and increase school retention and completion rates. Funding will also address and prevent school-related gender-based violence and promote positive health-seeking behavior among adolescent girls.

U.S. assistance of \$33.3 million will strengthen the enabling environment for investment in Uganda's agriculture sector, improve nutrition and food security, increase incomes by increasing productivity of both staple and cash crops, and integrate vulnerable households into the market economy. Activities will help smallholder farmers and agribusinesses recover from the negative economic impacts of COVID-19.

Activities will improve Uganda-led biodiversity management by partnering with Government of Uganda conservation and environmental management institutions, support community and household resilience by increasing community and landowner benefits from conservation and wildlife-friendly economic activities and reduce wildlife-related crimes. Funding will support Uganda's National Climate Change Policy and complement biodiversity conservation efforts in forested areas by strengthening management of forest reserves.

Zambia (\$28.7 million)

The request will support democracy, human rights, and governance; strengthen basic education; support the agriculture sector; combat wildlife trafficking and the impacts of climate change; sustain Zambia's biodiversity; improve water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH); and strengthen partnerships with the private sector.

U.S. assistance of \$3.0 million for democracy, human rights, and governance will promote a free, democratic, and equitable Zambia. U.S. assistance will support activities that strengthen oversight actors, promote cyber and media freedom, improve domestic revenue mobilization, and strengthen the

effectiveness and accountability of the local governance system. This will reduce opportunities for corruption, reduce the suppression of freedoms of expression and association, and support civic actors to expand democratic space and advance sustainable financing of development outcomes.

U.S. assistance of \$5.0 million will strengthen basic education outcomes through improved early-grade reading instruction, school management and learning assessment practices, and private sector and community investment. U.S. assistance will make investments in tertiary teacher-training institutions to prepare teachers to deliver quality primary education and ultimately form the healthy and productive citizens essential to development.

U.S. assistance of \$5.5 million will promote access to safe and sustainable WASH services and promote the practice of hygienic behaviors. U.S. assistance will also strengthen the Government of the Republic of Zambia's water and sanitation service delivery through policy formulation and implementation; institution building; and community and private sector engagement in WASH infrastructure development and maintenance, governance, and water-source protection.

In line with the U.S. government's Global Food Security Strategy, \$15.2 million in assistance will promote a policy and regulatory environment supportive of private sector investment in agriculture, enabling its stakeholders to prosper. Activities will strengthen agricultural and land policies, laws, regulations, and administrative procedures to reduce trade and investment barriers and improve the environment for increased private sector investment. Assistance will support agricultural productivity; promote the efficient production, processing, and marketing of agricultural goods; and facilitate access to finance for small and micro enterprises working in this sector. Partnerships with the private sector will improve natural resources management and biodiversity conservation, combat wildlife trafficking and the impacts of climate change, reduce deforestation, and provide economic benefits to host communities.

Zimbabwe (\$18.0 million)

U.S. assistance to Zimbabwe supports inclusive, accountable governance, and a healthy, engaged citizenry to drive social, political, and economic development with equal opportunity for all.

A request of \$8.0 million will support civil society organizations' engagement on political participation, public accountability, and social cohesion issues. Resources will support improved public financial management, parliamentary strengthening activities, decentralization, and media capacity building. Activities will promote citizen policy advocacy, align legal frameworks, support implementation of the 2013 Constitution, and encourage electoral reforms and improved transparency of democratic electoral processes to promote a level playing field and electoral outcomes reflecting citizen voices. Assistance will support an environment where Zimbabweans can safely engage in informed, issue-based political competition, including support to local organizations that provide specialized services to constitutional rights defenders and others affected by political violence. Assistance will enhance citizen participation in national healing and reconciliation and reintegrate victims of violence and torture into their communities.

Agriculture funding of \$8.0 million will increase food security and resilience to economic shocks by helping smallholder farmers improve agricultural productivity, protect against invasive pests, gain access to credit, and increase incomes. Working with humanitarian assistance programs, agricultural assistance will strengthen livelihoods through support for smallholder farmers, business/farm organizations, financial and research institutions, and micro/small/medium enterprises. The \$2.0 million request under climate change funds will support strengthened community-based natural resource management and practices to better adapt and increase resilience to climate change and weather variability in biodiverse yet drought-prone areas in Zimbabwe.

USAID Africa Regional (\$169.7 million)

U.S. assistance of \$57.5 million for Power Africa will continue to drive energy transformation for sub-Saharan Africa under the Electrify Africa Act of 2015 and support the Administration's climate action agenda. Funds will promote mutual economic prosperity between the U.S. and African partners and promote two-way trade and investment by advancing universal energy access through 30,000 megawatts in new clean energy generation and connecting 60 million homes and businesses to electricity by 2030. Power Africa will play a leading role in Africa's transition to cleaner, renewable energy sources through innovation, commercialization, and deployment of clean energy technologies and infrastructure, and address energy poverty, bolster human development, and mitigate climate change impacts through private sector-led energy development that delivers reliable, uninterrupted energy and inclusive, catalytic, and sustainable economic growth. Power Africa and its 170 private and public sector partners will support the development and financing of renewable energy projects and enabling environment reforms to attract and sustain long-term private sector investment across clean energy markets.

U.S. assistance of \$77.0 million for Prosper Africa will unlock accelerate two-way trade and investment with African states by capitalizing on existing expertise, relationships, and tools to facilitate transactions, develop and deepen markets, and improve the business enabling environment in Africa. Activities will develop a pipeline of commercial opportunities; facilitate U.S. capital and expertise to flow to Africa across a variety of sectors; promote African exports to the U.S. through the African Growth and Opportunity Act and African intra-regional trade through the African Continental Free Trade Area; build the capacity of market actors; and identify and remove barriers to trade and investment.

To increase the capacity of regional institutions to support food security and resilience, funds will advance learning, build capacity for private sector engagements, and improve the policy and regulatory environment. Environment funds will help sustainably manage wildlife resources, counter transnational wildlife crime and illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing, and ensure U.S. government investments meet requirements for environmental review and climate risk screening. Activities will assist countries to adapt and mitigate the impact of climate change and implement more climate-resilient programming.

U.S. assistance will support Water for the World Act goals by increasing commercial financing and host country institutional capacity. Assistance will integrate gender equality and social inclusion principles throughout all programming with an emphasis on addressing gender-based violence and child marriage and enhancing women and girls' leadership.

Assistance will fund research and programs to prevent and mitigate violent conflict, identify trends in governance, counter violent extremism, and address resurgent authoritarianism. Funds will support technical assistance to Missions for counterterrorism strategy development, technical capacity development, activity design and implementation, and policy and program coordination. Funds will support efforts to measure the capacity of African civil society and survey African public attitudes on governance, democracy, and society; research and responses to protect and enable civic space; and analytic studies of governance issues, including digital development. Funds will support technical assistance to Missions for democracy, human rights, and governance-related strategy development, activity design and implementation, and policy and program coordination.

U.S. assistance will focus on resilience of education systems, school safety, learners with disabilities, early childhood development, social-emotional skills, education finance, and support school health policies to make systemic and lasting impacts on human capital development. Education programs will provide technical guidance and assistance for response, recovery, and resilience to COVID-19 long-term impacts. With \$10.0 million, the Young African Leaders Initiative will develop leadership skills and

strengthen networks of young people to build transformational leaders who advocate for peace, security, and democratic governance in their countries. Support for leadership training on business and entrepreneurship, civic leadership, and public management will continue at four regional leadership centers (RLCs). Funds will support a unified platform for RLCs; host institutions and alumni to foster collaboration, innovation, and knowledge sharing. Higher education funds will support alumni activities for Mandela Washington Fellows.

USAID Central Africa Regional (\$59.0 million)

U.S. foreign assistance will continue to promote the Congo Basin's ecological integrity by improving the management of rainforests in landscapes in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Republic of Congo (ROC), the Central African Republic, Cameroon, Gabon, and Equatorial Guinea. As the second-largest tropical forest in the world, the Congo Basin is home to over 100 million people who depend on its natural resources for their livelihoods and some of the rarest flora and endangered wildlife. However, despite its global importance, the integrity of the Congo Basin is threatened by deforestation, forest degradation, biodiversity loss, instability, poor governance, and illicit and illegal regional trade. Addressing the global climate crisis is a top U.S. government priority under the Interim National Security Guidance, and protecting the forests of the Congo Basin, the planet's "second lung," will make a crucial contribution to climate change mitigation.

The activities pursued through USAID's Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE) support a common vision: A Congo Basin with healthy ecosystems and dynamic local leadership that supports stability and prosperity in communities. CARPE utilizes a people-centered approach to biodiversity and habitat protection, using protected areas (PAs) as anchors for sustainable development, fostering public-private partnerships (PPPs) for protected area management, and leveraging natural capital to promote green economies.

U.S. assistance of \$49.0 million will continue to expand the use of PPPs to improve return on investment, stimulate innovation, and help move the region toward self-reliance. These PPPs will leverage both funding and expert knowledge from the private sector and bring together local communities, government, and private sector actors to improve management of national parks, address threats to biodiversity, and provide communities alternative sources of livelihood. U.S. assistance will scale up successful interventions, institutionalize the progress made in policy and local governance in PAs, and expand its range of partners to key stakeholders in and around the landscapes. Since the drivers of threats to conservation often come from outside PAs, activities will support partnerships with surrounding communities to provide sustainable livelihood alternatives which will increase the potential for large-scale impact, for example through tourism development in ROC and partnering with energy or commercial agriculture processing firms adjacent to national parks.

To address illicit and illegal wildlife trafficking in Central Africa, USAID will work closely with the Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This illegal trade has devastating impacts: it threatens security, undermines the rule of law, provides resources to armed groups, fuels corruption, hinders economic development, and pushes species to the brink of extinction. U.S. assistance will continue to transform PAs into anchors of stability by supporting security in and around targeted PAs to stop illicit and illegal trade. These investments will help to combat transnational criminal organizations, prevent international trafficking, and will implement Executive Order 13648 on "Combating Wildlife Trafficking," and the "Eliminate, Neutralize, and Disrupt Wildlife Trafficking Act." Partnering with African countries to improve governance, rule of law, and environmental sustainability are also U.S. government priorities outlined in the Interim National Security Guidance.

U.S. peace and stabilization assistance of \$10.0 million will strengthen the foundations for durable peace, adopting cross-sectoral stabilization approaches to address drivers of conflict that gave rise to and continue to fuel the activities of the Allied Democratic Forces, Lord's Resistance Army, and various other armed groups and community militias. Activities will support a transition from humanitarian assistance to development and will focus on areas where there is demonstrated political will to achieve the goals and objectives of the program. Assistance will build community resilience to conflict and crisis; foster accountable, trusted, citizen-responsive institutions, addressing grievances before they lead to violence; and promote inclusive, diversified economic growth. Additional activities will advance interethnic dialogue and promote social cohesion, train local community leaders in conflict resolution and reconciliation strategies, counter gender-based violence, transform trauma, gender, and ethnic stereotypes, and seek to reduce farmer-herder conflict.

USAID East Africa Regional (\$27.1 million)

U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of communities, institutions, and systems to jointly plan for, respond, and recover from shocks and threats; and enhance the regional food security ecosystem and improve the conservation and management of transboundary natural resources. U.S. assistance will also advance the capacity of regional market systems by improving regional trade systems and increasing investment in targeted sectors. Combined, these efforts will result in a more stable, prosperous, and self-reliant East Africa region.

Through \$2.0 million in environment programming, U.S. assistance will contribute to the socio-economic growth and resilience of the people, ecosystems, and economies of countries in East Africa. Activities will increase awareness of and behavior change towards valuing natural capital, improving collaborative conservation of shared natural capital and management of marine and terrestrial ecosystems, and reducing wildlife crime. U.S. assistance will work to harmonize and promote the implementation of regional environmental policies and strategies and support the enforcement of related legal frameworks.

Criminal wildlife poaching and trafficking are driven by demand but enabled by a lack of enforcement and prosecution. By reducing demand and increasing enforcement, assistance will reduce overall poaching and trafficking, thereby advancing the regional economic system, especially as it relates to tourism and loss of revenue due to illegal trade. In addition, increasing private sector opportunities for investment in tourism and nature-based solutions will create greater regional resilience and the necessary conditions for sustainable economic growth and prosperity.

Likewise, \$2.0 million will support pilot carbon markets and strengthen the resilience capacities of communities, institutions, and systems to respond to drought, floods, and climate factors in cross-border areas. These capacities are critical for the long-term resilience of border communities in the face of climate change and recurring shocks and stressors that transcend borders.

U.S. assistance of \$19.8 million will improve regional agriculture competitiveness and food safety; enhance transport efficiency along key corridors; increase access to financing for regional investments; improve responses to transboundary pests and diseases; and enhance public and private sector capacity to implement and advocate for evidence driven policy and regulations.

U.S. assistance of \$3.3 million in trade and investment funding will strengthen two-way trade and investment with the United States. Funds will strengthen trade along key corridors, improve agricultural competitiveness, and advance inclusive economic growth. Activities will address challenges that marginalize small scale women cross-border traders; enable smaller traders to benefit from favorable tariff provisions and the simplified trade regime; and strengthen the voice of women cross-border trade associations. U.S. assistance will continue leading exchanges that foster resilience learning and best

practices among six East Africa countries, and will work with three cross-border cluster areas - Karamoja, Mandera, and Moyale - to strengthen community and national capacity to improve trade, natural resource management, and responses to transboundary shocks and stresses.

U.S. assistance will also support mutually beneficial trade and investment relations between the U.S. and East Africa, including African Growth and Opportunity Act utilization, African Continental Free Trade Area implementation, and Prosper Africa objectives. These activities will advance growing economic opportunities and prosperity for East Africans and Americans and position the United States as a key partner in East Africa's economic recovery from COVID-19. Without such programming, there will be a lack of capacity to advance mutually beneficial trade and investment relations between the U.S. and East Africa. Furthermore, U.S. assistance will improve the enabling environment for free movement of food and food products from surplus to deficit areas and improve management and use of transboundary water resources and services. This will help stabilize food prices and increase access to and availability of food. U.S. assistance will support countries to implement signed memoranda of understanding that allow sharing of cross border resources like grazing land and water, and to address transboundary pests and diseases.

USAID Sahel Regional Program (\$22.8 million)

The Sahel has long been plagued by a plethora of challenges, including poverty, rapid population growth, low human capital, weak institutions, government failure through endemic corruption and low capacity, and violence and instability. U.S. foreign assistance is consistent with U.S. policy goals to counter violent extremism in the Sahel region through increased synergies among humanitarian assistance, stabilization, and resilience activities.

U.S. assistance of \$22.8 million will support a multi-sectoral resilience program that uses good governance; human rights; water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH); agriculture; climate change, and adaptation funding. Activities will focus on strengthening resilience to shocks and stresses, addressing economic and political drivers of violent extremism and saving lives and livelihoods. Funding will also focus on increasing economic opportunities through the expansion of non-farm employment, intensification of agricultural production, and enhancing access to finance.

The request includes \$10.7 million for agriculture programming to support inclusive and sustainable agricultural-led economic growth to diversify economic opportunities for entrepreneurs and micro-enterprises, agricultural intensification, and climate smart technology. The request also includes \$3.7 million for governance activities to improve government legitimacy by strengthening citizen-government dialogue, increasing government responsiveness to priority needs, and improving service delivery in key sectors, including health, natural resource management, education, and security. U.S. assistance includes \$2.1 million for WASH activities with the end goal of improving village water supply and sanitation. Finally, \$4.5 million of adaptation funds will enable a critical response to disastrous cycles of drought and flooding, promote climate adaptation through climate-smart water and soil conservation, and improved natural resource management.

USAID Southern Africa Regional (\$32.3 million)

U.S. assistance supports regional efforts to reduce trafficking, foster economic growth, improve health, increase water supply and sanitation, and protect biodiversity.

U.S. assistance of \$0.4 million will strengthen the region's response to trafficking in persons (TIP), with a focus on prevention, protection, prosecution, and partnerships. Funds will support a regional activity that will address the transboundary nature of TIP and focus on improving the status of Tier 3 and Tier 2 Watch List countries.

Democracy, governance and human rights funding of \$3.6 million will support transparency and accountability and strengthening government responsiveness to the needs and concerns of citizens. Activities will strengthen public financial management, auditing, and oversight functions in targeted countries. Assistance will also enhance judicial independence through skills training and improved understanding of select human and environmental rights challenges. Funds will support civil society and critical governmental oversight bodies to enforce laws intended to promote and protect human rights and prevent governments from enacting laws that close civil society space. Activities will support efforts to improve recognition, awareness, and enforcement of human rights with a potential focus on women's customary land rights, indigenous people's rights, media freedom, digital security, and support for human rights defenders.

U.S. assistance of \$6.0 million will support water supply and sanitation programs that assist countries in the Okavango and Limpopo River Basins to meet Sustainable Development Goals for access to safe, clean drinking water, improved sanitation, and strengthened transboundary water security and resource management. Assistance will focus on improving the understanding and management of both surface and groundwater to meet human development needs while also protecting the ecological infrastructure that maintains water quality and quantity. Funds will expand the use of science for decision-making, enhance transboundary cooperation, and strengthen human and institutional capacity. Funds will also improve policies and plans for expanding sanitation services, protecting critical water provisioning services, support efforts to close financing gaps and strengthen governance structures for water, sanitation, and hygiene service delivery and infrastructure.

U.S. assistance of \$13.3 million will support trade, investment, and business expansion throughout southern Africa. Activities will increase the value of intra-regional trade with the South African and United States markets as the primary export destinations, while increasing investment from the United States to South Africa, and then onward to the region using the complex financial systems of South Africa. Assistance will continue to support exports to the United States for eligible companies and products under the African Growth and Opportunity Act.

U.S. assistance of \$7.5 million in environment funds will support the safeguarding of southern Africa's biological diversity and ecosystem services, which underpin key sectors of the regional economy and sustain rural livelihoods. Funds will strengthen management practices that mitigate threats to biodiversity; integrate biodiversity conservation and climate adaptation approaches into natural resource management plans; promote sustainable livelihood activities that increase community engagement with the wildlife economy; and reduce human-wildlife conflict. These efforts will improve the ecological integrity and resiliency of priority transboundary river basins and conservation areas and increase benefits to communities from biodiversity. Assistance will also support improved management of wildlife populations and enhanced capacity to prevent and mitigate threats to wildlife, including poaching and trafficking of high-value species such as elephants and rhinos. Activities will strengthen law enforcement capacity related to the preservation of biological diversity—from detection through adjudication—enhance national, regional, and international coordination, increase community engagement in combating wildlife crime, and promote learning and sharing of information and best practices. These efforts will reduce illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products and increase community benefits from conservation, contributing to greater regional security and helping to stimulate local economic development.

U.S. assistance of \$1.5 million will support climate change adaptation and mitigation to strengthen resilience to droughts, floods, and other climate-related shocks; promote the use of climate science for improved decision-making and governance of shared resources; and pilot community-based, climate-

resilient practices and ecosystem-based adaptation approaches. Funds will also reduce carbon emissions through improved peatland management in the upper Okavango River Basin.

USAID West Africa Regional (\$39.3 million)

In FY 2022, USAID/West Africa (USAID/WA) will continue implementation of its 2020-2025 Regional Development Cooperation Strategy. U.S. assistance will address development challenges that are inherently regional in nature, and include transnational and transboundary programs, regional policy harmonization, and scaling up best practices across countries. U.S. assistance will reduce barriers to trade, improve agricultural productivity and food security, increase private sector engagement in water and sanitation, boost trade and investment, conserve critical ecosystems, mitigate conflict, and prevent/counter violent extremism (P/CVE).

U.S. assistance of \$4.0 million will enhance peace, democracy, and stability in West Africa. P/CVE efforts aim to weaken attempts by violent extremists to gain legitimacy while protecting American interests. Funds will strengthen the U.S. partnership with the G5 Sahel Executive Secretariat to implement peace and governance activities across member states, including implementing P/CVE interventions and strategies. Peace and Security/Counter-Terrorism funding of \$1.0 million will support the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership programs in affected countries across the Sahel and could expand to targeted coastal states including, but not limited to, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, and Togo. Assistance will enhance national and regional capabilities to address the key drivers of fragility, including violent extremism, weak governance, and conflict to lessen the appeal of extremist ideology; disrupt efforts to recruit and train new members, particularly youth; and counter efforts to establish safe havens for domestic and external extremist groups. With \$2.0 million of democracy, human rights and governance funding, U.S. assistance will strengthen democratic processes and state legitimacy, enhance resilient ecosystems against conflict, including electoral-related violence, and employ learning tools to quickly adapt and refine strategies. This includes providing training and institutional capacity building to regional counterparts, such as the G5 Sahel and ECOWAS, and supporting national and local stakeholders across West Africa to mitigate violence triggers. Additionally, \$1.0 million of democracy, human rights and governance funding will strengthen democratic processes and institutions; promote participatory, representative, and inclusive political processes; and assist advancement of civil and political rights, including freedoms of expression, association, peaceful assembly, and access to information. These funds will also address and respond to the causes and drivers of conflict and fragility in West Africa.

With \$16.0 million, U.S. assistance will increase agricultural resilience, strengthen national and regional systems for managing food crises, and promote self-reliance by improving food security and adopting agricultural innovations. Additionally, \$3.3 million will support the West Africa Trade and Investment Hub, and the Trade Facilitation West Africa project to build partnerships, create jobs, promote exports, increase investment, reduce cost to trade, and improve the business enabling environment while deepening bilateral trade and investment relationships between U.S. and West African firms through the African Growth and Opportunity Act.

U.S. assistance of \$8.0 million will improve the conservation of biodiversity in critical landscapes through ecologically sound practices, tools, and approaches for resilient growth; improved environmental governance, protected area management, and capacity to respond to illegal trafficking of wild flora and fauna; and enhanced capacity to integrate climate change and biodiversity information into decision-making. This will strengthen resilience across the region in communities that depend on forest resources and conservation efforts. Five million of water supply and sanitation funding will improve sanitation and increase access to clean water for a healthier population by developing the skills and capacity of service providers and supporting sustainable market-based approaches in urban and peri-urban environments.

East Asia and Pacific (\$430.9 million)

Burma (\$26.0 million)

In February 2021, Burma's military carried out a military coup d'état, deposing Burma's elected leaders, and instituting military rule. U.S. foreign assistance in Burma is critical to support the people of Burma in shaping a future based on democratic principles. In FY 2022, Development Assistance resources will help protect and expand democratic space through supporting civil society organizations and actors, increasing access to basic education for vulnerable populations, supporting food security and sustainable agriculture, reducing the military's engagement in the economy, and addressing resource-related drivers of violence.

Foreign assistance will provide a platform through which the U.S. Government can engage on-the-ground with Burma's local actors, including ethnic organizations, local non-governmental and civil society organizations (including human rights' organizations and faith-based organizations), non-military businesses and business associations, and emerging leaders who will help shape a democratic and more inclusive future for the country. U.S. foreign assistance will strengthen civil society organizations to promote a return to democratic governance, support human rights, including freedom of expression, and enhance access to information. FY 2022 resources will be used to expand civil society's ability to play a significant role in returning to democracy.

U.S. assistance will increase access to basic education in violence-affected and marginalized communities through non-governmental systems. The U.S. will support community-based educational programming in areas affected by fighting to ensure that young people, especially girls, have the basic skills needed to contribute to a more inclusive, transparent and democratic Burma. Provision of education in non-government-controlled areas will support equitable and inclusive development for those most at risk of being left behind.

U.S. assistance will support food security, sustainable agriculture, and rural livelihoods to mitigate the impacts of violence and instability due to the military coup d'état. Activities will support communities to ensure basic needs are met, increase production, strengthen market linkages, promote sustainable land use, and mitigate the impact on the people of Burma of a potentially deep economic crisis due to the military coup d'état and the impact of COVID-19. USAID will support community-level resilience and local adaptations to climate change.

Cambodia (\$58.0 million)

U.S. foreign assistance in Cambodia emphasizes the U.S. commitment to the Cambodian people by promoting human rights and democracy, expanding access to basic education, broadening inclusive and sustainable economic growth, and improving sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity. U.S. investments are critical to instilling transparent and participatory models of development and empowering Cambodians to reject authoritarianism and choose a path towards inclusive democracy and self-reliance. U.S. assistance in peace and security will address the root causes of trafficking in persons, by focusing on the prevention of trafficking, the protection of trafficking victims and, where necessary, holding perpetrators accountable through prosecutions and enhanced reporting.

U.S. assistance in democracy and governance seeks to strengthen civil society and protect the fundamental rights of Cambodians. Assistance will promote democratic principles by increasing civic participation and action to build broad public support for more responsive governance while supporting the protection of rights guaranteed by the Cambodian Constitution and international conventions. Activities will expand support and legal assistance to civil society organizations (CSOs), rights defenders,

and advocates for reform working to protect and promote human rights and democracy and to navigate an increasingly restrictive legal and regulatory environment. Assistance will expand programs and leverage investments that promote social accountability, social entrepreneurship, and innovation — particularly among women, youth, and marginalized populations — to improve government accountability and encourage future leaders to be agents of change for democratic development and prosperity. Democracy assistance will also focus on improving access to accurate and independent information and applying technology to enhance dialogue, improve citizen-responsive governance and accountability, and defend human rights.

U.S. assistance will strengthen school administration and accountability while increasing education quality. Assistance will leverage domestic, private sector and other donor resources to achieve the roll-out of a new national primary education program. Assistance will support reforms that promote equity and inclusion to ensure that all students can access quality education, including children from poor or rural families, ethnic minorities, and children with disabilities. With FY 2022 funding, the U.S. Government will mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on the education system and improve its resilience by augmenting options for distance learning, blended learning, and remedial education.

To broaden inclusive and sustainable economic growth, U.S. foreign assistance will increase the prosperity and resilience of Cambodians by accelerating economic diversification; developing the capacity of Cambodians, especially youth and women, to gain access to better livelihoods; strengthening the business enabling environment, including by promoting policy advocacy from business organizations and other private sector associations; and supporting the protection of natural resources. U.S. assistance will continue to promote transparent, business-friendly policies that stimulate trade and investment and make Cambodia's agricultural sector more competitive. Assistance will bolster market linkages to enable investment into the agriculture and natural resource management sectors to empower communities and CSOs. U.S. assistance will also support sustainable livelihoods and strengthen management and accountability for watersheds and protect Cambodia's natural resources and biodiversity through sustainable private sector-oriented approaches.

Indonesia (\$63.0 million)

FY 2022 DA will funds reinforce U.S. diplomatic and national security objectives in Indonesia through building support for a rules-based international order, democratic governance, inclusive economic growth, and effective management of natural resources. Funds will address ineffective government institutions, lack of accountability, and increasing intolerance and violent extremism.

To ensure that citizens benefit from effective, inclusive, and accountable local governance, U.S. assistance will be used to strengthen cohesion between national and sub-national policies, and accountability of service delivery and responsive governance. Funds will also assist Indonesian citizens and civil society organizations by improving their ability to engage with the government, advocate for their interests and rights, and increase citizens' capacity to serve effectively as a stable and strong voice for accountability and reform, particularly at the sub-national level. Funds support access to information and the protection of human rights, including for members of Indonesia's most vulnerable populations. Towards that end, funds will support work with new and under-used development partners to build respect for diversity, tolerance and pluralism. Funds will also seek to increase community resilience to resist appeals and efforts promoting intolerance and violent extremism.

To promote economic growth and trade with the United States, USAID will conduct analyses and assessments to advise the Government of Indonesia (GOI) counterparts in policy and regulatory frameworks related to trade, investment, and competitiveness. USAID will target specific sectors and

provinces in the Indo-Pacific Framework (IPF) focus areas of: 1) Promoting a level playing field for trade and investment; 2) Improving competitiveness; 3) Creating an enabling business environment, and; 4) Strengthening digital economy and connectivity. Activities will build the capacity of GOI agencies to better identify, design and execute GOI budgets. USAID will also cooperate with the private sector to improve private sector competitiveness as related to USAID development and IPS objectives.

DA funds will provide technical support to help Indonesia plan, finance, and implement clean energy programs to expand access to energy and drive inclusive economic growth, while attracting greater U.S. investment. Funds will also expand access to clean water and safely managed sanitation, promote key hygiene behaviors, and build resilience to climate change, among Indonesia's urban poor and vulnerable populations through collaboration with national and sub-national governments and other stakeholders. To address Indonesia's challenges in preparing workforce-ready graduates, USAID will assist Indonesia-based scholarship funds with the recruitment, selection, and placement of students in U.S. undergraduate and graduate programs. Additionally, activities such as USAID's vocational training programs, in collaboration with the private sector, will advance the GOI's investments in equitable and effective skills development and training programs. USAID will also support partnerships between U.S. and Indonesian universities aimed at credit recognition and dual degrees.

The United States will work with the GOI to incentivize national, provincial, and local governments' capacity and commitment to better conserve terrestrial and marine biodiversity, address wildlife trafficking and climate change, and protect key species including orangutans.

U.S. assistance will improve governance and sustainable private sector practices to address threats to habitat degradation and biodiversity in Indonesia's tropical forests, and reduce emissions from land use. Funds will assist Indonesia to reduce illegal, unreported, and unregulated, (IUU) fishing and other threats to essential marine habitats. These efforts enhance productivity, secure supply chains, bolster food security, and strengthen livelihoods.

Laos (\$27.0 million)

U.S. assistance will build the institutions and capacity to protect Laos' independence and autonomy, assist integration into ASEAN, resist transnational threats, build resilience to climate change, and uphold a rules-based international order in the Indo-Pacific region. USAID programs promote locally-led development that supports economic reforms and inclusive growth; strengthens the rule of law, access to justice, civil society, energy security and clean energy; improves education; and protects and empowers vulnerable populations.

USAID programs will increase private sector competitiveness, level the playing field, and build a more inclusive economy. Activities target access to markets and provide financing for small and medium enterprises (SME) and microenterprises. Public-private dialogue and improved trade facilitation will improve the investment climate. US assistance programs will advance energy security and clean energy with improved sector planning, management, and governance. USAID will support Laos' economic recovery from the COVID pandemic with interventions targeting migrant workers and SMEs. USAID programs will assist SMEs to adopt digital solutions to adapt to the post-COVID economy.

U.S. assistance promotes the rule of law and strengthens institutions by encouraging equitable, consistent, and transparent delivery of justice, inclusive of women and other marginalized groups. USAID will counter trafficking in persons by supporting programs for those vulnerable to trafficking and survivors that promote safe migration and empower the most vulnerable to access the law to advance their rights and interests at national and local levels. USAID programs will increase access to justice through legal aid services, promote citizens' engagement in policy making, and support business associations to engage

the government on business challenges and reforms. USAID assistance supports the Government of Laos' efforts to reach underserved communities and advance literacy through new curricula, improved teacher training, community engagement. USAID programs will provide workforce training that will support the modern information economy and private sector needs.

Marshall Islands (\$2.0 million)

The FY 2022 request will reinforce the U.S. government partnership with the Republic of Marshall Islands (RMI) to advance strategic priorities in the region to address climate change, accelerate economic recovery from Covid-19, and promote democracy resilience.

U.S. assistance will strengthen the RMI's resilience by increasing local capacity in managing disasters and climate-related risks, and expediting the delivery of disaster preparedness, relief, and reconstruction assistance. FY 2022 resources will help RMI address the underlying vulnerabilities to climate impacts and mobilize sustainable climate financing.

U.S. assistance will promote economic recovery and resilience by supporting local enterprises to improve productivity and obtain access to sustainable financing. FY 2022 resources will assist women business owners and aspiring RMI entrepreneurs to increase and control over their financial resources through access to critical resources and start-up capital.

To strengthen democratic governance, U.S. assistance will increase civic engagement and demand for improved government transparency and accountability. FY 2022 resources will improve RMI government responsiveness to its citizens by embracing citizen engagement, increasing public transparency, and accountability. Priority interventions include working with regional and international anti-corruption civil society organizations. FY 2022 resources will promote protections for members of marginalized populations, with a focus on empowering and protecting women and girls, who are increasingly vulnerable to gender-based violence and human trafficking.

Micronesia (\$2.0 million)

The FY 2022 request will reinforce the U.S. government partnership with the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) to advance strategic priorities in the region to address climate change, accelerate economic recovery, and promote democracy resilience.

U.S. assistance will strengthen the FSM's resilience by increasing local capacity in managing disasters and climate-related risks, and expediting the delivery of disaster preparedness, relief, and reconstruction assistance. FY 2022 resources will help FSM address the underlying vulnerabilities to climate impacts and mobilize sustainable climate financing.

U.S. assistance will promote economic recovery and resilience by supporting local enterprises to improve productivity and obtain access to sustainable financing. FY 2022 resources will promote business expansion, create job opportunities, especially for women entrepreneurs to encourage women to start-up businesses, and to assist all to be competitive in the local and export markets.

To strengthen democratic governance, U.S. assistance will increase civic engagement and demand for improved government transparency and accountability. FY 2022 assistance will improve FSM government responsiveness to its citizens by embracing citizen engagement, increasing public transparency and accountability. FY 2022 resources will promote the rights of marginalized populations, with a focus on empowering and protecting women and girls, who are increasingly vulnerable to gender-based violence and human trafficking.

Mongolia (\$6.0 million)

Foreign assistance advances U.S. foreign policy priorities of expanding inclusive economic prosperity and opportunity and realizing and defending democratic values. Governance programs will work with a wide range of civil society organizations to enable them to become informed, active, and effective advocates for democratic governance. U.S. assistance will increase public sector transparency and accountability by institutionalizing oversight mechanisms, opening up government decision-making processes, and providing platforms for consensus building, particularly those representing women and youth, to engage in effective policy analysis, debate, and advocacy. U.S. assistance will also support programs with national and local governments, including national ministries and provincial departments to improve their responsiveness to transparent and accountable governance and quality service delivery. DA will support transparent implementation of economic policy reforms and business regulation, including reducing the cost of doing business.

Through a market-driven approach, DA will support programs to further diversify the Mongolian economy by engaging with the private sector to expand economic opportunities in non-mining sectors. Programs will improve the business-enabling environment to catalyze investments in key economic sectors and increase access to finance. Assistance will also improve the capacity of businesses, including small and medium enterprises, to integrate into domestic and international markets through e-commerce innovations. To promote green energy, clean energy funding will enable the adoption of modern energy technologies, including smart grid systems, energy efficient technologies/systems/processes, and other innovative energy systems for improving delivery of electricity services and air quality. These measures could drastically reduce air pollution, cut carbon emissions, and help to mitigate climate change.

Papua New Guinea (\$20.3 million)

The FY 2022 request will reinforce the U.S. government partnership with Papua New Guinea (PNG) to advance strategic priorities in the region to address climate change, accelerate economic recovery, and promote democracy resilience.

U.S. assistance will help PNG achieve its renewable energy targets, through the PNG Electrification Partnership, which will bolster the capacity of the country's energy utility. FY 2022 resources will expand electricity connections and increase competition, promote new renewable energy models, including viable off-grid electrification, and catalyze greater private sector investment in PNG's energy sector.

PNG is renowned for its biodiversity and the country's forests offer significant climate change mitigation potential. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and improve the sustainability and stewardship of PNG's natural resources, U.S. assistance will strengthen management of customary lands and waters that include exceptional areas of terrestrial and marine biodiversity. FY 2022 resources will support national, provincial, and site-level approaches to improve PNG's forest and land governance.

To support digital connectivity and 5G Clean Networks, U.S. assistance will improve broadband access, address cybersecurity issues, strengthen digital policy, improve public service delivery through e-government platforms, and upgrade digital skills and literacy. FY 2022 resources will also facilitate private sector partnerships and greater access for U.S. companies and promote fair and reciprocal trade practices.

To strengthen democratic governance, U.S. assistance will mitigate conflict, counter corruption, expand democratic development, and support human rights. Funds will help strengthen responsible partners who share the USG's most fundamental values to protect democratic institutions, increase transparency, and foster a culture of accountability.

Philippines (\$70.8 million)

Foreign assistance advances U.S. foreign policy priorities of expanding inclusive economic prosperity and opportunity and defending democratic principles and values. Development Assistance (DA) will spur more and higher quality infrastructure development. These investments will improve competitiveness, increase productivity, foster greater mobility and connectivity of people and goods, enable greater trade and investment, and expand job opportunities. Assistance will support programs that create new energy sources, systems, and effective resource management, particularly for renewable energy. Programs will advance market-driven approaches, engage the private sector, and promote open, rules-based competition. As the Philippines is one of the world's mega-biodiverse countries, programs will strengthen environmental governance and improve ecosystem resilience by promoting the protection, proper valuation, and conservation of natural resources. Programs will also help improve planning, preparedness, and mitigation measures to reduce community vulnerability due to climate change and constrained water resources.

DA will improve education outcomes, strengthen early childhood education, align technical training to industry needs, and engage the private sector to increase access to technology, promote its adoption, and stimulate innovation. To bolster responsive, democratic governance, programs will enable citizens to have faster redress to issues of justice, reduce tolerance for human rights violations and abuses, strengthen democratic institutions, support human rights and fundamental freedoms, improve delivery of basic social services, combat corruption, and curtail transnational criminal activities, such as the trafficking of persons and wildlife. Programs will strengthen governance structures at the local level and improve service delivery, while promoting youth engagement and political participation.

Thailand (\$7.0 million)

Assistance will strengthen human rights and good governance, and combat trafficking in persons in Thailand. Human rights programming will facilitate collaboration among government agencies, civil society organizations, and local communities to promote constructive engagement and peaceful dialogue and mitigate the potential for conflict. USAID will reduce vulnerability to human trafficking in workplaces and supply chains by working directly with international companies that exert significant leverage on Thai exporters, suppliers, and companies in prioritized provinces. Activities will empower at-risk populations by equipping them with information, knowledge, networks, and access to resources for reporting trafficking-in-persons activities. USAID will strengthen our ongoing partnership with the Royal Thai Government to enhance protection systems that improve the identification of victims and enhance referral and support services at the local level to better address the needs of those who have been trafficked.

To advance good governance, USAID will partner with the Royal Thai Government, an emerging donor in Southeast Asia, to jointly develop and fund activities that advance Thailand's leadership role in the Lower Mekong region. Programming will leverage Thailand's increasingly vigorous leadership role in solving development challenges and interest in sharing its expertise with its neighbors.

Timor-Leste (\$16.0 million)

USAID assistance will invest in Timor-Leste's capacity to: strengthen its democratic institutions; expand inclusive economic growth and private-sector competitiveness; improve health system governance; and build resilience to climate change. USAID will focus its investments on female and youth labor force participation, entrepreneurship, financial literacy, and business management skills. To attract U.S. and international investment, assistance will strengthen the business enabling environment by advancing policy reforms to improve access to finance, affordable inputs, reliable electricity, affordable information technology, and reliable channels for commercial dispute resolution. USAID will support sustainable agriculture and tourism to strengthen the resilience of food and water systems, so communities are better equipped to manage and mitigate severe climate change.

In Timor-Leste, USAID conducted a multi-sector assessment on how the Customs Authority could move trade faster, more securely, and safely while complying with international standards. The Customs Authority achieved time and cost savings, by taking action on some of the 39 recommendations generated by the study, which will serve as a basis for further assistance covering legal and regulatory environment, human resource management, risk management, and coordinated border management and communications, helping to build capacity to comply with global and regional best practices in trade, and to attain membership in the World Trade Organization and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Support for civil society will improve networking and financial sustainability to improve organizational advocacy skills. Recognizing climate change's disproportionate impacts on vulnerable and marginalized communities, assistance will seek to elevate local voices that will empower these communities to participate and become agents of change within civil society.

USAID will increase the capacity of the Government of Timor-Leste (GOTL) to govern its health system by strengthening the GOTL's ability to plan, execute, sustainably finance, and manage health services. Development assistance for health in Timor-Leste has typically funded service delivery projects that address the country's urgent health needs, such as nutrition, maternal and child health, and family planning. USAID is shifting its assistance to support health system strengthening activities that emphasize sustainability and building the resilience of Timor-Leste's health system. This includes addressing systemic challenges to Timor-Leste's self-reliance such as low institutional capacity to generate and use data for decision-making; high turnover within the Ministry of Health (MOH) that makes policy-making and implementation difficult; weak management of an insufficient and poor quality health workforce; and weak public financial management capacity within the MOH (i.e. limited capacity to create needs-based budgets that are grounded in evidence, poor budget execution, and low ability to engage civil society and advocate for health in the budget process with the Ministry of Finance).

Vietnam (\$80.0 million)

U.S. assistance will accelerate clean energy transition pathways; build resilience against the impacts of climate change; support vulnerable populations, including human trafficking survivors as well as persons with disabilities in target provinces heavily sprayed by Agent Orange during the war; and reduce barriers to trade. Assistance will support environmental protection and biodiversity conservation, and strengthen higher education reforms. Funding will also foster reconciliation through the continued efforts to support Vietnam's MIA accounting.

Aligning with the Administration's priorities to promote climate security and resilience, resources will build Vietnam's capacity to respond to climate risks, strengthen wildlife law enforcement, and expand domestic and sustainable financial resources for effective forest management. Assistance will increase Vietnam's environmental stewardship through protecting forest and wildlife populations in high conservation-value provinces and combating wildlife trafficking. U.S. assistance will also support

Vietnam's transformation to a clean, secure, and market-driven energy sector by mobilizing investment in the deployment of advanced energy systems, enhancing power system flexibility, increasing competitiveness, and expanding the market for environmentally sustainable renewable energy. U.S. assistance will also support the development of diversified networks of local actors and coalitions to address environmental pollution.

U.S. assistance will enhance Vietnam's sustainability and support a free and open Indo-Pacific of improved trade and competitiveness through deep engagement in the private sector, thereby mitigating the potential for China's dominance of Vietnam's markets. U.S. assistance will continue to improve the competitiveness of Vietnamese small and growing businesses (SGBs) through development of public and private institution networks to provide business skills and corporate governance training for SGBs; and through adoption of innovation and technology, and acceleration of digital transformation for better accountability and transparency. U.S. assistance will strengthen capital markets; support Vietnam's regulatory, banking, and financial institutions to expand finance quality; and remove constraints to accessing international markets for business. U.S. assistance will also promote innovative market-based business models and workforce development to improve the upward mobility and competitiveness of Vietnam's workforce.

U.S. assistance will support Fulbright University of Vietnam's (FUV) continuous institutional development in governance, partnerships, and revenue diversification to help FUV attain regional and international accreditation and drive towards institutional sustainability. U.S. assistance will strengthen the Vietnam National University system and other universities to implement reforms at the institutional and systems level to improve governance and self-financing and enhance academic and research programs through partnerships with U.S. higher education institutions. U.S. assistance will also expand the spectrum of workforce development to meet the growth in demand for jobs central to the knowledge economy.

U.S. assistance will provide direct rehabilitation services and affordable adaptive equipment and devices to improve the physical accessibility of persons with disabilities. Activities will improve Vietnam's capacity in occupational and physical therapy education and training, increase quality and effectiveness of Vietnam's disability rehabilitation services systems-wide, strengthen the Government of Vietnam's inter-agency coordination of disability services, and support organizations that advocate on behalf of persons with disabilities. U.S. assistance will continue to enhance DNA forensics and other genetic analysis, provision of technology and equipment, training and other technical assistance for the purposes of identifying human remains from the war and reuniting identified remains with Vietnamese family members. U.S. assistance will also support Vietnam to improve prevention measures, prosecution and access to services and victim protection measures to decrease the vulnerabilities and risks of human trafficking.

Pacific Islands Regional (\$35.0 million)

The FY 2022 request will reinforce the U.S. government partnership with the Pacific Island Countries (PICs) to advance strategic priorities in the region to address climate change, accelerate the economic recovery from COVID-19, and promote democracy resilience.

Climate change and the associated risks are of the greatest concern to the Pacific Islands. U.S. assistance will help PICs address the underlying vulnerabilities to climate impacts and mobilize sustainable climate financing. FY 2022 resources will improve the performance of energy utilities, increase transparent private sector investments in the energy sector, and expand off-grid clean energy systems in the region. To improve natural resources management, DA will strengthen environmental and social safeguards; improve the management of conservation areas; and address illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing.

U.S. assistance will promote economic recovery and resilience by helping local enterprises improve productivity and obtain access to sustainable financing; strengthening macroeconomic stability through better public sector financial management and increased trade and investment; and at the regional level, fostering greater market integration by improving countries' digital connectivity and transport linkages. U.S. assistance will also ensure a better equipped workforce that can productively contribute to more inclusive economic growth.

To strengthen democratic governance, U.S. assistance will increase civic engagement and demand for improved government transparency and accountability. FY 2022 resources will improve PIC governments' responsiveness to their citizens by embracing citizen engagement. FY 2022 resources will promote protections for members of marginalized populations, with a focus on empowering and protecting women and girls, who are increasingly vulnerable to gender-based violence and human trafficking.

USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A) (\$17.9 million)

Development Assistance (DA) funds will advance the vision for a free and open Indo-Pacific region. Funds will strengthen the ability of regional organizations to improve fisheries management, encourage the adoption of fair-labor and sustainable fisheries practices by businesses, and build the capacity of marine enforcement professionals, focusing on priority transboundary ecosystems that are vital for food security and economic growth, and that are under threat from illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.

To combat wildlife trafficking, USAID will advance regional coordination, reduce consumer demand for wildlife, strengthen programs that promote adjudication of illegal trade in wildlife, and develop new policies and legislation across the region. USAID will enhance climate adaptation and mitigation by improving access to geospatial information and catalyzing private finance to mitigate the rapid loss of forests in Asia. By doing so, USAID will help reduce the risk and effect of natural disasters, improve opportunities for U.S. businesses seeking to invest in green supply chains, and maintain U.S. leadership in regional financial institutions. USAID will support the development of a net-zero power grid in the region, promoting power sector reforms, deployment of state-of-the-art energy technologies, and grid modernization.

USAID will promote regional security by amplifying voices of peace and inclusivity to promote inter-communal peace building and pluralism. To work to end human trafficking across the region, USAID will partner with governments, businesses, and civil society; promote learning, and assist states to comply with their international human rights commitments and obligations. Lastly, funds will support the development of open, interoperable, reliable, and secure digital ecosystems; a multi-stakeholder model of internet governance; and U.S. leadership in emerging technologies.

Near East (\$16.3 million)

Lebanon

Effects of the Beirut Port explosion, Lebanon's economic crisis, the COVID-19 pandemic, and the continuing presence of between 1-1.5 million Syrian refugees have strained the Lebanese economy and put excessive pressure on the delivery of basic services. Continued investment in smart and long-term Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) solutions in Lebanon is urgently needed to alleviate the strains on water sector services and infrastructure resulting from the ongoing crises. Using \$7.5 million of FY 2022 Development Assistance (DA), USAID will continue to invest in innovative solutions that promote conservation, energy efficiency, and cost recovery in the water sector. Interventions will include integration of technologies and methods to reduce pollution and improve reliability of water service; construction and rehabilitation of water supply and wastewater infrastructure; and capacity building and institutional support to water utilities to strengthen operations, improve maintenance, engage the private

sector, and implement financing solutions. USAID support will also engage local communities to elevate awareness of water, sanitation, and hygiene issues; promote engagement in the governance and management of water resources; and support the sustainability of constructed facilities.

USAID Middle East Regional (MER) (\$16.3 million)

USAID Middle East Regional (MER) programming seeks to strategically and efficiently address complex development challenges in the MENA region. FY 2022 DA will be used to foster and scale up innovation, bridge gaps in bilateral programs, and conduct applied research and assessments across sectors.

Programming will address major regional issues by assisting countries in adapting to climate change; reducing deficits in democracy, human rights, and governance; and mitigating the damaging second order impacts of COVID-19. Key program areas may include youth development, education, good governance, including rule of law and anti-corruption, stabilization, strengthened civil society, gender-based violence prevention, support to marginalized and vulnerable populations, countering violent extremism, improved water supply and sanitation, climate change adaptation, trade and investment, and private sector competitiveness.

FY 2022 DA will increase the capacity of field operating units to respond rapidly to political, social, environmental, and economic shocks and provide USAID the flexibility to target its assistance to those in conflict and crisis. In addition, continued programming in support of the Prosper Africa initiative will promote systematic policy and institutional reforms in support of expanded two-way trade and investment, broad-based economic growth, and poverty reduction in North Africa. Additionally, FY 2022 DA will support technical leadership and expertise to field operating units and the Middle East Bureau, while also implementing regional activities that complement bilateral foreign assistance initiatives. Throughout all technical areas, USAID investments will engage the private sector and incorporate digital technology to increase the scope and effect of activities and programs

South and Central Asia (\$284.9 million)

Bangladesh (\$122.2 million)

FY 2022 DA resources will advance U.S. strategic interests by promoting a peaceful, secure, prosperous, healthy, and democratic Bangladesh that is a stronger partner, with an increasing role in anchoring regional stability in South Asia and contributing to a free, open, and secure Indo-Pacific region. The request will support Bangladesh's progress towards graduation from Least Developed Country status, for which it officially qualified in February 2021.

The request will support the advancement of democracy and governance in the Indo-Pacific, a U.S. priority for the region, by strengthening democratic systems in rule of law, governance, elections, and political processes to combat increasing authoritarian tendencies. U.S. assistance will also support civil society and media, and champion human rights in the face of democratic backsliding. Funds will improve access to justice and delivery of legal aid in the formal justice system, particularly for under-served communities. Activities will promote transparency and accountability through participatory governance and improved local government responsiveness to citizen needs. The request will promote political competition, bipartisanship, and political party professionalism to foster a multi-party political system. U.S. assistance also will address shrinking democratic space by strengthening civil society and media's ability to represent citizens, serve as watchdogs, advocate for the protection of human rights, and advance labor rights and reforms. Funds will combat trafficking in persons by helping the GOB and civil society prevent human trafficking, protect and reintegrate survivors, and prosecute perpetrators.

The request will help Bangladesh foster a sustainable, resilient economy for all segments of society and help economic institutions expand economic opportunities. FY 2022 DA will advance the U.S. Global Food Security Strategy to improve agricultural market systems through value chains, technology, and research; market infrastructure development; crop diversification; employment and entrepreneurship support; and trade facilitation. Development assistance will strengthen linkages between agriculture and nutrition to overcome nutrition challenges in southern Bangladesh.

Resources will also advance U.S. objectives in the Indo-Pacific region by promoting private sector engagement, leveling the playing field for businesses, and enhancing regional trade, competitiveness, and connectivity. The Improving Trade and Business Enabling Environment activity will continue to partner with the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) to improve its Ease of Doing Business ranking, increase adoption of international norms and standards, and create greater efficiencies in international trade. The request will also bolster targeted priority sectors with high potential for economic growth and diversification beyond the ready-made garment sector, including through private sector partnerships.

The request will strengthen natural resource management and enhance natural resource safeguards and security. Funds will support improvement of the enabling environment for increased energy trade; facilitate and scale up renewable and clean energy and energy efficiency operations; strengthen energy utilities and institutions; and enhance private sector engagement in the energy sector. Activities will strengthen environmental governance, including using a publicly accessible forest monitoring and inventory system. Funds will strengthen local community capacity to develop and implement co-management plans to protect threatened wildlife and conserve targeted ecosystems. Climate change mitigation and adaptation activities will be promoted across energy, environment, business enterprise, and agriculture sectors.

Additionally, the request will support host communities impacted by the influx of over one million Rohingya refugees. Multi-sector assistance for host and impacted communities will enhance their livelihood opportunities; improve nutrition, water, and sanitation; increase small-scale clean energy interventions; and strengthen their resilience.

U.S. assistance will be used to improve learning outcomes for marginalized children by expanding quality education for vulnerable populations, supporting early grade reading for children with disabilities, and helping children get back to school and mitigate learning lost due to COVID-19. Funds will also support marginalized youth impacted by the refugee influx by increasing opportunities for learning, supporting the resilience of school communities, strengthening civic education and youth leadership.

India (\$51.0 million)

Promoting inclusive development is a theme that cuts across the U.S. development strategy in India. U.S. assistance will be used to build the capacity of civil society advocacy and service delivery organizations to address issues that exclude marginalized groups from mainstream development because of their gender, caste, sexual identity, religion, and more. FY 2022 DA will support a new program that provides technical assistance focused on project management, financial accountability, and other areas to local organizations that provide social services, strengthen civic space, and ensure inclusive development. Building the capacity of these local organizations will help support the development priorities of Government of India (GOI) ministries.

U.S. assistance will improve forest management planning to reduce emissions and enhance ecosystem services; help India's state forest departments develop forest management plans that also improve carbon sequestration and water regulation; and pilot incentive-based mechanisms for efficient delivery of ecosystem services from forest landscapes. USAID's Trees Outside Forests in India program will foster

incentives for integrating trees into farming systems and generate economic opportunities using climate resilient tree species. Funds will also support a new program that integrates sustainable landscapes and biodiversity conservation activities for improved development outcomes. The program will improve landscape management for carbon, biodiversity and other ecosystem services; conserve wildlife habitats; reduce human-wildlife conflict; and combat wildlife trafficking.

India, the third largest emitter of greenhouse gases, is a critical partner in addressing the global climate crisis. Achieving India's climate objectives requires expansion of renewable energy generation and the adoption of energy efficiency measures. U.S. assistance will build consensus among India and other South Asian countries to embrace renewable energy and enable private sector investment and financing. Activities will support governments in reforming power distribution utilities and building strategic partnerships with stakeholders to decarbonize key sectors. U.S. assistance will also bring together multilateral initiatives and the private sector to sustainably meet the future cooling demand; help communities shift away from reliance on coal generation income through a new alternative livelihoods program; and support GOI efforts to expand the energy grid beyond South Asia.

U.S. assistance will continue to support India's emergence as a leading global development assistance donor and a strategic partner by increasing U.S. engagement with the GOI to address regional and global issues. It will encourage GOI ownership and responsibility for addressing its development needs by engaging with the private sector and other stakeholders. Activities will advance the Indo-Pacific framework by bolstering India's ability to embrace the role of a development leader in South Asia, including by addressing climate change and strengthening the Development Partnership Administration. Resources will also support digital programs that advance a rules-based policy framework; enhance capacity to implement and regulate digital economy standards; and partner with the private sector on innovative digital approaches.

Funding will support basic education and water and sanitation activities. A program in early-grade reading will strengthen the basic education implementation and management systems in up to three reform-oriented states of India, increasing capacity to leverage and coordinate financial, human, and material resources to implement evidence-based service delivery in foundational learning, thereby increasing the percentage of students attaining minimum proficiencies in reading, math, cognitive, and social and emotional domains. USAID will continue to share expertise, best practices, and technologies in support of India's efforts to strengthen water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in urban areas. Funding will support a WASH partnership with the GOI to build capacity for state and municipal water and sanitation service providers, engage the private sector across the sanitation value chain, and share proven practices for improved access to services.

Funding will support the GOI's efforts to mitigate pollution and its health impacts by providing technical assistance for reducing air pollutants; strengthening policy changes for pollution prevention; and building capacity and institutional strengthening. Funding will support the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) to help develop and share innovations, policy recommendations, and best practices in developing disaster and climate resilient infrastructure worldwide.

Maldives (\$5.2 million)

In alignment with Administration priorities to combat global climate change, U.S. assistance will advance activities that bolster climate change adaptation, helping to build the capacity of local, environment NGOs and the private sector, as well as strengthen the Maldivian government's ability to address immediate, priority, climate change adaptation needs.

Funding will also deepen the resiliency of Maldivian democratic institutions and strengthen the rule of law. Activities will support the nascent Maldivian Bar Council to increase the capacities of Maldivian legal professionals and key democratic institutions, including the judiciary and local governments to increase efficiency, transparency, and engagement with citizens. Resources will support activities that engage citizens as active participants in democracy to ensure the sustainability of Maldivian democratic reform efforts, to address endemic corruption and to increase respect for human rights. Funding will be used to strengthen the capacity of Maldives' young civil society sector to address rule of law and justice issues more effectively. Activities will assist civil society organizations to better serve as oversight institutions to promote their engagement with the government on key issues, including human rights; increasing civic education opportunities; and strengthening citizen understanding of their role in a democracy.

Additionally, U.S. assistance will support local organizations and civil society to reduce the threat from and influence of violent extremist organizations via activities that increase the resilience of populations vulnerable to radicalization and recruitment - youth and other at-risk groups - by improving career and employment prospects, leadership opportunities, positive social engagements, and rehabilitation programs.

Nepal (\$82.0 million)

U.S. assistance will support democratic governance, economic growth, education, energy, adaptation, and disaster preparedness to advance towards a more resilient, prosperous, and inclusive Nepal. Resources will improve Nepal's ability to prepare for, mitigate, and respond to shocks, build the foundations for broad-based economic growth, improve education outcomes for all Nepalis, and support improved governance, including the democratic transition to federalism, furthering Nepal's goal of middle-income status by 2030. U.S. assistance will contribute towards multilateral donor efforts, such as the Green, Resilient and Inclusive Development Plan, to ensure a more coordinated international response. Ultimately, U.S. assistance will support Nepal's transformation as a more capable partner that asserts its democratic and economic sovereignty, deters malign influences, and promotes greater stability in the Indo-Pacific region.

Nepal's federal model of government has the potential to increase stability, yet the system remains fragile. Corruption, weak legal institutions and rule of law, and insufficient local government capacity to provide services leave the country vulnerable to malign actors and non-democratic influences. U.S. assistance will address these threats with investments in transparent, accountable, and inclusive federal governance, and complementary investments in a free and independent civil society and media that hold the Government of Nepal (GON) accountable and protect fundamental freedoms; strengthened rule of law to deter transnational organized crime; accountable public financial management systems; more inclusive, transparent and accountable political parties; free and fair elections; and, increased parliamentary oversight and legislative reform.

The COVID-19 pandemic significantly slowed Nepal's economic progress; corruption and a weak business-enabling environment further undermine Nepal's economic competitiveness. Current economic policies and practices keep Nepal's investment climate extremely weak, increasing its vulnerability to the People's Republic of China's predatory financing arrangements and investment. Private sector productivity funding will address the poor business climate and the second order socioeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Interventions include lowering costs and reducing risks to stimulate enterprise development, promoting more inclusive job growth, and supporting entrepreneurship, especially among women and other marginalized groups.

Investments in clean energy and adaptation will address climate change and support the conservation of Nepal's globally and economically significant biodiversity. Programs will leverage Nepal's natural resources as a way to improve economic opportunities, while also increasing socially and environmentally responsible development practices to strengthen climate resilience. Investments in the energy sector will improve public utility performance, modernize energy generation, transmission, and distribution systems, and enhance private sector engagement to meet critical infrastructure needs. U.S. assistance will help position Nepal as a reliable supplier of renewable energy throughout South Asia and incentivize alternatives to carbon-based fossil fuels to address global climate change.

Global Food Security Strategy programs will support market-based approaches and improved agriculture productivity as a foundation for broad-based economic growth, targeting vulnerable communities to reduce poverty and malnutrition. Programs will ensure farmers' access to modern agricultural technologies to increase the resilience of rural populations. Interventions will improve market linkages, strengthen value chains in key high value crops, increase rural household incomes, and unlock access to more nutritious, safe food and drinking water.

U.S. assistance will strengthen the educational foundations to create the skilled workforce needed to transform Nepal into a more diverse, vibrant economy. Basic education programs will partner with government at all levels to deliver quality early grade educational services; train teachers on evidence-based instructional practices; and reduce gaps in educational outcomes for girls, students with disabilities, and traditionally marginalized groups.

As one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world, funding for disaster readiness activities remains critical to building the risk management systems for vulnerable communities to mitigate the impact of natural disasters. Programs will transition from disaster reconstruction to disaster resilience by strengthening the roles, responsibilities, and organizational effectiveness of government institutions, the private sector, and civil society to mitigate disaster risks and effectively respond to disasters.

Sri Lanka (\$23.5 million)

DA funds will advance activities that champion democracy, countering development models undermining good governance, transparency, accountability, and international standards. To reduce corruption and non-participatory processes, funds will promote democratic governance, public accountability, and rule of law to strengthen linkages between institutions, branches, and levels of government. Civil society funds will expand civic space and strengthen CSO capacities. Funds will enhance the professionalism of the media and expand access to information through assistance to local media support institutions, outlets, and professionals.

To grow economic opportunities and prosperity, activities will increase the competitiveness of micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises through technical assistance to improve operations and adapt to changing economic conditions, particularly those created by COVID-19. Activities will increase women's participation in the workforce by addressing barriers to participation and increase youth employability by aligning vocational and skills training with employers' needs and increasing access to financing for entrepreneurs. To advance climate resilience, funds will enhance the ability of the public and private sectors, as well as local communities, to adapt to climate impacts. Funds will also improve the efficiency and sustainability of the energy sector, accelerating sustainable energy independence and grid resilience.

DA funding will also strengthen economic governance, improving public financial management to decrease indebtedness to the PRC, strengthening institutions engaged in public procurement processes, and increasing the capacity of relevant officials. To improve trade, activities will reduce barriers to

market access, lower the cost of business, and promote competition by reforming procurement, strengthening antitrust and competition requirements, and promoting international best-practice standards.

USAID South Asia Regional (\$1.0 million)

With FY 2022 funding, the USAID South Asia Regional Program will advance regional coordination and alliance-building to facilitate cross-border electricity trade and clean energy cooperation in South Asia, one of the world's least integrated regions. Regional energy trade and market reforms will help countries in South Asia to develop the untapped opportunity of complementary renewable energy resources. The South Asian power sector could reduce its carbon footprint by 9 percent by 2040 through a regionally integrated grid and power trade, but this is still far from reaching its full potential. In addition, South Asian countries can also significantly increase their use of renewable energy through increased knowledge sharing, capacity building and regional collaboration. U.S. assistance will support policies and regulations that enable deployment of clean energy technologies, promote cross-border power trade and help establish a vibrant regional power market. USAID will build new regional platforms for transmission utilities, system operators, and energy regulators as well as engage extensively with existing regional institutions such as the South Asia Forum of Infrastructure Regulations, South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), and the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC). USAID will also enhance capacity among all South Asian countries for electricity trading, open power markets, and expanding existing energy cooperation to include natural gas.

Western Hemisphere (\$659.1 million)

Barbados and Eastern Caribbean (\$5.0 million)

USAID will support 11 countries, including The Bahamas, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Grenada, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, and Suriname. The request will strengthen the region's resilience to natural disasters, address weaknesses in financial management systems, and improve education research. USAID will (1) improve the capacity of regional and national institutions to respond to natural disasters and climate change (\$1.0 million request), and (2) strengthen community systems to manage risks and build resilience (\$700,000 request). To increase economic independence, the request includes \$1.0 million to improve the business enabling environment as well as \$1.0 million to strengthen Public Financial Management (PFM) as a key component of an improved business enabling environment to incentivize private investment and promote economic growth. In particular, USAID assistance will play a catalytic role by helping governments make every dollar more effective through improved, transparent budgeting and by helping governments generate more funds for necessary expenditures, in part by making it easier to comply with tax obligations. Improved PFM will help governments increase investments in equitable public services critical to economic growth, improve transparency, and reduce vulnerability to foreign malign influences. The request includes \$1.0 million to support research addressing evidence-based educational policies and best practices. Finally, the request includes \$300,000 for activities to identify trafficked persons and increase their access to support services and remedies.

Brazil (\$17.0 million)

U.S. assistance will expand and strengthen U.S. -Brazilian collaboration through technical assistance to enhance biodiversity conservation, reduce deforestation and tackle conservation crimes in Brazilian Amazon protected areas, including Indigenous lands. Assistance will improve the well-being and

socioeconomic status of stewards of the forests such as Indigenous peoples and rural communities based on sustainable economic activities in the Amazon. Funds will support Brazil's monitoring and surveillance capacity to track deforestation and regeneration progress in targeted areas. Funds also will strengthen community-based management and monitoring to combat illegal activities, such as wildlife trafficking and other threats to biodiversity. Activities will support territorial and environmental management, and sustainable livelihoods. They will expand opportunities for building a robust bioeconomy, with fair and transparent market linkages for forest-dependent communities based in the Amazon through sustainable value chains and biodiversity-friendly businesses. Activities will continue to support private sector engagement that is inclusive of Indigenous peoples, public-private partnerships, collective action platforms, and investments that improve the economic enabling environment for biodiversity conservation in the Amazon.

Colombia (\$70.0 million)

USAID activities will support Colombia's peace implementation, access to justice services, citizen participation, and human rights in conflict-affected areas. In addition, resources will strengthen rural economic development in marginalized communities, deepen conservation of Colombia's biodiversity and forests, and support bilateral migration management programs in Colombia for the integration of Venezuelans.

The request includes \$55.1 million to advance open, accountable, and transparent governance that respects human rights, expands access to justice, improves delivery of vital public services, while furthering citizen security and community protection through inclusive approaches and focus on conflict-affected geographic areas. Assistance will put a special focus on protecting human rights defenders and social leaders from threats of violence.

The request includes \$4.0 million for USAID to support the Colombian government's implementation of its Temporary Protective Status program and promote socio economic integration among more than 2 million Venezuelan migrants residing in Colombia and Colombian returnees from Venezuela. U.S. assistance will bolster government services, promote community cohesion, and generate economic opportunities in host communities. USAID will work with the Colombian government to expand its health, education, and justice systems to absorb the additional Venezuelan population; improve migrant access to information and services; and improve human rights protection and citizen security in migrant host communities. USAID programming will increase access to financial services, entrepreneurship opportunities, workforce development, and jobs in migrant host communities.

USAID will program \$5 million to support competitive, climate smart agriculture production and \$5.2 million to increase the competitiveness of licit agricultural producers and the value of licit products for domestic and international markets to continue the development for licit crops, as well as related finance, land, and community development activities that will reduce poverty and increase food security in conflict affected, rural areas of Colombia to further peace process implementation and counter narcotic production.

The request includes \$0.7 million to support conservation of Colombia's biodiversity and forests, notably in the Andean-Amazon, through: (1) the development, expansion, and improved governance of protected areas; (2) restoration and rehabilitation of degraded lands; (3) generation of sustainable economic opportunities; and (4) facilitation of private sector investment.

Dominican Republic (\$8.0 million)

USAID programs work to promote a more secure and inclusively prosperous Dominican Republic that advances local and transboundary resilience. Following significant COVID-19 impacts, USAID will use \$4.8 million to work with the Ministry of Education (MINERD) to rebuild the education system by improving reading instruction, reading performance, and numeracy in grades pre-first through six in public primary schools across the Dominican Republic. Activities will focus on building the technical capacity of MINERD at the national and local levels, including working with public school districts and regional technicians. Additionally, the request will support teacher training and interventions to prevent violence in schools, address bullying, and promote conflict mediation between peers while improving access to education for children with disabilities.

USAID will use \$2.2 million to implement climate change adaptation strategies at the community level to reduce disaster risk and address climate change issues that pose a threat to the populations of municipalities in the Dominican Republic/Haiti Border Region. Given the Dominican Republic's vulnerability to climate change and its detrimental effects on water security and livelihoods, these funds may be utilized to expand disaster risk reduction activities that promote resilience and community development. The request also includes \$1.0 million for water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) programming that complements climate adaptation activities by delivering water, sanitation, and hygiene services to disadvantaged target communities, primarily in the border region with Haiti, as well as improved community well-being, health, and resilience of vulnerable groups. These activities include support for self-sustaining cost-recovery systems to ensure water and sanitation system maintenance and sustainability of systems.

Ecuador (\$13.0 million)

U.S. assistance to Ecuador will support civil society organizations (CSOs) engaged on key development issues, including good governance, environment, and energy. With \$2.0 million, foreign assistance will enhance the technical, financial, organizational, and networking capacity of targeted CSOs and their counterparts within the Government of Ecuador to present and support democratic governance reforms; foster the transparency of public institutions and democratic processes at the local and national levels; and help solidify recent democratic gains in Ecuador. U.S. assistance will continue support for independent media and CSOs advocating for access to public information to enable sufficient oversight of their government.

To counter threats to biodiversity, USAID will strengthen civic engagement and environmental governance and improve management of fisheries, wildlife, and forests. To mitigate climate change, the request includes \$5.9 million to improve the availability and use of climate data in decision making and protect and leverage environmental assets as an engine of climate-smart, inclusive and sustainable economic growth. USAID's programs in the energy sector will focus on key opportunities in renewable energy and energy efficiency promotion in Ecuador, in alignment with the Administration's strong priority on decarbonization of the power sector.

El Salvador (\$95.0 million)

In support of the Administration's Root Causes Strategy, USAID programs support anti-corruption efforts, good governance, security, resilience, and economic opportunity to advance long-term change in El Salvador. USAID will increase hope among Salvadorans that pursuing opportunities in El Salvador outweighs the risks associated with irregularly migrating. In targeted urban hubs from which the majority of migrants originate and return, USAID will increase security for likely migrants, improve living conditions through more effective and transparent governance, and expand economic opportunities through better employment and educational outcomes.

USAID will provide \$16.0 million for governance-related activities to improve the responsiveness and accountability of the public sector. USAID will support a free press, civil society advocacy and oversight, increase efforts to prevent and fight corruption, and promote transparency. USAID will assist local organizations to advocate for and monitor human rights, including improving fiscal and social accountability, even during times of crisis. Programming will support El Salvador's election integrity and processes leading up to the 2024 presidential, legislative, and municipal elections. USAID will develop local capacities to monitor campaign financing and foster civic awareness for transparency and political accountability

USAID will provide \$19.0 million to reduce crime and violence; protect human rights, labor rights, and vulnerable people; and strengthen prosecution to decrease impunity. Activities will support human rights and positive community relations with police. USAID will also coordinate with interagency partners to support judicial actors to independently and effectively prosecute and adjudicate cases. USAID will work with institutions and organizations--selected for their established willingness to work with USAID as a credible partner--to reduce the crimes that drive insecurity—including homicide, extortion, gender-based violence (GBV), and transportation sector violence. USAID will expand services and training to former gang members and at-risk youth, as well as strengthen the child protection system which helps deter vulnerable children from joining gangs. USAID will reclaim and revitalize public spaces to create safer communities.

USAID will provide \$26.0 million to improve employment and income potential for vulnerable groups by increasing competitiveness and attracting investment to prioritized sectors. U.S. assistance will expand trade facilitation activities, increase commerce, and improve export effectiveness and efficiency. Activities will promote access to affordable energy through investment promotion, crucial to improving El Salvador's business enabling environment, and help Salvadoran institutions harmonize regulations and procedures. USAID will partner with the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation to increase access to finance for small to medium-sized businesses through loan guarantees, increase lending capital for local banks, and work with financial institutions to develop new products and services. To improve economic governance and transparency, USAID will review and publish information related to investments to reduce corruption.

USAID will provide \$18.4 million to improve educational outcomes in basic and higher education and conduct workforce development programming. Activities will improve education for at-risk students and out-of-school youth in high-crime municipalities, create safe learning environments, and reintegrate school dropouts vulnerable to the influence of street gangs. Workforce development efforts will work closely with the private sector to expand economic opportunities for returnees and likely migrants. USAID will improve the employability of returnees and likely migrants by providing them with the education and skills necessary to get and keep a job.

USAID will provide \$15.6 million to support returnee reintegration efforts to reduce repeat irregular migration from El Salvador to the United States and enhance reception and reintegration services for repatriated migrants. Programming will support efforts to plan, execute, and monitor activities to reduce irregular migration. Funding will also support the construction and rehabilitation of reception facilities.

Guatemala (\$113.7 million)

USAID programs will address the root causes of irregular migration by connecting indigenous peoples, women, and youth to opportunities that enable them to lead safe and dignified lives at home in Guatemala. Activities will improve governance, accountability, and transparency; increase economic

opportunities; strengthen the justice system; and improve living conditions in Guatemala. Efforts prioritize expanding the role of civil society to serve as watchdogs of government actions, strengthening institutions and minimizing opportunities for corruption, building resilience to climate change, increasing state services in underserved regions, and increasing the economic and political inclusion of marginalized populations.

USAID will provide \$2.3 million to provide services to victims of trafficking in persons (TIP) and to prevent human trafficking in Guatemala. With local civil society organizations, USAID will provide integrated care services to TIP survivors, promote prevention activities, and support survivors to bring their perpetrators to justice.

USAID will provide \$13.0 million to support meaningful participation of Guatemalans in democratic processes by assisting local governments to respond to citizens' priorities and needs, increasing the capacity of indigenous authorities and communities to engage in governance processes, and engaging civil society organizations to fight corruption and impunity. USAID will invest in strengthening institutions-- selected for their established willingness to work with USAID as a credible partner-- to improve criminal investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of corruption cases, and supporting civil society advocacy in support of government accountability. Funds will also support engagement of civil society, legislators and public officials to build consensus on legislative reforms, ensure reforms respond to public interests, and advance human rights.

USAID will use \$4.0 million in technical assistance to support municipal governments to improve health outcomes and reduce waterborne illnesses through the provision of potable water.

USAID will provide approximately \$27.0 million to improve the quality of and access to education for underserved populations, expand youth life skills and entrepreneurship competencies, and increase formal sector employment opportunities, thereby addressing a primary driver of irregular migration. USAID will strengthen local civil society and youth networks to ensure equitable access to alternative basic education opportunities.

USAID will use \$3.0 million in technical assistance to help create an effective and transparent public financial management system. The system will strengthen governance and reduce opportunities for corruption through better budget planning, public expenditure management, and domestic revenue mobilization capacity. USAID will support civil society to engage with the government and advance governance reforms that increase fiscal transparency, citizen oversight, and accountability.

USAID will provide \$18.5 million to facilitate the growth of businesses and increase employment by expanding access to markets, building public-private partnerships, improving workforce capacity, increasing access to financial services, and facilitating infrastructure upgrades to catalyze rural economic development.

USAID will use \$6.1 million to enhance environmental governance and management of Guatemala's protected areas, and to conserve biodiversity by mitigating threats to key ecosystems and species in partnership with local environmental organizations.

USAID will provide \$11.4 million to advance renewable energy programs in Guatemala. Technical assistance will strengthen sustainable land use practices, support local communities to adopt profitable sustainable practices, and support national laws, policies and strategies to increase forest cover and rural economic development supporting climate change.

USAID will provide \$23.4 million to reduce poverty and chronic malnutrition and support food security and rural development policies and activities. USAID will expand markets by promoting value-added agricultural production, agribusiness competitiveness, and private sector investment in the agricultural sector. USAID will work in partnership with Guatemalan private sector entities and local agricultural organizations to disseminate new agricultural technologies, improve product quality, promote the diversification of new horticulture crops, and access new markets. USAID will also provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture to modernize its financial services products for the agricultural sector to better serve small scale producers.

USAID will use \$5.0 million to strengthen national capacity to effectively repatriate and reintegrate returned migrants to stem further irregular migration. Efforts will also strengthen migration data collection and analysis.

Haiti (\$51.0 million)

The FY 2022 programming request for Haiti will focus on promoting citizen-responsive governance, increasing multi-sector resilience, and expanding locally-driven development.

Free and fair elections, transparent and accountable governing institutions, competitive political parties, and civic participation in political processes are essential in a viable democracy. The request includes \$8.0 million to improve the effectiveness of governing institutions, strengthen the capacity of electoral institutions to administer free and fair elections, promote political party competitiveness, and protect human rights. USAID activities will help strengthen the capacities of political parties, civil society, governing institutions, and parliament, and foster greater public confidence in Haiti's electoral and political processes. Democracy, human rights, and governance activities will also increase youth's role in community resilience-building, including interventions utilizing faith-based organizations to prevent youth from engaging in violence in select disadvantaged urban areas.

The request supports inclusive economic growth by engaging the private sector through alliances, investment facilitation, blended finance, technical assistance, and the provision of the Development Finance Corporation's tools, including credit guarantees and direct loans. Assistance will also support job creation through support to the agricultural and small and medium enterprise sectors that employ the majority of Haitians. USAID will continue to work with the Government of Haiti and the international development banks to decentralize the electricity sector and provide energy to rural communities. The request includes \$13.0 million to support smallholder farmers to increase yields, sales, and investment in key food security crops and commodities, including livestock. Activities will also address critical bottlenecks in the market system for inclusive and resilient growth in the sector. Agriculture funds will support agriculture research and extension through partnerships with universities, research institutions, and the private sector. \$12.5 million will support activities to conserve and restore key watersheds through reforestation, soil conservation, and expanding livelihood opportunities for vulnerable households. Activities prioritize interventions to mitigate and adapt to the negative impacts of climate change, such as more frequent storms, hurricanes and droughts, including potential interventions in urban landscapes.

In response to the current insecurity, which delayed the opening of most schools for nearly three months, \$6.5 million will support continuity of learning programming, French and Creole reading programs, and social-emotional learning for the most vulnerable and marginalized students and youth. USAID will continue to work with the Ministry of Education to build school leadership and teacher capacity in reading instruction, generate community support for improved literacy outcomes and increased access to quality education, improve the capacity of the Ministry of Education at the departmental and district

levels to provide quality basic education services for its population, and address barriers to quality education with a focus on at-risk children and youth and those with learning disabilities.

The recent COVID-19 pandemic and the pervasive risk of waterborne disease outbreaks underscore the importance of safe and sustainable water and sanitation services for the people of Haiti. In addition, global climate change is a growing threat to the reliable availability of water resources for domestic and productive purposes. The request includes \$11.0 million for water security and sanitation programming to strengthen the technical, operational, and revenue-generating capacity of communal water and sanitation utilities and microenterprises that purvey these services in underserved communities to facilitate the sustainable provision of these services. This investment will engage private sector actors, universities, and other sector stakeholders to better plan for, finance, and implement programs that mitigate threats to water security, improve water resource management, strengthen the excreta management value chain, and increase access by vulnerable communities to safe water and sanitation services.

Honduras (\$95.0 million)

Through support for the Administration's Root Causes Strategy, U.S. assistance will address irregular migration by increasing economic opportunities, providing access to quality education, enhancing democratic governance, combating corruption, improving citizen security and access to justice, and reducing vulnerability to climate change. In addition, USAID will provide services to returned migrants to ensure a safe and dignified return and reintegration into their communities. Funding will support economic recovery and food security following the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and Hurricanes Eta and Iota by improving agricultural productivity, increasing incomes, expanding markets, and helping businesses acquire the workforce and tools necessary to create linkages to regional and global markets. These interventions also include work to support legal pathways to migration through temporary work visas.

Programs will promote gender equality and inclusion of marginalized groups. USAID will also implement small, cross-sectoral projects to rehabilitate community infrastructure vulnerable to or damaged by the impacts of climate change. Resources will also support digital inclusion to increase digital literacy, expand micro, small and medium enterprises' access to markets, and counter malign influence.

The request includes \$19.1 million to strengthen transparency, accountability, and governance to fight corruption and impunity, and improve public service delivery. USAID will provide technical assistance to key security, human rights, and justice sector institutions--selected for their established willingness to work with USAID as a credible partner--to increase their effectiveness with a focus on organizational capacity, transparency, accountability, and access. USAID's support will strengthen the improvement of public financial management, human resource management, and coordination among governmental and non-governmental actors. A particular focus will be on systems that prevent, detect, and penalize corrupt practices. Additionally, USAID will fund civil society organizations to serve as watchdogs of government actions, conduct social audits and evaluations of government programs and services, advocate for reforms that promote transparency and accountability in public administration and reduce corruption, and raise awareness among citizens about the importance of combating corruption. Activities will also support a more effective community police presence and bolster citizen engagement in reform efforts and oversight of justice, human rights, and security sector actors. Funds will strengthen basic service provision (i.e., education, water, and health care) at the local level.

USAID will provide approximately \$8.0 million to build the resilience of Hondurans to climate shocks and stresses through improved natural resource use and planning, water management and conservation,

protection of biologically sensitive areas, and use of climate information in decision-making. Programming will combat wildlife trafficking and improve environmental governance, reducing deforestation that contributes to climate change, and supporting licit economic opportunities.

USAID will invest approximately \$19.6 million in basic education funds to benefit Honduran youth at risk of migrating. Programming will support improved educational outcomes by training teachers and other school officials, strengthening community involvement in education, and providing supplies to support in-person and distance learning. These resources will also fund an early warning system to prevent school dropouts. USAID will also promote return to secondary education or workforce development opportunities for youth at risk of gang recruitment and migration.

USAID will provide approximately \$27.2 million to increase market linkages and access to finance, improve irrigation systems, and disseminate appropriate technologies to help increase production for small-scale farmers. This assistance will allow poor households to benefit from, and contribute to, competitive rural economic activities, including sales of higher value agricultural products. USAID will provide \$9.7 million to foster competitive, resilient, and inclusive markets--including in the tourism and creative enterprises sectors--that provide increased jobs and income for poor, marginalized Hondurans and reduce incentives to migrate.

Jamaica (\$1.0 million)

U.S. assistance will help Jamaica address the effects of climate change, such as rising sea levels and extreme weather, on the country's physical infrastructure. Activities will support efforts to increase the adoption of renewable energy technology and incorporate best practices into the government of Jamaica's infrastructure planning, as well as foster partnerships between governments and the private sector to scale up disaster and climate-resilient infrastructure development. Clean energy funds will provide technical assistance that removes policy and financial barriers to renewable energy.

Programming will also include technical assistance from U.S. cybersecurity experts and institutions to key public and private energy sector entities to create, adopt, and implement cybersecurity protocols and systems. This will allow Jamaican energy utilities to implement clean energy technology, decrease their vulnerability to crime and malign influence, and achieve greater operational efficiency and resiliency through the use of new technologies.

Nicaragua (\$15.0 million)

U.S. assistance for Nicaragua advances democratic governance, civic participation, and protection for human rights. With FY 2022 funds, U.S. assistance will support democratic governance by strengthening rule of law, supporting independent media, promoting human rights, transitional justice, civic education, and accountability of public resources. USAID will provide \$5.0 million to support civil society organizations (CSOs) to identify challenges to democratic governance. Activities will promote civic participation, youth leadership, and community-based civic actions.

If conditions warrant, USAID will provide \$2.0 million to support the rule of law by supporting constitutional legal reforms and strengthening government institutions to end impunity and enable a peaceful transition to democracy. USAID will provide \$2.5 million to support civil society advocates for government transparency, accountability, and effectiveness. Activities will strengthen government institutions and systems to facilitate reforms that will enable a business environment, promote citizen participation, and provide oversight of anti-corruption efforts. USAID will provide \$2.0 million to support human rights organizations to provide legal support to victims and families of victims of human right abuses. Efforts will seek accountability, educate citizens on their rights, and assist in transitional justice.

USAID will provide \$2.0 million to assist journalists and traditional and digital independent media outlets, with grants to improve the quality and quantity of independent information. If conditions warrant, USAID will provide \$1.5 million to help restore the credibility of the electoral system through independent administration, updated voter rolls and legal reform to allow for more open, free, and fair elections in subsequent cycles.

Paraguay (\$4.0 million)

U.S. assistance will foster a culture of lawfulness to improve Paraguay's democratic governance. USAID will support increases to government efficiency and reduce corruption by working with local stakeholders to strengthen the rule of law, foster a more formal economy, and improve civil society oversight. U.S. assistance will improve internal controls, transparency and accountability of the Paraguayan government. Assistance will strengthen judicial independence, convening stakeholders and enhancing collaboration, and improving efficiency, predictability and quality in the administration of justice. U.S. assistance to Paraguay will enhance its regulatory framework for improved competitiveness and a better business climate, including assistance for improved domestic resource mobilization and quality of public expenditures. U.S. assistance will also promote licit and formal economic opportunities for vulnerable and marginalized populations, including youth, women, and indigenous persons. USAID will support civil society organizations, including media, the private sector, and academia, as they oversee and demand greater efficiency, transparency, and accountability from the government. Activities will support social behavior change communications campaigns to foster a culture of lawfulness. USAID will continue to build local capacity by implementing programs primarily through local partners and will draw upon the private sector to catalyze change and build a culture of lawfulness in Paraguay.

Peru (\$39.0 million)

U.S. assistance will strengthen Peruvian institutions to combat coca cultivation, counter corruption, and reduce environmental crimes to help Peruvian institutions combat transnational organized crime and strengthen natural resource management of the Amazon. Interventions will address climate change impacts in Peru through forest management and combating illegal artisanal mining.

The request includes \$18.5 million to support Peru's alternative development initiatives, which provide farmers with licit alternatives to coca cultivation and disrupt the influence of transnational criminal organizations (TCOs) that rely on cocaine as a key source of revenue. Activities will help more than 70,000 former coca farmers obtain the assets, skills, and basic services they need to become part of a licit economy. Assistance will support the national drug control commission (DEVIDA) to more effectively provide services in isolated rural areas. Funds will leverage private sector investments to link communities harvesting alternative crops with private supply chains and to catalyze increased financial services in post-eradication areas. USAID will fund technical assistance to public service institutions to help them more effectively invest domestic resources and provide basic services in post-eradication areas. USAID will support DEVIDA through a government-to-government agreement to sustain coca reductions following forced eradication. This will help to improve the effectiveness of DEVIDA's integrated alternative development assistance through more targeted and better managed alternative crops and coordination across public agencies. USAID will also develop a pilot activity to support licit livelihoods for former illegal gold miners.

Peruvians continue to identify corruption as the country's biggest problem even above the COVID-19 pandemic. Peru's National Comptroller General's Office calculates that in 2019 the Government of Peru (GOP) lost approximately \$6.5 billion to corruption. By emphasizing good governance with a focus on anti-corruption and integrity in public investment, \$3.5 million will fund activities to support elections, state procurement processes, and the extractive industry to counter corrupt practices. The request includes \$1.5 million to partner with the public and private sector to advance public integrity measures aimed at eliminating corruption from public investment transactions.

Illegal mining and logging and human trafficking are intertwined industries that feed transnational criminal organizations threatening Peru's security. To counter these threats, the request includes \$6 million to improve natural resource management, such as by protecting marine areas from illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing and supporting Community Forest Management as an economic opportunity for indigenous communities. USAID will strengthen GOP capacity to counter illegal mining and wildlife trafficking by employing satellite imagery to track and develop actionable information, fill knowledge gaps, and promote technological innovations for landscape recovery and biodiversity protection. The request includes \$9 million for programming that addresses illegal use of natural resources and promotes a formalized and sustainable forest sector to mitigate climate change factors and reduce illegal logging within the framework of the U.S.-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement. The request also includes \$500,000 to support implementation of Peru's counter-trafficking policy, including assistance to the Multisectoral Commission Against Human Trafficking and other public and private actors.

USAID Caribbean Development Program (\$10.0 million)

This request supports the regional Caribbean Energy Initiative (CEI) and biodiversity programming. CEI works to strengthen the resilience of the energy sector in Caribbean island nations, while biodiversity programming enhances the resilience and sustainability of marine and coastal areas against both natural and manmade shocks. CEI promotes the U.S. model of market-based, sustainable private sector investment, in contrast to the practices of foreign authoritarian influences. The request includes \$5.0 million for energy sector resilience across the region, in recognition of the critical role that a steady, reliable energy supply plays in the region's daily economy and in post-disaster recovery. Funding will promote clean energy policy frameworks, including revision of laws and regulations to encourage renewables integration. CEI will enhance regional and national regulators' capacity to promote substitution of fossil fuels with renewable energy sources such as solar, hydro, and wind. The program will support loss reduction plans for targeted utilities and work to strengthen utility planning for resilience to natural disasters and supply disruptions.

This request also includes \$5.0 million for targeted regional interventions to achieve conservation results and may support Caribbean missions to increase the effectiveness of integrated biodiversity programming. Activities may integrate ecosystem-based management efforts that include interconnected marine, coastal, and terrestrial sites, and building capacity and strengthening governance systems in support of national and/or regional biodiversity strategies. Activities may also include support to the development and implementation of activities to combat wildlife trafficking, illegal, unreported, and unreported fishing and activities supporting marine biodiversity conservation in protected areas in the wider Caribbean region.

USAID Central America Regional (\$73.1 million)

Regional Economic Opportunity (\$47 million): In support of the Administration’s Root Causes and Collaborative Migration Management Strategies, U.S. assistance will (1) promote economic investment in the Central America region; (2) advance renewable and sustainable energy possibilities; (3) strengthen climate change mitigation and resilience measures; (4) support the protection of human rights, including labor rights; (5) combat corruption, strengthen democratic governance, and advance rule of law; and (6) enhance services for the reintegration of returned migrants.

USAID will provide \$26.9 million to strengthen regional economies and promote inclusive economic growth. Funds will support trade facilitation initiatives to implement predictable, transparent, and harmonized processes that encourage greater regional and international trade. Activities will seek to catalyze investment and develop market linkages in key regional supply chains advancing export growth, employment, competitiveness, and income potential. USAID will expand economic opportunities for local micro, small, and medium businesses, including women-owned businesses, and improve competitiveness and market access for large international companies, by simplifying and streamlining procedures to improve cross-border commerce and transit of goods.

USAID will provide \$20.1 million to support sustainable, climate-resilient decision-making by building the local capacity of organizations to monitor climate change, implement climate-smart practices and policies that lower carbon emissions, and increase the resiliency of people, places, and livelihoods to climate change. USAID will assist regional institutions, governments, and key stakeholders to improve access to reliable, affordable, and preferably renewable energy. USAID will support the preservation of marine and terrestrial biodiversity, forests, coastal marine ecosystems, and watersheds. Efforts will improve sustainable natural resource management within these transboundary ecosystems through better governance and economic incentives for conservation.

Governance and Reintegration (\$26.1 million): USAID will provide \$15.4 million for regional programs that will strengthen governance across Central America and promote respect for human rights. Programming will target vulnerable groups such as women, youth, people with disabilities, and LGBTQI+ individuals particularly affected by crime and insecurity. Activities will foster transparency and accountability measures that will focus on preventing and combating corruption and ultimately help curb irregular migration to the United States. USAID's anti-corruption support activities will build on work with civil society and selected government institutions to enforce transparency and anticorruption regulations. In addition, activities will strengthen human rights protection systems’ capacity and civil society to provide oversight, support non-discrimination, and address victims’ needs. USAID will also work with interagency and other counterparts across the region to establish and utilize a registry of disappeared persons. USAID will advance regional recovery efforts to COVID-19 that protect the livelihoods of vulnerable groups. USAID programming will also expand programs facilitating transitions from informal to formal work and provide free legal support for vulnerable workers in labor disputes. USAID will also foster development networks to advocate for protective measures and safeguard and share best practices and lessons learned among countries in the region to prevent and combat corruption.

USAID will provide \$10.7 million for regional reintegration efforts to reduce the number of irregular migrants from Central America to the United States and enhance services for repatriated migrants, including implementing biosecurity protocols to prevent the spread of COVID-19 within repatriation centers, if necessary. Programming will promote sustainability by preparing national and municipal governments, along with the private sector and civil society, to plan, execute, and monitor activities to reduce irregular migration. Funding will also support the construction and rehabilitation of reception facilities.

USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (\$29.2 million)

The Latin America and Caribbean Regional Program (LAC/RP) will address citizen insecurity, weak governance and corruption, and a lack of economic opportunity. The request will also support programming to combat and respond to climate change, respond to the COVID-19 pandemic and its economic impacts, counter malign influences, and foster multilateral cooperation and private sector growth. The request includes \$2.0 million for democracy, human rights, and governance programming to conduct regional polling and develop qualitative research to enhance programming in the region. Programming will support media outlets and inform consumers to minimize the impact of disinformation and misinformation from malign actors and enhance anti-corruption standards in the region to ensure adequate service provision and quality government procurements. The request includes \$10.0 million for education programming, including for basic education quality improvement as well as post-pandemic issues related to equity and access, along with workforce development needs across the region. The request also includes \$4.5 million for higher education to strengthen the workforce, broaden economic opportunity, and help at-risk youth secure better jobs by forging links among employers, higher education, and vocational training institutions and providing access to quality, workforce-relevant education.

The request includes \$0.4 million for agriculture programming to promote improved food security and agricultural trade in the region, critical to broadening economic opportunity and improving livelihoods throughout the LAC region. USAID will provide \$4.6 million for economic growth activities to ramp up engagement with the private sector and attract regional investment. Economic growth and agriculture activities will strengthen the capacity of public and private stakeholders in areas such as improving market intelligence systems, enhancing compliance with international standards, financing or transactional support, or fostering trade and investment. USAID will provide \$1.5 million to protect and conserve biodiversity including through combating conservation crimes such as illegal unreported and unregulated fishing, illegal logging and wildlife trafficking. The request also includes \$6.2 million to provide environment and climate change programming to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from various types of land use, assist partner countries in increasing their resilience and adapting to climate change impacts, address threats from ocean plastics, combat conservation crimes and advance energy sector resilience and investment potential.

USAID South America Regional (\$20.2 million)

U.S. assistance will address regional challenges, including climate change and support for democracy. The Amazon holds nearly half the world's rainforests but is threatened by deforestation. USAID will work with intergovernmental organizations, local governments, indigenous groups and other stakeholders to mitigate deforestation. Programs will combat climate change (\$3.5 million) and biodiversity loss (\$8.6 million) through interventions supporting rights and resources of indigenous communities, promoting the use of geospatial monitoring, and addressing commodity-driven deforestation, conservation crimes, wildlife trafficking, forest fires, and illegal mining. Regional work with fisheries in the eastern Pacific seeks to limit illegal fishing.

The COVID-19 pandemic placed the Amazon region under extreme pressure, exposing both the weaknesses to provide sufficient care to indigenous peoples and the limitations to respond to crises. It also reduced licit employment opportunities and the presence of law enforcement. USAID will use \$4.2 million to address long term impacts of COVID-19 to protect vulnerable populations, especially indigenous and migrant communities. Venezuelan migrants have dispersed to neighboring countries seeking safety and opportunity, greatly testing the capacity of the region to absorb their mass flight. Host countries are now turning their focus toward facilitation of the socio-economic integration of the millions

of Venezuelans migrants. The request also includes \$6.0 million to promote the economic integration of Venezuelans in Peru, Ecuador, and Brazil through policy reform, job placement and training, microenterprise creation, and access to financial services. Activities will support key government entities to respond to the needs of Venezuelans fleeing their country.

USAID Asia Regional (\$14.0 million)

USAID Asia Regional works with partners in East Asia, the Pacific, South Asia, and Central Asia to strengthen democratic institutions, foster inclusive and equitable economic growth, safeguard and improve management of natural resources, and build human capacity by investing in health and education. With these funds, Asia Regional will help partners in Asia to respond to the effects of the COVID pandemic, address the climate crisis, revitalize bilateral and multilateral partnerships in Asia, combat growing authoritarianism and democratic backsliding and support the Administration's goals in Central Asia, South Asia (including Afghanistan and Pakistan) and the Indo-Pacific.

U.S. assistance builds capacity for democratic governance and adherence to international law through programs that support respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, promote the integrity of electoral processes, support media independence and information integrity, strengthen evidence-based policy analysis, counter violent extremism, and promote anti-corruption. Programs improve economic governance, support food security, and create trade and investment opportunities for legitimate actors in the infrastructure, energy, and digital sectors. Assistance will improve capital market regulations to unlock private sector investments. Asia Regional also invests in analysis and programming to improve access to and quality of basic and higher education. U.S. assistance promotes environmental safeguards, supports efforts to reduce emissions, attract and install clean, renewable energy, helps countries adapt to the impacts of climate change, and focuses on supporting water security, legal and sustainable fishing, and combating transnational crime associated with the timber and wildlife trade. Funding will support assessments, special studies, program design, evaluation, and technical support of field missions' democracy and economic governance, education, agriculture and environment programs.

USAID Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization (CPS) (\$47.5 million)

Development Assistance (DA) funds will be used to help USAID missions design and implement programs that prevent or mitigate violence, conflict, and instability, advance women's leadership in efforts to build peace and security, and counter violent extremism (CVE). Success in these areas strengthens U.S. national security by addressing the drivers of instability that threaten U.S. security. CPS will work with USAID missions to design, monitor, and evaluate activities to ensure their optimal performance and impact. It will strengthen partnerships with global networks of technical experts on peace and security, improve data and analysis, and strengthen training and education for the global cadre of professionals working on conflict and violence prevention, stabilization, CVE, and peacebuilding.

In support of the U.S. Strategy on Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) and USAID's WPS Implementation Plan, CPS will work with USAID missions and other USAID operating units to design activities that increase women's participation in efforts to prevent and respond to conflict and instability and support the protection and empowerment of women and girls affected by violence, exploitation, and abuse. Funds will support priority field programming, training, and technical assistance to advance women's critical roles in building peace and security in countries affected by conflict, violent extremism, and stabilization challenges. CPS will support research and programming to address the impact of conflict and violent extremism on women and girls and build on USAID's work to directly support women's critical engagement in preventing conflict and CVE. Funds may also support activities to address the distinct needs of women and girls affected by COVID-19 in fragile and conflict-affected

communities, including gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response efforts, and to advance women's effective participation and leadership in peacebuilding, relief, and recovery efforts.

USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI) (\$831.8 million)

To advance strategic objectives and priorities, DDI will support key programs/activities that:

- Guide USAID's work to address climate change; the conservation of biodiversity, including combating conservation crimes; the sustainable management of natural resources; energy; infrastructure; the prevention of pollution; land-tenure issues; and improving the physical environment of cities.
- Advance democracy, human rights, and governance through programs that complement and support Mission programs. DDI/DRG will provide field-support resources, contingency funding, and mechanisms to enable Missions to quickly respond to the unpredictable nature of political events. This includes: combating corruption; strengthening institutions to advance democratic governance; countering authoritarianism; promoting free and fair elections and political transitions; addressing critical human rights issues; trafficking in persons and forced labor; supporting civil society and addressing restrictions to civic space; advancing labor rights; and advancing independent media and internet freedom.
- Advance inclusive and secure digital ecosystems to counter malign influences, advance internet freedom, drive digital democracy and enable economic growth. Funds will support implementation of USAID's Digital Strategy, including technical expertise and assistance, training, and country-level digital assessments. Funding will also ensure capability for emerging priorities like 5G, artificial intelligence, and cybersecurity.
- Leverage a broad range of global partnerships to discover, test, and scale innovative solutions to development challenges through the Development Innovation Ventures program, and promote open innovation competitions such as prizes and challenges, which harness the ingenuity of people around the globe.
- Advance the Agency's work in gender equality and women's empowerment through technical assistance, training, and evaluation. Funding will support women's economic empowerment with a specific focus on women prospering in the workforce, succeeding as entrepreneurs and enabled in the economy. Funding will also support a learning agenda to promote promising practices; build evidence on GBV and technology; support partnerships with the private sector and civil society, including faith-based organizations; and prevent and respond to GBV in all its forms.
- Support the implementation of the PSE Policy and effectively engage the private sector toward shared goals through hands-on technical assistance and advisory services, training, research, and management of the global programs that catalyze partnerships with private sector actors.
- Advance the U.S. Basic Education Strategy and the USAID Education Policy through technical expertise and partnerships to accelerate development outcomes. Continue to provide targeted technical guidance and assistance around foundational skills development and social emotional learning for response, recovery, and resilience, which is especially important as Missions adapt programming to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic.

- Advance higher education and workforce development opportunities for youth to achieve development goals during the COVID-19 pandemic and beyond. Engage higher education institutions to build human and institutional capacity and provide Missions with access to cutting-edge research, through programs like the Higher Education Solutions Network.
- Advance Inclusive Development in programming and promote an inclusive and equitable approach to addressing the cross-cutting issues of: traditionally marginalized and under-represented populations and groups in vulnerable situations; vulnerable children and families; rehabilitation and assistive technology; and mental health and psychosocial support. Programming will support Missions to promote inclusion and equity in their programming, and address systemic barriers and discrimination where relevant.
- Implement the USAID Economic Growth Policy, and support programming that builds capacity for fair and reciprocal trade, promotes the adoption of international standards, improves business climates, provides technical support to field missions, and increases access to markets, making it easier for U.S. firms and investors to compete and expand.
- Strengthen USAID’s ability to partner with nontraditional and diverse actors. Programming will: empower local actors to take ownership of development goals through the Local Works Program; strengthen local cooperative businesses and credit unions under the Cooperative Development Program; advance public diplomacy through the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad Initiative; and increase engagement of minority serving institutions in development, diaspora organizations, foundations, and corporate and non-profit volunteer-sending organizations. The Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships will increase the integration and cooperation of faith-based and other community partners to expand the reach and impact of development programming.

USAID Bureau for Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL) (\$17.0 million)

The FY 2022 request supports multilateral policy leadership and engagement in critical multilateral fora to strengthen the Agency’s international engagement on aid transparency and effectiveness, analysis of development trends to keep USAID programming at the forefront of development practice, and policy implementation assessments to examine how policies are shaping processes and programs. Funding supports PPL’s efforts to implement the Program Cycle and build Agency capacity through the construction and dissemination of related policies and standards for strategic planning, design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and learning, as well as application of innovative design practices and methodologies. Funding supports cross-cutting evaluations to investigate USAID’s effectiveness in advancing Agency priorities such as addressing COVID-19, climate change, and racial inequity; the improvement of Agency knowledge management and organizational learning policies and practices; development solutions that innovate on traditional approaches to monitoring, evaluation, research, and learning; and the integration of innovative technology solutions for the collection and analysis of data in line with the Administration priority of building and using evidence for programmatic decisions across the Agency.

USAID Bureau for Resilience and Food Security (RFS) (\$350.1 million)

RFS’ development assistance investments in agriculture-led growth, climate adaptation, resilience, multi-sectoral nutrition, and water security and sanitation will focus on global leadership and technical assistance to missions implementing the U.S. Government Global Food Security Strategy, the USAID Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy, the U.S. Global Nutrition Coordination Plan, the USAID Building

Resilience to Recurrent Crises Policy and Programming Guidance, and the U.S. Global Water Strategy. RFS will promote multi-sectoral approaches that integrate cross-cutting issues such as youth, gender, digital, local capacity development, natural resource management, climate adaptation and mitigation, and policy into programming. RFS will lead USAID in implementing measurable solutions to sustainably reduce global hunger, poverty, malnutrition, and water insecurity. These goals provide the basis for lasting gains that position our partner countries to be resilient and to crowd in investments.

FY 2022 resources advance global food and water security agendas and provide effective, demand-driven support to missions, partnerships with U.S. universities, the private sector, and key international partners to develop and advance solutions that transform agricultural, food, and water systems to reduce global hunger, poverty, malnutrition and water insecurity. RFS will enhance its technical area support by emphasizing private sector engagement and partnerships to disseminate and scale U.S. innovation. RFS investments in agricultural research and development will advance critical innovations to help countries, including the United States, meet dynamic and unforeseen changes that impact food security and will position the U.S. government to better anticipate emerging threats. RFS will also work to advance research partnerships on water and sanitation service delivery on systems-based approaches to facilitate sustained service delivery across communities.

RFS will continue to improve nutrition through food systems that increase the supply of and demand for affordable, nutritious, and safe foods year-round. These efforts will emphasize empowering women as central players in nutrition and health. Activities will strengthen the enabling environment through active and collaborative engagement with the private sector, policy actors, and governments to support the coordination and implementation of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive investments. Funding will also support critical learning activities for multi-sectoral nutrition, including the application of a food system framework to better tailor investments to improve diets, the alignment of stakeholders around food systems concepts, and translation of evidence into recommended actions.

Funding will support resilience investments, including in areas of recurrent crises, to reduce communities' chronic vulnerability to shocks and stresses. This includes a \$25 million Resilience Challenge Fund, to scale innovative approaches to building resilience while leveraging private investment, in-country, and other donor funding. These investments will be used to strengthen the ability of vulnerable people, communities, and countries to reduce, mitigate, adapt to and recover from shocks and stresses, including from climate change, to help prevent recurrent food crises, and reduce future humanitarian needs. These activities also support U.S. national security objectives by expanding economic opportunities and strengthening governance in areas vulnerable to recurrent humanitarian crises, instability, and conflict.

RFS funding for water and sanitation will focus on achieving global leadership goals outlined in USAID's Water and Development Plan, and the provision of high-quality technical assistance to missions. Funding will support programming that provides access to sustainable water and sanitation services and promotes key hygiene behaviors while enhancing the effective management of the water resources that are essential for the sustainable provision of drinking water. RFS will work in collaboration with national governments, development partners, private capital market institutions, and local stakeholders to close financing gaps and improve governance structures that enable countries to sustain water and sanitation services.

Through USAID's New Partnership Initiative, RFS investments and private sector engagement will unlock private capital for small and medium enterprises in the agriculture and water sectors, including those owned by women, to fuel growth and meet unmet demand for financing. These endeavors will strengthen resilience and help markets to supply nutritious and safe food year-round and sustainable access to safe water and sanitation services. RFS will support the strategic engagement of the private sector and other partners to align agendas, leverage resources, and promote inclusive market-led development.

USAID Program Management Initiatives (PMI) (\$3.7 million)

FY 2022 funds will support the Development Outreach and Communications (DOC) program; Partner Vetting System (PVS) information technology (IT) modernization; the Exchange Visitor Visa Compliance program; and other associated critical enterprise program activities, if additional resources are available.

The DOC program improves the ability of mission-based Development Outreach and Communications Specialists to promote successful USAID program results, ensure that programs are well communicated to host country audiences, and increase awareness and understanding of U.S. foreign assistance. This includes in-country messaging of new Administration priorities, including COVID-19, climate change, Northern Triangle, and others.

Funds will also be used to modernize the PVS IT portal and database applications by improving essential operational support for the Agency's counterterrorism partner vetting programs, thereby enhancing quality and consistency in service. PVS is critical to USAID's anti-terrorism vetting programs, and is one of only three Department of Homeland Security (DHS)-designated High Value Asset (HVA) systems at USAID. PVS assists USAID in conducting partner vetting in the interest of national security as an enhanced risk mitigation measure supporting the effective delivery of foreign assistance, while minimizing the risk of diversion to terrorists and their affiliates.

Funding for the Exchange Visitor Visa Compliance program will allow USAID to comply with the statutory and regulatory requirements of U.S. homeland security and visa compliance associated with sponsoring U.S.-based foreign nationals. Funds will support a helpdesk for an Agency data system used to monitor USAID-funded beneficiaries in the United States. Assistance will also support TEAMS, the IT system, and Operations and Maintenance costs.

Program Management Initiative also intends to support associated critical enterprise program activities, not currently funded, if additional resources are available. Agency Approach to Field Services (AAFS) will enhance the process for requesting and delivery of Washington program cycle technical assistance to Missions by ensuring greater consistency, coordination, and accountability. Development Information Solution (DIS) support will ensure that the Agency's need for high quality, real-time data during program planning and implementation are met by integrating program funding, award information, and development results in a single solution.

Development Assistance (DA)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request
DA Total	3,400,000	3,500,000	4,075,097
Africa	1,364,819	*	1,419,682
Burkina Faso	6,000	*	6,000
Burundi	3,000	*	3,000
Cameroon	4,000	*	4,000
Central African Republic	3,000	*	3,000
Chad	3,000	*	3,000
Côte d'Ivoire	6,000	*	6,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	80,000	*	80,000
Djibouti	9,000	*	9,000
Ethiopia	107,050	*	84,000
Gambia, The	2,000	*	2,000
Ghana	52,203	*	64,100
Guinea	3,000	*	3,000
Kenya	86,000	*	92,800
Liberia	60,550	*	64,815
Madagascar	19,500	*	19,500
Malawi	60,000	*	60,000
Mali	65,000	*	53,000
Mauritania	-	*	1,000
Mozambique	63,000	*	63,000
Niger	25,000	*	31,000
Nigeria	51,000	*	58,200
Rwanda	40,000	*	40,000
Senegal	63,000	*	63,000
Sierra Leone	2,000	*	2,000
Somalia	45,000	*	45,000
South Africa	3,000	*	3,000
South Sudan	55,000	*	56,000
Sudan	6,299	*	15,500
Tanzania	29,500	*	30,500
Uganda	57,257	*	57,257
Zambia	28,741	*	28,741
Zimbabwe	18,000	*	18,000
USAID Africa Regional	128,135	*	169,685
USAID Central Africa Regional	59,000	*	59,000
USAID East Africa Regional	27,133	*	27,133
USAID Sahel Regional Program	22,834	*	22,834
USAID Southern Africa Regional	32,283	*	32,283
USAID West Africa Regional	39,334	*	39,334
East Asia and Pacific	365,150	*	430,914
Burma	30,000	*	26,000
Cambodia	58,000	*	58,000
China	5,000	*	-
Indonesia	63,000	*	63,000

Development Assistance (DA)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request
Laos	27,000	*	27,000
Marshall Islands	450	*	2,000
Micronesia	450	*	2,000
Mongolia	3,000	*	6,000
Papua New Guinea	-	*	20,250
Philippines	70,000	*	70,800
Thailand	2,000	*	7,000
Timor-Leste	16,000	*	16,000
Vietnam	60,250	*	80,000
Pacific Islands Regional	25,000	*	35,000
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	5,000	*	17,864
Near East	57,600	*	16,300
Lebanon	7,550	*	-
Morocco	10,000	*	-
Tunisia	40,000	*	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	50	*	16,300
South and Central Asia	210,400	*	284,900
Bangladesh	122,200	*	122,200
India	25,000	*	51,000
Maldives	2,200	*	5,200
Nepal	40,000	*	82,000
Sri Lanka	20,000	*	23,500
USAID South Asia Regional	1,000	*	1,000
Western Hemisphere	457,778	*	659,148
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	5,000	*	5,000
Brazil	15,000	*	17,000
Colombia	61,000	*	70,000
Dominican Republic	7,000	*	8,000
Ecuador	12,150	*	13,000
El Salvador	70,000	*	95,000
Guatemala	65,650	*	113,650
Haiti	51,000	*	51,000
Honduras	65,000	*	95,000
Jamaica	1,000	*	1,000
Nicaragua	10,000	*	15,000
Paraguay	4,000	*	4,000
Peru	34,800	*	39,035
USAID Caribbean Development Program	7,000	*	10,000
USAID Central America Regional	5,000	*	73,085
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	29,178	*	29,178
USAID South America Regional	15,000	*	20,200
USAID Asia Regional	14,000	*	14,000
CPS - Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization	35,500	*	47,500
Center for the Prevention of Conflict and Violence (CVP)	-	*	31,000
Conflict-Prevention and Stabilization Program Oversight (CPS PO)	-	*	16,500

Development Assistance (DA)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request
DA Total	3,400,000	3,500,000	4,075,097
Africa	1,364,819	*	1,419,682
Burkina Faso	6,000	*	6,000
Burundi	3,000	*	3,000
Cameroon	4,000	*	4,000
Central African Republic	3,000	*	3,000
Chad	3,000	*	3,000
Côte d'Ivoire	6,000	*	6,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	80,000	*	80,000
Djibouti	9,000	*	9,000
Ethiopia	107,050	*	84,000
Gambia, The	2,000	*	2,000
Ghana	52,203	*	64,100
Guinea	3,000	*	3,000
Kenya	86,000	*	92,800
Liberia	60,550	*	64,815
Madagascar	19,500	*	19,500
Malawi	60,000	*	60,000
Mali	65,000	*	53,000
Mauritania	-	*	1,000
Mozambique	63,000	*	63,000
Niger	25,000	*	31,000
Nigeria	51,000	*	58,200
Rwanda	40,000	*	40,000
Senegal	63,000	*	63,000
Sierra Leone	2,000	*	2,000
Somalia	45,000	*	45,000
South Africa	3,000	*	3,000
South Sudan	55,000	*	56,000
Sudan	6,299	*	15,500
Tanzania	29,500	*	30,500
Uganda	57,257	*	57,257
Zambia	28,741	*	28,741
Zimbabwe	18,000	*	18,000
USAID Africa Regional	128,135	*	169,685
USAID Central Africa Regional	59,000	*	59,000
USAID East Africa Regional	27,133	*	27,133
USAID Sahel Regional Program	22,834	*	22,834
USAID Southern Africa Regional	32,283	*	32,283
USAID West Africa Regional	39,334	*	39,334
East Asia and Pacific	365,150	*	430,914
Burma	30,000	*	26,000
Cambodia	58,000	*	58,000
China	5,000	*	-
Indonesia	63,000	*	63,000

Development Assistance (DA)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request
Laos	27,000	*	27,000
Marshall Islands	450	*	2,000
Micronesia	450	*	2,000
Mongolia	3,000	*	6,000
Papua New Guinea	-	*	20,250
Philippines	70,000	*	70,800
Thailand	2,000	*	7,000
Timor-Leste	16,000	*	16,000
Vietnam	60,250	*	80,000
Pacific Islands Regional	25,000	*	35,000
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	5,000	*	17,864
Near East	57,600	*	16,300
Lebanon	7,550	*	-
Morocco	10,000	*	-
Tunisia	40,000	*	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	50	*	16,300
South and Central Asia	210,400	*	284,900
Bangladesh	122,200	*	122,200
India	25,000	*	51,000
Maldives	2,200	*	5,200
Nepal	40,000	*	82,000
Sri Lanka	20,000	*	23,500
USAID South Asia Regional	1,000	*	1,000
Western Hemisphere	457,778	*	659,148
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	5,000	*	5,000
Brazil	15,000	*	17,000
Colombia	61,000	*	70,000
Dominican Republic	7,000	*	8,000
Ecuador	12,150	*	13,000
El Salvador	70,000	*	95,000
Guatemala	65,650	*	113,650
Haiti	51,000	*	51,000
Honduras	65,000	*	95,000
Jamaica	1,000	*	1,000
Nicaragua	10,000	*	15,000
Paraguay	4,000	*	4,000
Peru	34,800	*	39,035
USAID Caribbean Development Program	7,000	*	10,000
USAID Central America Regional	5,000	*	73,085
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	29,178	*	29,178
USAID South America Regional	15,000	*	20,200
USAID Asia Regional	14,000	*	14,000
CPS - Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization	35,500	*	47,500
Center for the Prevention of Conflict and Violence (CVP)	-	*	31,000
Conflict-Prevention and Stabilization Program Oversight (CPS PO)	-	*	16,500

Development Assistance (DA)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request
USAID Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization (CPS)	35,500	*	-
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	493,189	*	831,839
Other Funding	46,200	*	-
Countering Chinese Influence Fund	26,200	*	-
To Be Programmed	20,000	*	-
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	14,550	*	17,000
RFS - Bureau for Resilience and Food Security	337,110	*	350,110
USAID Program Management Initiatives	3,704	*	3,704

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE (IDA)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	Change from FY 2021 Estimate
TOTAL	4,395,362	4,395,362	4,682,362	287,000
IDA	2,661,382	2,481,321	4,682,362	2,201,041
IDA - OCO	1,733,980	1,914,041	-	-1,914,041

The FY 2022 International Disaster Assistance (IDA) request of nearly \$4.7 billion will provide lifesaving humanitarian assistance in response to natural disasters and complex emergencies around the world. With IDA funds, the United States saves lives, alleviates human suffering, and reduces the physical, social, and economic impacts of rapid and slow onset disasters by supporting at-risk populations to build resilience. The full request to support humanitarian programming includes resources requested through the IDA, Food for Peace Title II and Migration and Refugee Assistance accounts and funds appropriated through the American Rescue Plan in FY 2021. This full spectrum of funding will maintain U.S. leadership in humanitarian response worldwide, prioritizing the flexibility of the IDA account and the importance of refugee programming.

USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (HA) (\$4,682.4 million)

The requested IDA resources will be managed by the U.S. Agency for International Development’s Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA). Conflict, climate change, natural disasters, and the ongoing impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the most vulnerable are combining to drive unprecedented levels of humanitarian need worldwide. As the lead Federal Coordinator for international disaster assistance, BHA maintains a strong and effective global response system prepared for rapid activation and response to emergency requirements worldwide.

Humanitarian interventions work across multiple sectors to support populations in need based on expert analyses of local contexts. Programming includes, but is not limited to, emergency food security, nutrition, shelter, water, health, logistics, coordination, and livelihoods support. BHA makes targeted investments to promote early recovery, build resilience, and reduce risk in communities vulnerable to recurrent humanitarian crises. By leveraging all available authorities and resources, BHA responds to crises with agility and addresses the underlying vulnerabilities of populations and communities in need.

With these resources, BHA will support innovative programming and a coordinated humanitarian response in crises of strategic interest to the United States, including Afghanistan, the Lake Chad Basin, South Sudan, Syria, the Venezuela regional crisis, and Yemen. In addition to addressing other vulnerable populations, IDA resources support emergency food assistance for refugees.

BHA’s programs are integrated and multi-sectoral in nature, drawing on the full spectrum of authorities and funding available to design programs to meet the needs of people affected by conflict and natural disaster. The President’s request recognizes the role of U.S. grown in-kind commodities to humanitarian programming, but the flexibility to draw on IDA resources in support of the full suite of market-based food assistance modalities - local, regional, and international procurement; food vouchers; and cash transfers for food - is a necessity when working in rapidly shifting humanitarian contexts. The Administration is committed to supporting integrated, multisectoral humanitarian assistance efficiently, effectively, and with the dignity of the people we are trying to help always in mind. The FY 2022 request

of \$1.57 billion in Title II resources and \$4.68 billion in IDA resources will allow the United States to maintain its leadership in humanitarian programs while evaluating the legislative and appropriations mix that will allow the new bureau to meet its full potential in FY 2023 and beyond.

TRANSITION INITIATIVES (TI)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	Change from FY 2021 Estimate
TI	92,043	92,043	92,043	-

USAID Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization (CPS) (\$92.0 million)

The FY 2022 request of \$92.0 million for the Transition Initiatives (TI) account will address some of the opportunities and challenges in countries in crisis, and assist in their transition toward sustainable development, peace, good governance, democracy, and ultimately self-reliance.

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

COMPLEX CRISES FUND (CCF)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	Change from FY 2021 Estimate
CCF	30,000	30,000	60,000	30,000

USAID Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization (CPS) (\$60.0 million)

The FY 2022 request of \$60.0 million for CCF will be used to support activities to prevent or respond to emerging or unforeseen crises. CCF resources are targeted to countries or regions that demonstrate a high or escalating risk of conflict or instability or present an unanticipated opportunity for progress in a newly emerging or fragile democracy and is a critical tool for atrocity prevention. Funds are also used to respond to unanticipated opportunities for progress in a newly emerging or fragile democracy. Projects aim to address and prevent conflict, violence, and instability through a whole-of-government approach, including host government participation, as well as other partner resources. CCF can also be used to support programs that help to create the conditions for longer-term development. In the past year, CCF funds have provided critical support for programs in Mozambique, Ethiopia, Sudan, the West African Littorals, the Kyrgyz Republic, and Guatemala.

Funds may be used for administrative expenses, including but not limited to: operations, oversight, and technical and program support functions; services to develop, manage, and implement policies and procedures; and reporting, information and knowledge management, and learning activities.

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND (ESF)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	Change from FY 2021 Estimate
ESF	3,045,000	3,151,963	4,260,231	1,108,268

The FY 2022 Economic Support Fund (ESF) request will help countries of strategic importance meet near-and long-term political, economic, development, and security needs.

Africa (\$88.6 million)

African Union (\$1.6 million)

U.S. engagement with the African Union (AU) through U.S. assistance of \$1.6 million seeks to enable the AU to prevent, manage, and resolve conflict, respond to health emergencies, and accelerate investment and opportunity while improving social outcomes in health and gender equality. The U.S. partnership with the AU Commission (AUC) focuses on strengthening mediation, conflict prevention, peacebuilding, health security, policy harmonization, women's economic empowerment, trade and commercial ties, and resource mobilization. U.S. assistance will support AU implementation of Agenda 2063, the institution's flagship initiative for continental development.

U.S. assistance of \$1.0 million will bolster the AU and its organs to promote the rule of law and foster a culture of good governance, particularly as the AU implements significant institutional reforms designed to promote efficiency, accountability, and transparency. Programs will build off of a successful history of engagement to include developing the skills of AU legal and policy staff, and building thematic knowledge in rule of law, human rights, transitional justice, treaty law, and maritime law.

U.S. assistance of \$0.6 million will also support technical assistance for AUC departments and facilitate AU engagement with the private sector to expand opportunity, promote entrepreneurship, and integrate gender, youth, trade, climate, and health in its work. This represents a key component of U.S. efforts to improve the enabling environment for economic growth and investment, intra-African trade, and two-way trade between the United States and Africa, ultimately in support of implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area.

Sudan (\$56.0 million)

Sudan is undergoing significant changes following the fall of former President Bashir and the establishment of a transitional government in 2019. Several factors inherited from the previous regime including a struggling economy, high levels of corruption and unequal provision of basic services have made it difficult for the Government of Sudan to make gains both politically and economically. U.S. assistance of \$56.0 million will provide stability for Sudan's transition by improving food security through wheat purchases. These purchases will support U.S. government commitments made in connection with the Abraham Accords.

State Africa Regional (\$31.0 million)

ESF programs in the State Africa Regional Operating Unit focus on four policy priorities: promote stronger trade and commercial ties; advance peace and security; counter terrorism; and strengthen democracy, human rights, and good governance. Activities harness trade and investment as a force for

economic prosperity; counter regional threats through partnerships; advance democracy and human rights; and strengthen civil society.

The \$15.3 million Africa Regional Democracy Fund request will support initiatives to augment partner nations' abilities to promote political competition and consensus-building, combat corruption, enhance respect for human rights, and strengthen justice sectors. The \$2.0 million Ambassadors' Special Self Help program request will support community self-help efforts and expand social assistance. An additional \$2.0 million will support efforts to counter malign influence and predatory lending practices within the region.

A total of \$8.0 million will support the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) that seeks to build collaboration, trust, and reporting mechanisms between citizens and civilian government officials and institutions; develop and implement strategies to rehabilitate and reintegrate defectors from violent extremist organizations; support women as effective peace and security leaders to prevent and respond to terrorist radicalization, including countering the role women play in violent extremism; and build cross-border networks of government and civil society actors who can identify and mitigate recruitment and radicalization to violence. A total of \$3.7 million will support the Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism (PRACT) program to provide vulnerable populations alternatives to violent extremist influence, promote vocational opportunities for at-risk youth, and strengthen partnerships between responsible government authorities and isolated communities targeted by violent extremist organizations.

East Asia and Pacific (\$104.0 million)

Burma (\$54.0 million)

With FY 2022 Economic Support Fund resources, USAID will work across the pro-democracy movement to support its efforts to offer an alternative and more inclusive vision for a future democracy. USAID will support pro-democracy organizations with technical assistance to develop their structure and organization, policies, and priorities related to federalism and inclusivity.

USAID will support consensus-building among a variety of actors to create space for dialogue and debate on outstanding issues, and to help emerging actors to operationalize the ideals put forward.

Foreign assistance will be used to provide a platform through which the U.S. government can support and strengthen civil society organizations, think tanks, business associations, and other non-governmental local actors, including faith-based organizations. Focus will be on advocating for a return to democratic governance, equality of ethnic communities, freedom of expression and information, and an economy decoupled from the military and based on the free flow of goods, services, and ideas. USAID will support community-level organizations to address basic needs such as health, education, livelihoods, water and sanitation. Programming will support community-level structures to address the impacts of violence and will support reconciliation across and within ethnic and religious communities. USAID's increased engagement with youth across the country is critical to ensure that they are engaged and encouraged to be part of both the response to crises and broader democratic participation. USAID will support and facilitate skills-building for civil society leaders who will be vital to shaping Burma's future.

U.S. assistance will support independent media and help them develop business models that preserve journalistic integrity and objectivity, promote citizen journalism, and enable independent media to maintain operations in challenging political, financial, and legal environments.

U.S. assistance related to human rights will expand interventions to prevent and address human rights violations and abuses, enhance digital privacy, personal safety, assist individuals and organizations including human rights defenders, support rehabilitation services for the victims of human rights violations and abuses, document human rights violations and abuses to inform advocacy, and support peaceful social movements and other forms of nonviolent campaigns.

U.S. assistance will support food security, sustainable agriculture, and rural livelihoods to mitigate the impacts of violence and instability due to the military coup d'état. Activities will support communities to ensure basic needs are met, increase production, strengthen market linkages, promote sustainable land use, and mitigate a potentially deep economic crisis due to the military coup and the impact of COVID-19. USAID will support community-level resilience and local adaptation to climate change. U.S. assistance will help counter military control of the economy and increase household-level resilience. USAID will work with micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSME) and select business service providers, such as micro-finance institutions, to preserve civilian economic space and to promote adaptability, initiative, resilience, and access to finance. USAID will fund research that identifies and analyzes the military's economic interests in the wider economy, and will provide support to business associations representing those small and medium enterprises that seek to maintain distance from the military economy and related enterprises.

In an effort to help the people of Burma protect their key forest, agricultural, and landscape resources from corrupt and damaging military and foreign extraction operations, USAID will work with civil society, business associations, and other non-governmental economic actors to directly counter these operations and develop incentives for stewardship. Programming will support the sustainable and equitable management of natural resources in sectors including logging, mining (gemstones), agriculture, and infrastructure (e.g. dams), with a focus on programming in conflict-affected areas.

The FY 2022 President's Budget also proposes a cancellation of \$15.0 million in prior-year unobligated ESF balances available for Burma, which are planned for programs that benefit the Government of Burma.

Vietnam (\$15.0 million)

Continued U.S. Government involvement is crucial to advancing our U.S.-Vietnam partnership, while achieving U.S. priorities in the Indo-Pacific region. U.S. assistance will continue to support the Government of Vietnam (GVN) to implement Agent Orange/dioxin remediation at the Bien Hoa Airbase area and enhance Vietnam's own capacity for future remediation work. In partnership with GVN partners, U.S. assistance will support the design and implementation of interim measures to reduce exposure risks and the excavation and treatment of highly contaminated soil and safe isolation of low contamination soil.

State East Asia and Pacific Regional (\$35.0 million)

EAP regional funding will counter PRC malign influence within regional institutions, including in the Mekong subregion, the South China Sea and the Pacific. Strong alliances and partnerships enabled through organizations such as the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) and the Association of Southeast Asia Nations (ASEAN) will continue to help engage the PRC regionally from a position of collective strength. Regional programs facilitate coordination and resilience among countries in the face of shared challenges and supports their economic and political autonomy through increased access to high-quality international capital investment.

Strategic Infrastructure: Regional ESF will promote infrastructure investments to ensure they are transparent and of high-quality. Countries in the region need access to transparent, private sector capital in order to finance infrastructure that will meet the demands of their growing population and economy. These programs provide an alternative to the PRC's state-directed, unsustainable financing that is often offered as a means of expanding economic and strategic influence. Regional assistance also lays the foundation for U.S. financing and investment by advancing high-standard governance practices that promote market competition and transparency, environmental safeguards and open and fair market access. Indo-Pacific initiatives like the Infrastructure Transaction and Assistance Network (ITAN) are dedicated to targeting countries which are considering large economic and security contractual relationships with the PRC and are most vulnerable to the malign effects of unsustainable Chinese financing.

Regional Institutions: Strong, well resourced, multilateral assistance programs will continue to ensure we maintain our leadership position and advocate for the U.S. approach on critical regional issues. Regional programs advance cooperation with regional multilateral fora such as: the APEC Forum; ASEAN; the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF); Mekong – U.S. Partnership (MUSP); and the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF). APEC assistance bolsters American competitiveness and prosperity by addressing market access and non-tariff barriers to U.S. goods and services through policy dialogues and targeted technical assistance programs on priorities such as the digital economy, trade facilitation, investment climate, and women's economic participation. ASEAN assistance will support training officials in matters ranging from cybersecurity to adoption of standards for imported goods, and programming to encourage regional governments to manage their development challenges jointly. Our planned ASEAN programs support U.S. exports and businesses operating in the region and promote U.S. policies of strengthening ASEAN. A stronger ASEAN leads to a strengthening of the rules-based order and international law and supports our goal of a free and open Indo-Pacific. The ARF provides unique opportunities for the U.S. to rally partners and allies to advocate for regional transparency and accountability in security investment and development from each of the 27 countries who participate in the forum. MUSP aims to broaden economic choices in the region by harnessing the USG's economic toolkit, as well as through coordination with partners on a variety of transboundary challenges facing the countries along the Mekong River. MUSP promotes resilience and good governance by providing tools and building human capital to empower countries in the Mekong region to jointly manage transboundary water and other natural resources. We seek to strengthen ties with the Pacific Islands through the PIF and promote the United States as a partner of choice in the face of intense regional competition. Because the Pacific views climate change as their most significant challenge, the United States can strengthen ties in the region by supporting other regional and technical organizations within the PIF Council or regional organizations in the Pacific agencies to support adaption and resilience efforts to combat climate change and illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing.

Cybersecurity: Successful cybersecurity programs reduce the risk of unintended political escalation and state-on-state tensions due to transnational cyber threats such as cybercrime and malicious cyber activity by both state and non-state actors. In addition, programs directly support the protection and advancement of U.S. national security, economic interests, and values through an open, interoperable, reliable, and secure internet. Regional cyber capacity building activities are a core element of the interim National Security Guidance by helping partners develop open, interoperable, reliable and secure communications infrastructure, aligned cyber policies, and cybersecurity capacity. Resources will allow us to continue regional cyber capacity building activities that promote the international cyber stability framework.

Europe and Eurasia (\$10.4 million)

Europe and Eurasia Regional (\$10.4 million)

The strategic importance of a strong U.S. partnership with Greenland is based on the U.S. national security objective that Greenland's critical resources and key infrastructure off America's coast are not controlled nor influenced by malign interests. Continued assistance will support U.S. efforts to present a credible alternative, so that Greenland grows and diversifies its economy and so that the Greenlandic government and people look to the United States as their "partner of choice" outside the Kingdom of Denmark. Funding will continue to focus on efforts to counter foreign malign influence and foster economic resilience in Greenland through industry and entrepreneurship opportunities; exchanges of best practices, including technical assistance in key industries; and strengthening institutions and communities.

Near East (\$1,923.0 million)

Algeria (\$2.0 million)

Following his election in December 2019, President Tebboune has emphasized the need to diversify Algeria's economy and the importance of private sector job creation, offering an unprecedented opportunity for U.S. engagement on economic and governance initiatives. FY 2022 ESF will promote a business-enabling environment and advance economic reform efforts that will enhance the competitiveness of U.S. companies wishing to enter this lucrative market and help to counter Chinese, Russian, and other economic influences. ESF-funded programs will empower nascent civil society in Algeria, building capacity to better represent citizens' interests, and hold the government accountable.

Algeria's hydrocarbon-dependent economy, which has fueled high levels of spending to support social peace is unsustainable. The COVID-19 pandemic, falling oil prices, plummeting foreign reserves, greater domestic energy consumption, a youth demographic bulge, and insufficient investment in economic diversity generate uncertainty about Algeria's future. The U.S. government will invest this ESF to assist Algeria in its efforts to undertake structural economic reforms, address increasing youth-driven demands for economic empowerment and civic engagement, and spur Algeria to greater economic diversity, openness, and integration.

Egypt (\$125.0 million)

FY 2022 ESF will promote U.S. and international security through programming that bolsters Egypt's stability by supporting transparency and the respect for the rule of law, civil liberties, participatory governance, and human rights accelerating inclusive private sector-driven economic growth; helping Egypt to address its complex climate-related vulnerabilities; and developing a healthy, educated, and inclusive workforce.

FY 2022 ESF will support strengthening economic, judicial, and public sector reforms, and increasing the efficiency and accountability of the GOE to ensure that economic reforms will benefit all Egyptians. Governance programming will also support the development of systems that encourage more participatory and inclusive processes, improve transparency, and fight corruption.

U.S. assistance will also support the Government of Egypt's (GOE) continuing reform efforts to enable inclusive economic growth. Programs will foster a strong business-enabling environment for small and medium-sized enterprises. The U.S. will continue to work with the GOE to prioritize reducing

impediments to private sector-led economic growth, creating jobs, and supporting health and education reforms.

FY 2022 ESF will improve the efficiency of the specialized court systems by promoting the automation of case filing and e-litigation procedures in the Economic Courts and Trafficking in Persons Courts. Specifically, U.S. foreign assistance will enable USAID to provide technical assistance to judges in mediation, bankruptcy, and anti-trafficking law to increase the courts' efficiency, decrease adjudication time, and allow for improved management of court resources. ESF will also support the empowerment of women and youth and combat gender-based violence, sexual harassment, and female genital mutilation and cutting.

FY 2022 ESF-funded health programs will improve access to and quality of targeted health services, support positive health behavior change, and support the GOE in implementing a data-driven health management system. Additionally, funds will be used to increase access to and use of health and voluntary family planning services to address population growth and resource management. ESF funds will also be used to strengthen GOE health security systems to face any future pandemic. In basic education, U.S. assistance will expand access and improve the quality of education for marginalized populations so that all children have opportunities to learn and succeed in school. Programs will strengthen teachers' pre-service education and continuous professional development.

In higher education, partnerships with universities, institutions of higher education, and the private sector will promote scholarships, research, teacher professional development, and policy formation to address Egypt's most pressing development issues and link education to employment. COVID-19 has increased the importance of technology and innovation in the education sector. FY 2022 ESF will support technical assistance to the GOE in education technology, teacher professional development, and inclusive education. The United States, through USAID, will work with the GOE to design and implement innovative solutions to strengthen higher education institutions and promote and support inclusion and the empowerment of young people, especially students with disabilities.

FY 2022 ESF will support the private sector to drive sustainable economic development where there is potential for strong growth and job creation, particularly among women. Funds will be used to improve the trade and investment environment for local and international companies – including U.S. firms – by building free and open markets, supporting macroeconomic reforms, reducing trade barriers, and promoting private sector participation in the economy. ESF will help small farmers to earn income from their livelihoods and help small businesses and communities create more inclusive jobs related to Egypt's abundant but fragile natural and cultural heritage. ESF will likewise support the ecosystem for entrepreneurship and business development. Target sectors include clean energy, and information, communication and telecommunications, among others. Assistance will support the GOE's goal of increasing international trade competitiveness, particularly focusing on increasing exports from small and medium-sized enterprises. Programming will also strengthen trade support institutions and improve trade and investment policy and the regulatory environment. Additionally, economic growth programs will seek to strengthen Egypt's ability to mitigate and adapt to climate change, for example by developing climate-resilient water management practices, supporting climate-smart agriculture, incorporating climate risk into institutional policies and practices, and encouraging business growth in climate friendly sectors.

Iraq (\$150.0 million)

ESF in Iraq will support the Administration's strategy to defend Iraqi sovereignty against malign actors, ensure the enduring defeat of the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) and other terrorist organizations; promote government responsiveness to its citizens, respect for human rights, and the growth of a vibrant

private sector; and address climate change – all of which are crucial to consolidating U.S., Coalition, and Iraqi gains against ISIS and other terrorist organizations. U.S. assistance endeavors to help the Iraqi people stand on their own and reinforces Iraqi sovereignty by supporting recovery and stabilization needs and development programs that address underlying social and economic conditions and foster an ability to withstand malign influences. Assistance will help to preserve Iraq’s ethnic and religious pluralism and will focus on supporting Iraqis recovering from the depredations of ISIS and the economic and health impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Assistance will also help improve Iraq’s resilience to the effects of climate change through energy diversification.

Conflict mitigation and stabilization assistance will support the Government of Iraq’s (GOI) efforts to enable voluntary returns, help consolidate the government’s control of areas liberated from ISIS, and prevent ISIS’s resurgence. Assistance includes efforts to address the immediate needs in liberated areas, including restoration of essential services, support for livelihoods, local reconciliation and social cohesion efforts, and local security services. Assistance will finance light repairs to critical public infrastructure such as health clinics, water facilities, power grids, schools, housing, and access roads. Funding will jumpstart local economies by improving access to finance for businesses, especially small and medium enterprises, supporting cash-for-work activities such as rubble removal and waste collection, and providing cash grants to women-headed households and local businesses. The U.S. will work alongside local communities and local governments to support the revival and continued stabilization of cities such as Mosul. In addition, assistance supports community policing initiatives, which establish coordination and feedback mechanisms between police and local community groups to ensure responsive and accountable security services. Programs will continue to address the traumas of conflict and provide psychosocial and legal aid services to survivors of ISIS atrocities.

ESF will also support a range of activities that strengthen inclusive governance and support fundamental freedoms, including freedom of expression, association, and assembly; promote the rule of law; increase political participation; build effective civic activism; and increase access to justice for all Iraqis. U.S. assistance will help advance the equitable representation of marginalized populations in Iraq’s governance structures.

ESF funds will also help further the GOI’s decentralization agenda and enable Iraqi provincial governments and central ministries to work with civil society organizations to develop accountability networks that improve service delivery at the local level.

Additionally, ESF funds will support technical experts providing support to the GOI in areas such as finance, alternative dispute resolution, customs, tax policy, communications, public administration, economic development, health, education, electricity, sanitation and hygiene, water management and conservation, desertification, air quality, clean energy development, and management of natural resources, including natural gas, water, flora, and fauna. U.S. assistance will enable the implementation of economic reforms supported by the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, as well as provide technical advice to ministries and businesses on the streamlining of business regulatory and administrative processes.

To address underlying social, economic and security causes of instability, ESF programs encourage entrepreneurship, private sector productivity, and job creation. Program activities may support livelihoods and vocational training; small and medium enterprise creation; psychosocial and legal aid services; and assistance to war victims. Programs will promote respect for human rights, including labor rights, and support improvements in the judicial sector, prisons, and other detention facilities, to ensure the humane treatment of detainees. Interventions also seek to increase accountability for human rights violations, with a focus on supporting the most vulnerable Iraqis.

Jordan (\$910.8 million)

As part of the U.S.-Jordan MOU commitment, FY 2022 ESF will advance the Government of Jordan's (GOJ) economic reform agenda, mitigate the impacts of COVID-19, and address the ongoing presence of refugee populations. Funding will also strengthen the efficiency of government services, incentivize key policy and legal reforms, and encourage the development of the private sector. FY 2022 ESF includes direct budget support to the GOJ for non-military expenditures, thereby decreasing the GOJ's anticipated budget shortfalls.

Inclusive economic growth is essential to maintaining Jordanian stability. The United States will support the GOJ's economic stability through the provision of \$490.0 million in direct budget support assistance, improvement of the business enabling environment, and by increasing Jordan's regional energy connectivity. FY 2022 ESF will support inclusive private sector led growth by enhancing competitiveness, productivity, and investment in industries where there is potential for high growth and employment. The U.S. will also support programs with key GOJ entities that will help increase revenue generation, increase foreign direct investment, improve public financial management, and utilize public-private partnerships.

FY 2022 ESF will also strengthen Jordan's ability to improve its water security and reduce water revenue lost to theft, leaks, and inaccurate metering. Funds will help the GOJ improve its water and wastewater treatment infrastructure and boost water conservation with improved technologies and more efficient water consumption practices. U.S. foreign assistance will increase the amount of available drinking water supply through construction and expansion of water infrastructure, reduction of non-revenue water, and improved management and conservation of water resources. FY 2022 ESF will expand infrastructure to improve sanitation and create renewable sources of water for irrigation and increase the GOJ's capacity to sustainably govern, regulate, and manage water sector operations.

The United States will advance Jordanian sustainability through democratic accountability and transparency and by supporting women and youth. FY 2022 ESF will enhance accountability in the GOJ, improve independence of the judiciary, strengthen the rule of law to better protect human rights, and increase communication between government and citizens. Programming will support Jordan's efforts to increase transparency to combat corruption, support elected officials in better representing their constituents, and promote transparent elections. ESF funding will provide technical assistance at the sub-national level to improve local service delivery, and strengthen government decentralization. The U.S. will engage civil society and community leaders as they advocate for reforms, participate in policy and decision-making, and seek to mitigate conflict in communities at risk for instability. FY 2022 ESF will also support the adoption of positive social norms for gender equality and positive youth engagement and strengthen regulatory and institutional frameworks to mitigate barriers to increase economic and political participation.

Programming with FY 2022 ESF will accelerate human potential in Jordan by supporting the GOJ to sustainably provide basic services such as health and education, particularly in communities hosting significant numbers of refugees, and may also support social protection. FY 2022 ESF will increase access to quality education and other productive opportunities for children and youth of all nationalities in Jordan. FY 2022 ESF will improve access to safe learning environments through school construction, building efficient local systems, and strengthening the quality of education. Programming will improve educational infrastructure and equipment that improves learning environments; increase the capacity of management, teachers, and communities to respond to student needs; and focus on addressing the needs of vulnerable youth. To bolster health service delivery nationwide and to support the Ministry of Health in expanding infection prevention and control measures (including against COVID-19), FY 2022 ESF will ensure equitable access to high quality maternal, newborn, reproductive, and childcare health services

at a national scale, with a special focus on primary and preventative care. Programming will improve access to modernized health infrastructure through expansion and/or renovation of health facilities and strengthen the health system by establishing healthcare quality assurance mechanisms, modernizing and fully equipping the health workforce, and ensuring its financial sustainability.

Lebanon (\$112.5 million)

U.S. assistance to Lebanon advances key U.S. foreign policy and national security priorities, including countering malign influences, and helps the Lebanese people weather the multitude of shocks and challenges confronting them in a volatile region. As Lebanon struggles through a severe economic crisis, the lasting effects of the Port of Beirut blast, and COVID-19, the focus of FY 2022 ESF will be to advance activities that help effectively stabilize the economy, boost employment in Lebanon's key productive sectors, strengthen the delivery of public services, and leverage existing investments.

FY 2022 ESF will help address the needs of vulnerable communities, particularly those struggling due to declining economic opportunities, poor public services, and the impact of hosting more than one million refugees. ESF will also support sustainable solutions to counter the effects of climate change. U.S. support will enhance the ability of local governments and municipalities to deliver essential services in a more efficient and sustainable manner. Assistance will facilitate community-based interventions, particularly those that increase solar power electricity generation, rehabilitate water delivery systems and encourage conservation, improve recycling and monetization of solid waste, enhance rural income generation, and undertake sustainable interventions to promote better social cohesion as well as income and job creation for rural and municipal communities. U.S. assistance will also support complementary interventions to empower civil society groups to hold government institutions and malign actors accountable, reduce corruption, and advocate for the rights of marginalized groups and minorities.

Continued investment in smart and long-term Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) solutions in Lebanon is urgently needed to alleviate not only the strains on water sector services and infrastructure, but also address the long-term effects of climate change. The United States will continue to invest in innovative solutions that promote conservation, energy efficiency, and cost recovery in the water sector. Interventions will include integration of technologies and methods to reduce pollution and improve reliability of water service; construction and rehabilitation of water supply and wastewater infrastructure; and the strengthening of operations, maintenance, and finances of water utility institutions. U.S. support will also engage local communities to elevate awareness of WASH issues; promote engagement in the governance and management of water resources; and support the sustainability of constructed facilities.

To support educational systems and institutions, the United States will invest FY 2022 ESF to improve students' performance in literacy and numeracy, as well as social and emotional learning. Funding will go towards measuring the learning loss during the COVID-19 lockdowns, including Early Grade Reading/Math Assessments (EGR/MA), which will provide a baseline for targeting assistance to address identified deficiencies. Assistance will also strengthen the capacity of educational institutions to deliver quality education nationwide and leverage key non-state actors, including the private sector, to implement needed reforms and sustain improvements to the educational system. Assistance will provide scholarships to academically meritorious but financially disadvantaged students, including refugees, to attend top quality universities in Lebanon comparable to accredited American institutions. These scholarships will improve the job readiness of graduates and significantly increase their long-term earning potential. Assistance will also strengthen the capacity of selected Lebanese higher education institutions and improve their overall effectiveness and competitiveness.

Capitalizing on its robust relationship with the private sector, the United States will also support programs that maintain and create employment; improve livelihoods; foster the competitiveness of micro, small, and medium enterprises, including agriculture-based businesses; and advocate for sorely needed economic reforms. Assistance will also facilitate access to local and external markets, support programs that promote exports to generate foreign exchange and insulate firms from instability originating within Lebanon, and expand access to non-bank finance through instruments such as microfinance, equity investments, and blended finance.

Libya (\$40.0 million)

FY 2022 ESF will support Libya's democratic transition to a stable and unified state during the period leading up to and following planned national elections in December 2021. ESF will focus on strengthening the capabilities of unified governance and economic institutions, improving the capacity of critical Libyan institutions to develop and implement policies for inclusive economic growth, and engaging civil society and the private sector to promote broader participation in public decision-making. Programs will leverage previous U.S. foreign assistance efforts and strategic partnerships and be undertaken in coordination with the United Nations and international community.

ESF-funded democracy and governance programs will increase the effectiveness and legitimacy of Libya's governance institutions at the national and sub-national levels. Activities will include technical assistance to the new Parliament to increase its responsiveness to constituent concerns; support to unified institutions to ensure they can effectively deliver services to the Libyan people; and continued support for the High National Elections Commission and Central Committee for Municipal Council Elections to carry out free, fair, and credible elections. Particular focus will be on increasing the inclusion and representation of marginalized populations in political and economic processes, especially women, youth, and indigenous groups. Countering public sector corruption will also be a focus, and civil society organizations will be engaged to have a strong oversight and accountability role over the new government. Transitional justice and reconciliation, including work on mass graves and accountability; community-based reconciliation; and protection for civil society, journalists, and human rights defenders, will also be advanced using FY 2022 ESF. At the sub-national level, support for democratically elected municipalities will build confidence in the political transition by helping these institutions deliver public services and demonstrate responsiveness to constituent concerns.

Economic growth programs will improve the management of Libya's natural resource wealth and the enabling environment for more robust private sector growth. Activities will include support to key Libyan government institutions to undertake policy, fiscal, and regulatory reforms and advance decentralization within national and sub-national governance structures. Programs will also support the adoption of international best practices in forecasting, managing, and reporting of Libya's natural resources; address policy and regulatory barriers inhibiting the development of the private sector; and provide technical assistance and/or grants to micro-small-medium enterprises to improve their operations and access to markets, and create sustainable private-sector employment opportunities. These efforts will help to address inequities in resource distribution and diversify Libya's economy to reduce dependency on the large public sector payroll. Support to the Ministry of Finance and other institutions will assist in the prioritization of infrastructure needs, including renewable energy infrastructure and improved energy efficiency.

ESF-funded peace and security programs will address core grievances that contribute to instability and prevent malign influences from disrupting Libya's political transition. These programs will advance moderate voices in Libya's polity, counter hate speech and disinformation, and promote strategic messaging that builds trust in the new government. Locally tailored efforts to address drivers of conflict

will complement longer-term governance programs that promote more inclusive political processes and help the government to deliver better quality and timely services.

Morocco (\$20.0 million)

A capable and willing partner across the spectrum of U.S. national security and economic priorities, Morocco has repeatedly demonstrated its ability to turn U.S. assistance into transformative, sustainable progress. FY 2022 ESF will focus on addressing core grievances of the Moroccan people, such as lack of economic opportunity and social marginalization, especially of youth, in order to strengthen Morocco's resilience against transnational threats of instability, violent extremism, and malign influences. Programs targeting local governance, additional engagement with civil society organizations, and the private sector, as well as increased support for basic education institutions, will help address social, political, and economic exclusion. U.S. foreign assistance will enhance economic inclusion by connecting economically excluded populations in target regions with skills and resources necessary to access livelihoods. Countering violent extremism programming will continue to strengthen resilience for those youth vulnerable to radicalization and recruitment by providing opportunities for socio-economic reintegration and by countering the narratives of violent extremist organizations. To further promote stability, the U.S. will work with regional government partners to improve implementation of Morocco's decentralization process and regional development plans and enhance the business-enabling environment. Activities will also increase its focus on one of the nation's core grievances, the poor quality of and inequitable access to education, through systemic education reform.

Syria (\$125.0 million)

FY 2022 ESF will advance longstanding U.S. policy objectives in Syria including supporting stabilization activities in non-regime held areas of Syria to help ensure the lasting defeat of ISIS. The FY 2022 request will enable to U.S. government to expand on existing programming as well as invest in development and democracy, rights, governance, and anti-corruption efforts at scale after the minimal investment made in these areas since 2018. As FY 2022 ESF helps continue support to these key efforts, it will remain important to retain maximum program and funding flexibility in order to address the fluid operating environment in Syria.

U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of local governance actors to manage constituent needs, provide services to areas liberated from ISIS, encourage the safe and voluntary return of internally displaced people (IDPs), and help prevent the return of extremists. Programming will counter corruption and support constituent building activities, accountability, transparency, inclusion, protection of human rights, and civic participation, and will lay the foundation for responsive governance.

Funding will bolster local governance entities' capacity to provide essential services such as: health services, electricity, water, and wastewater management; restoration of critical public infrastructure, including hospitals, roads, and civil records; restoration of critical economic infrastructure such as irrigation complexes, processing facilities, storage facilities, distribution networks, and markets; and the delivery of basic education through established, credible, and inclusive schools, technical, vocational and educational training, complementary psycho-social activities, and equipment.

U.S. assistance will support economic recovery, livelihoods, and growth by investing in agriculture, livestock, food processing, and skilled trades, as well as vocational training, and will expand economic opportunities for Syrians, especially vulnerable populations. A specific focus will be to promote women's entrepreneurship, improve women's access to capital, markets, technical assistance, and networks, and reduce any barriers that constrain full participation in the economy.

FY 2022 ESF will support the goals of United Nations Security Council Resolution 2254. ESF will develop the constitutional framework for reliable electoral processes, support efforts towards legitimate elections, and ensure processes are inclusive. Support will also promote stability by improving local citizen-state relationships. Activities will strengthen local organizations to engage with local authorities, develop analysis of electoral and local governance processes, and increase the role of marginalized populations in political and electoral processes at local and national levels.

Programs will support civil society to hold governance actors accountable, provide services, advocate for the vulnerable, and facilitate free information. Specifically, funds will: strengthen civil society partners to provide community services and restore infrastructure where local authorities cannot; support human rights abuse documentation; support survivors of torture; advance women's economic and social rights; and, support anti-corruption, reconciliation, and countering violent extremism (CVE) initiatives. Programs will advance women's participation in preventing and resolving conflict, CVE, and building peace and stability. Programming will also advance transitional justice and accountability, including documentation of human rights abuses and violations; encouraging citizen participation in public policy; assistance for survivors of torture; training for online safety; addressing gross human rights violations; and, assistance to Syrian human rights defenders and civil society organizations attacked for their work.

Programs will support independent media to provide accurate, unbiased information, hold authorities accountable, and counter violent extremism, disinformation, and corruption. Funds will also help to address local information needs on a range of critical topics, from COVID-19 prevention to reintegration, and provide marginalized populations with the information needed to engage in local decision-making, the UN-led political process, including the Constitutional Committee, and conflict mitigation and peace-building efforts. Programs will also enable Syrian independent media to provide a platform for Syrian citizens to voice their needs and concerns and interact with the Syrian political opposition and civil society groups.

Tunisia (\$85.0 million)

FY 2022 ESF will support the Government of Tunisia's (GOT) responsiveness, transparency, and accountability to its citizens, economic governance, private sector growth, climate change resilience, and civil society capacity. Programming will equip civil society organizations (CSOs) promote citizen engagement, increase Tunisians' participation in political processes, promote public accountability and transparency, and support vulnerable populations.

The FY 2022 Request includes more than \$39.0 million to support private sector-led growth, investment, trade, and workforce development which are essential to the development of Tunisia's economy and the strengthening of its strategic partnership with the U.S. Assistance programming will elevate the private sector's role as a sustainable engine of growth, while also working with the GOT to implement needed economic reform priorities and ensure that public finances and natural resources are more responsibly managed, equitably distributed, and focused on the development of disadvantaged and underserved regions. In addition, the U.S. government will ensure that ESF-funded assistance is leveraged to address Tunisia's macroeconomic stability through a variety of foreign assistance tools. Due to the size of the challenge, U.S. assistance will also fund activities that analyze labor market needs, train youth to meet those needs, and work on creating a pipeline of youth into private sector jobs. Additionally, programming will target improvements to the regulatory environment, increase Tunisia's competitiveness as a tourism destination, improve the competitiveness of small and medium enterprises, including those in rural and economically vulnerable communities, promote job creation, and expand access to export markets. U.S. assistance will also focus on the energy sector to promote climate and environmental resilience in Tunisia,

as well as to utilize U.S. technologies, to improve the delivery and efficiency of energy distribution and better integrate renewable energies into the Tunisian energy grid.

U.S. assistance will provide support to the GOT's ongoing commitment to further develop Tunisia's democratic processes and institutions. Efforts promoting good governance, accountability, legislative capacity, social inclusion, citizen participation and the rule of law will continue to be vital to strengthening Tunisia's democracy. Given recent instability, a major focus will be on initiatives that address citizens' concerns that a democratic system has not improved their quality of life. Programming will increase national and local level responsiveness and transparency, advance key administrative reforms and anti-corruption efforts, support vulnerable populations, and reduce regional disparities. Assistance will prioritize citizen engagement to encourage political parties and parliamentarians to respond to citizens' needs and to help CSOs better advocate for citizens' needs and reduce dependence on foreign funding. Anti-corruption efforts will increase the ability of judicial and investigative institutions to prosecute corruption cases and improve the oversight and management of public hospitals by creating an improved tracking system for pharmaceuticals. Additional programs will improve access to legal and social services to victims of gender-based violence and reduce stigmas associated with service delivery to people with disabilities. Finally, local NGOs will develop tolerance programming to address hate crimes where they occur.

The U.S. government will continue to engage with national and international partners to support the GOT's response to the COVID-19 pandemic as well as to ensure that programming specifically targets the secondary and tertiary impacts that affect the stability of the country in the economic and social spheres. Programming will support the country's health system and its ability to respond to the health needs of its citizens, while supporting the GOT to manage the pandemic-related development challenges.

West Bank and Gaza (\$185.0 million)

U.S. foreign assistance for the West Bank and Gaza serves important U.S. interests, including providing critical relief to those in great need and fostering economic development and the conditions needed for a sustainable two-state solution. Economic and humanitarian assistance programs improve the lives of millions of Palestinians by providing immediate relief and advancing development across sectors such as health, appropriate infrastructure, economic growth, and civil society. All U.S. assistance for the Palestinians is provided consistent with U.S. law. The additional ESF funds requested for FY 2022 will focus on continued recovery from the economic impacts of COVID-19, aimed at growth and expansion of business and small and medium enterprises. ESF will also support critical environmental and climate change issues in the region, focusing on reliable and affordable water supply and solid-waste.

With FY 2022 ESF, the U.S. will implement programs that further overarching development objectives: improved governance and civic engagement; reduced constraints to private sector-led economic growth; further access to services for Palestinian youth, such as healthcare, employment, and higher education; improved water and energy security; and increased resilience in vulnerable communities, primarily in Gaza. Activities within these objectives will help lead the economic recovery from COVID-19 and build a more stable, inclusive economy, while helping Palestinians improve governance and tackle the climate crisis.

FY 2022 ESF will support and strengthen the capacity of appropriate municipal entities in the West Bank to improve their service delivery and increase citizen participation in decision-making. In addition, ESF will support civil society organizations to play a greater role in public decision making, better monitor public performance, and advocate for citizens' civil rights.

Economic challenges, including poverty, crippling unemployment, and chronic underdevelopment in the West Bank and Gaza, have only become more pronounced as the world begins to emerge from COVID-19. FY 2022 assistance programs will create economic opportunities and provide relief to vulnerable populations, reducing the likelihood of destabilization. Programs will increase market-oriented economic growth and the competitiveness of businesses, including small and medium enterprises, through innovation to generate sustained employment. Part of this approach will include improving the skills of young Palestinians based on workforce needs and developing private sector partnerships to increase economic opportunities. Programs will also focus on outcomes that enable and facilitate trade and improve commercial activities while supporting a sustainable energy sector. In Gaza, programs will focus on economic recovery by creating income generation and revitalizing the private sector.

FY 2022 ESF will also address key challenges to healthcare quality and access by women and youth. As part of this effort, the U.S. government will continue its support to the East Jerusalem Hospital Network, which for years has provided life-saving care to thousands of Palestinians. In addition, as assistance targets environmental efforts, programs will help provide a reliable, affordable, and sustainable water supply to Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza and address responsible wastewater and solid-waste management/reuse.

Additionally, FY 2022 ESF will complement support to local and international organizations responding to humanitarian needs and immediate relief in the West Bank and Gaza by expanding access to basic services for the most vulnerable populations, including potable water, cash assistance, and healthcare.

Yemen (\$30.0 million)

FY 2022 ESF for Yemen, through an integrated approach, will expand the availability of essential services to address the consequences of the protracted conflict and rising humanitarian needs; strengthen key Republic of Yemen Government (RoYG) institutions to prevent economic collapse; support UN-led and USG-supported efforts to bring an end to the conflict; and improve livelihoods to help put the country on a path to economic recovery. These programs complement the broader diplomatic and counterterrorism efforts of the United States and our international partners to support a unified, stable Yemen capable of deterring terrorist threats and malign influence. In particular, ESF requested for FY 2022 will focus on expanding activities in economic growth and democratic governance, and continuing activities in basic education, health, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

The request will support programs that strengthen social cohesion, mitigate conflict, and promote peace and stability within local communities. Activities will include the provision of training and small grants to build local organizations' and community leaders' capacities to engage in participatory processes and prioritize service delivery needs. These efforts will also help promote meaningful participation of women and youth in decision making and conflict mitigation interventions in their communities. Programming will continue to support community reconciliation and inform future transitional justice processes, empowering collaborative citizen-led activities and mechanisms that directly address issues of violent extremism and conflict.

FY 2022 ESF funding will support education programs for a strengthened, resilient system that provides a range of services to meet the complex learning needs of Yemeni children. These programs will continue to contribute to Yemen's Transitional Education Plan. Activities will support safe, equitable access to education; improved teaching and learning; minor rehabilitation of education infrastructure and provision of equipment; and strengthened institutional capacities for the Ministry of Education to meet long term development needs. Activities will work with both formal schools and informal learning centers. Activities will also include psychosocial support to help children overcome trauma by developing positive

coping mechanisms. These interventions will help ensure that the next generation of Yemenis have access to positive learning opportunities and gain basic reading and math skills, while also reducing the threat of recruitment by armed groups and promoting social cohesion.

FY 2022 ESF funding will support a range of programs, including the provision of technical assistance and information technology systems to the Central Bank of Yemen and the Ministry of Finance to help fulfill their respective monetary and fiscal policy-making roles; provision of technical assistance to the Customs and Port Authorities to improve operations and reduce prices of food for Yemeni households; and support for trade facilitation to improve the efficiency of importing humanitarian assistance commodities and commercial goods and promote export-led growth. In addition, USAID will pursue opportunities to implement market-based solutions to Yemen's recovery, should the environment allow, through private sector engagement. Funds will support training for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to improve their profitability, provision of technical assistance to banks to increase SMEs' access to finance, and programs that improve the skills of the labor force and link job seekers to job opportunities. Funding will also support technical assistance to small-scale farmers and fishermen/fisherwomen.

FY 2022 ESF funding will support the UN Verification and Inspection Mechanism to ensure compliance with U.N. Security Council Resolution 2216 for vessels sailing to ports of Yemen not under government control in order to mitigate the humanitarian effects on the population.

Yemen is experiencing one of the world's worst water crises and WASH needs, particularly to mitigate against the spread of COVID-19, have significantly increased due to destruction of infrastructure, large-scale displacements, water mismanagement, and impacts of climate change. FY 2022 ESF funding will support sustainable solutions for ensuring access to safe drinking water, mitigating the risk of disease outbreaks such as cholera, and increasing access to sanitation services through rehabilitating WASH infrastructure and improving hygiene awareness.

Middle East Multilaterals (MEM) (\$0.5 million)

The Middle East Multilateral (MEM) program advances the U.S. national security objective of enhancing peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors. MEM supports cooperation between Israeli and Arab experts across a range of scientific and technical issues.

FY 2022 ESF will support the Middle East Desalination Research Center (MEDRC). Water and the environment are final status issues and areas where Arab water professionals – including Palestinians – are willing to meet and cooperate with Israeli counterparts. The United States founded MEDRC in 1996 as part of the Middle East Multilateral peace process with support from Oman as MEDRC's host to promote regional cooperation in desalination and advanced water treatment. MEDRC has established a 25-year track record of sustained Arab-Israeli cooperation, building trust between the core parties to sustain a constructive dialogue on addressing water scarcity. FY 2022 ESF contributions will support MEDRC's core operations, allowing the institution to leverage continued contributions from other members including Oman, Sweden, the Netherlands, Japan, Germany, and the Republic of Korea. MEDRC is one of two international institutions housed in the Arab world of which Israel is a member and can work with Arab partners.

Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) (\$27.2 million)

The U.S.-Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) focuses on engaging and advancing cross-cutting foreign policy priorities through regional and local initiatives. MEPI supports the Administration's

priorities in the Middle East and North Africa, such as programs that counter the malign influence of the People Republic of China in the region, advance women's empowerment, address the climate crisis, and bolster diversity, equity, and inclusion, as well as changing conditions in country.

Working with key partners, MEPI programming increases participatory governance, and includes greater opportunities for youth, women, and marginalized communities, and advances economic opportunities.

FY 2022 ESF will advance participatory governance in viewing citizens' role as direct deliberative engagement with decision-makers and processes. Broader citizen participation in governance ensures inclusive decision-making and transparent political processes, promotes stability, and enhances citizen confidence in government. MEPI projects empower citizens and civil society to effectively engage with their government at the local, national, and regional level, helping them participate in decision-making and expanding access to opportunities and resources. MEPI programming encourages transparency and accountability by increasing public access to information through freedom of information laws which increase engagement with, and responsiveness to, citizens to resolve citizen concerns.

FY 2022 ESF will build regional networks to support research and higher education partnerships and business/private sector ventures. MEPI designs innovative, evidence-based programs that build upon proven approaches by moving quickly and flexibly to advance U.S. government policy priorities, including in countries where the U.S. is not present including higher-income and non-traditional development countries.

FY 2022 ESF funding will improve business-enabling environments through economic reform, increase financial transparency, implement economic reforms, and improve government policies and procedures that expand opportunities for entrepreneurs and small and medium enterprises, particularly from marginalized groups, for economic growth and job creation. MEPI projects bolster social entrepreneurship initiatives and provide opportunities for regional networking, collaboration, and information sharing. Finally, MEPI's pilot projects in emerging markets encourage healthy economic diversification to create job opportunities while reducing vulnerability to external shocks such as changes in commodities markets or the COVID-19 pandemic.

FY 2022 ESF will promote economic growth through increasing youth and women's participation in economic activities and by reducing the gender income and employment gap. Programming creates avenues to increase women's participation and representation in political spheres, and opportunities for employment, entrepreneurship, and economic prosperity. Activities build networks of pioneers and leaders within the MENA region, identify barriers and challenges for women to access the economy, pave the way to influence legislative work, and collectively influence perception of gender norms.

Countering People's Republic of China (PRC) influence activities include regional polling to identify the prevalence of PRC influence in the region. Additionally, projects seek to diversify and strengthen the business environment of partner countries, and work with government to increase freedom of information through good governance programs.

FY 2022 ESF will fund MEPI's leadership training programs to train local emerging leaders in leadership, civic engagement, and social entrepreneurship to utilize their newly acquired skills, knowledge, and approaches, to collaborate effectively across sectors, build partnerships within their own community, and address social challenges facing their community with inclusive and innovative solutions.

Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC) (\$5.0 million)

The Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC) program funds research and development cooperation between Israel and its Arab neighbors through joint Arab-Israeli applied research projects. MERC supports the broader U.S. regional Middle East peace strategy by building relationships based on mutually beneficial technical cooperation between scientists, engineers, students, and institutions in Israel and their counterparts throughout the Arab world. The program's major goals include direct, substantive Arab-Israeli cooperation in all phases of project implementation and cooperative relationships that last beyond the project's lifetime.

MERC is one of the few programs where universities, government laboratories, and non-governmental organizations in Arab countries and Israel are willing to cooperatively sign and actively implement a joint project award. FY 2022 ESF is expected to support 30 to 40 ongoing and new joint Arab-Israeli research projects covering a wide range of development topics, primarily in water, agriculture, environment, and health. MERC is available to encourage new ideas and new partners. Projects are often multidisciplinary, including, for example, many aimed at reducing the consumption of freshwater by agriculture, which will be critical to the region's future and likely to reduce future conflicts. Projects have included from one to as many as six Arab countries working directly with Israeli counterparts on a single shared grant.

FY 2022 ESF will support institutions, students, and technicians throughout the region. Through short-term training and outreach activities, projects will engage additional students, agricultural extension agents, farmers, health care workers, and others in institutions and communities of practice who implement research results. These "downstream" linkages with public- and private-sector implementers will ensure development impact and demonstrate tangible benefits of Arab-Israeli cooperation.

Near East Regional Democracy (NERD) (\$55.0 million)

The primary goal of the NERD program is to help foster a vibrant civil society, increase the free flow of information, and promote the exercise of human rights. The program's democracy assistance provides citizens with uncensored information, through a range of Internet freedom programs, and civic skills to hold their government accountable to citizen demands and to their country's international obligations and commitments. Implementation occurs through third-country trainings, the creation, and provision of online training and media content, the promotion of digital freedom, and grants and sub-grants to non-governmental organizations. NERD programming results in outcomes such as the deployment of circumvention tools for enhanced internet access, increased ability of civil society to advocate for citizen priorities, documentation about human rights violations, and the training of investigative journalists to research and report on issues of concern to citizens. FY 2022 ESF will meet urgent priorities resulting from recent political events, such as internet shutdown events, threats to the free flow of information, human rights abuses, and suppression of the freedoms of association and expression.

Nita Lowey ME Peace Fund (MEPPA) (\$50.0 million)

FY 2022 ESF will support implementation of the Nita M. Lowey Middle East Partnership for Peace Act of 2020 (MEPPA). A portion of the FY 2022 ESF request will support USAID to manage the People-to-People Partnership for Peace Fund (PPF) and the Development Finance Corporation (DFC) to manage the Joint Investment for Peace Initiative (Initiative), in coordination with the State Department. MEPPA focuses on strengthening engagement between Palestinians and Israelis to create the conditions for lasting peace through support to civil society peacebuilding projects that build economic cooperation and people-to-people engagement.

With FY 2022 ESF, USAID, through the PPF, will provide funding for activities to help build the foundation for peaceful coexistence between Israelis and Palestinians and for a sustainable two-state solution. These projects will further advance reconciliation efforts by promoting and fostering greater understanding, tolerance, mutual trust, and cooperation between communities across sectors that will help build the foundation for peaceful coexistence between Israelis and Palestinians and for a sustainable two-state solution; substantially increase the reach and impact of grassroots efforts to create long-term, transformational change; build the capacity of the peacebuilding ecosystem to allow for novel, transformational, sustainable activities; and benefit critical sectors, which may include job creation, youth skills strengthening, water security, energy and environment, while creating the foundation for peaceful coexistence.

With FY 2022 ESF, the DFC, through the Initiative, will contribute to the development of the Palestinian private sector economy in the West Bank and Gaza. DFC will provide loans, guaranties, equity, and insurance to projects that meet DFC's requirements in order to enable the Initiative to attract private investment that promotes Palestinian economic development; increase economic cooperation between Palestinians and Israelis and between Palestinians and Americans; and contribute to greater integration of the Palestinian economy into the international rules-based business system. DFC is currently putting in place mechanisms to track existing investments and increase new investments; ensure maximum transparency and accountability for all investments provided through the Initiative; and assess the sustainability of commercial endeavors that receive support through the Initiative. The Initiative will ensure participation by small and medium-sized enterprises owned by Palestinians, with a focus on the technology sector, the agriculture sector, and other high value-added or emerging industries.

South and Central Asia (\$324.5 million)

Afghanistan (\$250.0 million)

The request supports programs essential to core U.S. national security interests in Afghanistan. FY 2022 resources will help reinforce peace in the event of a settlement; preserve stability, including support for democratic governance and the prevention of terrorist safe havens; advance Afghan self-reliance by strengthening the private sector and civil society; and protect the gains made to empower women, girls, and members of minority groups. We will continue to actively support the Afghan peace process, and we will use our full diplomatic, economic, and humanitarian toolkit to support the future the Afghan people want, including the gains made by Afghan women. Recognizing security conditions may restrict some activities, assistance efforts will continue to advance the objectives outlined in the U.S. Embassy Kabul's Integrated Country Strategy and USAID's Country Development Cooperation Strategy, both of which seek a more inclusive, economically viable, and self-reliant Afghanistan.

Resources will complement security cooperation by improving governance; enhancing private sector-driven, export-led economic growth; empowering women; and strengthening the delivery of basic services such as health, education, water and electricity. They will also help the Government of Afghanistan (GoA) complete essential reforms and improve its responsiveness to the Afghan people. The continued advancement of women's rights is vital to Afghanistan's economic, social, and political progress. These efforts reinforce the stability and credibility of the GoA and ensure its continued functioning should a political settlement be reached.

Assistance will promote political participation, civic engagement, and transparent governance, with an emphasis on women and youth. Democracy and governance programs will increase the capacity of and confidence in government, promote channels for citizen engagement, and empower women and girls in

the economy, government, and society. Resources will support the Afghan government and civil society's role in combating corruption at all levels of government, including countering trafficking in persons.

Economic growth programs will increase private sector competitiveness and create a climate for transparent, formal private sector investment; improve international market connectivity and linkages along Afghanistan's transit corridors; improve customs systems and alignment with trade partners; expand trade relationships, capabilities, and options; and improve education outcomes household incomes and employment in and around urban areas that emphasize opportunities for women and vulnerable youth. Markets of primary interest include energy, water, transit, mining, gems and jewelry, agriculture, carpets, embroidery, as well as promoting livelihoods and job creation throughout. Additionally, agriculture programs will foster economic growth and self-reliance through continued prioritization of the livestock sector and high value crops for export, contributing to the country's economy, government revenue and employment.

Assistance will maintain and advance social gains in health, education, and women's empowerment. Funds will improve health outcomes in family planning, and in water, sanitation, and hygiene. Health programs will support service delivery across the country while targeting complementary investments in community-based, public sector and private provider services to scale-up evidence-based, high-impact interventions in areas with greater severity and magnitude of need such as underserved urban settings. Education programs will support the GoA to improve access and quality of basic education and strengthen the Ministry of Education systems and capacity for delivering education to Afghan children, especially girls. Basic and Higher education activities will help channel key values that support liberty, peace and tolerance among Afghan children and youth. Women's empowerment activities will prioritize advancement of women's roles in the economy; advocacy for women's rights, access to justice, health and education; and meaningful participation and representation of women's needs in peacebuilding including the ongoing peace talks.

The U.S. will collaborate with other international donors to support Afghanistan through the World Bank-administered Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF). Through the ARTF, the U.S. government will shape strategic priorities of pooled donor resources; leverage the fiduciary controls and monitoring platforms of the World Bank and other donors to promote accountable use of resources; and promote self-reliant Afghan government systems to support and sustain peace. The United States support to ARTF will emphasize accountability and development results by incentivizing the GoA to achieve mutually agreed-upon development and governance reforms.

Bhutan (\$2.0 million)

Bhutan is a recognized leader in combating climate change but remains vulnerable to the dangers of extreme weather events. U.S. assistance seeks to expand cooperation with the Royal Government of Bhutan on sustainable land use policies, planning, and practices that reduce climate-related vulnerabilities while promoting sustainable and productive economic growth. FY 2022 ESF will support programs that promote sustainable, low-emissions land-use to better protect people, places, and livelihoods.

To ensure that Bhutan pursues economic and security policies that support its sovereignty and resilience, FY 2022 ESF will also support a program focused on the Bhutanese Government's policies, procedures and institutional capacity to meet standards for intellectual property, labor, sanitary and phytosanitary measures per international standards.

Maldives (\$1.0 million)

ESF resources will be used to address justice sector challenges by partnering with members of the Maldivian criminal justice sector, primarily prosecutors and judges, to strengthen the competency and capacity to investigate, prosecute, adjudicate, and more efficiently manage complex criminal cases.

Pakistan (\$47.5 million)

The request for Pakistan supports core U.S. national interests, including reinforcing U.S.-Pakistan cooperation in support of regional stability, including the Afghan Peace Process, following a withdrawal of U.S. and allied troops in Afghanistan. ESF will help build U.S.-Pakistan cooperation by: helping Pakistan institutionalize political reforms along its border with Afghanistan; supporting civil society; increasing societal tolerance, funding people-to-people exchanges; and promoting economic growth, including through partnerships with U.S. businesses.

ESF will support Pakistan's ongoing efforts to institutionalize reforms in areas bordering Afghanistan following the merger of the former Federally Administered Tribal Areas into the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. USAID will work with the Pakistani government and civil society on reconstruction and rehabilitation of communities in the tribal areas impacted by conflict, counterinsurgency, and violent extremism. Funds will help local governments implement governance reforms and improve service delivery. These funds will also strengthen civic engagement among border communities, using evidence-based assistance to help communities resist exploitation from criminal networks and violent extremist organizations.

The request includes \$11.0 million of ESF to support civil society, foster social cohesion and promote tolerance, and protect human rights, including religious freedom, gender equality, freedom of expression, labor rights, and the rule of law. Funding will promote fair and representative elections, increase government accountability, support journalism and a free press, and increase the civic and electoral participation of women. ESF investments in improving governance, as well as promoting tolerance and social cohesion, will build resilience to recruitment and radicalization to violent extremism.

The request includes \$10.0 million in ESF assistance to support academic and professional exchanges, virtually if necessary, to develop capacity and cooperative connections between Americans and emerging leaders in Pakistan. This includes funding for the International Visitor Leadership Program, Global Undergraduate Exchange Program, Humphrey Fellowship Program, Youth Exchange & Study Program, and Study of the U.S. Institutes for Student Leaders.

The U.S. Administration and the Government of Pakistan share a goal of strengthening bilateral commercial ties, and supporting sustainable development in Pakistan through market-led growth and private investment. The United States is Pakistan's largest export destination and Pakistan has the fifth largest population in the world and is a large consumer market for U.S. products, the third largest export market for U.S. cotton, and the 14th largest export market for U.S. soybeans. ESF will support clean energy development in Pakistan, leveraging private sector investment through targeted technical assistance. Funds will also support reforms that improve Pakistan's business climate, including protections for intellectual property, which can advance U.S. business interests and strengthen U.S. trade and investment ties. The United States will provide \$5.0 million in agriculture and food security assistance to help Pakistan develop climate-resilient agriculture, sustain export earnings, combat plant and animal disease, and build U.S.-Pakistan ties in the sector.

Sri Lanka (\$6.0 million)

U.S. assistance will support regional grants to train South Asian journalists in professional skills, including fact checking. Activities will advance reconciliation work among different ethnic, religious, and linguistic groups and expand support to independent government reconciliation bodies. Activities will increase opportunities for marginalized communities to fully participate in political, economic, and social spheres of life and will increase access to information, build professional capacities, and increase opportunities for more Sri Lankans to participate positively in economic and political life.

U.S. assistance will also promote transparency and accountability to increase respect for human rights, increasing opportunities for citizen engagement with and access to public information about democratic systems and processes; support civil society and media partners to expand civic education and promote advocacy and oversight of government services and communication, train prosecutors and civil society advocates to effectively deliver justice to victims of rights violations; and improve the capacity of criminal justice actors to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate atrocity crimes, including sexual violence.

Funds will support mid-market companies and small and medium-sized enterprises to drive economic growth, advance operational excellence, facilitate access to markets, and position Sri Lankan firms for smart capital. Resources will also continue to support women-owned businesses to ensure they have better access to financial services, increased knowledge of available entrepreneurship programs, and improved ability to identify profitable market opportunities which will enable them to more effectively implement economic development initiatives and avoid business stagnation. Additional activities may also go toward advocating for appropriate legal and regulatory frameworks and promoting e-commerce skills development.

State South and Central Asia Regional (\$18.0 million)

The FY 2022 South and Central Asia (SCA) Regional request will support regional economic integration, by supporting cross-border connectivity throughout South Asia, and bilateral trade between Afghanistan and Pakistan. For South Asia, this request will focus on filling the institutional leadership gap left by the lack of regional platforms, foster the development of regional organizations; and establish beachheads of U.S. policy through programming designed to leverage expertise and catalyze support from like-minded partners, including members of the Quad. All South Asia lines of effort will include an underlying focus on developing a regional resilience to malign influence and establish foundational infrastructure to enable region-led self-supporting development initiatives.

U.S. assistance will also support ongoing and new regional trade infrastructure programs; explore the development of “smart cities” programs to address critical areas such as healthcare, food security, and pandemic resilience and recovery; seek to address cyber and new technologies issues; and build upon the foundational research of current regional environmental programs to develop subsequent targeted programming on climate change, air quality, and water management.

Additionally, \$8.0 million will support Afghanistan and Pakistan’s efforts to improve bilateral trade, regional economic integration, and cooperation, which are important for sustaining peace in Afghanistan and regional stability. Funding will support trade and transit facilitation, customs and border management, trade liberalization, and harmonizing sanitary and phytosanitary standards. U.S. assistance will also support matchmaking for Afghan and Pakistani businesses and shared water resource management. ESF may also support small-scale infrastructure and trade finance; trainings; and include participation from Uzbekistan and other neighbors to advance regional connectivity.

Western Hemisphere (\$455.3 million)

Colombia (\$141.0 million)

USAID programming will promote a more stable, peaceful, and prosperous Colombia through inclusive governance and equitable growth, climate adaptation and resilience, and integration of Venezuelan migrants and Colombia returnees.

The request includes \$35.7 million to strengthen the Colombian government and civil society capacity to resolve conflict; advocate for victims' rights; and facilitate reconciliation among victims, ex-combatants, and other citizens. Activities will expand victims' access to psycho-social and mental health support, while supporting their full integration into society. Private sector engagement will foster socio-economic opportunities and build social cohesion in conflict-affected areas. Funds will support the prevention of youth involvement in gangs, criminal networks, and illegal armed groups. Programs will foster socio-economic inclusion of Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities through engagement in peacebuilding, economic and educational opportunities, and respect for ethnic diversity. Assistance will build Colombia's capacity to protect social and environmental leaders and foster greater gender inclusion by increasing women's economic and social empowerment, improving implementation of gender-related policies and services, and preventing gender-based violence. USAID will also strengthen local partner organizations to advance this work.

The request includes \$26.3 million to increase the competitiveness of licit agricultural producers and the value of licit products for domestic and international markets, while supporting climate smart agriculture, including increasing resilience of farmers to climate threats, and reducing emissions. Assistance will help community organizations, national and local governments, and the private sector to create sustainable socio-economic development initiatives, including land titling, increased connectivity, and small-scale infrastructure. The U.S. will continue to support an equitable and resilient financial sector with innovative tools and methodologies to bring formal financial services to underserved populations. Assistance will leverage private sector resources to advance peace and security in Colombia and promote opportunities for U.S. firms.

The request includes \$12.0 million for USAID's cross-cutting, rapid response activities that contribute to the sustainability of peace implementation. USAID will address emerging factors of instability through support to the Colombian government and local communities for robust peace implementation, helping demonstrate that a comprehensive approach to the conflict provides solutions to rural insecurity and illicit economies. USAID will increase Colombian government and community leaders' collaboration toward peace implementation in the geographic areas most critical to establishing durable security.

The request includes \$15.3 million to protect Colombia's environment and combat illicit economies by protecting forests and priority ecosystems; conserving Colombia's rich biodiversity; promoting incentives for environmental stewardship on private and communal lands; and combating deforestation by strengthening environmental law enforcement, subnational land-use planning, and natural resource governance. The request advances Colombia's efforts to slow deforestation, promote nature-based tourism, and reduce illegal gold mining.

USAID will program \$33.0 million to support Colombia's development and climate priorities through its programs and partnerships to advance climate adaptation and resilience, renewable energy, and sustainable landscapes. Assistance will deepen and expand climate change interventions through integrated approaches to reduce emissions and build resilience to climate change through new rural economic development programs. U.S. assistance will advance new local and private

sector partnerships to support Colombia to achieve its ambitious emission reduction targets through nature-based and climate finance solutions. USAID will continue to transfer U.S. expertise to integrate low-cost solar and wind energy.

The request includes \$18.7 million that will bolster Colombian government services, promote community cohesion, and generate economic opportunities among more than two million Venezuelan migrants residing in Colombia and Colombian returnees from Venezuela. USAID will support Colombia's health, education, and justice systems to absorb the additional population; improve migrant access to information and services; and improve human rights protection and citizen security in migrant receptor communities. USAID will increase access to financial services, entrepreneurship opportunities, workforce development, and jobs.

Cuba (\$20.0 million)

The ESF request for Cuba will support democracy programs that advance a stable, prosperous, and free country for the Cuban people through support for independent civil society organizations (CSOs) in Cuba that promote democratic values, human rights, and fundamental freedoms. Programs will seek to empower the Cuban people to determine their own future by providing basic needs assistance to political prisoners and their families, strengthening the capacity of independent CSOs, and promoting the free flow of uncensored information to, from, and within the island. U.S. assistance aims to promote values the United States upholds around the world, while supporting the Cuban people's desire to freely determine their futures and reduce their dependence on the Cuban state.

Mexico (\$50.0 million)

The request will advance U.S. national security interests by supporting the Mexican government in countering transnational criminal organizations and their subsidiaries by strengthening the rule of law, preventing crime and violence, protecting human rights, and promoting transparency. USAID will also address climate change by promoting clean energy, reducing deforestation, and improving land management.

The request includes \$18.9 million for rule of law programs to increase the effectiveness of the Mexican criminal justice system by increasing prosecution rates. FY 2022 funds will support state attorneys general by improving victims' access to justice, building public support for criminal justice reforms, and preventing and prosecuting human rights abuses.

The request includes \$8.5 million to support Mexico's efforts to expand civic justice and community policing initiatives. These programs aim to increase positive engagement between citizens and law enforcement, relieve the burden on the criminal justice system, and focus on at-risk youth susceptible to organized crime.

The request also includes \$9.6 million for programs that will work to reduce corruption by supporting efforts of the Mexican government and civil society to strengthen private sector integrity practices and increase transparency in public procurement. This will promote investment and help level the playing field for U.S. businesses in Mexico.

USAID will help Mexico meet previous commitments to the Paris Climate Agreement through a \$2.0 million request to support lower greenhouse gas emissions through improved energy efficiency. The request also includes \$11.0 million in Sustainable Landscapes funding to mitigate additional emissions by

curbing levels of deforestation and improving land management while promoting economic opportunities, particularly in southern Mexico.

USAID will improve the capacity of local stakeholders to understand and address gender-based violence (GBV) by supporting women's justice centers and state commissions on victims' assistance; training Mexican government staff on assistance to victims of GBV; and supporting the design, implementation and monitoring of public policies with a gender perspective.

Venezuela (\$50.0 million)

Advancing support for democratic actors remains a priority for U.S. assistance to Venezuela, and flexibility for implementation will remain important. The request includes \$30 million for assistance to advance democracy, including support to diverse democratic actors to organize internally, broaden the democratic coalition, exercise their rights of speech and assembly, and defend democratic principles. USAID activities will support a broad range of Venezuelan democratic actors, expanding from support currently provided to the interim government to include political and civil society organizations that engage diverse sectors of the Venezuelan public. Assistance will also enhance the Venezuelan public's access to information by supporting independent news reporting and distribution in defense of democratic principles and against regime disinformation. The request will strengthen civil society organizations' and human rights organizations' capacities to effectively report on the human rights situation in the country including rights of speech and assembly, oversight of government actions, actions of security forces and non-state armed groups, and the legitimacy of electoral processes.

To increase food security and resilience, activities will improve the capacity of the private sector by strengthening small businesses, supplying crucial inputs to farmers, and developing market linkages. These activities will directly reinforce sustainable livelihoods and increase the food security of vulnerable communities. In addition, USAID activities will promote technical innovation, ensure that work is locally-led, and that it incorporates best practices in natural resource management. USAID will also focus on reducing environmental degradation and building resilience to stresses imposed by weather conditions and climatic shocks. USAID-supported monitoring, analysis, and reporting by Venezuelan civil society in partnership with international specialists will assess the country's living conditions, food security, and environmental degradation.

State Central America Regional (\$131.0 million)

Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) (\$123.0 million): In support of the Administration's Root Causes Strategy, the Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) ESF request will advance citizen security and support crime and violence prevention. In coordination with INCLE-supported programming, FY 2022 CARSI ESF programming will build the capacity of national and local governments, civil society, families, and communities for improved citizen security. Interventions will target support to reduce gender-based violence and extortion, two types of violence that most influence a person's decision to migrate, as well as provide critical opportunities that target youth who are most at risk of becoming perpetrators, as well as victims of violence. The Department provides crime and violence prevention assistance for all seven Central American countries through CARSI.

FY 2022 CARSI programming will also support an integrated approach to crime and violence prevention targeting high-violence communities to build resilience to violence, gang recruitment, and criminality, while also promoting security and justice sector reform that strengthens the institutions responsible for enforcing and administering justice. This includes support for offices of attorneys general, national police,

as well as for juvenile justice and diversion programs that provide juvenile offenders an alternative to incarceration and pathways to rehabilitation and reintegration into society.

In FY 2022, CARSI funds will also:

- Provide family and school-based counseling and cognitive behavioral therapy to the most at-risk youth;
- Support assistance to gender-based violence survivors and prosecution of perpetrators through one-stop-shop centers, which includes law enforcement, forensics, prosecutors, psychosocial support, skill building, and other needed social services;
- Create safe community spaces;
- Provide targeted support to justice and security sector institutions to improve transparency and anti-corruption practices as well as to civil society actors to provide oversight to ensure human rights are protected;
- Support returned migrants who are dealing with insecurity in their efforts to safely reintegrate into communities; and
- Advance research and improve evidence for successful violence prevention interventions to design and implement U.S. foreign assistance.

Regional Economic Opportunity (\$8.0 million): Assistance will foster a stronger business enabling environment, including through promotion of targeted policy reforms, and small and medium enterprise development in Central America, particularly El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. In addition, the request will support evaluations for U.S. assistance under the Root Causes Strategy, as required in Executive Order 14010, and may include targeted evaluations of specific programs. Evaluation results will inform implementation of the Root Causes Strategy and related assistance programming.

State Western Hemisphere Regional (\$28.3 million)

Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) (\$27.0 million): The CBSI ESF request will build both national and local crime and violence prevention capacity as well as provide critical social, educational, and economic opportunities to youth that reduce their risk of involvement in crime and violence. To achieve this, U.S. programs are intended to: (1) advance community-level youth crime and violence prevention interventions, including a positive youth development approach focused on youth engagement for civic and economic opportunity and (2) strengthen the ability of governments and civil society to effectively prevent crime and violence.

To improve the ability of government and civil society institutions to effectively prevent crime and violence, CBSI programming will continue to target programming to provide access to quality, comparable data to measure the effectiveness of violence prevention programming, and transparency and accountability to reduce corruption and impunity in the criminal justice system, including judiciaries, police, and civil society. For example, activities in the Dominican Republic seek to effectively prosecute crime and violence cases including access to justice, building demand for effective judicial services and reducing corruption. In Jamaica, USAID will pursue greater partnerships with government institutions like the Ministry of National Police to improve police-youth relations and promote sustainable practice

of rule of law within the judiciary. U.S. assistance will continue to build national and regional capacity to analyze crime data in the Eastern and Southern Caribbean, and use this information to develop policies and programs for more effective youth crime and violence prevention. Programming will also use crime and violence data to target specific hot-spot communities and/or specific at-risk populations. At the community-level, CBSI programming will partner with communities, local government, and civil society to promote social cohesion, civic engagement, and other positive youth development activities to reduce involvement in crime and violence. Community-level programming includes a broad range of activities that are risk-differentiated to strengthen youth's protective factors and reduce risk factors connected to youth becoming involved in crime and violence.

Other Funding (\$1.3 million): This request includes program support costs related to tracking of U.S. foreign assistance as well as program monitoring and oversight costs for assistance programs throughout the Western Hemisphere.

USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (\$35.0 million)

Southern Mexico (\$35.0 million): USAID will partner with the Mexican Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AMEXCID) to plan joint projects that address the root causes of irregular migration from Central America. Programming will also promote coordination between AMEXCID and USAID efforts in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras.

Southern Mexico's development indicators are closer to rural Guatemala's than the rest of Mexico, making development in this region a shared priority with Mexico for bilateral partnership in addressing the root causes of irregular migration. Through regional funding, USAID will collaborate with AMEXCID and other Government of Mexico agencies to design and implement new programming that generates investment, sales, and jobs through growth-oriented value chains important to the southern Mexican economy, such as coffee, cacao, and eco-tourism. USAID will also provide targeted technical assistance that attracts private sector investment while creating significant seasonal and full-time employment options.

Conflict and Stabilization Operations (CSO) (\$2.5 million)

The United States has strong national security and economic interests in stabilizing areas affected by armed conflict. Violent conflict is at its highest levels in decades and has become more complex, protracted, and virulent across the globe. It involves a range of non-state armed groups, and regional and international actors targeting fragile states. These states are fertile ground for great power competition, terrorist groups, and transnational organized crime.

Effectively addressing these threats to U.S. national interests requires programming targeted in ways that are distinct from traditional diplomacy and assistance. CSO's programs are tailored for each specific context and focus on three LOEs: strategic prevention, conflict resolution, and security sector stabilization. CSO is requesting \$2.5 million ESF to:

- 1) Implement critical programs essential to stabilizing societies and enhancing civilian security: CSO leads the Department on working with host governments, interim governments, and civil society to mitigate the threats posed by the proliferation of hybrid and non-state armed groups (NSAGs) by addressing the underlying issues that source instability. This effort enables the minimum conditions necessary for longer-term reform. It includes assessing and mapping NSAGs, promoting the defections and reintegration of terrorist fighters, and re-incorporating war veterans and other conflict-affected persons into society.

2) Support peace accord implementation, ceasefire monitoring, political dialogue, and community-level reconciliation: Programs provide technical support to inform negotiations, including the identification of the interests and priorities of key stakeholders; prepare local parties to engage more effectively in negotiations through training and pre-negotiations preparations and coordination; strengthen the implementation and durability of ceasefire efforts; and support the implementation of signed peace agreements, improving their likelihood of success.

Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT) (\$15.0 million)

Programs will counter terrorism by seeking break the life cycle of recruitment and radicalization and building community resilience against the spread of terrorism by groups such as ISIS and AQ, their branches and affiliates, as well as by REMVE groups and actors. ESF will be used by CT to focus on the following activities: countering terrorist narratives and messaging; building capacity of civil society and governments to prevent and counter violent extremism; strengthening the capacity of governments and civil society to intervene during the radicalization process; engaging youth in preventing and countering violent extremism (P/CVE) activities, including off-ramps for individuals on the path to radicalization; and rehabilitating and reintegrating foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs) and FTF families. ESF assistance will advance these priorities on a bilateral basis and through multilateral engagements, including by supporting important international P/CVE institutions, such as the Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund, the Strong Cities Network, and the Hedayah Center. Programs implemented by these international institutions will also focus on increasing political will and capacity to implement comprehensive and integrated national CVE strategies, initiatives, and programs. Over the long term, these efforts aim to deny terrorist groups new recruits and prevent the emergence of new ISIS and AQ branches and networks, or other newly strengthened terrorist groups, including those tied to REMVE. Funds will also be used to support program development, program management, and monitoring and evaluation.

Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation (DDI) (\$50.0 million)

The request will advance the Agency's work in gender equality and women's empowerment through technical assistance, training, and evaluation. Funding will support women's economic empowerment, preventing and responding to gender based violence, and supporting underserved and marginalized populations. Funding will also support a learning agenda to promote promising practices across Agency programming and partnerships, including in priority sectors such as addressing climate change; intersections of gender-based violence (GBV) and economic empowerment; build evidence on GBV and technology; and support partnership(s) with the private sector and faith-based organizations.

Funding will help prevent and respond to GBV in all its forms. As COVID-19 continues to exacerbate GBV and impact GBV survivors, GenDev will continue to fund activities addressing the needs of the most marginalized and will prioritize GBV in communities historically underrepresented in the development sector GBV work, including LGBTQI+ persons, indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, and children.

Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL) (\$60.0 million)

Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL) ESF assistance aligns with interim national security goals, including (1) renewing democracy at home and around the world by encouraging reforms, fighting corruption, and incentivizing democratic behavior; (2) securing U.S. leadership in technology, including by shaping the international norms and rules governing emerging technologies, establishing

guardrails against misuse, and strengthening cyber and tech defenses and deterrents; (3) out-competing China by working with allies and partners, engaging in international organizations, and investing in American workers, companies, and technologies; and (4) continuing to use foreign assistance as tools of first resort to champion inclusion and equity for all. ESF will help civil society advocate for peaceful reform, more openness in repressive states, and enhanced respect for human rights. Priorities include countering authoritarianism, advocating democratic reform, and demanding democratic accountability. With ESF, DRL will provide rapid responses to democratic openings, closing civic space, and human rights crises; assert U.S. leadership through strategic partnerships with governments, the private sector, and civil society, including faith-based organizations; oppose corruption and improve market-oriented governance to foster economic opportunities for the American people; and promote uncensored access to the Internet.

Economic and Business Affairs (EB) (\$23.0 million)

ESF funding will expand programming under the Digital Connectivity and Cybersecurity Partnership (DCCP), continue support for the Fiscal Transparency Innovation Fund (FTIF), continue to implement and expand the Strategic Ports Initiative (SPI), and launch the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) program.

DCCP: DCCP will expand programming to regions beyond the Indo-Pacific, including Latin America, Africa, and Eastern Europe. EB serves as the coordinator for this interagency initiative, with participation by USAID, Commerce, Export-Import Bank, DHS, USTDA, U.S. International Development Finance Corporation (DFC), Treasury, DOD, and the Millennium Challenge Corporation.

FTIF: The Fiscal Transparency Innovation Fund supports global efforts to improve fiscal transparency and encourage citizen participation in the budgetary process. Priority will be given to funding projects in countries which do not meet minimum fiscal transparency standards, as identified in the Department of State's annual Fiscal Transparency Report (FTR).

SPI: The Strategic Ports Initiative is a global program that aligns with longstanding U.S. national security interests. By scaling up the initial program in FY 2021, taking advantage of the lessons learned in the pilot phase, and partnering with allies and partners in Europe, East Asia, and Oceania, EB will be able to increase the breadth and scale of SPI's outcomes.

FATF: The Financial Action Task Force program is a new request to fill a critical gap among existing USG programs to combat money laundering and terrorist financing. The requested funding would enable us to provide technical assistance to address countries' weaknesses in a timely manner. EB will utilize its subject matter expertise and political clout to push reforms in targeted countries.

Energy Resources (ENR) (\$30.5 million)

With FY 2022 ESF funds, ENR will provide technical assistance to partner governments through its two major global programs – the Power Sector Program (PSP) and the Energy Governance and Capacity Initiative (EGCI) – to advance the following three, interconnected policy priorities:

(1) A low emissions future that is inclusive and increases competitive energy and infrastructure development globally; (2) energy security for the United States and our partners and allies; and (3) energy for development that increases access globally and incorporates principles of energy justice to meet growing demand and ensure reliability.

PSP is the Department's lead assistance program that promotes reliable, solvent, and competitive power sectors. In the renewable energy (RE) space, support has included national-level reviews of RE integration plans; supporting the launch of competitive international RE tenders; power system and ancillary services analysis to support for RE integration; and hydropower project engineering and design studies.

EGCI is the Department's lead program that advances sound mineral and hydrocarbon resource sector governance, transparency, and sustainability. Through EGCI, ENR advances transparent, competitive, rules-based energy and mineral sector governance, helping governments develop the regulatory and oversight capacity needed to protect the environment, guard against corruption, attract investment, and deliver returns to citizens.

Both PSP and EGCI tap into the U.S. government's considerable in-house expertise, leverage U.S. academic and other technical institution expertise, and utilize the services of ENR-managed contract support to provide short- and long-term advisors.

With FY 2022 funds, ENR will prioritize projects in the Western Hemisphere and the Indo-Pacific region, where vital U.S. interests compel the deepest connection, as well as in Sub-Saharan Africa, where limited energy access and natural resource abundance require substantial assistance to advance sustainable, equitable economic growth.

Through PSP, ENR will help develop regional power markets, supporting increased private sector investment, energy security, variable RE usage, secure and interconnected power infrastructure, and political and economic integration. PSP will support resiliency planning for electric utilities, support energy diversification through increased variable RE integration, and increase the capacity of regional organizations – such as SIEPAC, the Central American Electrical Interconnection System, and ASEAN – to generate electricity for regional use.

PSP will address power sector vulnerabilities through projects that improve grid stability, resilience and flexibility, and utility planning and operations. PSP will enhance opportunities for cross-border electricity trade and regional power market development as an enabler of clean energy deployment and stronger grid resiliency, as well as political cooperation. Projects will support deployment of energy saving technologies and incentives for demand-side management and increased efficiency across sectors.

Through EGCI, ENR will support transparent, competitive, rules-based energy sector governance, helping governments develop the regulatory and oversight capacity needed to protect the environment, guard against corruption, decrease vulnerabilities to predatory state actors, and attract responsible private sector investment. ENR will also help countries reduce methane emissions and explore abatement technologies, such as carbon capture use and storage, identify low carbon alternatives to unabated natural gas projects, and ensure energy projects are governed by integrated energy plans with emission reduction goals.

Globally, and in support of the Energy Resource Governance Initiative, EGCI and PSP will reduce supply chain vulnerabilities to the clean energy transition while enabling mineral-rich countries to protect their economies from non-market actor exploitation and sustainably deliver economic benefits to their citizens. EGCI will help governments develop the regulatory environment, technical capacity, and governance structures to become reliable contributors to the global RE technology market, increasing global supply chain resilience. PSP will help governments plan for mining sector power demands and incorporate sustainable, clean solutions to power mines.

PSP and EGCI beneficiaries may include Central and South American countries and organizations, such as SIEPAC; Caribbean island states; Sub-Saharan and North African countries; and Central, South, and Southeast Asian countries and organizations, such as ASEAN and Pacific Island Forum members.

Office of Global Partnerships (GP) (\$4.0 million)

Today's global challenges and the Administration's corresponding top foreign policy priorities are too complex to be solved by U.S. government action alone. The Administration's Interim National Security Strategic Guidance and February 4, 2021, National Security Memorandum on Revitalizing America's Foreign Policy and National Security Workforce, Institutions, and Partnerships underscores the imperative to engage a diverse set of non-federal stakeholders including state, municipal, tribal, civil society, non-profit, diaspora, faith-based, and private sector actors in policy deliberations and implementation. GP will utilize private sector engagement to leverage the \$4 million ESF to advance the Administration's top policy priorities, such as addressing the climate crisis, building sustainable economic growth and addressing the secondary economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, promoting human rights and regional stability, and countering China's influence. GP's critical work around partnerships and private sector engagement unlocks private sector resources for countries around the world, advancing U.S. foreign policy objectives.

Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES) (\$893.8 million)

The Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES) advances foreign policies important for the security and prosperity of the United States, from safeguarding American interests in the world's oceans to advancing international environmental policies that balance economic growth, energy security, and natural resource protection. Through OES leadership, the Department of State plays a preeminent role in advancing U.S. interests in the areas of climate change, oceans, environment, science and technology, space, and health that are important to American lives and livelihoods. OES collaborates with industry, academia, and non-governmental organizations to inform our efforts and ensure our work achieves U.S. foreign policy goals and brings maximum benefit to the American people. Funding in the FY 2022 request for OES will support the Green Climate Fund, Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency, Lacey Act, Water, Mercury Abatement and Air Quality, and other programs.

OES is requesting \$625 million for the Green Climate Fund (GCF) as part of a combined Treasury Department and State Department request of \$1.25 billion in FY 2022. The GCF is the largest climate-focused multilateral fund and supports actions that enhance the ability of developing countries to implement actions consistent with their Paris Agreement commitments. Its mandate is to help developing countries reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and enhance their ability to adapt to climate change. GCF partners with more than 100 entities, including private sector financial institutions, multilateral and national public development banks, and civil society organizations to mobilize climate finance and implement impactful climate-focused projects in developing countries. It also offers a range of financing instruments – grants, loans, equity and guarantees – to expand options for private sector partners, including investment opportunities for U.S. businesses, and attract private finance for underserved priorities such as adaptation and nature-based solutions in nascent markets.

OES is requesting \$137 million for Global Climate Programming in the areas of clean energy, adaptation, and sustainable landscapes. These programs would align with diplomatic objectives and support policy transformations in developing countries to achieve emission reductions in the energy, industry, and land sectors; build resilience against the impacts of climate change; and promote the flow of capital toward climate-aligned investments. These funds would enable the United States to ensure other countries are

acting in an effective manner to fulfill their commitments and targets under the global climate regime, and support U.S. diplomatic efforts to achieve an effective, fair, and global response to climate. Funding will help reassert U.S. leadership in key aspects of the global climate response through initiatives that include the Clean Energy Ministerial, Mission Innovation, Climate and Clean Air Coalition, Low Emission Development Strategies Global Partnership, National Adaptation Global Network, among others. This funding will also support capacity building for emissions transparency and accountability, international market mechanisms, technical assistance on sustainable land-use practices and policies, and other areas that are important for an effective global response to climate change.

OES is requesting \$100 million for contributions to fund adaptation in poor, climate-vulnerable countries, including through funds and initiatives such as the Least Developed Country Fund, the InsuResilience Global Partnership, regional disaster risk insurance pools, and other multilateral initiatives focused on adaptation. These funds are of great importance in supporting the most climate-vulnerable people and countries in the world to better prepare for, adapt to, and recover from the impacts of climate change. U.S. contributions to these funds save lives and livelihoods, and can reduce the risk of resource competition, conflict, and displacement, which can undermine national, regional, and international security. They also enable the United States to leverage our support with that of other donors and deepen alliances with countries that are important to advocating for an effective global responsive approach to climate.

The United States contributes \$21 million annually under an Economic Assistance Agreement (EAA) with the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), related to the 1987 Treaty on Fisheries (South Pacific Tuna Treaty). OES is requesting these funds to be provided to the FFA, which distributes funds to the Treaty's parties to support objectives related to the sustainable use of fisheries resources and broader economic development. In FY22, funds will support fishing industry operations and enhancing cooperation with FFA on fisheries management and economic development objectives.

OES is requesting \$3.5 million to support the Air Quality and Mercury programs. The Mercury program supports the implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury, and the Air Quality program supports development of management and air quality regulatory frameworks in other countries and regions. The Mercury Program will reduce mercury released to the environment from the top three sources of mercury pollution: artisanal and small-scale gold mining, coal combustion, and non-ferrous mining. The Air Quality program will reduce international air pollution, which causes over six million premature deaths a year and billions of dollars in economic welfare losses for our trading partners

OES is requesting \$2.5 million to support Water Security programs that reduce conflict over shared waters and encourage sustainable management of water resources. These programs strengthen peace and security in many regions of U.S. strategic interests such as Asia, the Western Hemisphere, and Sub-Saharan Africa where the lack of access to water and food exacerbates migration, civil unrest, terrorist recruitment, and the impacts of climate change.

OES is requesting \$1.75 million to support Lacey Act programming, which focuses on foreign law enforcement training to combat illegal logging and associated trade, a practice that undercuts U.S. businesses, threatens forest conservation efforts globally, and provides a revenue source for transnational organized crime groups.

In this FY22 request, \$3 million in ESF resources support a potential range of other OES priorities. These programs ensure that international standard-setting bodies do not disadvantage American citizens, companies, industries, institutions, and technical agencies; facilitate multilateral and bilateral engagement to influence partners; and foster opportunities to advance U.S. innovation and entrepreneurship. OES seeks to continue its longstanding support of U.S. free trade agreement (FTA)

environmental secretariats and trade-related environmental cooperation. The FTAs establishing the secretariats specify that the United States and FTA partners must contribute a share of the secretariat's budget. Pursuant to U.S. FTAs with Peru, Colombia, Panama and the Central America-Dominican Republic (which include the Northern Triangle countries El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, as well as Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and the Dominican Republic), the Parties agreed to designate environmental secretariats to provide a mechanism for public participation and on-the-ground monitoring of the Parties' adherence to their environmental obligations. The secretariats and other activities protect U.S. workers and businesses against unfair competitive disadvantage, support U.S. economic growth, combat corruption, address many of the root causes of human insecurity and irregular migration and can support the Administration's climate change agenda. The Administration and Congress have stressed the importance of monitoring and enforcing FTA Environment chapters, and how FTAs can contribute to combatting climate change.

Office of Foreign Assistance (F) (\$0.6 million)

The requested funding will support F-directed evaluations and collaborative evaluations of critical, emerging, or crosscutting foreign assistance issues within State and other agencies. Funding provides for continued activities stemming from the implementation of Department of State's program design, monitoring, and evaluation policy, consistent with the goals of the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act of 2016 (P.L. 114-91) (FATAA) and Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-435) (Evidence Act) in connection with foreign assistance programming.

Other Funding (\$255.0 million)

Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund (\$155.0 million)

The CPMIF will strengthen the Administration's efforts to win the strategic competition with the People's Republic of China (PRC) in line with principles articulated in the Interim National Security Strategy Guidance. CPMIF will build on current efforts to support U.S. support the Administration's goals to increase the capacity and resilience of U.S. partners and allies worldwide to deter aggression, coercion, and malign influence by state and non-state actors. Funds will help confront unfair and illegal trade practices, cyber theft, and coercive economic practices that undercut our advanced and emerging technologies and seek to erode our strategic advantage and national competitiveness.

Global Concessional Financing (\$25.0 million)

This request will support contributions to the Global Concessional Financing Facility (GCFF), a trust fund operated by the World Bank using donor-provided contributions. Co-financing from the GCFF allows middle-income countries hosting large refugee populations to access multilateral development bank loans at more concessional terms, enabling those countries to address the development challenges of forced displacement. Countries must have an adequate refugee protection framework in place in order to be eligible, and projects financed by the GCFF must support both refugees and their host communities. Countries currently eligible for support from the GCFF are Colombia, Ecuador, Jordan, and Lebanon. Contributions to the GCFF are an important demonstration of U.S. support for refugee populations and an acknowledgement of the challenges confronting both refugee and host communities.

Prevention and Stabilization Fund (\$75.0 million)

This funding will support the implementation of the strategy under 2019 Global Fragility Act (GFA) to adopt a multi-pronged, multisectoral approach to strengthen the resilience of partner nations and civil society to address fragility challenges in countries at risk of or experiencing instability and conflict. The State Department and USAID will use these funds to directly address fragility, including those driven by climate concerns. Funding will support efforts to strengthen social cohesion, equity for underserved communities, combat corruption, protect human rights, promote reconciliation, mobilize investment, and engage private-sector actors in peacebuilding, and reinforce critical governance reforms. Funding will seek to anticipate and prevent conflict, support inclusive, locally-driven, political processes to stabilize conflict-affected areas, engage external partners in U.S. efforts, and improve and integrate interagency capabilities.

Global Engagement Center (R/GEC) (\$3.0 million)

The Global Engagement Center (GEC) leads, supports, and coordinates efforts to expose and counter foreign disinformation and propaganda that undermines the interests, security, and stability of the United States, its allies, and its partners. Funding will seek to counter People's Republic of China (PRC) false narratives by raising awareness and generating public discourse on the risks of PRC propaganda and disinformation efforts, as well as other forms of malign influence. Funding will reduce vulnerability to disinformation in key countries by strengthening civil society, the media, and independent voices, and by improving governance and transparency. Programs will build the capacity of vulnerable states and populations to identify and expose PRC disinformation and propaganda and identify ways to recognize and respond to foreign state-sponsored propaganda and disinformation in locally effective ways.

GEC China Division Economic Support Fund (ESF) supported programs will build capacity and resiliency in countries targeted by, and vulnerable to, PRC malign influence from disinformation and propaganda. GEC-China ESF programs are designed to develop the core skills target audiences need to identify and respond to PRC disinformation and propaganda. The GEC China Division's Increasing Host Nation Capacity to Counter Disinformation and Propaganda program would advance good governance and civil society engagement with government in identified countries by empowering civil society actors and officials across all levels of government to build internal capacity necessary to recognize and counter state-sponsored disinformation and propaganda. Through the "Counter Disinformation and Propaganda Bootcamps," program we will increase the technical skills of journalists, researchers and select civil society actors to identify PRC information manipulation in their host countries and work with these participants to develop appropriate strategies to better inoculate local audiences against such manipulation. The Strengthening Media Ownership Laws program seeks to build on previous years' efforts in the media and legal space by focusing on increasing the capacity of civil society and governments to enact, strengthen and enforce legislation which closes loopholes for foreign entities to non-transparently influence media organizations through economic and legal means. Finally, fact-checking is an evidence-based intervention used to counter propaganda and disinformation. Research consistently demonstrates that programming is more effective when used in combination with trust-building. The GEC China Division builds the capacity of our partners' technical skills in fact checking to sustain their efforts and ensure PRC disinformation cannot take root in vulnerable information ecosystems.

Special Representatives (\$17.0 million)

Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues (S/CCI) (\$7.0 million)

Through its cyber capacity building initiatives, S/CCI builds strategic partnerships that strengthen our defenses against adversaries, which will ultimately make the United States safer and more resilient against malicious cyber activity. A stronger and more resilient global information infrastructure will strengthen cyber deterrence by creating doubt in our adversaries that they can achieve their objectives.

Funds will advance U.S. leadership through cyber capacity building programs that will promote an open, interoperable, reliable, and secure cyberspace, and build international cyber capacity to 1) deter and disrupt adversaries in cyberspace, 2) strengthen global cybersecurity and build a culture of preparedness, and 3) defend effective and inclusive structures of Internet Governance.

Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues (S/GWI) (\$10.0 million)

S/GWI foreign assistance advance gender equity and equality. Assistance supports the political, economic, and social empowerment of women and girls; prevents and responds to gender-based violence; promotes women's leadership; advances the meaningful participation of women in decision-making processes related to conflict, crisis, and security; and support women and girls at risk from violent extremism and conflict. S/GWI programming is centered on evidenced-based, holistic, and consultative approaches that elevate the voices and leadership of women and girls. Assistance advances women's political, economic, and social empowerment, including by addressing barriers to women's full participation; advancing women's leadership in peacebuilding, conflict, and crisis through partnerships with women's civil society organizations; fostering collaboration between community-level activists and national-level policymakers; developing relationships between women in political office and women civil society leaders; improving the enabling environment for women's economic participation; and supporting women's access to markets, networks, training, finance, and information. Assistance to prevent and respond to gender-based violence (GBV) includes holistic, survivor-centered approaches to GBV response as well as prevention efforts that empower civil society and survivor-led advocacy for national and regional changes in laws, policies, or cultural norms.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2020 COVID Supplementals ^{1, 2}	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2021 ARPA ³	FY 2022 Request ⁴
ESF Total	3,045,000	243,000	3,851,963	8,675,000	4,260,231
ESF Funding	3,045,000	243,000	3,151,963	8,675,000	4,260,231
Africa	61,497	32,800	*	*	88,600
African Union	1,600	-	*	*	1,600
Cabo Verde	-	1,500	*	*	-
Central African Republic	3,000	-	*	*	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	5,000	*	*	-
Djibouti	-	2,500	*	*	-
Ethiopia	-	7,000	*	*	-
Ghana	11,897	-	*	*	-
Niger	6,000	-	*	*	-
South Sudan	1,000	-	*	*	-
Sudan	5,000	5,000	*	*	56,000
Zimbabwe	-	1,800	*	*	-
State Africa Regional	31,000	-	*	*	31,000
USAID Africa Regional	2,000	-	*	*	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	-	5,000	*	*	-
USAID West Africa Regional	-	5,000	*	*	-
East Asia and Pacific	151,694	22,000	*	*	104,000
Burma	65,000	-	*	*	54,000
Cambodia	-	5,000	*	*	-
China	20,000	-	*	*	-
Laos	-	2,000	*	*	-
North Korea	4,000	-	*	*	-
Philippines	-	5,000	*	*	-
Thailand	5,000	-	*	*	-
Vietnam	30,000	5,000	*	*	15,000
Pacific Islands Regional	-	5,000	*	*	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	15,000	-	*	*	35,000
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	12,694	-	*	*	-
Europe and Eurasia	12,400	37,000	*	*	10,400
Armenia	-	1,000	*	*	-
Azerbaijan	-	1,000	*	*	-
International Fund for Ireland	2,000	-	*	*	-
Italy	-	30,000	*	*	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	10,400	5,000	*	*	10,400
Near East	1,743,700	14,200	*	*	1,923,000
Algeria	-	-	*	*	2,000
Egypt	125,000	-	*	*	125,000
Iraq	150,000	-	*	*	150,000
Jordan	1,082,400	-	*	*	910,800
Lebanon	78,950	-	*	*	112,500
Libya	23,100	3,500	*	*	40,000
Morocco	10,000	4,000	*	*	20,000
Syria	40,300	4,700	*	*	125,000
Tunisia	45,000	-	*	*	85,000
West Bank and Gaza	75,000	-	*	*	185,000

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2020 COVID Supplementals ^{1, 2}	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2021 ARPA ³	FY 2022 Request ⁴
Yemen	10,000	2,000	*	*	30,000
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	-	-	*	*	500
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	-	-	*	*	27,200
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	-	*	*	5,000
Near East Regional Democracy	-	-	*	*	55,000
Nita Lowey ME Peace Fund	-	-	*	*	50,000
State NEA Regional	82,700	-	*	*	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	16,250	-	*	*	-
South and Central Asia	326,000	24,000	*	*	324,500
Afghanistan	200,000	-	*	*	250,000
Bhutan	-	500	*	*	2,000
India	24,000	6,000	*	*	-
Maldives	2,000	2,000	*	*	1,000
Nepal	35,000	2,500	*	*	-
Pakistan	46,000	7,000	*	*	47,500
Sri Lanka	9,000	4,000	*	*	6,000
Central Asia Regional	-	2,000	*	*	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	10,000	-	*	*	18,000
Western Hemisphere	382,628	10,450	*	*	455,300
Brazil	-	950	*	*	-
Colombia	146,328	-	*	*	141,000
Cuba	20,000	-	*	*	20,000
Dominican Republic	-	2,000	*	*	-
El Salvador	-	2,000	*	*	-
Guatemala	-	1,500	*	*	-
Jamaica	-	1,000	*	*	-
Mexico	50,000	-	*	*	50,000
Peru	-	3,000	*	*	-
Venezuela	30,000	-	*	*	50,000
Organization of American States (OAS)	5,000	-	*	*	-
State Central America Regional	-	-	*	*	131,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional	128,300	-	*	*	28,300
USAID Caribbean Development Program	3,000	-	*	*	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	-	-	*	*	35,000
CPS - Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization	12,000	-	*	*	-
CSO - Conflict and Stabilization Operations	2,500	-	*	*	2,500
CT - Bureau of Counterterrorism	15,000	-	*	*	15,000
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	111,400	9,250	*	*	50,000
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	45,775	500	*	*	60,025
EB - Economic and Business Affairs	15,000	-	*	*	23,000
ENR - Energy Resources	5,500	-	*	*	30,500
R/GEC - Global Engagement Center	5,000	-	*	*	3,000
GH - Global Health	-	75,600	*	*	-
GP - Office of Global Partnerships	-	-	*	*	4,000
J/GCJ - Office of Global Criminal Justice	5,000	-	*	*	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	43,806	1,200	*	*	893,806
OES/M Mercury	3,500	-	*	*	3,500
OES/OESP OES Partnerships	1,750	-	*	*	1,750

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2020 COVID Supplementals ^{1, 2}	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2021 ARPA ³	FY 2022 Request ⁴
OES/OP Other Programs	3,000	-	*	*	3,000
OES/SPFF South Pacific Forum Fisheries	21,000	-	*	*	21,000
OES/W Water	2,500	-	*	*	2,500
State Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	12,056	1,200	*	*	862,056
Office of Foreign Assistance	600	-	*	*	600
Foreign Assistance Program Evaluation	600	-	*	*	600
Other Funding	90,500	6,000	*	*	255,000
Countering Chinese Influence Fund	30,800	-	*	*	-
Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund	-	-	*	*	155,000
Global Concessional Financing	25,000	-	*	*	25,000
Prevention and Stabilization Fund	-	-	*	*	75,000
The Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF)	700	-	*	*	-
To Be Programmed	34,000	6,000	*	*	-
RFS - Bureau for Resilience and Food Security	-	8,000	*	*	-
USAID Bureau for Resilience and Food Security	-	8,000	*	*	-
Special Representatives	15,000	2,000	*	*	17,000
S/CCI - Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues	5,000	-	*	*	7,000
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	10,000	2,000	*	*	10,000
FY 2021 Title IX Emergency Funding⁵	-	-	700,000	-	-
Africa	-	-	700,000	-	-
Sudan	-	-	700,000	-	-

1/ COVID Supplementals: P.L. 116-123 and P.L. 116-136.

2/ The FY 2020 COVID Supplemental level reflects a \$7.0 million transfer from the Economic Support Fund (ESF) account to USAID Operating Expenses (OE).

3/ American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) mandatory funding, P.L. 117-2.

4/ The FY 2022 Request proposes a cancellation of \$15 million in prior year unobligated ESF balances available for Burma, which is not included in this table.

5/ FY 2021 Title IX Emergency Funding, P.L. 116-260.

DEMOCRACY FUND (DF)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	Change from FY 2021 Estimate
DF	273,700	290,700	290,700	-

The Democracy Fund (DF) request supports democracy, human rights, and governance (DRG) as a critical component of defending U.S. national security, fostering economic opportunities for Americans, and asserting U.S. leadership and influence abroad. DRG programming will help build resilient, democratic societies, and support countries that are committed to building effective, transparent, and accountable governments that respect human rights and can deliver social and political benefits to citizens. The request funds programs that build the capacity of local organizations and governments; preserve and expand democratic principles and citizen-centered governance; and respond to political transitions, restrictive civic space, and crises. The request funds DRG programs that build respect for human rights and inclusive development, as well as those that promote gender equality and empower women and girls.

USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation (DDI) (\$100.0 million)

The request will advance the Agency’s work in gender equality and women’s empowerment through technical assistance, training, and evaluation. Funding will support women’s economic empowerment, preventing and responding to gender-based violence, and supporting underserved and marginalized populations. Funding will also support a learning agenda to promote promising practices across Agency programming and partnerships, including in priority sectors such as addressing climate change; intersections of gender-based violence (GBV) and economic empowerment; build evidence on GBV and technology; and support partnership(s) with the private sector and faith-based organizations.

Funding will help prevent and respond to GBV in all its forms. As COVID-19 continues to exacerbate GBV and impact GBV survivors, GenDev will continue to fund activities addressing the needs of the most marginalized and will prioritize GBV in communities historically underrepresented in the development sector GBV work, including LGBTQI+ persons, indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, and children.

Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL) (\$190.7 million)

Democracy Programs: The request supports democracy, human rights, and governance (DRG) as a critical component of defending U.S. national security, fostering economic opportunities for Americans, and asserting U.S. leadership and influence abroad. DRG programming will help build resilient, democratic societies and support countries that are committed to building effective, transparent, and accountable governments that respect human rights and can deliver social and political benefits to citizens. The request funds programs that build the capacity of local organizations and governments; preserve and expand democratic principles and citizen-centered governance; and respond to political transitions, restrictive civic space, and crises. The request funds DRG programs that build respect for human rights and inclusive development as well as those that promote gender equality and empower women and girls.

State Department's Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL): The request also funds DRL to advance pressing democracy and governance priorities globally, including working in closing or restricted spaces; promoting human rights, including for marginalized groups such as LGBTQI+ persons, women, persons with disabilities, and racial, ethnic and religious minorities; advancing access to information and Internet freedom; strengthening the rule of law; and reinforcing democratic values. With this funding DRL will respond to democratic backsliding and growing authoritarianism and will continue to respond to situations on the ground as they develop.

ASSISTANCE FOR EUROPE, EURASIA AND CENTRAL ASIA (AEECA)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	Change from FY 2021 Estimate
AEECA	770,334	770,334	788,929	18,595

The Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA) request, which reflects funds previously requested under the Economic Support and Development Fund (ESDF) account, will advance U.S. national security by supporting countries in Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia on their paths toward democracy and open market economies while building their capacity to counter foreign malign influence. Funding will support programs focused on democracy, anti-corruption, and rule of law; build capacity to counter disinformation, strengthen civil society and good governance; enhance cyber and energy security; fight climate change; and support economic development and post-pandemic recovery.

Europe and Eurasia (\$665.8 million)

Albania (\$3.0 million)

U.S. assistance in Albania will focus on helping build capacity to combat corruption and strengthen the rule of law, and encouraging civil society, particularly youth, to hold government accountable to its citizens. Funding will support efforts to strengthen the justice sector and court functioning, as well as countering violent extremism. Funds will support the growth of investigative journalism, production of independent and free media, including crucial watchdog functions. Funds will augment evidence-driven and prevention-based programs that expand American influence and counter malign foreign influence, including examining foreign investment.

Armenia (\$23.4 million)

U.S. assistance will support democratic reforms while fostering a sustainable economic recovery from COVID-19 and an unprecedented humanitarian situation. Funding will promote economic growth and rural development, focused on innovation, trade, competitiveness, natural resources management, and energy diversification, including through clean energy. Assistance will increase jobs, decrease income disparities, diversify trade beyond the Russian market, and help Armenia support individuals displaced after the intensive fighting in the region. Assistance will promote economic security and governance reforms, as well as youth and women's economic empowerment. It will combat corruption, advance electoral, legislative, and justice-sector reforms, and enhance governance through tailored, demand-driven assistance addressing critical needs. Funding will counter Russian and internal oligarchic influences by investing in new Armenian rule-of-law institutions and the law enforcement and justice sectors. Anti-corruption initiatives will strengthen public accountability, internal control and oversight, and integrity in public administration. Electoral and political processes programs will advance political competition, accountability, and inclusiveness. Support for civil society and independent media will sustain public engagement and support for reforms, promote civic education, and counter disinformation. Exchange, educational, and English language programs will promote democratic values, including social and economic inclusion for youth, women, and the disadvantaged. Assistance will support, where possible, Track II opportunities for regional dialogue and confidence-building measures to pave the way to a peaceful resolution of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. Funding for additional Caucasus regional

initiatives that is being requested under Europe and Eurasia Regional programs will aim to help create positive ties among Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia.

Azerbaijan (\$9.1 million)

U.S. assistance to Azerbaijan will promote democracy through good governance, democratic values, and inclusive economic development, supporting the aspirations of individuals and communities to participate fully in society and the global economy. Increased opportunity for women and other marginalized groups in business development, along with the promotion of other international business best-practices, will spark innovation, lead to increased commercial opportunities, including for U.S. companies, and allow Azerbaijan to make the most of its homegrown talent. Programs focused on anti-corruption, rule of law, and combating trafficking in persons will help foster greater freedoms and respect for individual rights. Funding for independent media, civil society, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) will build resilience to malign influence from Russia and Iran, counter disinformation, and help ensure a robust market of ideas. These efforts will support the development of non-state actors and democratic institutions. English language skills training, educational programs, and support for vulnerable communities will expand opportunity, including for youth, and foster a COVID-19 economic recovery that is diversified, sustainable, and shared by all. The United States will support, where possible, Track II opportunities for regional dialogue and confidence-building measures to pave the way to a peaceful resolution of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. Funding for additional Caucasus regional initiatives requested under Europe and Eurasia Regional programs will aim to help create positive ties among Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia.

Belarus (\$15.0 million)

U.S. assistance in Belarus will amplify the voices of current and emerging civil society activists, independent media, and political opposition forces who are advocating for a democratic transition. Funding will enhance the ability of civil society to address citizen-identified issues while strengthening local legal capacity and the availability of legal resources for civil society. It will raise the civic literacy and national identity of Belarusian citizens so that they can remain resilient to malign influences. U.S. assistance will increase the internal capacity of Belarusian democratic parties and support training and technical consultations for civic and political partners on strategic communications and effective digital engagement. Activities will potentially include leadership training, coalition building, negotiations, advocacy, and international exchanges. U.S. assistance will strengthen independent media outlets to improve content and help them to provide Belarusians with increased access to narratives that counter Kremlin-led and Belarusian state propaganda and disinformation. U.S. assistance will target private small and medium-sized enterprises and entrepreneurs, which drive technology and innovation, to develop a sustainable economic platform that will support Belarus's democratic transition. Funding will also advance other initiatives such as general advisory support to the opposition's Coordination Council, accountability for human rights violations, COVID-19 resilience programming, counter-trafficking in persons efforts, protecting vulnerable groups, and educational programming, including for Belarusian youth.

Bosnia and Herzegovina (\$31.0 million)

U.S. assistance to Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) will support peace-building, prosperity, and security; help the country integrate into Euro-Atlantic institutions; and address pervasive corruption. Assistance will improve the effectiveness and accountability of executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government by building their capacity; strengthen civil society to counter corruption and advocate for reforms; and strengthen independent media and investigative reporting, election reform, and democratic

political processes. The United States will support the teaching of a nationwide comprehensive civic education curriculum and promote inter-ethnic reconciliation. Assistance will support partnerships with local organizations that promote a tolerant, inclusive society. Further, this assistance will support the fight against trafficking in persons and other human rights abuses. Funds will promote reconciliation, reduce ethno-nationalist tensions, and strengthen democratic institutions, including through support to the Office of the High Representative (OHR). Economic programs will foster a sound business environment and promote U.S. investment, as well as support economic development; ensure stronger social and health protection mechanisms to stabilize the economy and improve fiscal stability. Funding will help remove obstacles to economic growth, especially for small and medium-sized enterprises and in rural areas; strengthen BiH's commercial law framework; and help prepare integrated national energy and climate plans that promote the use of clean energy. Programs will help increase transparency and reduce corruption through e-governance and digitization platforms to counter foreign malign influence and increase BiH's integration with Western markets.

Georgia (\$88.0 million)

U.S. assistance to Georgia will seek to strengthen the country's democratic governance, its ability to resist continued Kremlin aggression, and its economic recovery following the COVID-19 pandemic. U.S. programs will prioritize support to Georgian efforts to improve governance, elections and political processes, and the judicial system, solidifying and strengthening the gains of the country's young democracy. Assistance for civil society, independent media, and NGOs will amplify public voices, provide valuable input to Georgia's reform agenda, foster a free exchange of ideas that can effectively counter disinformation; and build citizen-responsive governance. A post-pandemic increase in high-value employment opportunities – in target sectors including agriculture, tourism, light manufacturing, and logistics – is vital for economic growth and stability. Programs will help Georgia build a more transparent business environment that attracts outside investment and creates jobs, enabling the country to diversify its trade and reduce its reliance on the Russian market while creating new opportunities for U.S. companies. Initiatives focused on private-sector competitiveness, entrepreneurship, educational reforms, agricultural development, environmental protection, and energy diversification, including through clean energy sources, will increase Georgia's internal capacity and ability to compete in the 21st-century global economy. Alongside support for political reforms and human rights protections, U.S. assistance will provide training and skills-building for key Georgian institutions in cybersecurity, anti-corruption, and countering organized crime. Conflict resolution, non-political opportunities for engagement, and socio-economic programming – to include engagement with ethnic and minority populations – will play a vital role in strengthening ties between communities in Tbilisi-administered territory, including those along the Administrative Boundary Lines and those in the Russia-occupied Georgian territories of Abkhazia and South Ossetia. U.S. funding will continue to cover the salary and other costs related to an Assistance Coordinator position at the U.S. Embassy in Tbilisi, Georgia. Funding for additional Caucasus regional initiatives requested under Europe and Eurasia Regional programs will aim to help create positive ties among Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia.

Kosovo (\$37.1 million)

U.S. assistance will advance good governance, rule of law, anti-corruption reforms, and promote civil society and independent media. The request will support Kosovo-Serbia normalization by facilitating Kosovo's implementation of commitments made in Washington in September 2020 intended to promote economic normalization between the two countries. This includes an emphasis on strengthening democratic institutions in Kosovo, such as support for improving the judiciary, the courts and encouraging citizen accountability. Assistance will also promote energy diversification and clean energy. In order to promote economic growth, U.S. assistance will support private-sector development and help

level the playing field for businesses, including U.S. investors. To promote market-oriented solutions, funding will be used to assist Kosovo's education institutions, thereby revitalizing Kosovo's workforce to meet market needs. Economic governance programs will improve the investment and business climate by focusing on property and commercial laws, as well as investment screening to prevent malign influence. Programs will support the effort to counter malign influence in critical infrastructure such as the cyber and energy sectors. Funding will promote inter-ethnic harmony, with a focus on youth and expanding business relationships across multi-ethnic communities. Funds will be used to support municipal government accountability to citizens, increasing transparency in government procurement and actions taken by elected officials leading to increased trust and confidence among citizens. U.S. assistance will increase opportunity for citizens to meaningfully engage in democratic and economic processes. Assistance will enable a more responsive, people-centered justice system and build the capacity of judges, expand the efficiency of the courts, and train legal officials. Funds will support the work of an American Specialist Prosecutor assigned to the Kosovo Specialist Chambers in The Hague, established to conduct trials of alleged war crimes and crimes against humanity, and fundamental to establishing rule of law in Kosovo.

Moldova (\$47.9 million)

U.S. assistance in Moldova will advance our shared priorities with reformers like President Maia Sandu, including anti-corruption initiatives, justice-sector reform, and economic growth and development, to make Moldova a more competitive and democratic European country. Funding will support rural development by fostering resilient agricultural practices and self-sustaining economic development through trade and export promotion. Assistance will support Moldova to develop and improve cyber policies and technical capacity to defend the country's networks against cyber threats, and to identify and respond effectively to cyber incidents involving the country's critical infrastructure. The United States will support local action groups, civil society and business associations, boosting citizen engagement and empowering them to demand accountable governance and stronger democratic institutions. U.S. assistance will partner with the private sector to spur transformative growth and innovation in sectors such as information and communications technology, light manufacturing, precision engineering, and creative industries. Key objectives of U.S. assistance will include improving market-related reforms, strengthening financial-sector transparency to combat financial crime, reducing vulnerability to Kremlin influence, and encouraging private-sector investment. U.S. assistance will help political parties and electoral bodies build transparency and ensure citizen representation in the political process. Support for independent media (including television, print and digital) will ensure that citizens have a range of reliably sourced information and will foster a media sector that is more resilient to political and financial pressure. U.S. assistance will support English language, civil society, and rule-of-law programs to counter Kremlin malign influence. U.S. efforts to support energy-sector restructuring through interconnected supply (gas and electricity) will help reduce dependence on Russia and strengthen ties with European and international partners.

Montenegro (\$2.0 million)

Programs will focus on deterring malign influence and countering disinformation that challenges Montenegro, including combating efforts to exploit divisions in society. Assistance will support research, debunking and highlighting cases of disinformation to increase awareness about disinformation tactics. Funding will support independent media to hold the government accountable, deter corruption and advocate for essential reforms to reinforce the institutions necessary to deter malign influence. Programs will improve professional journalism standards, support investigative journalism and strengthen media literacy skills.

North Macedonia (\$9.8 million)

U.S. assistance will support priority reforms needed to bolster North Macedonia, our newest NATO ally, to further its progress in Euro-Atlantic integration and build self-reliance. This includes supporting efforts to counter corruption and advance the rule of law; build resilience to malign pressures; bridge divisions across political and ethnic lines; facilitate citizen-responsive governance; and speed up integration with Western economic and energy markets. Assistance will strengthen private-sector productivity and democratic and economic governance; counter disinformation and fight corruption by supporting independent media to counter propaganda and disinformation efforts from malign sources and by strengthening critical thinking skills of youth; and promote youth participation in the economy, society at large, and democratic processes. U.S. assistance will support greater energy security through diversification of energy sources, increased domestic investment in energy infrastructure, and further integration in European energy markets. Funds will support and encourage under-served and disadvantaged students to pursue higher education opportunities and prepare for the modern global workforce. U.S. programs will help political parties constructively contribute to policy-making; improve governance at the local level, including through sound public financial management; increase public engagement on rule-of-law issues; and combat corruption in government, the private sector and civil society.

Serbia (\$23.5 million)

U.S. assistance will reinforce regional stability by advancing reforms that are essential to increasing Serbia's integration with Western institutions, countering economic and security threats, increasing economic opportunities and prosperity, promoting climate security and resilience, and addressing the impacts of COVID-19. Funding will help fight corruption, strengthen the rule of law, improve electoral and political processes, promote government transparency and accountability, support civil society, and combat disinformation by strengthening media- and digital-literacy. Programs will strengthen civic engagement and political participation and increase linkages between citizens, civil society organizations, and the private sector through reform agendas. Programs will build the independence and effectiveness of Serbia's judicial system, promoting rule of law and anti-corruption. Assistance will bolster media independence; support efforts to improve the legal, regulatory and economic environment for media; and promote investigative journalism, helping Serbia to overcome obstacles to EU accession. U.S.-supported e-health solutions will increase the effectiveness and transparency of Serbia's health system. Economic programs will help foster a level playing field for businesses; improve the regulatory environment; increase opportunities for disadvantaged communities; and strengthen the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises, allowing access to finance, innovation and integration into Western markets. Assistance will improve environmental protection and energy security through greater efficiency, diversification, and clean energy sources. Funds will support English language programs; increase student access to higher-education opportunities, including through partnerships with universities; reinforce ties with alumni of U.S.-funded exchange programs through community-based projects; and promote regional cooperation.

Ukraine (\$255.0 million)

U.S. assistance will support Ukraine's Euro-Atlantic trajectory, enhance security and stability, and counter malign influence. The U.S. assistance program in Ukraine will remain the most comprehensive in the region, both in terms of geographic and programmatic scope. Assistance funds will help further Ukraine in its goal of becoming a reliable and self-reliant security and economic partner that shares U.S. values and norms and is resilient in the face of Russia's aggression. Assistance will support the realization of President Zelensky's pledge to fight corruption and strengthen the rule of law. Assistance will expand

access to justice, reform justice systems and institutions, strengthen local and national-level legislative bodies, and engage executive branch institutions at all levels to operate more accountably, efficiently, and effectively. Assistance will support the government of Ukraine in implementing health system reforms that increase the transparency and efficiency of healthcare services and reduce opportunities for corruption. Among other areas, supported reforms will also enable the digitization of government service and strengthen Ukraine's decentralization process, including by assisting local governments to better manage resources and deliver services to citizens. Assistance will foster political competition and consensus-building, promote free and fair elections, and safeguard human rights. Assistance will also support civil society and citizen participation; civic education; and a democratic culture of public responsibility and accountability, particularly among youth. The United States will work to prevent trafficking in persons and provide protection for victims of trafficking. Programming will continue to deter Russia's malign activities and disinformation efforts, including by supporting independent media, defending the freedom of expression, and promoting internet freedom. Programs will boost the capacity of media sources and outlets, increase access to diverse and credible information sources, and enhance cybersecurity nationwide. To support Ukraine's Western economic orientation, U.S. assistance will promote trade and investment, strengthen and reform the financial sector, reform and privatize state-owned enterprises, support workforce development and readiness, and promote private-sector productivity and opportunity. By helping to establish a more transparent, pro-business, and investment-friendly economic climate, assistance will expand opportunities for U.S. business and investors. In the agricultural sector, assistance programs will support land reform while simultaneously helping to increase the productivity and capacity of small and medium-sized agricultural enterprises. Assistance will strengthen Ukraine's energy security by supporting critical energy services, infrastructure and policy reforms, including those related to supply diversification and clean energy. Programs will also support peace-building efforts, to include cross-border dialogue regarding joint resource management, support for internally displaced persons and conflict-affected populations, as well as support to better address the long-term humanitarian impacts of the conflict and the degradation of critical infrastructure in conflict-affected regions. U.S. support for a robust Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Special Monitoring Mission in Ukraine will contribute to conflict stabilization efforts through the provision of observation equipment and enhanced monitoring, including on human rights. With the continued impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the United States will continue to implement activities to help Ukraine fight COVID-19 and scale up vaccines, including expanding oxygen capacity in Ukrainian hospitals, strengthening the cold-chain system and supporting COVID-19 vaccine deployment, and supporting information campaigns and countering disinformation surrounding vaccines and COVID-19. Assistance will also support Ukraine's post-pandemic response and recovery and enhance Ukraine's ability to prevent and respond to future pandemics.

Europe and Eurasia Regional (\$103.3 million)

Against the tide of democratic backsliding and advancing authoritarianism, regional foreign assistance programs in Central and Eastern Europe, the Western Balkans and Eurasia will reassert American leadership and strengthen the Western Alliance. Programs will focus on the following priorities: strengthening energy security and economic resilience through energy diversification, including renewable energy sources, to promote clean energy, regulatory and efficiency support; improved investment screening, entrepreneurship and economic opportunities, and access to Western markets; building local capacity to advance the rule of law, fight corruption, and strengthen governance; increasing media literacy and access to independent unbiased information; countering disinformation; bolstering cyber security capacity; activating strong and engaged societies that uphold Western democratic principles and are able to counter authoritarian and predatory development models; and providing access to higher education opportunities. Programs will complement bilateral efforts to address inherently regional challenges in line with country strategies; provide evidence and data through performance

monitoring and evaluation activities, including three democracy indices; and contribute to administration priorities such as combating climate change and promoting gender equality. Funding will also strengthen democracy and civil society in Central Europe, including for transparency, independent media, rule of law, minority rights, and programs to combat anti-Semitism. Funds may also be used to support regional programming focused on peace and reconciliation, including through efforts to promote economic growth in the South Caucasus. Additionally, funds will be used to cover the costs associated with U.S. participation and membership in the European Centre of Excellence for Countering Hybrid Threats located in Finland, which seeks to advance NATO and European Union cooperation on hybrid threats.

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) (\$17.9 million)

U.S. support for the OSCE will help maintain U.S. leadership and influence within this 57-nation organization that is vital in building regional stability, supporting human rights, and responding to conflicts and tensions throughout Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia. Funding will support the OSCE's field operations, including in Ukraine and the Balkans, through the OSCE's Unified Budget, and will fund the salaries of U.S. experts seconded to work in key policy and decision-making positions in the OSCE, enabling U.S. influence over the OSCE's organizational decision-making. These U.S. experts will advance U.S. and allied goals on a full range of OSCE programs in such areas as democracy-building, elections, good governance, media affairs, human rights, civil society development, rule of law, counterterrorism, police reform, border security, cyber security, arms control and military confidence building, and economic and environmental security affairs. Funds will also support election monitoring throughout the region and OSCE extra-budgetary projects to advance U.S. policy objectives through OSCE activities that are not endorsed by all participating states in cases where they are unable to reach consensus through the OSCE's Unified Budget process.

South and Central Asia (\$123.2 million)

Kazakhstan (\$5.0 million)

In accordance with the U.S. Central Asia Strategy, U.S. assistance will support Kazakhstan's sovereignty, security and resiliency, and will help counter malign influence. Assistance will advance human rights and democratic values through legislative, education, media and civil society programs. Funds will support legislative initiatives and legal reforms aimed at strengthening the independence of the judiciary, expanding rule of law, and creating a favorable legal environment for businesses and civil society organizations (CSOs). Programs will help build the capacity of CSOs and strengthen their ability to work effectively with the government to advocate for change. Initiatives focused on local media development will foster the creation of relevant, fact-based content, reduce the influence of external actors, and enable independent media outlets to become financially sustainable, providing an alternative to Russian media sources. Funds will increase English-language capacity and help counter disinformation and radicalization by improving access to reputable international sources of information and creating economic opportunities in international markets. Assistance will strengthen government and CSOs' efforts to reduce trafficking in persons and promote safe migration. U.S. assistance will support the enactment of economic reform and expand trade and markets, thus promoting greater economic diversity, openness and competitiveness, encouraging greater private-sector development, and increasing U.S. commercial opportunities. Funding will support national and regional energy security and provide a stable economic future for Kazakhstan through programs focused on low-cost, clean, renewable energy and improving energy efficiency. Expanding low-cost energy using a diverse mix of potential energy resources will also play a vital role in improving connectivity, rebuilding regional power markets, and reducing the effects of climate change.

Kyrgyz Republic (\$21.0 million)

In support of the U.S. Central Asia Strategy, U.S. assistance in the Kyrgyz Republic will help defend democratic gains by strengthening civil society and independent media, which are increasingly under pressure; increasing civic participation; increasing transparency and oversight; promoting increased engagement with the government on key policy issues; and improving the effectiveness and responsiveness of local government. Resources will help counter disinformation, support investigative journalism, combat corruption, strengthen rule of law, combat trafficking in persons, protect human rights, and support voter education and increased electoral participation for under-represented groups. Resources will support critical reforms in basic education to sustain gains in literacy, math and other skills that are essential to the country's development. Programs will support English-language training for secondary-school students, civil society, media, and civil service professionals to increase access to information and enhance job skills, as well as higher education efforts, including a Master of Arts in Teaching degree program. Economic growth assistance will help reduce poverty, address chronic malnutrition, expand employment opportunities to counter the country's high out-migration rate, and reduce trade dependence on Russia and China. Assistance will promote business competitiveness and regulatory reforms, including protection of intellectual property rights; address barriers to entry for both local and Western businesses; and support private-sector partnerships in sectors with the greatest potential for growth. Assistance will also focus on regional connectivity and support youth and women's entrepreneurship. U.S. assistance will also support activities to help mitigate the negative impacts of the COVID pandemic.

Tajikistan (\$29.0 million)

U.S. assistance will support efforts to maintain Tajikistan's sovereignty, security and stability, including through improved connectivity with other Central Asian countries and Afghanistan. This assistance will strengthen bilateral U.S.-Tajik relations, promote a partnership based on shared values, and advance the priorities laid out in the U.S. Central Asia Strategy. Programming will build democratic institutions, political pluralism and civil society; support education and health; address climate change; and foster agricultural development and improved business environment. Funding will be used to improve the quality of Tajikistan's education system and social services, so that citizens may achieve their full human-development potential and contribute to Tajikistan's social and economic growth. Programming will increase access to safe drinking water and sanitation and hygiene services. Assistance will support the Ministry of Education in its efforts to reform and modernize the country's education system, and will include improved English-language instruction and textbooks. Programming will help combat trafficking in persons, facilitate access to justice and good governance, support independent media, promote civil-society development and community interaction among isolated and vulnerable populations, build resilience to violent extremism, and advance government reform at all levels. In the financial sector, technical assistance will support Tajikistan's anti-money-laundering efforts and help it move toward correspondent banking relationships with Western banks, which will minimize dependence on opaque financial institutions, thus helping to counter malign influence. U.S. assistance will help Tajikistan's private sector become more competitive, access new markets, and increase sales and regional trade. Programs will address climate change and introduce modern technologies and practices to expand and sustain agriculture-based economic growth and increase the availability and consumption of diverse and nutritious foods, given greater food insecurity due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In communities along the Tajik-Afghan border, U.S. assistance will help improve social services and promote economic opportunities for small-scale farmers and entrepreneurs, increasing stability in this critical region.

Turkmenistan (\$3.9 million)

In support of the U.S. Central Asia Strategy, assistance will support Turkmenistan's sovereignty, security and resiliency to help it become a partner whose contributions can help stabilize Afghanistan. U.S. assistance will foster a resilient, more diversified economy and help improve the Turkmenistan's overall business climate, making the country a more viable economic partner for U.S. businesses. U.S. programs will incentivize Turkmen firms to become more competitive, generate trade-driven growth and employment, and promote crossborder trade and economic connectivity. Assistance will support Turkmenistan's efforts in combatting trafficking in persons (TIP) by increasing the capacity of government officials and law enforcement proactively to identify and provide support to TIP victims; building the government's capacity to provide preventative, rehabilitative and protective services; and fostering cooperation between the government and civil society on combating TIP and rehabilitating TIP victims. Funding will support activities that advance democracy and good governance through improved public administration; greater accountability, effectiveness and transparency of the governance sector; and bolstered policy development, lawmaking, delivery of social services, and civic participation. U.S. assistance will help produce a well-trained workforce with critical, independent-thinking skills by improving elementary and secondary school curricula, exposing Turkmen youth to free-market principles, and providing young entrepreneurs with the skills they need to succeed. Assistance will help students prepare to apply and study at U.S. and international colleges and universities, increasing students' ability to pursue higher education and broadening their access to objective, uncensored information. English language training programs will help address disinformation by providing access to new sources of information, including Western media.

Uzbekistan (\$31.4 million)

In support of the U.S. Central Asia Strategy, assistance programs will continue to support the Government of Uzbekistan's (GOU) wide-ranging reform efforts, especially in the judicial, education, economic and financial sectors. U.S. assistance will continue to support implementation of justice-sector reforms that will increase the independence and professionalism of the judiciary, combat corruption, and strengthen the defense bar. These reforms will increase protection of human rights, reduce corruption, strengthen accountability and improve the business climate. Education-sector assistance will help reform primary and secondary curricula, teaching methodologies and administrative structures. It will also expand and improve English-language instruction, which will reduce the influence of Russian-language media, and produce information-technology-literate graduates, both of which are essential to attracting foreign direct investment. Economic growth assistance will help increase agricultural-sector productivity and diversify Uzbekistan's trading partners, creating jobs and reducing labor out-migration, particularly to Russia, thus enabling Uzbekistan to become more resilient to pressures from regional powers such as Russia and China. U.S. assistance will support development of the country's capital markets, improve the government's budgeting and budget accountability process, and modernize the country's tax system. Reductions in barriers to trade and investment are critical, including to increase U.S. business opportunities in Uzbekistan. U.S. assistance will seek to increase Uzbekistan's compliance with international standards, including on intellectual property rights, which, among other benefits, will enable Western firms, including those in the United States, to invest and sell goods and services. The U.S. government also will assist the GOU to better anticipate flood and mudflow hazards and develop early-warning systems. U.S. assistance will support the expansion of civil society by improving the legal and regulatory framework for non-governmental organizations (NGOs), strengthening the capacity of NGOs, and increasing their engagement with policy-makers on issues. Funds will also be used to strengthen journalistic professionalism, improve the regulatory environment for media, and increase media literacy. U.S. assistance will also help develop the capacity of Uzbekistan's parliament to initiate legislation and

provide meaningful oversight over the other branches of government. Funding will be used to support victims of trafficking in persons (TIP), increase the capacity of NGOs and social-service providers to prevent TIP, and enhance anti-TIP cooperation mechanisms between government and civil society.

Central Asia Regional (\$32.9 million)

U.S. assistance will advance the U.S. Central Asia Strategy by supporting the sovereignty and independence of the five Central Asian countries, including through transboundary programs under the C5+1 Initiative, a diplomatic platform that brings together the five states of Central Asia and the United States to address issues of common concern. Funding will support joint action on preventing conflict and violent extremism, addressing climate issues, increasing energy security, and supporting regional cross-border activities that increase economic growth and trade, both within the region and with Afghanistan and South Asia. Funding will also support the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), thereby advancing U.S. foreign policy goals, such as the promotion of democracy and human rights. Funding will support the OSCE's Central Asia field missions, as well as OSCE extrabudgetary projects that advance U.S. interests in the region. U.S. assistance will facilitate the transit of legal goods and services by streamlining customs and border-crossing procedures and improving governance on transit corridors, increasing Central Asia's access to diverse markets and thereby bolstering the region's economic independence and supporting Afghanistan's economic integration into the region. Funding will be used to promote regulatory and policy reforms that will improve the investment climate and enable the Central Asian countries to reduce their reliance on Russian and Chinese investment. U.S. assistance will mitigate climate change by promoting clean energy and strengthening regional energy trade by supporting efforts to help diversify sources of energy generation and increase energy efficiency; funds will also be used to increase regional cooperation and rational use of water and other natural resources. U.S. assistance will strengthen independent media, increase access to unbiased information, and combat disinformation, particularly from other countries. English-language programs will further support Central Asians' access to non-Russian information resources. Assistance will strengthen civil society's ability to engage with governments to improve governance and increase transparency and accountability in the region. Programs will help combat trafficking in persons. Funds will also support programs and policies that counter terrorist recruitment and radicalization to violence in Central Asia and will assist the governments and civil society to adopt best practices in repatriation and reintegration of family members and children from conflict zones, as well as potential refugees from Afghanistan, to keep them from becoming destabilizing agents. The United States will co-fund assistance programs in cooperation with the European Union, Japan, Korea, and other new donors in Central and Eastern Europe.

Assistance to Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request
AEECA Total	770,334	770,334	788,929
Europe and Eurasia	635,184	*	665,779
Albania	2,990	*	2,990
Armenia	23,405	*	23,405
Azerbaijan	9,140	*	9,140
Belarus	9,670	*	15,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	31,001	*	31,001
Georgia	83,025	*	88,025
Kosovo	37,050	*	37,050
Moldova	47,850	*	47,850
Montenegro	1,950	*	1,950
North Macedonia	9,793	*	9,793
Poland	2,000	*	-
Serbia	23,455	*	23,455
Ukraine	250,000	*	255,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	86,005	*	103,270
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	17,850	*	17,850
South and Central Asia	125,150	*	123,150
Kazakhstan	5,000	*	5,000
Kyrgyz Republic	23,000	*	21,000
Tajikistan	28,950	*	28,950
Turkmenistan	3,900	*	3,900
Uzbekistan	31,400	*	31,400
Central Asia Regional	32,900	*	32,900
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	10,000	*	-

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE (MRA)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	Change from FY 2021 Estimate
TOTAL	3,432,000	3,432,000	3,845,000	413,000
MRA	1,910,645	1,730,583	3,845,000	2,114,417
MRA - OCO	1,521,355	1,701,417	-	-1,701,417

The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) is the humanitarian arm of the Department of State and ensures that humanitarian principles are thoroughly integrated into U.S. foreign and national security policy. PRM’s mandate, stemming from the Refugee Act of 1980, is to provide life-saving assistance and protection to the world’s most vulnerable people, including refugees, conflict victims, internally displaced people, stateless persons, and vulnerable migrants, and to work to achieve durable solutions for the millions of forcibly displaced people across the globe, including refugee resettlement in the United States. PRM-funded activities support U.S. strategic foreign policy objectives and contribute to regional stability.

In partnership with international and non-governmental humanitarian organizations, programs funded through the Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) account save lives and ease suffering, uphold human dignity, and play a critical role in helping to mitigate and resolve forced displacement in Afghanistan, Burma, Iraq, Somalia, South Sudan, Syria, Venezuela, Yemen, and elsewhere. MRA funding also plays a role in the U.S. government’s comprehensive approach to respond to irregular migration from Central America to the United States. PRM’s humanitarian assistance, coupled with diplomacy, forms an essential component of U.S. foreign policy by helping to strengthen bilateral relationships with refugee-hosting countries, such as Uganda, Turkey, Jordan, Bangladesh, and Colombia.

The FY 2022 MRA request of \$3,845.0 million will help to reestablish U.S. moral leadership on refugee and humanitarian issues. The request provides the resources necessary to rebuild the refugee admissions program and will fund contributions to 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.

PRM’s and BHA’s contributions to multilateral international humanitarian organizations combined with the Bureaus’ humanitarian diplomacy and advocacy, work to ensure that the U.S. government reasserts leadership in the humanitarian community, shaping international responses to humanitarian crises, maintaining global response capacity including in response to COVID-19, maintaining focus on burden sharing, and encouraging nations to provide more flexible, robust, and predictable funding and to meet their responsibilities to forcibly displaced people.

State Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) (\$3,845.0 million)

Administrative Expenses (\$62.0 million)

The FY 2022 request will support monitoring and oversight of MRA-funded programs and support the Department of State's lead role in humanitarian, migration, and population policy issues, policy oversight of international organizations and other partners, and related diplomatic engagement. The largest portion of administrative expenses will cover the salaries, benefits, and travel costs of U.S. direct hire staff, including regional refugee coordinators posted in U.S. embassies around the world.

Humanitarian Migrants to Israel (\$5.0 million)

The FY 2022 MRA request helps identify durable solutions by maintaining U.S. government support for the relocation and integration of Jewish migrants to Israel, including those from the former Soviet Union, Near East, and Ethiopia.

Overseas Assistance (\$3,228.0 million)

PRM's FY 2022 Overseas Assistance request level is the largest request ever, a reflection of increasing humanitarian needs globally driven by the expanding number of new emergencies and protracted crises and a corresponding growth in forcibly displaced populations worldwide. Increased requested U.S. overseas support is commensurate with renewed attention on U.S. humanitarian and multilateral leadership to address some of the most pressing crises across the globe. MRA-funded programs meet basic needs of refugees and other vulnerable populations, including water and sanitation, nutrition and health care, emergency shelter, and family reunification, while also promoting self-reliance of refugees through education and economic opportunities and supporting their host communities. PRM programs and diplomatic efforts emphasize protection of the most vulnerable, particularly women and children; support solutions to displacement through voluntary repatriation, local integration, or refugee resettlement in a third country; advocate for humane and effective international migration policies; and promote respect for humanitarian principles.

Refugee Admissions (\$550.0 million)

The U.S. Refugee Admissions Program represents an important element of both refugee protection and durable solutions when repatriation and local integration are not possible. In line with the Executive Order on Rebuilding and Enhancing Programs to Resettle Refugees and Planning for the Impact of Climate Change on Migration (EO 14013), the FY 2022 MRA request will rebuild the nation's refugee resettlement infrastructure, and work toward supporting up to 125,000 admissions. 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 providing initial reception and placement services for refugees and Special Immigrant Visa recipients, and on assisting them to achieve economic self-sufficiency.

Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2020 COVID Supplementals ¹	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2021 ARPA ²	FY 2022 Request
MRA Total	3,432,000	350,000	3,432,000	500,000	3,845,000
MRA Enduring	1,910,645	350,000	1,730,583	500,000	3,845,000
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	1,910,645	350,000	*	*	3,845,000
PRM, Administrative Expenses	47,400	-	*	*	62,000
PRM, Humanitarian Migrants to Israel	5,000	-	*	*	5,000
PRM, OA - Africa	220,000	-	*	*	797,600
PRM, OA - East Asia	230,300	-	*	*	221,700
PRM, OA - Europe	54,000	-	*	*	80,000
PRM, OA - Migration	47,100	-	*	*	44,900
PRM, OA - Near East	350,000	-	*	*	1,145,100
PRM, OA - Protection Priorities	258,045	350,000	*	*	496,200
PRM, OA - South Asia	57,800	-	*	*	74,400
PRM, OA - Western Hemisphere	390,000	-	*	*	368,100
PRM, Refugee Admissions	251,000	-	*	*	550,000
MRA OCO	1,521,355	-	1,701,417	-	-
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	1,521,355	-	*	-	-
PRM, OA - Africa	696,700	-	*	-	-
PRM, OA - Europe	39,600	-	*	-	-
PRM, OA - Near East	721,600	-	*	-	-
PRM, OA - Protection Priorities	9,955	-	*	-	-
PRM, OA - South Asia	53,500	-	*	-	-

1/ COVID Supplementals: P.L. 116-123 and P.L. 116-136.

2/ FY 2021 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) mandatory funding, P.L. 117-2.

EMERGENCY REFUGEE AND MIGRATION ASSISTANCE (ERMA)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	Change from FY 2021 Estimate
ERMA	100	100	100	-

Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) (\$0.1 million)

The Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) Fund enables the President to provide humanitarian assistance for unexpected and urgent refugee and migration needs worldwide. The FY 2022 request of \$0.1 million will allow the United States to respond quickly to urgent and unexpected needs of refugees and other populations of concern.

**INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT
(INCLE)**

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	Change from FY 2021 Estimate
INCLE	1,391,000	1,385,573	1,525,738	140,165

The FY 2022 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) request of \$1.5 billion supports U.S. partners in developing their criminal justice systems and capabilities; this helps protect the national security and economic interests of the United States from the impact of crime, corruption, and instability overseas. INCLE programs address and mitigate security threats posed by illicit trafficking in narcotics, persons, and wildlife, among other pernicious forms of transnational crime. Bilateral, regional, and global programs strengthen the ability of international partners to cooperate effectively with U.S. law enforcement and address the underlying conditions, such as corruption and weak rule of law, that foster state fragility and spur irregular migration to the United States. Furthermore, strengthening transparent, responsible, and accountable criminal justice institutions is essential to demonstrating that democracy can deliver and building resilience against authoritarianism.

The INCLE request prioritizes addressing issues that matter to the American people – including supply chains that enable the production of dangerous synthetic drugs, traditional drug trafficking, funding and advancing democracy through fighting corruption, and strengthening the rule of law. INCLE assistance counters financial crime, cybercrime, and intellectual property infractions that cost the U.S. economy billions of dollars each year. INCLE programming also supports the professionalization of criminal justice services around the world, including through the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Act. Furthermore, the request supports programs in Asia, the Western Hemisphere, the Near East, and Africa where the United States seeks to reduce instability and ungoverned spaces that provide a foothold for crime, terrorism, insurgencies, and unchecked human rights abuses.

Africa (\$65.8 million)

Central African Republic (\$3.8 million)

U.S. assistance seeks to re-establish and build the capacity of law enforcement and justice institutions in CAR. These efforts are central to the mission goals of protecting the population and building criminal justice system capacity in this fragile, post-conflict state. Moreover, U.S. assistance challenges Russian preeminence in CAR’s security sector, offering an alternative approach for support and assistance. Working in collaboration with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the UN Multi-dimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in CAR (MINUSCA), and the European Union, INL will continue to support training and equipment efforts to improve the overall professionalization of CAR’s law enforcement and corrections sectors and provide technical assistance to help build institutional and logistical capabilities necessary for the government to restore civilian security services to CAR’s provinces. Resources will also support rule of law projects that expand the capabilities of and professionalize justice sector actors (judges, prosecutors, court clerks and staff, lawyers) as judicial sector institutions and functions expand state authority to CAR’s provincial cities.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (\$3.0 million)

Effective civilian law enforcement is essential to build criminal justice institutions that support stability in the DRC and Great Lakes Region; combat international criminal syndicates financed by mineral, timber, and wildlife trafficking; and secure critical supply chains in natural resources for U.S. industry. Vast parts of the DRC lack functioning law enforcement entities, and armed militias in those areas pose a security threat; these groups engage in illegal transborder trafficking of minerals, wildlife, and timber to fund their illicit activities. Support will focus on capacity building for the Congolese National Police (PNC) and provide community-oriented police training for the PNC to enhance citizen security, combat natural resource trafficking, and alleviate security vacuums in under-governed spaces. This assistance will address training gaps and the lack of proper equipment and infrastructure, as well as promote increased cooperation between the police and the communities in which they operate. Program activities will include infrastructure development, as well as training, mentoring, and equipping PNC officers to increase basic skills levels and their ability to investigate and prosecute illicit trafficking.

Ethiopia (\$1.3 million)

Intensifying conflict in the Tigray region of Ethiopia has resulted in instability and a dramatic increase in reported atrocities committed in the region. In response, U.S. assistance will focus on increasing access to justice and accountability. Activities will include strengthening coordination mechanisms between civil society organizations, including nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and women's shelters, and the justice sector including the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission, the Ethiopian Federal Police and sub-regional police, and the Attorney General's Office. This coordination assistance will aim to improve access to legal and psychological support for vulnerable populations and survivors of atrocities and increased accountability for human rights violations. Activities will include the development and implementation of strategies to increase public awareness of avenues for justice and influence governmental accountability, as well as assistance to justice sector stakeholders in documenting, investigating, prosecuting, and preserving evidence of atrocities. INL assistance may indirectly benefit governmental actors from the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission, the Ethiopian Federal Police and sub-regional police, and the Attorney General's Office.

Ghana (\$3.0 million)

In West Africa, Ghana is a strong, democratic partner that is both a regional leader and a developing country. Building on this relationship and activities previously supported via the West Africa Regional Security Initiative, the new bilateral assistance request for Ghana will help build law enforcement capabilities; prevent, deter, and disrupt transnational organized crime (TOC) including drug trafficking, money laundering, and human trafficking; reform security and justice sector institutions; build foreign partner capacity to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate crime; counter corruption; and improve the management of correctional institutions. Assistance will also continue to leverage improved partnership with U.S. law enforcement to protect U.S. national interests and address transnational threats, while mitigating threats to stability, good governance, and public health.

Kenya (\$5.5 million)

Assistance will increase the capacity of Kenyan criminal justice sector institutions to promote civilian security, combat corruption, and counter transnational organized crime (TOC), and collaborate with U.S. counterparts on cases with a U.S. nexus. Building on strong rapport with law enforcement agencies, training and technical assistance will aim to resolve deep-seated challenges in police professionalization,

as well as fill gaps in specialized skills needed to bring transnational organized criminals to justice. In addition to continuing programs with the civilian watchdog that provides external oversight over the Kenyan National Police Service (NPS) in order to raise the quality of policing and promote public trust, funds will be used to implement new activities to continue to build capacity at the NPS Internal Affairs Unit. Assistance will also build specialized capacity for combating TOC, particularly outside of the national capital. Finally, assistance will promote strong linkages between and among key Kenyan criminal justice institutions such as the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, the Directorate of Criminal Investigations, and the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Liberia (\$4.4 million)

Fragile state institutions in Liberia create vacuums in security and governance that undermine citizen security, leaving space for criminal elements and unrest to thrive. Assistance to civilian law enforcement in Liberia increases the accountability and professionalism of the Liberian National Police, Liberian Drug Enforcement Agency, and other law enforcement organizations to maintain security and stability and coordinate on joint security issues, such as transnational organized crime (TOC). Assistance activities may include technical assistance, training, and material support to civilian law enforcement agencies to strengthen their capacity to prevent, detect, and investigate crime and work with the U.S. and regional partners on TOC. Resources will also be used to strengthen access to justice by improving the ability of the justice sector to prosecute and adjudicate crime, improve court administration and records management, reduce pre-trial detention rates, and develop corrections institutions that are safe, secure, and humane. Funds will also support the management and operational control of law enforcement entities, justice sector institutions, and correctional facilities; and institutionalize ongoing training and professional development.

Nigeria (\$4.7 million)

As the largest country and economy in Africa, Nigeria faces criminal, security, and transnational organized crime challenges that threaten U.S. allies, regional security, and U.S. domestic economic and security interests. U.S. assistance will focus on promoting stability and countering these threats by providing support to Nigeria's law enforcement and justice sector institutions. Justice sector reform programming will aim to ensure citizens have access to justice within fair, efficient, and effective justice sector institutions. The funds requested will support trainings and technical assistance to increase Nigeria's capacity to maintain a safe, humane, and transparent penal system; prevent and respond to public corruption; enhance the capacity of lawyers, judges, and other court actors to administer justice; and build civil society's capacity to monitor and influence government anticorruption efforts. Resources will be used to promote law enforcement reform through training, equipment, and technical assistance to the Nigerian Drug Law Enforcement Agency and the Nigeria Police Force. Programs will target activities to combat criminal networks involved in drug trafficking, community policing, human rights, policing in conflict environments, crime detection, prevention, and investigative techniques that are needed to support law enforcement reform.

Somalia (\$1.8 million)

Somalia remains a platform for al-Shabaab and other terrorist and violent extremist groups to attack the region and civilian security forces lack the skills and equipment necessary to counter this threat while also promoting civilian security. Funds will support security sector reform programs that encourage better security and governance and increase the effectiveness of Somali law enforcement actors to prevent, investigate, and respond to serious crimes. Activities will include training, mentoring, and equipping, and will complement and augment assistance to the more specialized Criminal Investigations Division (CID)

of the Somali Police Force and Criminal Investigation Units (CIU) of Federal Member State (FMS) forces and mentoring and training at the Attorney General's Office. Assistance will support mechanisms to ensure entities with the mandate to respond to major incidents coordinate effectively with other security and justice sector actors, to ensure those cases that meet evidentiary standards are lawfully prosecuted. Programs may also enhance information and intelligence sharing mechanisms for communication with relevant security institutions, with the goal of establishing CID and CIU units in each FMS. Strengthening the institutional capacities of the police sector to recruit, retain, and manage civilian security forces will support the goal of the Federal Government of Somalia to provide basic security and access to justice throughout the country.

Sudan (\$3.7 million)

A more secure and democratic Sudan is in U.S. national security and economic interests. The United States has a unique opportunity to provide support to Sudan at a critical moment when it could move towards democracy or slide back into authoritarianism, again creating space for malign actors to flourish. Protection of civilians with the 2021 withdrawal of the UN African Union Hybrid Mission, particularly in Darfur and the Two Areas, is a top priority for the Government of Sudan. This new bilateral funding request will support a comprehensive security sector reform program to address key drivers of instability in Sudan and improve the institutional capacity of the Sudanese Police Force and justice sector to protect civilians. Activities will include: basic and community policing training, curriculum development, equipment provision, and infrastructure for civilian law enforcement; technical assistance to counter corruption and money laundering; and capacity building support to prosecutors and judges to improve access to justice and build adherence to the rule of law.

State Africa Regional (\$34.8 million)

The increasing interconnectedness of governments, populations, and economies has amplified the threats to the United States emanating from this region. Porous borders, under-resourced enforcement authorities, and increasingly diffuse and advanced trafficking networks are challenges to combating transnational organized crime (TOC) throughout Africa.

The East Africa TOC program is focused on the growing threat from TOC in the region as a product of burgeoning illicit markets that span the continent and regional weaknesses in the rule of law. Funds will support activities to combat TOC by training law enforcement officials to conduct investigations and prosecutions and by improving the legal framework in partner nations.

Across West Africa and the Sahel region, funding for the West Africa Regional Security Initiative will be used to build law enforcement capabilities; prevent, deter, and disrupt TOC; reform security and justice sector institutions; build foreign partner capacity to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate crime; enhance border and maritime security; and improve the management and operations of correctional, justice, and law enforcement institutions. Assistance will also build the capacity of partner countries to cooperate with neighbors to address issues of mutual concern and promote partnership with U.S. law enforcement to protect U.S. national interests and address transnational threats, while mitigating threats to stability, good governance, and public health in the region.

The Combating Wildlife Trafficking program will strengthen the ability of partner countries in Africa to disrupt illicit wildlife supply chains and counter crimes that facilitate the involvement of criminal organizations in wildlife trafficking in key source and transit countries. Programs will strengthen criminal justice partners to prevent, investigate, and prosecute wildlife crime in order to thwart TCOs and subsidiary organizations.

East Asia and Pacific (\$41.8 million)

Burma

While the request does not include any INCLE funding for Burma, the FY 2022 President's Budget proposes a cancellation of \$5.0 million in prior year unobligated INCLE balances available for Burma which are planned for programs that benefit the Government of Burma.

Indonesia (\$9.4 million)

Indonesia's porous maritime borders make it a transit point for many TCOs, and Indonesian law enforcement and justice sector entities struggle to interdict and prosecute these organizations operating across Indonesia's vast archipelago. Funds will be used to build Indonesia's law enforcement capacity, increase its maritime domain awareness, combat illicit transnational maritime activities, and strengthen rule of law institutions. Assistance will improve the capacity of Government of Indonesia (GOI) maritime stakeholder agencies to monitor and interdict illicit maritime activities in Indonesian waters and improve the overall maritime law enforcement capacity of maritime agencies through capacity building and infrastructure development. Funding will support the provision of specialized technical training and equipment to counternarcotics officers to increase their ability to investigate drug trafficking cases and enhance the GOI's ability to reduce demand and rehabilitate drug users. Programs will also address transnational crime through legislative and regulatory reform, policies, procedures, standardization, accreditation, and training within the criminal justice sector.

Laos (\$4.0 million)

Assistance will advance U.S. goals and interests by improving Laos' weak border security and investigative capacity to help Laos counter increased threats from TOC and other malign actors. Programming will build the capacity of Laos' law enforcement and border security agencies to combat TOC and malign influence to protect Lao territorial integrity and autonomy, particularly along the Mekong River. Programming will focus on combating trafficking of persons, drugs, wildlife, and other illicit goods; money laundering; anticorruption; riverine security; border security; and law enforcement in special economic zones. Funds will be used to support work with public health professionals and policy makers to advance drug demand reduction efforts and, potentially, some limited alternative development efforts. Through technical assistance and training, programming will also build the capacity of Laos' prosecutors, judges, and law drafters to strengthen legal frameworks, prosecutions, and adjudications. Assistance may also be provided to regulatory authorities in Laos to ensure that provisions are in place to oversee primary sources of money laundering, such as casinos, special economic zones, and banking.

Mongolia (\$2.0 million)

Programming will build the capacity of Mongolia's law enforcement agencies, including building their capacity to conduct investigations on transnational and domestic crimes such as trafficking, corruption, fraud, money laundering, sex crimes, and violent crimes, and strengthening border security. Programs will also build on planned lines of effort to promote community and rural policing to build citizen confidence in law enforcement outside of the major cities. Rule of law programming will provide support to justice sector actors to address transnational and domestic crimes, as well as police-prosecutor cooperation. Funds will support efforts to incorporate new legal and procedural practices to improve effectiveness and efficiency. Finally, funds will be used to support the work of the Independent Authority Against Corruption to investigate and prosecute instances of government corruption, bribery, fraud, and other forms of malfeasance.

Philippines (\$6.4 million)

U.S. assistance will enhance the security and stability of the Philippines. Assistance will improve Philippine capacity to deliver citizen security, maintain the rule of law, and address criminal threats that endanger domestic and regional stability. These programs will help the Philippines fight transnational crime and counter malign influences. Rule of law programs will strengthen Philippine justice institutions to ensure citizen security and access to justice; improve ability to efficiently and effectively prosecute, defend, and adjudicate cases; protect human rights; and combat transnational crime such as trafficking, cybercrime, corruption, and financial crimes. Law enforcement programs will build capacity of civilian law enforcement agencies to combat transnational and domestic crime in a transparent, accountable manner that respects human rights. Maritime law enforcement programs will build capacity of relevant agencies to conduct maritime interdictions, combat trafficking and criminal activities, patrol maritime borders, and improve domain awareness. Counternarcotics programming will help build Philippine drug demand reduction capacity focused on prevention, treatment, rehabilitation, and policy development. This programming may also provide training, technical support, and non-lethal equipment donations for units focused on interdicting drugs trafficked across international borders.

Thailand (\$2.0 million)

Thailand is a regional hub for transnational crime activities given its central geographic location in Southeast Asia. Assistance will provide Thailand, an important U.S. security partner, with tools to address emerging crime trends and implementation of international best practice in the areas of law enforcement and rule of law. Funds will continue to be used to support training and technical assistance to Thai law enforcement to enhance its ability to conduct investigations of complex transnational crimes and bolster its support for U.S. nexus investigations. Assistance efforts will focus on investigations of drug trafficking; trafficking in persons; financial crimes; cybercrime; development of intelligence and evidence to build larger cases against transnational criminal organizations; effective collection and analysis of forensic evidence (crime scene investigation); and combating public corruption. Assistance will continue to build the capacity of Thai prosecutors and judges to prosecute and adjudicate transnational and complex domestic criminal cases effectively, as well as adopting best practices in trial advocacy. Funds will also be used to support the development of strong relationships and coordination between law enforcement and prosecution authorities.

Vietnam (\$6.0 million)

Assistance will enhance the security and stability of Vietnam, an emerging U.S. partner in a key strategic region in counter transnational crime and malign influence. Assistance will improve Vietnamese capacity to provide maritime and citizen security and rule of law. Maritime law enforcement programs will further build the capacity of relevant agencies to conduct maritime interdictions, combat trafficking and other illicit maritime activities, patrol maritime borders, and improve maritime domain awareness. Terrestrial law enforcement programs will build capacity of civilian law enforcement agencies to combat transnational and domestic crime in a transparent, accountable manner that respects human rights. Activities may include non-lethal equipment donations, construction, and infrastructure development. Rule of law programming will strengthen Vietnamese criminal justice institutions to ensure citizen security and access to justice; improve their ability to efficiently and effectively prosecute, defend, and adjudicate cases; protect human rights; and combat transnational crime. Activities will focus on building capacity to interdict, disrupt, and dismantle trafficking networks and investigate and prosecute

transnational crime. Activities will also focus on supporting Vietnam's legal and judicial reforms to strengthen the rule of law and promote evidence-based practices.

State East Asia and Pacific Regional (\$12.0 million)

The United States prioritizes a free and open Indo-Pacific region. Core strategic interests in the region include combating malign PRC influence, strengthening alliances and partnerships, ensuring freedom of the seas and peaceful resolutions of maritime disputes, preventing chemical diversion to transnational criminal organization (TCOs), and promoting adherence to international law, including international human rights law, and democratic principles. INCLE State EAP Regional funding addresses these key themes including aligning greater resources to dismantle TCOs and counter cyber criminals. Participation of key partners Thailand and the Philippines; emerging partners Vietnam, Malaysia, and Indonesia; and strategically significant partners such as Laos, Mongolia, and Pacific Islands countries strengthens regional capacity to uphold the rule of law and improves resilience against external pressures. Regional law enforcement assistance will strengthen border security, which in turn will foster economic integration and freer licit trade. Programs will help limit the illicit trafficking that funds TCOs and improve cross-border law enforcement coordination and investigation practices, enabling countries in the region to investigate increasingly complex TCO activities and support U.S. law enforcement efforts. Funding will also sustain the successful regional programs to combat wildlife trafficking and cybercrime. Regional maritime activities will strengthen partner maritime law enforcement capacity, justice sector interagency approaches, and regional cooperation to fight transnational maritime crime and reduce geopolitical tensions.

Europe and Eurasia (\$82.2 million)

Albania (\$4.7 million)

Assistance will help Albania combat transnational crime and narcotics trafficking and address related issues including corruption, weak rule of law, and ineffective institutions that weaken a NATO Ally and inhibit further transatlantic integration. Continued U.S. engagement will bolster criminal justice capacity to dismantle transnational criminal organizations, address illicit funding and money laundering, and develop more capable partners for U.S. law enforcement in combating Albanian involvement in global narcotics trafficking. Programming will continue to enhance law enforcement detection and interdiction capabilities and strengthen the professionalism of institutions for sustained reform. Funds will also be used to enhance the professionalism and political independence of prosecutors and judges through skills training and the establishment of oversight mechanisms. Assistance will continue to build on judicial reform by strengthening civil society's role and newly established justice sector institutions, including a special prosecution unit, the High Judicial Council, the High Prosecutorial Council, and the National Bureau of Investigation, to successfully prosecute and adjudicate organized crime and corruption cases. Programming will build the institutional capacity of the Albanian state corrections service to reduce corruption, prevent organized criminal groups from operating behind bars, and effectively manage its offender population with a focus on high-risk offenders.

Armenia (\$6.1 million)

Assistance will support Armenia in its effort to tackle corruption in its criminal justice sector by establishing new anticorruption institutions; revitalizing Armenian law enforcement to meet international best practices and employ a new model of transparent, accountable, and service-oriented policing; and advancing civilian oversight over the Armenian police. Funding will support institution building and reform by investing in Armenia's nascent anticorruption investigative body and anticorruption court, and

by building prosecutorial capacity to seize illicit funds in civil court. These efforts will bolster Armenia's ability to resist foreign malign influence connected to TOC and root out systemic corruption throughout the justice sector. Assistance will also continue to support law enforcement reform and expand the capability of the nascent patrol police, advance justice sector educational reforms, and strengthen police accountability and oversight through the establishment of a new civilian "Ministry of Home Affairs." Programming will also improve education for judges, investigators, and prosecutors through the development of new coursework on civil asset forfeiture, cybercrime, introducing electronic evidence in court, and illicit enrichment.

Bosnia and Herzegovina (\$5.1 million)

Programs will enhance national and regional stability, reduce vulnerability to malign influence, and further Euro-Atlantic integration by strengthening the rule of law and improving BiH's ability to combat organized crime and corruption. Assistance will strengthen key criminal justice sector institutions at the state, entity, and cantonal levels and help advance fundamental reforms while building specialized capabilities. INL will improve the effectiveness and accountability of police, judges, and prosecutors through the provision of training, equipment, advisory support, and case-based mentoring. Programs will support efforts to strengthen criminal justice legislation; fight organized crime and corruption; combat smuggling and TIP; and improve the investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of cyber, financial, and GBV crimes. Support to combat GBV will sharpen skillsets required to conduct survivor-centered investigations and prosecutions using a trauma-informed approach to cases of intimate partner violence and abuse of children. Training programs will help officials tackle corruption-related offenses such as money laundering, bribery, abuse of office, and procurement fraud and better use administrative tools, such as asset seizure and forfeiture, to discourage crime. Assistance will help increase cooperation among LE agencies, investigators, judicial institutions, and regulators. Programming will work through international organizations to increase understanding of justice sector challenges and promote reform; engage with emerging leaders to build strong relationships and foster Western democratic norms; and partner with non-governmental organizations to broaden our outreach to students and youth. Funds will be used to promote civil society engagement in justice sector reform and anticorruption activities, increase citizen trust in the justice sector, and support measures to reduce corruption among law enforcement and justice sector officials.

Georgia (\$4.4 million)

Assistance will continue to bolster democracy and the rule of law in Georgia and enhance regional stability by promoting Georgian integration into Euro-Atlantic institutions. Programming will prioritize strengthening judicial independence, building capacity to combat TOC, reducing vulnerability to Russian malign influence, and increasing transparency and accountability in the criminal justice system. Assistance will be delivered through full spectrum, practical-skills training, mentoring, and capacity building for law enforcement, prosecutors, defense attorneys, judges, and corrections officials. Programs will help build the capacity of law enforcement authorities to investigate complex crimes, respond to critical incidents, fight human trafficking, and build strong leadership, management, and administration within Georgia's rule of law and justice organizations based on international standards. Programs will also promote cooperation to address and dismantle the organizations that use Georgia as a major narcotics trafficking corridor. Funding will support efforts to advance criminal procedure reforms and continue programs to enhance public understanding of the criminal justice system and develop strong community-based relationships with local law enforcement through engagement with civil society. Assistance will build the capacity of probation and corrections officers to safely and humanely incarcerate offenders based on risk and need and to prepare offenders for eventual reintegration into society. INL will continue

to provide equipment donations and technical guidance, training, mentoring, and strategic capacity-building activities.

Kosovo (\$9.3 million)

Assistance will promote a stable, independent, and secure Kosovo able to combat transnational crime, including illicit narcotics and human trafficking. U.S. engagement will continue to advance Kosovo's post-conflict stabilization trajectory and preparation for Euro-Atlantic integration. Rule of law assistance will serve to bolster the ongoing political process aimed at normalizing relations with Serbia and integrating Serbian parallel structures in Kosovo, which carry enduring stabilizing effects for the region. Peace and security assistance will reduce space both for foreign malign actors and non-state actors to engage in destabilizing tactics and exploit vulnerabilities to facilitate transnational criminal networks or foment radicalization. Assistance will build the capacity and professionalism of the criminal justice sector to further reduce and manage case backlogs and ensure due process; support legislative reforms to strengthen the criminal code; and enhance the professionalism and political independence of prosecutors and judges through skills training and establishing oversight mechanisms. Programs will strengthen capacity to investigate and prosecute serious crimes, including gender-based violence. Programming for law enforcement entities will strengthen the ability to detect and interdict transnational crime and build the professionalism of institutions for enduring reform. Programming will support the integration of Kosovo-Serb police, judges, and prosecutors in Kosovo's institutions. Assistance will support Kosovo Corrections Service efforts to implement reforms to safely and humanely manage its offender population, including returned or repatriated foreign terrorist fighters. Assistance programs will strengthen citizen demand and access to justice through partnerships with civil society and non-governmental organizations.

Moldova (\$5.6 million)

U.S. assistance will support Moldova's Euro-Atlantic integration efforts and reduce Moldova's vulnerability to Russian malign influence by advancing modernization and essential reforms in the justice and law enforcement sectors. Assistance will strengthen authorities' capacities to combat corruption and transnational crime and expand access to justice in Moldova, including vulnerable populations such as survivors of gender-based violence. Law enforcement programming will improve the quality of criminal investigations and modernize recruitment, selection, and training processes and facilities for law enforcement officers, to include the Joint Law Enforcement Training Center. INL will develop the capabilities of border police, corrections officers, and specialized units such as Cybercrime and the special forces Fulger Brigade. Justice sector assistance will support Moldova's efforts to implement priority reforms to the Prosecutor General's Office, the Superior Council of Prosecutors, and government bodies that focus on fighting corruption and transnational crime. Programming will support reforms and improvements at the National Institute of Justice, which provides initial training and continuing education to judges and prosecutors. Assistance will increase civil society's capacity to advance reforms in the justice and law enforcement sectors, combat corruption, and support the government's efforts to fight transnational crime. In addition, funding will be used to support legal education in order to ensure that the next generation of Moldovan legal professionals are prepared to practice law and ensure access to justice, including through participation in international moot court competitions and improving and building legal reasoning, argument, and writing skills.

Montenegro (\$4.4 million)

Programming will enhance Montenegro's ability to combat organized crime, corruption, trafficking in persons and narcotics, and other transnational crimes, thus reducing its vulnerability to external malign influences and strengthening its efforts for full Euro-Atlantic integration. Assistance will strengthen the

rule of law and modernize the country's law enforcement agencies and judicial institutions by providing training, mentoring, and targeted equipment donations. This will include work with the Ministry of Justice, Human, and Minority Rights to support legislative reforms and the development of Montenegro's prosecutor-led investigative system, including fostering enhanced cooperation between police officers and prosecutors and strengthening judicial adjudicative skills. Assistance will continue to promote a multi-institutional approach to fighting crime across state agencies; the use of modern investigative techniques and methods; the improvement of forensic skills and capacities of the police; and international cooperation with law enforcement agencies of other countries. Programming will include a focus on anticorruption efforts with key trainings on addressing, identifying, and prosecuting common corruptive criminal offenses and high-level corruption.

North Macedonia (\$4.4 million)

U.S. assistance will help North Macedonia build resilient, independent, and accountable rule of law and law enforcement institutions as the country moves toward EU accession. Assistance will bolster the capabilities of North Macedonia's institutions to combat corruption, counter malign influence, and investigate and prosecute organized crime, corruption, and terrorism cases. Law enforcement assistance will strengthen partner institution interdiction and detection capabilities and increase public trust and police professionalism while reducing the threat of transnational crime, terrorism, radicalization, and violent extremism. Programming will enhance judicial independence, strengthen anticorruption institutions, and improve legal professionals' skills to effectively implement the adversarial Criminal Procedure Code and successfully try complex crimes. Funding will be used to enhance the investigative capacities of the Ministry of Finance's Financial Police to prosecute money laundering and financial crimes. Assistance will support the Public Prosecutor's Office and its investigative teams to facilitate timely justice and reduce impunity. The FY 2022 request will support the Ministry of Justice's implementation of a digitalization plan to improve judicial transparency and independence. INL will also support institutions, stakeholders, and citizen action outside the judiciary to fight corruption, including a collaboration between media and the judiciary to enhance judicial transparency, combat disinformation, and increase public trust in the judiciary.

Serbia (\$3.2 million)

Programs will focus on strengthening Serbia's justice sector institutions, supporting rule of law reforms required for Euro-Atlantic integration, and reducing Serbia's vulnerability to malign influence. Assistance will enhance Serbia's ability to detect, investigate, and prosecute complex crimes related to corruption and organized crime through a combination of training, advisory support, mentoring, technical advice, and targeted equipment donations. These programs will improve Serbia's ability to tackle corruption and organized crime by implementing a more proactive approach to criminal investigations including the use of law enforcement task forces and investigative teams. Funding will be used to enhance Serbia's border security and promote greater regional cooperation to combat transnational crime, cybercrime, money laundering, financial crimes, smuggling, gender-based violence, and human trafficking. Assistance will help modernize and transform managerial, administrative, and operational practices of key criminal justice sector institutions, including prosecutors' offices, law enforcement agencies, courts, and judicial training institutions. Funding will also be used to support Serbia's efforts to draft and implement criminal justice legislation, further develop anticorruption units and interagency task forces, implement judicial reform, and improve cooperation between law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and related justice sector agencies. Programming will work with government institutions, international organizations, and civil society to improve the transparency and accountability of the justice system, thereby bolstering public confidence in the rule of law.

Ukraine (\$27.4 million)

Assistance will contribute to U.S. efforts in Ukraine to build a reliable and resilient security and economic partner that shares Western values and norms and is increasingly integrated into Euro-Atlantic institutions despite Russian aggression. Assistance will improve Ukraine's capacity to combat TOC and increase collaboration between U.S. and Ukrainian law enforcement actors. Programs will continue to support the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MOI), particularly the State Border Guard Services of Ukraine and the National Police of Ukraine (NPU), to align with Euro-Atlantic standards and dismantle domestic and global transnational threats. Assistance will also focus on rule of law and criminal justice reform, such as strengthening specialized anticorruption agencies to address high-level public corruption and advancing Office of the Prosecutor General reform. Funding will be used to strengthen the capacity of Ukraine's prosecutors, defense advocates, and judiciary to consistently and transparently enforce and adjudicate laws in line with international best practices. Assistance will continue to support access to justice programs for the citizens of Ukraine, including programs that engage civil society to demand accountability and transparency from the Ukrainian government through court monitoring, reporting on corrupt actors, and human rights advocacy. Assistance will continue to be transitioned away from establishing new agencies and institutions to focus on sustaining the critical reforms already implemented and expanding those reforms throughout Ukraine's oblasts. INL will continue to provide targeted equipment donations and technical guidance, training, and strategic capacity-building activities that leverage Ukraine's considerable investment of its own resources.

Europe and Eurasia Regional (\$7.8 million)

Europe and Eurasia Regional assistance will increase partner nations' capacity to detect and disrupt TOC, corruption, and criminal activity that facilitates foreign malign influence in European nations and undermines stability. The Balkans Regional Rule of Law Initiative will support regional trainings on law enforcement and justice sector reform among partners in Southeastern Europe including Albania, Croatia, BiH, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Montenegro, and Serbia. The Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Corruption Program will improve the ability of criminal justice institutions in Central and Eastern Europe and the Mediterranean region to address complex financial crimes, money laundering, cybercrime and cyber-enabled crimes, corruption, and related crimes. Assistance will promote good governance by engaging civil society and increasing cooperation between U.S. and European law enforcement agencies. Programs will address systemic issues that prevent effective and efficient investigations, prosecutions, and adjudications of complex crimes. Assistance will strengthen the rule of law and enable robust justice sector responses to malign Russian influence.

Near East (\$77.9 million)

Lebanon (\$8.2 million)

Lebanon is at the forefront of U.S. efforts to counter Iran's malign influence in the Middle East. Programming will advance U.S. policy objectives by strengthening the capabilities of Lebanon's Ministries of Interior and Justice, Higher Judicial Council, and Internal Security Forces (ISF) to prevent, respond to, and adjudicate terrorism and criminal offenses that threaten stability. Assistance will support the ISF to become more responsive to the public's internal security needs and enhance the ability of criminal justice institutions to work together to provide effective services. Programming will consist of training, advising, and limited equipping to increase individual and organizational capacity, improve internal processes and organizational makeup, facilitate law enforcement modernization, and improve coordination within and between sectors of Lebanon's criminal justice system.

Specifically, assistance will support the professionalization of Lebanon’s law enforcement through the continuation and expansion of ISF academy training programs that modernize and standardize law enforcement practices. FY 2022 funding will be used to expand the delivery of specialized skills training to include new areas such as anti-money laundering, corruption, and digital forensics. Programming will also support reform throughout the Lebanese Ministry of Justice and Higher Judicial Council. Assistance will support efforts to increase effective judicial oversight and management, administration, accountability, transparency, and caseload management to increase public confidence in the judiciary and reduce Lebanon’s pre-trial detainee population, which will alleviate prison overcrowding and reduce opportunities for radicalization.

Morocco (\$3.9 million)

U.S. assistance is critical to support Morocco’s fight against TOC, including extremism and terrorism, and its reform efforts to build a more independent judiciary. Programming will build on successes in the areas of police, access to justice, and corrections with the goal of promoting Morocco as a regional leader on combating national and transnational crime, thereby contributing to regional stability. Law enforcement programming includes efforts to improve use of force, support the national police forensic lab, and foster evidenced-based investigations. Assistance will continue initiatives in the corrections system to effectively and efficiently manage prisons, improve security for staff and inmates, and support the development of Morocco’s correction department to serve as a regional leader and exporter of prison management best practices. Programming will continue to support training and technical assistance to ensure the justice sector, particularly the juvenile justice sector, has the necessary skills to implement reforms required by the Judicial Reform Charter.

Syria (\$10.0 million)

Assistance will support the administration’s national security goal of securing the enduring defeat of ISIS and the prevention of its return and contribute to regional stability in a strategically vital region. Limited to non-regime controlled areas of northeast Syria, programming will empower civilian internal security forces (ISFs) to provide security services to their communities in a way that builds trust and mitigates tensions between the community and the ISFs. Support provided with this funding will also include activities designed in cooperation with community members, local councils, and ISFs to enhance citizen safety by reducing crime. It will also seek to address the specific security needs of vulnerable groups within the population, including women, children, and returning/internally displaced persons and refugees. Provision of effective security, including in areas with lingering ISIS elements, is essential to all other stabilization efforts in the area and to the lasting defeat of ISIS. In the event of a political transition in Syria, this assistance could address government security and justice sectors, potentially including transitional government authorities. Conditions permitting, this program may also seek to provide assistance that supports access to justice services. The FY 2022 request restores funding for this ongoing programming within the bilateral Syria request.

Tunisia (\$22.8 million)

U.S. assistance will continue to support holistic criminal justice sector reform efforts critical to promoting stability, security, and faith in governmental institutions as Tunisia consolidates its democratic transition. Programming will support the continued evolution of Tunisia’s civilian law enforcement institutions into organizations that are more effective, inclusive, accountable, and transparent to the public; enhance the independence and accountability of the judiciary to improve its capacity to process criminal cases efficiently and increase the citizenry’s access to justice; and enhance the capacity of the Tunisian correctional system to manage prisons in a safe, secure, humane, and transparent fashion. FY 2022

assistance will provide training, technical assistance, equipment, and limited infrastructure support to meet these objectives.

West Bank and Gaza (\$33.0 million)

Assistance to the Palestinian Authority (PA) will directly support the Administration's efforts to promote peace, security, and stability in Israel and the West Bank. Security assistance supports the PA's efforts to build professional and effective security and criminal justice institutions that maintain security and stability in the West Bank, uphold the rule of law, and contribute directly to regional security.

Specifically, assistance to the PA's civilian security sector will build upon past projects aimed at training and equipping various PA Security Forces agencies and will include projects that go beyond initial training to focus on sustainability and institutional capacity building. Assistance may include technical support, training and mentoring, institutional development, cross-sectoral capacity building, and where necessary, limited construction, refurbishment, and equipment support to the MOI, Palestinian Civil Police (PCP), and other security forces, as appropriate.

Assistance to the PA's justice sector aims to improve access to justice and the efficiency of justice sector actors consistent with international guidelines and norms. Support may include technical training and mentoring, institutional development, overall cross-sector capacity building, and, where necessary, refurbishment and equipment support to justice sector institutions including but not limited to: the Public Prosecutor's Office, the Palestinian Judicial Institute, the Ministry of Justice, and others.

Support to the PA's corrections sector may include technical training and mentoring support to improve the capacity and operational framework of the agencies and support structures in the corrections sector, including but not limited to the Corrections and Rehabilitation Centers Department. This support may also include limited refurbishment and equipment support to bring corrections institutions up to international standards.

South and Central Asia (\$107.8 million)

Afghanistan (\$59.2 million)

Assistance will continue to play an integral part in U.S. efforts to create conditions for a political settlement, lasting stability, and security in Afghanistan by combating the vast narcotics trade, whose proceeds fuel corruption, violence, terrorism, and insurgency in Afghanistan and beyond, in turn damaging the licit economy and undermining public trust in institutions. U.S. assistance helps develop the capacity that builds citizen confidence in Afghan rule of law institutions, which remain fragile, and ensures that they serve traditionally disadvantaged sectors of society.

Because Afghanistan remains the world's largest supplier of opium, programming will focus on direct support for Afghan-led drug interdiction operations, including funding for the elite Sensitive Investigative Unit and the National Interdiction Unit, as well as support for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Container Control Program to prevent drug trafficking by combating illicit shipments of precursor chemicals. Funding will also be used to support ongoing efforts to promote alternatives to poppy production, modest demand reduction and awareness activities, enhancing regional cooperation, research and analysis, building Afghan government capacity, and limited Afghan-led eradication and public information efforts.

Corrections sector assistance will continue to play a critical role in advancing sustainable Afghan government capacity to manage safe, secure, humane, and transparent correctional facilities. Programming will provide stability during the Afghan's government transition to a newly-established corrections directorate organizational structure while bolstering government capacity to detain and manage criminals and insurgents who pose a credible threat to the Afghan public and U.S. national security interests. Additionally, corrections programs will address significant prison overcrowding through implementation of alternatives to incarceration that aim to decrease the inmate population and support a more sustainable prison system.

Afghanistan's justice sector remains vital to efforts to combat pervasive corruption and protect the legal rights of disadvantaged Afghans, particularly women and children. Programming will encourage governance reforms in the justice sector that are critical to ensuring stability and maintaining gains in key areas such as women's access to justice. Funding will also be used to support programs that strengthen the capacity of Afghan criminal justice sector institutions to fairly enforce the law and disrupt criminal networks. Programming will support a robust set of gender justice initiatives, including projects to combat gender-based violence, assist women leaders in the justice sector, and aid women and children survivors and those at risk of gender-based violence and trafficking in persons. In addition, funds will be used to continue efforts to support legal aid services for vulnerable groups as well as the professionalization of Afghan law enforcement and justice sector personnel through legal education reform and Afghan-led training for justice sector officials.

Overall, programs will develop more reliable and effective Afghan institutions that support the rule of law, stem criminality and the illicit economy, and encourage economic alternatives to the narcotics trade.

Kazakhstan (\$4.0 million)

U.S. assistance will continue to support Kazakhstan's position as an essential partner in efforts to foster lasting security, peace, and stability in Central Asia and in fighting transnational crime and other common threats. Programming will target the development of skills to investigate and dismantle criminal networks. Funds will be used for efforts focused on strengthening border security; improving the quality of illicit drug trafficking investigations, in particular for synthetic drugs; building expertise to investigate and prosecute financial and money laundering crimes; developing expertise to investigate cybercrimes; improving the investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of trafficking in persons offences; assisting with national anticorruption efforts; and promoting sustainable reforms. The FY 2022 request will support a new program to assist the Government of Kazakhstan in reforming its police services, including through the development of community policing programs.

Kyrgyz Republic (\$1.9 million)

Assistance will strengthen anticorruption efforts, particularly by supporting training and other capacity building for the Prosecutor General's Office, the judiciary, and entities responsible for investigating and prosecuting financial crimes, which will also strengthen the country's ability to counter Russian malign influence. Programming will promote law enforcement reform and counter violent extremism through community policing to increase trust and positive interaction between communities and local law enforcement. Programming will also assist the Kyrgyz government to identify and increase trafficking-in-persons prosecutions and arrests.

Pakistan (\$18.8 million)

Assistance for Pakistan bolsters civilian criminal justice institutions to more effectively investigate and prosecute transnational criminal organizations and terrorist networks. U.S. support for civilian law enforcement, rule of law, corrections, and counternarcotics enhances Pakistan's efforts to enforce the rule of law nationwide, increasing public confidence in the judicial system. Funding will be used to support training and equipping law enforcement agencies operating along the Afghanistan-Pakistan border to expand the civilian policing presence. U.S. assistance will be particularly important in the newly merged districts in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province as Pakistan transitions the region to civilian governance and introduces modern and transparent concepts of law and policing. Integral to this process, funding will be used to support projects that aim to increase women's access to and confidence in the criminal justice system. Programs will also focus on training and exchanges to support a safe, secure, and humane corrections system. In addition, training and equipment will be provided to Pakistan's counternarcotics units to scale-up interdiction efforts along the border with Afghanistan and southern coastal areas along major trafficking routes. Limited support would also be provided to Pakistan to reduce the domestic demand for narcotics, which fuels border insecurity, transnational criminal activity, and the global narcotics trade.

Tajikistan (\$6.0 million)

Tajikistan continues to face challenges to its security and stability due to its long, porous border with Afghanistan and position astride a major trafficking route for opiates transiting from Afghanistan to Russia and Europe. The impending U.S. troop drawdown in Afghanistan will increase the importance of border security, indicating a need to bolster training and infrastructure. U.S. assistance for border security will support the State Border Guard Forces to better secure Tajikistan against the cross-border smuggling of drugs, goods, and people by contributing to infrastructure improvements and various trainings. The FY 2022 request will support law enforcement reform and training, with the aim of professionalizing law enforcement and protecting human rights. Rule of law programs will continue to enhance legal education and work to bring legislation to international standards. Programs will also partner with law enforcement and justice sector actors to improve the investigation and prosecution of trafficking-in-persons cases. Drug interdiction and drug demand reduction programming will enhance the Tajik government's capacity to combat narcotics trafficking, diminishing the amount of illegal drugs flowing through Central Asia to Europe, Russia, and beyond.

Uzbekistan (\$5.0 million)

Over the last five years, the Government of Uzbekistan has promoted reform efforts aimed at deepening the rule of law, improving relations with neighboring countries, attracting foreign investment, and fostering a freer media. The reforms have raised Uzbekistan's international profile as an emerging leader in Central Asia and offer expanded opportunities for U.S. support to implement justice sector reforms. In order to support new opportunities for reform in Uzbekistan, programming will address three target themes: (1) developing technical capacities among justice sector actors, including forensics experts, prosecutors, defense lawyers, and judges; (2) investigating and prosecuting trafficking in narcotics and persons and; (3) working with law enforcement and the newly established Anti-Corruption Agency on combating corruption. Funds will also be used to support anti-money laundering programming, the reestablishment of cooperation between the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration and the government's counter-narcotics authorities, and the Government of Uzbekistan's interest in joint counternarcotics training and programming with the Government of Afghanistan.

Central Asia Regional (\$3.5 million)

Funds will be used to support regional programs that benefit all five Central Asian states, which are vulnerable to exploitation by narco-terrorists who traffic in illicit narcotics and human beings. Regional border security and counternarcotics programs will continue to support cooperation, coordination, and intelligence-sharing among the region's drug enforcement, border security, and customs services through regional initiatives, including the Central Asia Regional Information and Coordination Center and the Container Control Program for Central Asia. Support to the Anti-corruption Network for Eastern Europe and Central Asia will help to counter foreign malign influences that seek to exploit weak criminal justice institutions vital to promoting the rule of law. Programming will reduce the writ of TOC through support to regional criminal justice experts who train and mentor investigators and prosecutors working to combat money laundering and trafficking in persons. Regional programming will also promote mutual legal assistance cooperation against transnational criminal organizations.

State South and Central Asia Regional (\$9.5 million)

South Asia's security and stability are vital to U.S. national security. The countries of South Asia face threats from violent extremists and transnational criminal organizations, as well as challenges to their sovereignty and independence from malign foreign influences. The South Asia Regional program will enhance the security and stability of this region through capacity building in Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Nepal, and Sri Lanka. Funds will be used to provide technical assistance, training, and other support to investigate and prosecute complex crimes. Assistance will support law enforcement entities to improve institutional standards and to investigate complex transnational crimes, including cybercrime, trafficking of wildlife, narcotics, precursor chemicals for fentanyl and methamphetamine, as well as improve interagency cooperation where possible. Funding for Nepal may also be used to support border security, the formation of a new provincial police force, and improving coordination among government agencies, including provincial entities. In addition, assistance will support cross-border trainings to improve regional law enforcement information sharing and cooperation, and potentially activities that strengthen border and maritime security. Funding will be used to support justice sector programs to strengthen the region's prosecution and adjudication of transnational and complex domestic crime and build more effective and transparent criminal justice institutions. Through the regional program, a partnership with India will continue to be developed to combat transnational crime and support the implementation of activities of common interest.

Western Hemisphere (\$570.4 million)

Colombia (\$175.0 million)

The United States, working closely in partnership with Colombia, will implement an integrated counternarcotics strategy to support stability and advance the promise of the 2016 Peace Accord. INCLE assistance will complement the five pillars of Colombia's counternarcotics strategy: dismantling criminal organizations, reducing drug supply and drug demand, combating money laundering, and increasing state presence in rural areas where narcotics trafficking thrives. Integrated implementation of these pillars will decrease the availability of cocaine, reduce cocaine-related overdoses in the United States, and stem migration caused by narcotrafficking-related violence in drug-transit countries.

U.S. assistance will continue to support integrated eradication and interdiction operations as well as invest in new strategies and technologies to protect eradicators and expand support to demand reduction interventions, including evidence-based drug use prevention, treatment, and recovery programs. INCLE assistance will continue to maintain a fleet of U.S. and Colombian-titled aircraft used for law enforcement

missions such as police and state-presence expansion efforts, eradication missions, and interdiction operations, including precursors, high-level targets, and clandestine labs. Funds will be used to assist the Colombian government to protect community leaders who promote reduced dependence on coca and increase state presence to better respond to citizens' needs in vulnerable rural communities.

U.S. assistance will support programs to bring members of criminal groups who participate in cocaine trafficking to justice and to dismantle Colombia's organized criminal groups, breaking their stranglehold on vulnerable communities involved in coca harvesting and cocaine production. Assistance will contribute to enhancing the rule of law by expanding programs to mitigate environmental crimes associated with cocaine production and other illegal activities. Finally, assistance will support efforts to unify peace implementation and security programming by promoting rural security, human rights, and rule of law in rural regions most affected by conflict.

Law enforcement and corrections assistance will expand Colombia's state presence by building police capacity in rural areas where narcotics trafficking thrives; help Colombia address systemic issues in its overcrowded correctional system; and bolster the Colombian National Police's (CNP) ability to continue to export its own security expertise to partners throughout the Western Hemisphere. U.S. assistance will continue to support police professionalization and institutional development to strengthen CNP oversight and transparency, enhance recruitment efforts, including for women and ethnic minorities, and expand in-service training opportunities. Programs will also build technical and professional capacity within the Colombian criminal justice system to better investigate and successfully prosecute complex crimes including transnational crime, corruption, human rights, and environmental cases; increase government transparency and accountability; and provide targeted justice sector interventions in priority geographic zones.

Assistance will continue to expand Colombia's institutional capacity to combat money laundering and financial crimes and to support justice sector efforts to deny criminal groups revenue derived from illicit activities, including narcotics trafficking and environmental crimes. Assistance will improve Colombian efforts to investigate and prosecute complex money laundering investigations, increase trade-based money laundering seizures and investigations at ports of entry, and develop the judicial capacity to adjudicate financial crime cases. Assistance will support Colombia's efforts to protect the environment by training Colombian park rangers to monitor and patrol national parks to reduce illegal logging, combat illegal mining, and continue to educate the public on the nefarious relationship between illegal mining and other Transnational Organized Crimes (TOC).

Ecuador (\$10.5 million)

The primary goal of U.S. assistance is to support the Government of Ecuador in improving its operational capacity to prevent, interdict, investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate high-impact Transnational Organized Crime cases and improve justice sector capacity. A particular focus will be reducing the flow of Colombian cocaine through Ecuadorian territory on land and at sea. Assistance will promote cross-border cooperation and collaboration with both Colombia and Peru in order to tackle cocaine production and trafficking issues regionally. Programming will continue counternarcotics partnerships with the Ministry of Government and the Ecuadorian National Police, providing training, equipment, and mentor-based technical assistance, to include support from the CNP under the U.S.-Colombia Action Plan on Regional Security Cooperation (USCAP). Funds will be used to support the Ecuadorian Coast Guard in its mission to reduce maritime-based cocaine trafficking and fuel smuggling. Programming will continue to build the capacity of Ecuadorian law enforcement and justice sector institutions through specialized training and technical assistance to enable them to effectively address the full life cycle of criminal activity.

Haiti (\$12.1 million)

U.S. assistance will promote the development of the Haitian National Police (HNP) as a professional, accountable, and effective institution in order to support citizen security and democratic stability in Haiti. To protect democratic order and address root causes of irregular migration, programs will build the HNP's capacity to investigate corruption and human rights abuses, protect Haitians from civil unrest, and empower communities to resist gangs. Programming will also strengthen the HNP's ability to investigate TOC and secure Haiti's borders against trafficking of narcotics bound for the United States and firearms destined for Haiti's gangs. Funds will be used to support embedded advisors, training, equipment, technical assistance, and limited infrastructure improvements to benefit the HNP. Assistance will strengthen the HNP's administrative, strategic planning, and operational capabilities, including its ability to vet its own officers and investigate malfeasance. The FY 2022 request will support the HNP's ability to work with prosecutors and courts to investigate and hold accountable corrupt officials, gross human rights violators, traffickers, and leaders of organized criminal groups. In collaboration with USAID, programming will also support the capacity of the HNP and community-based organizations to reduce gang violence and empower communities to resist gang control. Programming will also support ongoing efforts to promote prison management reform and improve conditions through training for Haiti's Prison Administration, subject matter expert assistance, and limited equipment, materials, and infrastructure support.

Mexico (\$64.0 million)

Transnational criminal organizations (TCO) in Mexico supply the majority of illicit fentanyl, methamphetamine, and heroin used in the United States, contributing to a historically high number of American overdose deaths. The United States lost 88,000 lives to drug overdoses between August 2019 and August 2020, the highest number ever recorded in a 12-month period. Illicit opioids, particularly synthetic opioids, are responsible for the majority of American overdose deaths. U.S. assistance will support Mexican partners to improve effective eradication of illicit opium poppy crops; detection and safe and properly recorded destruction of clandestine drug laboratories; and interdiction of narcotics, particularly heroin, fentanyl, methamphetamine, and cocaine. Key programs will disrupt synthetic drug production and trafficking by improving Mexico's chemical regulatory capacity, expanding Mexican first responders' capacity to safely handle and properly identify fentanyl, methamphetamines, and their precursors, and supporting aerial intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance systems and training. INL will support the Government of Mexico's efforts to improve the use of drug treatment courts and collection of data for use in evidence-based drug policy.

Programs will aim to increase the capacity of Mexican agencies that manage border security to advance U.S.-Mexico collaborative border management that improves security and trade through increased integration of operations and technology at border crossings managed by CBP and Mexican border agencies, mainly Customs (SAT). Key activities will support joint or mirror operations between U.S. and Mexican officials at and in between land ports of entry.

Assistance will support state-level financial intelligence units to strengthen the ability of Mexican partners to combat organized crime. Building on basic anti-money laundering courses funded by INCLE, advanced training will teach participants how to build financial investigations and carry out successful asset forfeiture actions. Graduates will receive anti-money laundering certifications.

Programs will prioritize the professionalization and empowerment of women in policing through training, study tours, and national conferences. Police professionalization programming will continue to include internal affairs training to combat corruption within security forces, internal affairs certification, and a

national conference for internal affairs investigators. Expanded programming for first responders, including police, that targets gender-based violence will be provided.

Rule of law programming will support Mexican federal and state prosecutors' and judiciaries' increased capacity and political will to investigate, prosecute, and punish criminal activity, especially the activities of TCOs. Assistance will continue to support partnerships with the Department of Justice to support Mexican counterparts including an internationally recognized forensic laboratory accreditation program and a partnership with state attorneys general that teaches subject experts how to present credible evidence in court.

Peru (\$46.2 million)

The U.S. government will continue its three-pronged approach of eradication, interdiction, and alternative development, working closely with the Government of Peru, which has been a committed partner for decades. The COVID-19 pandemic deeply affected Peru, which experienced among the highest infection rates and deaths in South America, resulting in an economic contraction and budget cuts to address the pandemic. These factors have fueled concern that Peru's record coca crop of 2019 has expanded during the pandemic, threatening to roll back hard-won counter drug and alternative development gains in former coca growing areas.

TCOs and remnants of the guerilla insurgency Shining Path continue to operate in Peru, especially in areas with limited or non-existent government presence, including the Valley of the Apurimac, Ene, and Mantaro Rivers (VRAEM), where the Peruvian government eradicated coca for the first time in late 2019. In 2020, Peru's Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) found that TCOs not only profit from the cocaine trade, but that illegal gold mining is the largest source of money laundering in Peru, and is more profitable than cocaine. For this reason, U.S. assistance will support Peruvian efforts to dismantle TCOs profiting from illicit industries such as drug trafficking, illegal gold mining and logging, counterfeiting, and trafficking in persons, by supporting law enforcement, enhancing the capacity of the judicial sector, and combating corruption.

Assistance will support the eradication of illicit coca in partnership with Peru's coca eradication agency, CORAH, particularly in high-yield areas including the VRAEM and the western highlands of Puno. These two regions are sources of nearly 90 percent of Peru's cocaine, focusing on them will increase overall metric tons of cocaine removed from the market. INL will also provide aviation support for eradication, interdiction, and other law enforcement activities.

U.S. assistance will coordinate and train joint security force units, including vetted units and counternarcotics units working in hostile areas like the VRAEM. Law enforcement assistance will include training and equipment to strengthen patrolling, interdiction, and investigation of illegal mining and other associated transnational crime in remote areas like Madre de Dios and Puno, continuing to help Peruvian partners ensure the rule of law and respect for human rights is a reality throughout rural Peru. Assistance will improve Peru's ability to secure and modernize its ports of entry and reduce the trafficking of illicit narcotics and other contraband via the ports. Funds will also support efforts to reduce illicit drug demand in Peru, targeting programming on vulnerable populations.

Programming will strengthen Peru's institutional capacity to combat money laundering and seize criminal assets linked to drug trafficking, illegal gold mining, public corruption, and other predicate crimes. Funding will support the provision of capacity building, technical assistance, and mentoring to Peruvian interagency justice sector operators investigating, prosecuting, and adjudicating these cases, as well as managing seized assets. Assistance will train and equip the Public Ministry's Office of Strategic Criminal Analysis, the FIU, and increase Peru's forensics capabilities.

Rule of law programming will support the creation and strengthening of ethics offices and ethical codes inside Peru's justice sector institutions, and continue to assist Peru in consolidating its transition to the accusatory judicial system, which is set to complete by July 2021. Programming will address access to justice for vulnerable populations and build capacity to combat transnational crimes and corruption through training and technical assistance programs that aid police, prosecutors, judges, public defenders, and other justice sector officials adapt to their roles in the accusatory system and increase interagency coordination.

State Central America Regional (\$219.7 million)

Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) (\$219.7 million): In support of the administration's Root Causes Strategy, programming will address security and governance. Migrants routinely cite corruption in their countries' governmental and private sector structures as a reason for their reduced ability to provide for their families and a cause for their sense of insecurity and hopelessness. Through an integrated approach of institutional reforms and in collaboration with interagency partners, activities will focus on reducing corruption within governmental systems to improve opportunities for citizens to remain in their home countries.

With this comprehensive focus, citizen security and law enforcement programming will address insecurity that drives irregular migration to the United States. U.S. assistance will strengthen border enforcement units and interagency vetted units such as Honduras' Special Tactics Operations Group (GOET). It will also improve security forces' ability to work with U.S. counterparts on cases with a nexus to the United States and help fund a multi-national border intelligence group, known as the GCIF, in El Salvador that includes personnel from El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Mexico, and the United States. Funds will continue to support community policing programs such as the successful "Sembremos Seguridad" initiative in Costa Rica and use its best practices to improve community policing elsewhere in the region, including in Model Police Precincts throughout El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. Funds will also be used to increase security activities in areas of high emigration, such as the "La Ruta" initiative in partnership with USAID and the Government of Guatemala. U.S. assistance has contributed to reduced rates of homicide in many high crime areas, including more than 50 percent reductions from peak-year homicide rates in El Salvador and Honduras.

Counternarcotics activities will support Central American countries to continue successful efforts to disrupt the trafficking of narcotics. Honduras and Costa Rica seized record amounts of cocaine, due in part to U.S. assistance that strengthens the capabilities of vetted units, specialized task forces, and interdiction units through equipment, training, and advisory support for maritime and land interdiction, narcotics investigations, and related efforts. Programs will also build partner nation capacity to secure their borders and ports against transnational crime and control irregular migration.

Transnational threats and crime programming will address weak criminal justice institutions, corruption, and impunity that contribute to citizens' sense of insecurity and increased illicit migration. Through partnerships with the Department of Justice, funds will be used to help build Central American countries' ability to use DNA and other forensic evidence, including to prevent and address human trafficking in the region and enable Central American police and prosecutors to address transnational threats including money laundering, gangs, corruption, and human smuggling. Programming will strengthen justice systems to efficiently investigate, prosecute, and sentence GBV crimes in a transparent and accountable manner.

Improving the capabilities of Central American justice sectors to investigate, prosecute, and convict criminals in a fair and transparent manner is foundational to improving their citizens' sense of security

and ability to succeed economically. Funds will be used to provide support to Attorneys General, specialized task forces, prosecutors, judges, and other criminal justice sector actors through technical assistance, including Department of Justice Resident Legal Advisors (RLAs), training, and equipment. Increased justice sector support will assist the Attorneys General to more robustly combat endemic corruption and impunity through support to specialized Attorneys General units, task forces, and anti-impunity commissions as well as overall capacity building throughout the Attorneys General organizations.

State Western Hemisphere Regional (\$43.0 million)

Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) (\$29.0 million): The Caribbean is a prominent trafficking vector for approximately 10 percent of cocaine destined for the United States. Limited host nation resources and capacity make the region vulnerable to financial crimes, corruption, and gang violence. CBSI advances security, the rule of law, and crime and violence prevention in the Caribbean. Assistance will modernize and build the capacity of Caribbean criminal justice sectors to combat crime and violence, and to promote regional cooperation among CBSI nations and the United States to address the shared security concerns in the region. Support for CBSI partner nations is particularly critical in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on Caribbean economies.

Civilian police reform and professionalization projects will support collaboration with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the Regional Security System that builds the capacity and accountability of law enforcement to combat illicit trafficking, gangs, and other crimes threatening citizen security. Assistance will support police reform and education, strengthen accountability mechanisms, enhance and modernize academy and in-service training, and bolster regional cooperation through technical assistance, training, and equipment.

Counternarcotics assistance will build bilateral and regional capabilities to detect and disrupt TOC and illicit trafficking, especially narcotics destined for the United States. Maritime security programs will work with partner nations to improve interdiction, investigation, and prosecution capabilities, maintain operational readiness, and improve port security. Countering organized and gang related crime projects will undercut the profitability of transnational crimes by strengthening partner nation capabilities to fight corruption; investigate and prosecute money laundering; seize assets; disrupt firearms trafficking; and counter gang activity. Justice sector assistance will address underlying conditions enabling crime and instability, such as poor governance, corruption, and weak criminal justice institutions. Assistance will strengthen partner nation criminal justice sector institutional capacity to prosecute, convict, and imprison offenders while increasing the transparency and efficiency of court systems.

Other Programs (\$14.0 million)

Western Hemisphere Regional Security Cooperation: U.S. assistance will strengthen partnerships and expand regional approaches in the Western Hemisphere to address the root causes of insecurity, criminal violence, and corruption.

Funds will support efforts to build capacity to combat transnational challenges, including through regional data collection and enhanced cooperation across the hemisphere. Assistance will support the development of key indicators to support data-driven programming. Funding will also support countering emerging transnational threats including those from malign actors, and may include targeted support for Venezuela and Bolivia, if conditions permit. Citizen security and law enforcement programming will facilitate regional collaboration to address shared threats, including through the U.S. Colombia Action Plan on Regional Security Cooperation, enabling the Colombian National Police (CNP) to export security

expertise to third-party nations throughout the region. Activities may also support law enforcement efforts to leverage regional community policing best practices to engage vulnerable and migrant populations while respecting human rights.

Rule of law programs will increase the ability of partner nations to combat corruption within criminal justice and oversight institutions and promote the implementation of international anticorruption standards. Funds will also facilitate regional judicial coordination through the Judicial Studies Institute in Puerto Rico. Counternarcotics funds will facilitate regional coordination to improve interdiction efforts, which may include targeting of precursor chemicals.

Southern Cone Cooperation (SCC): For the countries of the Southern Cone (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay), the United States is the partner of choice. The strategic objective of SCC assistance is to disrupt transnational crime in the Southern Cone by improving bilateral cooperation with U.S. law enforcement as well as facilitating regional approaches to criminal threats. Complex transnational crime challenges in this sub-region include drug and precursor trafficking, financial crimes, and transnational criminal organization operations, including the expansion of Brazil-based criminal organizations. Programming will enhance partner country-led efforts to advance sustainable reforms in law enforcement and criminal justice for improved transparency and build relationships and interoperability between U.S. and partner nation law enforcement to strengthen citizen security.

State Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) (\$433.8 million)

Cyber Crime and IPR (\$20.0 million)

Funds will support capacity building to address gaps in key partner countries' capacity and laws related to cybercrime and intellectual property rights (IPR). INL will maintain international computer hacking and intellectual property advisors around the world to provide and coordinate U.S. training assistance, mentor partner enforcement agencies, and foster cross-border cooperation. INL will work to advance cybercrime policy initiatives that strengthen international cybercrime cooperation, increase capacity building to combat ransomware and COVID-related cybercrime, as well as increase efforts to assist developing countries in joining the Budapest Cybercrime Convention. The FY 2022 request includes additional funding to support policy advice, legislative advisory services, institution building assistance, and training and mentoring to priority developing country counterparts, whether through a global network of advisors or other implementing partnerships. With increased funding, INL will expand the depth of training and reach more partners. INL expects an increased demand for assistance, as the UN negotiation process of a Russia-sponsored global cybercrime treaty to compete with the Budapest Convention and the increasing prevalence of certain kinds of cybercrime, such as ransomware, will require robust response from the U.S. With additional resources, INL will provide more assistance to regions with significant capacity deficiencies, particularly the Western Hemisphere and Africa, and will help more capable countries to cooperate with U.S. counterparts. The substantive focus will be on Administration priorities on high tech national security issues, including intellectual property theft within the global COVID-19 response and ransomware.

Demand Reduction (\$15.0 million)

U.S. promotion of balanced, evidence-based narcotics control policies through program initiatives will bolster and advance U.S. policy positions and objectives in multilateral fora. This programming will develop and disseminate effective drug use prevention, treatment, and recovery practices in targeted countries of strategic interest to the United States, including via the development of online learning

platforms given the continuing limitations of COVID-19 to train in person. Funds will support the development and delivery of training programs for criminal justice and health workers; drug-free community coalitions; anti-drug networks; and empirically based outcome evaluations designed to reduce drug use and its impact on related problems, such as crime. In FY 2022, this programming will continue the second year of a four-year evaluation measuring reductions in drug use and drug-related crime as a result of drug demand reduction programming in Colombia. Additionally, programs will focus on alternatives to incarceration and treatment intervention programs and related problems, such as crime and co-morbidity.

Drug Supply Reduction (\$17.0 million)

The DSR program will combat the overdose crisis and global proliferation of synthetic drugs. The Department will support development and deployment of tools to disrupt the synthetic drug supply chain and will enhance global engagement and coordination. Programming will build partner capacity to share information on emerging drug threats and disrupt illicit supply chains; accelerate the imposition of controls on dangerous substances; disrupt illicit drug sales over the internet and interdict drugs distributed through the global mail and express consignment courier systems; and promote crime-sensitive business practices to prevent the manufacture, sale, and movement of synthetic drugs within legitimate trade. It will support efforts to detect, quantify, and understand drug use and toxic adulterants and dismantle organizations trafficking illicit drugs.

Fighting Corruption (\$30.0 million)

Funds will be used to build capacity to prevent foreign corruption and strengthen enforcement, building stronger foreign partners, and facilitating international cooperation to stem corruption before it affects the United States and its interests. Funds will be used to address gaps and complement bilateral programs on a regional and global level to build partner skills to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate transnational corruption cases; foster civil society engagement; and strengthen implementation of international standards. Programming may provide case-based mentoring; build relationships between civil society, private sector, and law enforcement; and offer regional trainings to facilitate cross-border cooperation and build specialized skills in complex financial crime and asset recovery. INL will deter corruption and reinforce country-level reform through support to the implementation of INL-coordinated visa revocation/denial authorities. Increased FY 2022 funding will enable INL to significantly increase the types of programming and number of countries reached, in accordance with President Biden's call to root out corruption that threatens democratic governance. Intensified efforts will support U.S. policies identified through the 2021 Presidential Study Directive and Department "Line of Effort" exercise and promoted through the 2021/2022 Summit of Democracy and the U.S.-hosted 2023 UNCAC COSP. This will include work to increase transparency of beneficial ownership and politically exposed persons, which will facilitate investigation, prosecution, asset tracing and recovery in complex domestic and transborder cases. Programs will increase oversight and accountability in government systems, including through strong civil society engagement. These activities will be further expanded to promote private sector engagement in areas like combatting bribery and application of technology to combat corruption.

Global Crime and Drugs Policy (\$7.0 million)

Funds will be used to support the international legal architecture that enables the United States to implement critical drug control, anticorruption, and anti-crime objectives, including attacking illicit synthetic drugs that are fueling the opioid crisis and dismantling TOC syndicates. Programming will hold countries accountable to multilateral treaty frameworks on drug control, anticorruption, and TOC; ensure INL's IO partners comply with oversight and monitoring requirements; and conduct research on global

trends to inform INL's diplomatic and programmatic engagement. Assistance will also provide cross-cutting support to UNODC and OAS global programs to ensure these organizations function as effective implementing partners for all INL operating units, including by operating a worldwide network of field offices and central Secretariat; providing internal oversight and accountability; and serving as platforms for smaller countries to share the financial burden of providing assistance to developing countries.

International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) (\$37.9 million)

Funds will support six international academies that provide training on a range of criminal justice sector reform topics and law enforcement techniques focused on TOC and criminal networks. The ILEA program builds not only the capabilities of individual countries, but also the regional networks that are essential to strengthening detection and investigation of TOC. In addition, ILEA programming develops strategic relationships between foreign officials and U.S. federal law enforcement agencies. There is a need to increase funding to keep up with inflation as, for example, participants' travel costs continue to increase. In addition, all of the academies require regular updates to their facilities in order to ensure that the premises are safe for the delivery of high-quality training.

Inter-regional Aviation Support (\$28.4 million)

Funds will sustain centralized aviation services that support INL's counternarcotics and law enforcement aviation programs including management and oversight of technical areas such as operations, training, flight standardization, maintenance, and logistics, and a centralized system for acquiring, storing, and shipping parts and commodities. Support also includes INL's Critical Flight Safety Program (CFSP) which ensure the safety, structural integrity, and functionality of the INL aircraft fleet deployed and operated to provide aviation support to various INL country programs.

International Organized Crime (\$55.2 million)

In support of the Administration's counter-TOC priorities, programming will build criminal justice capacity and partnerships to disrupt TOC (including financial crimes and money laundering) by strengthening laws, enforcement, and cross-border cooperation, and developing capacities to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate cases. Funds will be used to strengthen partners' ability to disrupt illicit wildlife and other natural resource (such as timber) supply chains and combat crimes that facilitate trafficking. Activities may include bilateral and multi-jurisdictional training and other technical assistance to strengthen interdiction, law enforcement and investigative functions, prosecutorial and judicial capacity, and legislative reform; providing equipment; and fostering regional collaboration.

International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support (IPPOS) (\$3.0 million)

Police in UN missions help to strengthen U.S. security by promoting and providing civilian security in chaotic and unstable environments that can be breeding grounds of corruption, crime, and even terrorism. Funds will be used to support activities that sustainably enhance the operational effectiveness of police deploying to peacekeeping and stabilization operations, for example, enhancing professionalism and respect for human rights. Capacity building investments also benefit law enforcement effectiveness and professionalism in the deploying country's domestic context. Examples of program activities include embedded advisors to assist with development of management, logistical, and administrative deployment process; specialized trainings that enable effective operations; and trainer and unit command staff development.

Knowledge Management (\$16.0 million)

With FY 2022 funds, INL will identify and disseminate evidence-based criminal justice sector practices, including through technical advisory services and specialized expertise; supporting centralized mechanisms for training and curriculum design, including partnerships with federal, state, and local criminal justice agencies; and developing and sharing bureau-wide guidance on design and M&E of INL programs at the project and strategic levels. This programming will supplement INL's centrally managed tools and resources to help foreign partners address structural inequality, bias, and discrimination in the criminal justice system, consistent with E.O. 13985 on Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities.

Program Development and Support (\$204.3 million)

Funds requested for PD&S will ensure sufficient management and oversight to administer and oversee INL programs across the globe. Requirements funded by PD&S include, but are not limited to, personnel, travel and transportation, equipment, communications and utilities, M&E, and other support services. In line with the FY 2021 Congressional Budget Justification (CBJ), INL requests to consolidate all PD&S costs into a single budget line in FY 2022. Consolidating PD&S funds would enable INL to quickly and readily respond to evolving policy and administrative changes on the ground, while providing the flexibility to properly manage and sustain the bureau's worldwide operations. Prior to the FY 2021 CBJ, country-specific administrative costs were included as part of total amounts requested for individual countries.

Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons (J/TIP) (\$66.0 million)

Ending Modern Slavery (J/TIP) (\$25.0 million)

The Program to End Modern Slavery (PEMS) will support transformational programs that aim to measurably reduce the prevalence of human trafficking in targeted industries and/or geographical areas in partner countries. PEMS projects integrate prevalence research, evidence-based programming, strong monitoring and evaluation, and building government and civil society capacity partnerships. PEMS is uniquely positioned to lead innovation and adoption of best practices throughout the anti-trafficking field.

State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP) (\$41.0 million)

Human trafficking is a threat to public safety and national security. It robs millions of their freedom, undermines the rule of law, distorts global markets, and enriches transnational criminal and terrorist organizations. The TIP Office's foreign assistance addresses this challenge via support for the "3Ps": prosecution, protection, and prevention, as well as partnerships. Priorities for FY 2022 funding will be guided in large part by the findings of the annual Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report with the primary goal of assisting countries on the lower tiers with the political will to meet the Trafficking Victims Protection Act's (TVPA) minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking in persons. The Office advances U.S. leadership by demonstrating U.S. expertise and influence in the anti-trafficking field and by catalyzing the efforts of a range of global actors.

Other Funding (\$80.0 million)

Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund (\$70.0 million)

The CPMIF will strengthen the Administration's efforts to win the strategic competition with the People's Republic of China (PRC) in line with principles articulated in the Interim National Security Strategy Guidance. CPMIF will build on Congressional intent to support the Administration's goals to increase the capacity and resilience of U.S. partners and allies worldwide to deter aggression, coercion, and malign influence by state and non-state actors. INCLE funds will strengthen partner maritime security and governance, combat transnational and cybercrime linked to PRC entities, and counter corruption and enhance the rule of law where the PRC threatens national autonomy and the rule of law.

Prevention and Stabilization Fund (\$10.0 million)

This funding will directly support the implementation of the 2019 Global Fragility Act (GFA) to adopt a multi-pronged, multi-sectoral approach to strengthen the resilience of partner nations and civil society to address fragility challenges in countries at risk of or experiencing instability and conflict. INCLE funding will promote programs that directly address fragility by combating corruption, protecting human rights, reinforcing critical governance reforms, and developing criminal justice and civilian law enforcement capacity. Funding will seek to anticipate and prevent conflict, support inclusive, locally-driven political processes to stabilize conflict-affected areas, and improve and integrate interagency capabilities.

International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request ¹
INCLE Total	1,391,000	1,385,573	1,525,738
Africa	77,850	*	65,846
Central African Republic	4,500	*	3,750
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4,000	*	3,000
Ethiopia	4,000	*	1,320
Ghana	-	*	3,000
Kenya	7,000	*	5,450
Liberia	6,000	*	4,350
Nigeria	7,000	*	4,700
Somalia	3,000	*	1,800
Sudan	-	*	3,700
State Africa Regional	42,350	*	34,776
East Asia and Pacific	48,925	*	41,791
Burma	3,500	*	-
Indonesia	10,625	*	9,375
Laos	4,000	*	4,000
Mongolia	2,000	*	2,000
Philippines	7,000	*	6,425
Thailand	2,000	*	2,000
Timor-Leste	800	*	-
Vietnam	6,000	*	6,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	13,000	*	11,991
Europe and Eurasia	93,900	*	82,210
Albania	5,300	*	4,700
Armenia	7,000	*	6,050
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6,000	*	5,100
Georgia	5,700	*	4,400
Kosovo	10,500	*	9,250
Moldova	6,800	*	5,550
Montenegro	5,000	*	4,440
North Macedonia	5,100	*	4,370
Serbia	4,500	*	3,200
Ukraine	30,000	*	27,400
Europe and Eurasia Regional	8,000	*	7,750
Near East	36,465	*	77,900
Egypt	2,000	*	-
Iraq	5,600	*	-
Lebanon	10,000	*	8,200
Libya	565	*	-
Morocco	5,000	*	3,900

International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request ¹
Syria	-	*	10,000
Tunisia	13,000	*	22,800
West Bank and Gaza	-	*	33,000
Yemen	300	*	-
South and Central Asia	140,500	*	107,800
Afghanistan	88,000	*	59,200
Bangladesh	1,000	*	-
Kazakhstan	4,000	*	4,000
Kyrgyz Republic	1,650	*	1,900
Nepal	2,000	*	-
Pakistan	21,000	*	18,800
Tajikistan	6,000	*	6,000
Uzbekistan	5,000	*	5,000
Central Asia Regional	5,850	*	3,450
State South and Central Asia Regional	6,000	*	9,450
Western Hemisphere	555,200	*	570,400
Argentina	2,500	*	-
Colombia	180,000	*	175,000
Ecuador	7,000	*	10,500
Haiti	18,000	*	12,100
Mexico	100,000	*	64,000
Peru	40,000	*	46,185
State Central America Regional	-	*	219,665
State Western Hemisphere Regional	207,700	*	42,950
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	263,725	*	433,791
INL - Atrocities Prevention	2,500	*	-
INL - CFSP, Critical Flight Safety Program	18,000	*	-
INL - Cyber Crime and IPR	10,000	*	20,000
INL - Demand Reduction	15,000	*	15,000
INL - Drug Supply Reduction	17,000	*	17,000
INL - Fighting Corruption	7,000	*	30,000
INL - Global Crime and Drugs Policy	7,000	*	7,000
INL - ILEA, International Law Enforcement Academy	27,000	*	37,925
INL - Inter-regional Aviation Support	42,000	*	28,400
INL - International Organized Crime	55,225	*	55,225
INL - IPPOS, International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support	3,000	*	3,000
INL - Knowledge Management	11,000	*	15,965
INL - Program Development and Support	46,000	*	204,276
INL - Security Force Professionalization	3,000	*	-
J/GCJ – Office of Global Criminal Justice	5,000	*	-

International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request ¹
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	61,000	*	66,000
Ending Modern Slavery (J/TIP)	25,000	*	25,000
State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP)	36,000	*	41,000
Other Funding	108,435	*	80,000
Countering Chinese Influence Fund	70,000	*	-
Countering Malign Influence Fund	-	*	70,000
Prevention and Stabilization Fund	-	*	10,000
The Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF)	19,435	*	-
To Be Programmed	19,000	*	-

1/ The FY 2022 Request proposes a cancellation of \$5 million in prior year unobligated INCLE balances available for Burma, which is not included in this table.

NONPROLIFERATION, ANTITERRORISM, DEMINING AND RELATED PROGRAMS (NADR)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	Change from FY 2021 Estimate
TOTAL	870,750	889,247	900,247	11,000
NADR ATA	182,000	182,000	276,747	94,747
NADR CCIF	-	25,000	-	-25,000
NADR CTBT IMS	29,000	*	29,000	N/A
NADR CTBTO PrepComm	2,000	*	2,000	N/A
NADR CTF	12,500	14,000	-	-14,000
NADR CTPF	84,500	84,597	-	-84,597
NADR CWD	227,550	233,850	254,850	21,000
NADR EXBS	64,000	67,000	79,750	12,750
NADR GTR	70,000	74,000	86,400	12,400
NADR IAEA	94,800	94,800	95,000	200
NADR NDF	30,000	15,000	15,000	-
NADR PSF	-	10,000	-	-10,000
NADR RRF	25,000	-	-	-
NADR TIP	42,800	50,000	50,000	-
NADR WMDT	6,600	*	11,500	N/A

ANTITERRORISM ASSISTANCE (NADR ATA) (\$276.7 million)

ATA provides training, equipment, infrastructure, and mentoring to enhance partner nations' law enforcement, justice sector, and counterterrorism capacities to enable them to deal more effectively with terrorism-related security challenges within their borders; defend against terrorism threats to national and regional stability; and deter terrorist operations across borders and regions. Of the total request, \$161.2 million is for the ATA and counterterrorism finance (CTF) programs, as well as multilateral engagement programs. ATA law enforcement capacity-building includes but is not limited to critical infrastructure security and resilience; community policing; crisis response; counter-improvised explosive devices (C-IED) and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD); aviation security; screening, watch listing, and information-sharing; border security and management; terrorism task forces; investigations (including cyber); rule of law; terrorist management in prisons; CVE; and post-release monitoring.

The ATA account supports training centers in Afghanistan, Jordan, Kenya, and Senegal, as well as infrastructure investments to host country training facilities to promote program sustainability. This account also supports the creation of law enforcement networks, as well as training exercises to test capabilities and reinforce the importance of a whole-of-government approach. Additionally, \$105.5 million is for the Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund (CTPF), which is intended to help a more targeted set of partner nations improve their capabilities across the counterterrorism law enforcement spectrum, including their ability to prevent, prepare for, track, and respond to terrorist incidents; apprehend, prosecute, and incarcerate terrorist actors; engage with communities in areas where terrorists are active;

and secure borders, as well as address urgent, emerging terrorism threats as they arise. A portion of this funding is used for program development, program management, and M&E.

Africa (\$37.5 million)

Kenya (\$5.5 million)

Funds will continue to help professionalize Kenya's counterterrorism law enforcement community. Funds will build capacity in land border security (especially the country's border with Somalia), counterterrorism investigations, counterterrorism operational coordination with other Kenyan law enforcement bodies, and counterterrorism crisis response -- with an emphasis on strengthening the skills, commitment, and knowledge necessary to conduct operations in accordance with international human rights law.

Somalia (\$4.0 million)

Funds will support the continued training and mentorship of the Somali Police Force (SPF), including but not limited to Joint Investigative Teams and the Police Information Unit, and civilian security authorities to deter, detect, disrupt, and respond to terrorism-related threats. Assistance will focus on building the skills necessary for the SPF to adopt a more proactive posture focused on C-IED operations and networks, bomb makers, and facilitators. Training and mentoring will include specialized instruction, exercises, and field mentoring focused on good practices and standard operating procedures. Programming will promote sustainable and professional counterterrorism investigations and operations that are conducted in compliance with international human rights law to support prosecutions conducted within a rule-of-law framework.

State Africa Regional (\$28.0 million)

Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism (PRACT) and Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) funds will enhance the capacity of law enforcement partners to address terrorism challenges within and across their borders effectively and within a rule-of-law framework. Funding will improve partner nations' capabilities across the counterterrorism spectrum including their ability to prepare for, track, respond to, apprehend, prosecute, and incarcerate terrorists, while respecting human rights, engaging vulnerable communities, and securing borders. Funding may be used to support skills training, consultations, seminars, facilities, mentorships, and equipment relevant to addressing specific threats, gaps, and vulnerabilities of partner nations. Funding may also be used to support counterterrorism law enforcement training exercises and other program support needs to include monitoring and evaluation.

East Asia and Pacific (\$13.6 million)

Indonesia (\$4.5 million)

Funds will provide counterterrorism training and equipment to Indonesian law enforcement officers to build the Indonesian National Police's capacity to deter, detect, and respond to terrorist threats. Training will focus on building sustained partner capacity through law enforcement mentorship and the training of trainers. Areas of strategic focus include building capacity in crisis response, C-IED, investigations and information sharing; managing security organizations and institutions to prevent terrorist safe havens;

training line officers and their supervisors in the use of less lethal tactical measures; and promoting Indonesia's cooperation in regional counterterrorism efforts.

Philippines (\$5.5 million)

Funds will deliver counterterrorism training and related equipment grants to enhance the strategic and tactical skills, as well as the investigative capabilities, of specialized counterterrorism units of the Philippine National Police (PNP). Efforts will center on sustaining and institutionalizing the capacity provided to the specialized PNP units in crisis response, soft target protection, EOD, and police special operations. In addition, ATA training will build capacity of specialized counterterrorism units within the PNP to conduct counterterrorism investigations, including cyber forensic investigations.

Thailand (\$1.6 million)

Thailand remains vulnerable to international terrorism as a transit and facilitation hub given the high volume of travelers through Bangkok's main airport, an available market of illegal goods, and relatively weak banking oversight. Additionally, Thailand's borders are relatively porous, and information sharing within Thailand and with neighboring countries is limited. This issue is compounded in Thailand's southernmost provinces, which continually face terrorist incidents from domestic insurgent groups. Thailand's law enforcement authorities demonstrate some capacity to detect, deter, and respond to terrorist incidents; however major capacity gaps remain in responding to and countering IEDs, sharing information on terrorism investigations, and analyzing law enforcement intelligence to prevent terrorist attacks and transit. These capacity gaps are being addressed through the NADR/ATA program, where Thailand remains a strong counterterrorism partner and continues to demonstrate a high level of political will and commitment to receive and institutionalize counterterrorism assistance..

State East Asia and Pacific Regional (\$2.0 million)

Funds will focus on CT priority countries of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand, as well as other ASEAN members, to build their capacity to counter terrorist activity, including terrorist transit, as well as terrorist mobilization and radicalization.

Near East (\$27.9 million)

Egypt (\$1.5 million)

Funds will provide training and equipment to Egypt's security services including Ministry of Interior to help improve its ability to counter and respond to ISIS and other terrorist activities. The training may focus on aviation security, including canine explosive detection teams, C-IEDs bomb technician operations, border security, critical incident response, and investigative capabilities.

Iraq (\$6.0 million)

As part of the fight against ISIS and other terrorist organizations, funds will focus on strengthening the capabilities of Iraqi counterterrorism law enforcement entities through continued partnerships with law enforcement agencies and civilian security institutions, including the Iraqi Ministry of Interior, Counterterrorism Service (CTS), and units organized as part of the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG). U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of law enforcement and specialized units to interdict

and detect movement of terrorist across borders, respond to terrorist threats and other critical incidents, and investigate such incidents, with a focus on evidence collection and analysis.

Jordan (\$6.8 million)

Funds will improve Jordanian law enforcement's ability to protect critical infrastructure, safeguard borders and ports, including airports, integrate and further develop counterterrorism investigative skills, explosive detection including canine teams, and respond to crises and terrorist threats. Funds will also help strengthen Jordan's domestic counterterrorism training programs, instructor cadres, and institutions to position Jordan as a training leader capable of assisting other partners. Some funds may also be used to support the ATA regional training centers based in Jordan.

Lebanon (\$5.0 million)

Funds will build sustainable law enforcement capacities to counter and respond to terrorist threats and activities. Training will focus on protection of national leadership, C-IED, and related critical incident response, investigations, and prosecutions of terrorists, to include protecting crime scenes and collecting evidence. Funding may also be used to build border security capacities to enhance the capacity of law enforcement to prevent terrorist activity across Lebanese borders.

Libya (\$1.0 million)

As conditions permit, funds will help build the capacity of Libyan law enforcement, such as within the Ministry of Interior, to counter and respond to ISIS and other terrorist threats. Training may focus on investigations, critical incident response, border and aviation security, and related counterterrorism capabilities.

Oman (\$1.0 million)

Funds will enhance the Government of Oman's border security and terrorist response capabilities. Training and equipment will focus on building Oman's ability to conduct advanced, self-sustaining law enforcement response and investigations aimed at reducing the ability of terrorists to plan and operate across borders and in Oman. Funds will also enhance the capacities of operational components of Oman's law enforcement in terms of crisis response, exercise development, aviation security, and training skills.

Tunisia (\$2.0 million)

Funds will build the capacity of Tunisian National Police and National Guard counterterrorism and intervention units through training, mentorship, and equipment related to strengthening the security of land, maritime, and air borders; crisis response; and interagency coordination and investigations. Funds will also focus on building capacities to protect critical infrastructure, police special operations, and police investigative capabilities.

Yemen (\$2.6 million)

Funds will build, train, and equip civilian law enforcement units capable of securing borders, apprehending terrorism suspects, investigating terrorist crimes, and prosecuting terrorism cases. This may include training for police and other law enforcement, to ensure that counterterrorism operations are

conducted in keeping with rule of law and respect for human rights. The program may also focus on border security training and technology to disrupt and deter terrorist travel.

State NEA Regional (\$2.0 million)

Funds will enhance the capacity of Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) partner nation's law enforcement to support specialized and advanced civilian counterterrorism law enforcement, including by improving prosecutorial and judicial training, and will provide some equipment to strengthen the capacity of partner nations' law enforcement to counter terrorism. In addition, regional funding within this account allows the United States to address transnational counterterrorism gaps and emergent threats that often require substantive regional coordination and cooperation. Specific activities may include building the capacity of law enforcement to conduct counterterrorism operations, protect soft targets, secure borders, screen against known and suspected terrorist travelers, enhance airport and aviation security, and conduct counterterrorism investigations and prosecutions. Funds may also support counterterrorism law enforcement training exercises.

South and Central Asia (\$32.2 million)

Afghanistan (\$25.0 million)

Funds will build the capacity of Afghan law enforcement to detect and respond to terrorist incidents through training, equipment, and mentorship. Funds may also build law enforcement capacity to improve checkpoint management in the international zone and increase regional cooperation and shared interoperability at border and transit points. Resources will support training and equipment for the Afghan Interior Ministry's primary counterterrorism response units and elite units responsible for protection of Government officials. These trainings include specialized counterterrorism courses in crisis response, EOD, and explosive incident countermeasures, terrorism investigations, management of special and public events, border controls and fraudulent document recognition, instructor development, and protection of soft targets. Funds may also support the ATA training center.

Central Asia Regional (\$1.2 million)

Funds will be used to build the capacities of law enforcement in Central Asian countries to deter, detect, and respond to terrorism-related threats. Funding will support specialized capacity-building activities focused on improving border security and management, interdicting terrorist transit, crisis response, and enhancing counterterrorism investigative capabilities. Where appropriate and feasible, funding will support regional joint border security trainings and exercises, including addressing threats related to the return of FTF. Funds may be used to support training programs, consultations, seminars, facilities, mentorships, and equipment relevant to addressing emerging terrorism threats, as well as gaps and vulnerabilities of partner nations.

State South and Central Asia Regional (\$6.0 million)

Funds will improve the capability of elite law enforcement partners in the region to combat terrorists and terrorist organizations that may operate in or transit through their countries. Efforts will focus on developing host nation capabilities such as terrorism investigations, including cyber and forensics; C-IED; crisis response; soft targets protection; aviation and border security, including traveler screening systems; border security and interdicting terrorist transit; EOD; and the prosecution, adjudication, and incarceration of terrorists. Funding may be used to support training programs, consultations, institutional

development, seminars, facilities, mentorships, and equipment relevant to addressing emerging terrorism threats, as well as gaps and vulnerabilities of partner nations.

Western Hemisphere (\$1.9 million)

State Western Hemisphere Regional (\$1.9 million)

Funds will build law enforcement counterterrorism capacity with key partners in the region. Funding will support targeted training, equipment, and programming specifically designed to improve the capability of host government law enforcement organizations to combat terrorists and terrorist organizations that may operate in, or transit through, their countries. Efforts will focus on developing host nation capabilities such as terrorism investigations and response to critical incidents, including cyber and forensics; interagency coordination; aviation and border security, including traveler screening systems; and the prosecution, adjudication, and incarceration of terrorists. Funding may be used to support training programs, consultations, seminars, facilities, mentorships, and equipment relevant to addressing emerging terrorism threats, as well as gaps and vulnerabilities of partner nations.

State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT) (\$153.6 million)

Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT) (\$48.1 million)

These funds will support key bilateral, multilateral, and regional efforts to build political will among foreign government officials and civil societies to address shared counterterrorism law enforcement challenges. Engagement is intended to reinforce the need for states to adopt a comprehensive approach to build law enforcement – including criminal justice – capacities to counter terrorism within a rule of law framework and with respect for human rights. Funds will build law enforcement and financial sector stakeholder capacity to isolate, detect, disrupt, dismantle, and prosecute those involved with terrorist financing networks. Funds will also be used for program support, administration, and monitoring and evaluation.

Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund (\$105.5 million)

Funds will continue to enable the United States to sustain the programs generated by the Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund (CTPF) in prior years. These funds will allow State to maintain pressure on ISIS outside of the Core, and a resurgent AQ, and crack down on Iran-backed terrorism. State will continue to focus on building law enforcement capacity to combat terrorism in key countries, including by strengthening related justice sector and correctional capacities, where there is a high active threat or high risk of threat expansion, willing partners, and an opportunity to have a defined impact with large-scale, multi-sector programming. Target countries may include: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Iraq (including the Kurdish Regional Government), Jordan, Kenya, Mali, Niger, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, and Tunisia, among others. Programs may also work regionally or globally to build law enforcement capacity to address emerging counterterrorism threats. Working closely with the Intelligence Community and interagency partners, State will carefully assess where the U.S. homeland is likely to face the most serious threats, which critical gaps are preventing our partners from disrupting and dismantling these networks, and where our capacity building efforts are likely to yield the greatest impact in advancing national security objectives. Funds will also be used for program support, administration, and monitoring and evaluations.

Other Funding (\$10.0 million)

Prevention and Stabilization Fund (\$10.0 million)

This funding will directly support the implementation of the strategy under the Global Fragility Act of 2019 (GFA) to adopt a multi-pronged, multi-sectoral approach to strengthen the resilience of partner nations and civil society to address fragility challenges in countries at risk of or experiencing instability and conflict. NADR/ATA funding will seek to stabilize conflict-affected areas, elevate prevention and address security issues by anticipating and preventing conflict through the provision of equipment, infrastructure, and mentoring to enhance law enforcement, including by strengthening justice sector capacity through anti-terrorism training.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY ORGANIZATION'S PREPARTORY COMMISSION (PREPCOM) (\$31.0 million)

State Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (AVC) (\$31.0 million)

CTBT International Monitoring System (\$29.0 million)

As a signatory state to the CTBT and thus a member of the CTBTO PrepCom, the United States receives an assessment ("dues") annually, as determined by a modified United Nations Scale of Assessments, for its contribution to fund the approved budget of the PrepCom. Additionally, because U. S. nationals are employed by the PrepCom's PTS, the United States receives a separate assessment for reimbursement of U.S. income taxes paid by the organization on those employees' salaries, per a tax reimbursement agreement. The PrepCom is charged, among other things, with the establishment, operation, and maintenance of the IMS, a worldwide network of 337 seismic, hydroacoustic, infrasound and radionuclide sensing facilities designed to detect nuclear explosions worldwide. The data produced by the IMS are a useful supplement to U.S. national technical means to monitor for nuclear explosions. The PrepCom is also responsible for establishing and operating the IDC, which receives, collects, processes, analyzes, reports on, and archives data from the IMS. In addition, the organization is continuing to develop the on-site inspection element of the CTBT's verification regime, which, following entry into force of the treaty, will enable the fielding of inspection teams to investigate ambiguous events to determine if they were nuclear explosions.

CTBTO Preparatory Commission-Special Contributions (\$2.0 million)

U.S. voluntary contributions to the PrepCom help to expedite completion of elements of the CTBT's verification regime, and increase the regime's ability to effectively monitor for nuclear explosions, and supplement U.S. national technical means. In addition, these contributions provide an independent source of monitoring data and analysis available internationally to bolster U.S. efforts to address compliance with other restrictions on nuclear explosive testing. U.S. support provided by this additional funding assists the PTS in increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of the CTBT's verification regime. The VMTF, consisting of representatives from the Departments of State, Energy, and Defense, and from the intelligence community, consults with the PTS to identify and recommend projects to assist with the PTS's most pressing needs. Projects to be funded by our voluntary contribution may include the following: improve the radionuclide component of the IMS; support the development of on-site inspection expertise, techniques, equipment and procedures; support the conduct of field tests and exercises; enhance IMS waveform technology and maintenance support for the IDC; provide support for re-engineering the hardware and software infrastructure of the IDC; assist selected states to develop capable National Data Centers; and other projects to enhance the CTBTO PrepCom's verification capabilities.

AVC chairs the interagency VMTF which considers the priorities and projects suggested by the PTS to be funded through our voluntary contribution. The AVC Assistant Secretary approves the specific projects to be funded, which may be through a contribution to the PrepCom or in-kind. AVC then manages and monitors the approved voluntary contribution projects. The ability to overcome the FY 2018 NDAA restriction for these funds would allow the United States to more fully engage with the PTS on OSI-related priorities. Voluntary contribution projects for the full scope of CTBTO PrepCom efforts can have additional benefits to the United States in developing its own capabilities for inspections, as well as providing a greater ability to guide the CTBT OSI development to ensure it is both effective and does not pose proliferation risk.

CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION (NADR-CWD) (\$254.9 million)

The CWD program makes vulnerable civilian populations safer, improves regional stability, creates economic opportunity, and protects U.S. national security through two main lines of effort: humanitarian demining and small arms/light weapons (SA/LW) threat-reduction programs. With FY 2022 funds, CWD will continue to advance U.S. efforts to secure and combat the illicit proliferation of SA/LW, including Man-Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS) and other advanced conventional weapons systems, and to clear land contaminated with landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW). CWD assistance will make it more difficult for terrorists, drug traffickers, and criminal gangs to obtain the weapons and ammunition they need to continue undermining the rule of law, terrorizing local populations, and driving irregular migration. Toward this end, CWD efforts will help partner governments to better secure and manage their conventional weapons stockpiles, including MANPADS, while destroying weapons in excess of their defense needs. These activities will also make it less likely that degraded ammunition stored in close proximity to civilian population centers will explode without notice resulting in a humanitarian catastrophe, as recently witnessed in Equatorial Guinea. CWD will also confront the dangers posed by landmines and other ERW by finding and clearing explosive hazards that threaten civilians with injury or death; educating vulnerable populations how to stay safe while living in proximity to such deadly hazards; and assisting survivors of landmine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) accidents with prosthetics, vocational training, and psychosocial support. Beyond profoundly changing lives for the better, these activities promote economic opportunity and growth by opening previously off-limits land to productive economic activity (such as farming), increasing household incomes, and improving property values to create more prosperous partners.

Enduring FY 2022 CWD priorities include improving regional security in Southeast Europe, Africa's Sahel-Maghreb region, and the Western Hemisphere by enhancing munitions stockpile security and destroying excess/obsolete weapons and ammunition; continuing to promote stability in Afghanistan, Iraq, and Yemen by clearing ERW that threatens civilians, inhibits delivery of humanitarian aid, and prevents internally displaced persons (IDPs) from returning home, while resuming these efforts in Syria and the West Bank; continuing to remediate U.S.-origin ERW in Southeast Asia and the Pacific Islands; helping Ukraine and Georgia to counter the effects of Russian aggression by clearing ERW and improving force readiness through stockpile management professionalization efforts; countering the PRC's malign influence in Africa and Asia through high-visibility, high-impact demining efforts (including new dedicated global funding) that clearly contrast America's assistance approach to Beijing's efforts, which fail to benefit everyday citizens; and reducing the threat of illicitly held or at-risk MANPADS through safe and effective destruction efforts. Beyond these direct impacts, CWD will continue making a difference in other ways. Work in the CWD sector includes many jobs traditionally held by men. CWD program implementers are changing this, employing women as deminers, weapons stockpile experts, and managers. In the process, they are also changing viewpoints by demonstrating clearly that communities are safer and stronger when women participate in all aspects of peace and security.

Africa (\$23.0 million)

Angola (\$4.0 million)

CWD assistance will support continued removal of landmines and unexploded ordnances (UXO) that prevent displaced Angolans from returning home, constrain agricultural activities and safe movement, and hinder the Government of Angola's efforts to diversify its economy and promote conservation efforts through development of an ecotourism industry in the Okavango region. In addition to the humanitarian value of such efforts, they further serve as a public diplomacy tool in a region facing malign influence. Funds also will support efforts to identify and dispose of obsolete Angolan conventional weapons and ammunition at risk of accidental detonation or pilferage, including man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS). CWD programs will also train security forces in stockpile management and build or refurbish priority storage facilities to protect their serviceable stockpiles.

Burkina Faso (\$1.5 million)

Violent extremist organizations have increased their operations in northern and eastern Burkina Faso and seized weapons and ammunition during attacks on Burkinabe security forces. CWD assistance will continue to upgrade the security of small arms/light weapons (SA/LW) and ammunition storage facilities, focusing on at-risk remote outposts, in order to prevent illicit diversions and contribute toward regional and U.S. counterterrorism efforts. Funding will also support training storekeepers in stockpile management, weapons marking, and the destruction of excess munitions.

Chad (\$1.0 million)

CWD assistance will mitigate threats of Chad's state-held munitions from diverting to malign actors in the Sahel region, Lake Chad Basin, Central African Republic, South Sudan, and other countries, by providing logistical and financial support to specialized border interdiction units. Funding also will support the construction or refurbishment of munitions storage facilities, prioritizing remote sites most vulnerable to attacks. CWD programs will also support stockpile management training and the destruction of excess SA/LW and ammunition.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (\$4.0 million)

The porous borders between the DRC and its neighbors facilitate arms smuggling that fuels conflicts, and within the DRC, poorly secured and inadequately managed stockpiles are vulnerable to attacks by malign actors and corrupt transfers. Consequently, the availability of illicit small arms/light weapons (SA/LW) poses a significant challenge to peace and security in the DRC and undermines U.S. national security interests in the region. CWD assistance will support the destruction of large and poorly secured stockpiles of Cold War-era SA/LW and ammunition, focusing on Kinshasa and the eastern provinces that are vulnerable to accidental explosions and looting by armed groups. CWD programs will also prevent illicit diversions by upgrading the physical security of storage facilities, training security and defense forces in stockpile management, and marking state-held weapons to improve accountability. In addition, CWD funds may support an explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) project with the military and police to establish a sustainable national capacity to address residual landmine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) contamination.

Mali (\$1.0 million)

Mali continues to suffer from widespread terrorist activity in the central and northern regions, undermining U.S. national security interests and requiring a costly international response. Terrorists in Mali frequently loot weapons and ammunition from security force stockpiles to sustain their operations. CWD assistance will prevent illicit diversions by constructing or rehabilitating storage facilities to improve their physical security and provide training in stockpile management to improve accountability and prevent accidental explosions. Where possible, programs will also destroy excess SA/LW and ammunition.

Mauritania (\$0.5 million)

CWD funds will improve Mauritania's ability to manage its conventional weapons and ammunition stockpiles safely and securely by constructing or refurbishing storage facilities, training security force personnel in stockpile management, and where possible, destroying excess weapons and ammunition, including MANPADS. The goal of this effort is to reduce the likelihood that Mauritania's weapons and ammunition stockpiles fall into the hands of violent extremist organizations and criminal elements.

Niger (\$1.0 million)

Since 2015, Niger has witnessed a significant increase in terrorist activity from organizations such as AQIM, ISIS, and Boko Haram. Alongside widespread illicit SA/LW trafficking through the country, Nigerien Defense and Security Forces (NDSF) face several munitions stockpile-management challenges including looting from poorly secured depots, a lack of destruction and marking capacity, and poor recording and tracing capabilities. CWD assistance will upgrade the physical security of storage facilities and build NDSF capacity to manage stockpiles according to international best practices, including the routine destruction of at-risk, unserviceable, and excess munitions.

Somalia (\$4.0 million)

CWD assistance will build or refurbish storage facilities in South Central Somalia, prioritizing remote sites most vulnerable to attacks by Al-Shabaab, and provide training in stockpile management to professionalize the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) security forces and improve accountability. These efforts support broader U.S. national security objectives to degrade Al-Shabaab and prepare the FGS to gradually assume its own security. Funding will also support mobile teams that find and destroy abandoned and poorly secured munitions caches, in coordination with local authorities, to prevent Al-Shabaab and other violent extremist organizations from harvesting the explosives to create improvised explosive devices (IEDs).

South Sudan (\$2.0 million)

Extensive landmine, cluster munition, and other unexploded ordinance (UXO) contamination across South Sudan forces land to remain uncultivated and discourages refugees and IDPs from returning home. Former Equatorial states, which produce the majority of the country's food, as well as the northeast region remain heavily contaminated. Assuming a permissive security environment, CWD assistance will support humanitarian demining operations that return land to productive use, facilitate the safe return of IDPs and refugees, and enable broader humanitarian assistance. These efforts will support international efforts to stabilize South Sudan and prevent civilian casualties.

Zimbabwe (\$1.5 million)

Zimbabwe has dense anti-personnel minefields along the Mozambican and Zambian borders. CWD assistance will continue manual and mechanical clearance operations along the Mozambican border, will include targeted mine-risk education sessions, and may include limited victims' assistance. Continued demining operations will enable socio-economic development in remote border areas, prevent human and animal accidents, and contribute to a positive relationship with the people of Zimbabwe. Humanitarian demining in the Sengwe Wildlife Corridor, which connects Zimbabwe's Gonarezhou National Park to South Africa's Kruger National Park, will protect wildlife, facilitate the growth of the ecotourism industry, and complement USAID's natural resource management and community resilience activities.

State Africa Regional (\$2.5 million)

CWD assistance will improve weapons and ammunition management in the Great Lakes region, benefitting Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda, and Tanzania. The Great Lakes region contains vast stretches of porous, unguarded borders, across which small arms/light weapons (SA/LW) proliferation routes are rampant and illegally armed groups can move freely. CWD programs will provide cost-efficient interventions, such as containerized armories and steel arms lockers, to improve the security of vulnerable stockpiles and prevent illicit diversions. Funding will also support stockpile management training and the destruction of excess weapons and ammunition. These activities will complement bilateral efforts in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Somalia to deny munitions to terrorists and will protect U.S. national security and economic interests. In addition, CWD may support national security priorities on the continent, such as in countries urgently requiring physical security assistance, but lacking an established bilateral program.

East Asia and Pacific (\$58.0 million)

Cambodia (\$7.0 million)

CWD assistance will support the clearance of explosive remnants of war (ERW) in high-priority areas to reduce casualties and advance Cambodian national ERW goals. Funding will support projects in the areas of capacity-building, survey, and clearance. Demining activities will focus on landmines in Western Cambodia and U.S.-origin unexploded ordnance (UXO) in Eastern Cambodia leftover from the Vietnam War. Cambodia remains one of the most heavily mined countries in the world, with a high concentration of ERW that continue to inflict civilian casualties and limit access to economically viable land. By addressing UXO in the eastern part of the country and minefields in the west, U.S. assistance will promote human safety and economic development.

Laos (\$30.0 million)

Funds will focus on removal of U.S.-origin unexploded ordnance (UXO). CWD will support capacity-building projects in the areas of survey, clearance, victim assistance, and risk education. Survey and clearance in Xieng Khoung, Savannakhet, Attapeu, Champasak, Saravane and Sekong Provinces will remain a top priority, however expansion into other provinces will occur as funding allows. Funding will enhance the Government of Laos' ability to manage residual UXO contamination in a sustainable and independent manner. Funding will help develop capacity and support the adoption of survey methods that better define and manage the highest-priority contaminated areas for clearance assets. These survey methods will enable Laos to clear UXO faster and hasten U.S. efforts to make it safe from UXO. CWD will also support victim's assistance and mine risk education to mitigate the impact of UXO on school children, their families, and communities.

Vietnam (\$17.0 million)

CWD supports the development of Vietnam's government to independently manage unexploded ordnance (UXO) contamination throughout the country, while finding and removing UXO contamination in the highest-priority areas. Capacity-development activities will focus on the development of the Vietnam National Mine Action Center through the provision of a Technical Advisor and direct support for information management and oversight of field operations. UXO survey and clearance operations will focus on Quang Tri and Quang Binh provinces. Assistance aims to support the Quang Tri Provincial government in its goal of becoming UXO impact-free by 2025. Success in Quang Tri and the best practices developed there will be transferred and shared with operations in Quang Binh. Parallel to large-scale ERW survey and clearance operations, assistance will also support mine risk education through education sessions at the provincial level and integration into the curriculum at the national level, respectively.

State East Asia and Pacific Regional (\$4.0 million)

CWD assistance will support landmine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) survey and clearance operations throughout the EAP region, especially the Pacific Islands. Assistance will support the improvement of host nation capacities to the point that they are able to prioritize CWD activities and are equipped to deal with residual UXO threats. Funding may also support programs that improve host nations' capabilities for physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) of SA/LW.

Europe and Eurasia (\$14.0 million)

Albania (\$0.5 million)

The CWD program will work to destroy the remaining stockpiles of unstable, surplus, and obsolete ammunition in line with Albanian Ministry of Defense and U.S. government priorities, including potential Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) capacity-building. The program may also support projects to ensure that state-held stockpiles are safely stored and secured so as not to fall into the hands of nefarious non-state actors or deteriorate to the point of instability.

Bosnia and Herzegovina (\$4.7 million)

CWD assistance will support national efforts to reduce BiH's stockpiles of conventional munitions and help develop the capacity of the armed forces to perform this work on their own. This directly supports priorities to defeat ISIS and other terrorists in Europe, where unsecured weapons and ammunition have been illicitly diverted and used in prior terrorist attacks in Western Europe, in addition to also being funneled into the Middle East from the Balkans. It will also support the destruction of surplus ammunition including artillery, rockets, missiles, bombs, and mines, as well as projects to ensure that BiH's SA/LW are properly stored and secured in line with international best practices and standards. Finally, CWD funds will continue to support humanitarian mine action projects at high-priority sites to reduce the impact of landmines and other ERW on affected communities, including national capacity development and training in mine action.

Georgia (\$1.0 million)

Funds will support the disposal of excess weapons and munitions deemed obsolete or in excess of defensive needs to prevent their illicit diversion as well as unplanned explosions at munitions storage sites. Georgia inherited vast stores of munitions when the Soviet Union broke up, and these funds will advance its goal of consolidating and properly managing its munitions inventories. Assisting a NATO partner with excess munitions disposal and destruction is a key U.S. priority as the United States seeks to further integrate Georgia into Euro-Atlantic institutions, help it focus on modernizing and aligning its defense sector to Western systems, and counter malign Russian influence.

Kosovo (\$0.8 million)

The CWD program will recover land for productive use, resettle displaced populations back to Kosovo, remediate ERW from the 1999 U.S. and NATO cluster munitions bombings, and help set Kosovo on a path for ascension to Euro-Atlantic institutions and achieve its goal of becoming a stability exporter. Assistance will include land release tasks and further integrate Albanian and Serbian demining teams in Northern Kosovo. In addition to sustaining ongoing clearance of landmines and other ERW remaining from the breakup of Yugoslavia and U.S. and NATO airstrikes in 1999, this funding may also be used to build the capacity of Kosovo Security Force EOD teams to address residual contamination independent of sustained U.S. assistance.

Serbia (\$1.0 million)

CWD funding will support continued multi-year, multi-donor stockpile reduction projects, supporting upgrades and refurbishments at government-owned munitions storage sites, courses aimed at bolstering the national PSSM capacity, and continued ERW clearance, with an emphasis on NATO- and U.S.-origin UXO. Serbia's stockpiles are at a high risk of diversion and ultimately have the potential to end up in the hands of nefarious non-state actors, therefore fueling the terrorist threat in the Balkans and Western Europe. CWD will also focus on NATO strike sites from the 1999 bombings over Serbia that still contain NATO- and U.S.-origin cluster munitions and prevent productive use of land by local populations. To address both, CWD will fund the disposal of excess and obsolete state-held weapons and ammunition, provide safety and security upgrades to weapons and ammunition depots, and clear contaminated land of landmines and other ERW to return to productive use.

Ukraine (\$6.0 million)

CWD assistance will continue to support conventional ammunition and landmine destruction projects to decrease Ukraine's stockpiles of unstable and obsolete munitions. Additionally, resources will support battle-area clearance of landmines and other ERW in eastern Ukraine, build national capacity in landmine-clearance efforts, and sustain its PSSM and SA/LW practices and standards to fill the gap where the Ukrainian armed forces are not able to support. Funding will also rehabilitate priority munitions depots, which suffer from inadequate security and insufficient storage conditions. These sites are vulnerable to accidental explosions, sabotage, and theft. This work is critical to preventing unplanned storage depot explosions, which threaten civilians and reduce Ukraine's stockpiles necessary for self-defense. Continued support for the ammunition and landmine destruction project, as well as support for humanitarian mine action activities are an integral part in maintaining positive U.S. government relations and to ensure Ukraine holds firm on their position against Russian aggression.

Near East (\$61.4 million)

Iraq (\$40.0 million)

The CWD program will support continued survey and clearance of landmines, improvised explosive devices (IED), unexploded ordnance (UXO), and other explosive remnants of war (ERW) in areas of Iraq liberated from ISIS. Survey and clearance operations will prioritize critical infrastructure damaged, mined, or booby trapped by ISIS in order to deny local populations the delivery of healthcare, power, clean water, governance, and education. These activities will play a pivotal role in facilitating continued stabilization operations in Anbar and Ninewa Governorates by the GOI and international organizations; restore access to social services; and facilitate the return of displaced Iraqis, including persecuted Iraqi minority communities in Ninewa and Kirkuk Governorates. Funds will also continue to support the survey and clearance of legacy ERW contamination in northern and southern Iraq; the delivery of mine risk education to the whole of Iraq; and information management and capacity-building programs for local mine action entities, including the Iraqi Directorate for Mine Action (DMA) and the Iraqi Kurdistan Mine Action Agency (IKMAA). All activities will be coordinated with the DMA, IKMAA, and other stakeholders operating in the stabilization space.

Jordan (\$0.4 million)

CWD assistance will support ongoing victim assistance programs that provide vocational training, psychosocial support, and medical and rehabilitative care to Jordanians and Syrian refugees, who are victims of ERW and landmines, so they can be reintegrated into their local communities. With the approval of the Jordanian Armed Forces and U.S. Embassy Amman, funding may also be used to assist Jordan with improving PSSM in exchange for the reduction of unserviceable/beyond shelf-life stockpiles of MANPADS and anti-tank guided missiles.

Lebanon (\$6.0 million)

Funds will enable the clearance of landmines, cluster munitions, and other explosive remnants of war (ERW) in Lebanon as well as strengthen the Lebanese Armed Forces' (LAF) capacity to manage ammunition safely and effectively. Demining operations will focus on clearing ERW from high-priority areas in southern Lebanon and Mt. Lebanon. Operations will also clear improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and other ERW left by the ISIS and other violent extremist organizations (VEOs) as well as unexploded ordnance (UXO) from LAF and Syrian operations against these VEOs around Aarsal and Ras Baalbek in northeast Lebanon. All clearance operations will be complemented by the delivery of risk education to Lebanese men, women, and children living and working in areas impacted by ERW contamination, increasing awareness and reducing the likelihood of deadly accidents. Assistance will also strengthen the LAF's ability to manage ammunition safely and securely and increase operational readiness through a series of training sessions and facility upgrades. CWD will play a critical role in increasing the LAF's readiness, strengthening civilian security, returning land to productive use, enabling communities in northeast Lebanon displaced by VEOs to return to their homes and farms, and creating new economic opportunities for locals, who may otherwise be forced to turn to Hizballah for economic support or employment. This assistance will benefit a wide cross-section of civil society, while boosting the legitimacy of the LAF and reinforcing their role in enhancing stability in Lebanon. All activities will be closely coordinated with the LAF and Lebanon Mine Action Center.

Libya (\$2.0 million)

CWD assistance will continue to build the capacity of the Libya Mine Action Center (LibMAC) to coordinate Libyan and international demining efforts. A capable and professional LibMAC is critical to accrediting demining operators, providing quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC), tracking progress, and prioritizing clearance tasks to meet the most pressing humanitarian and stabilization needs. CWD will also support demining operations to enable the delivery of humanitarian assistance and stabilization activities in high-priority, highly contaminated cities such as Sirte, Benghazi, and Tripoli. Depending on political developments and opportunities, CWD funds may also support excess SA/LW and ammunition destruction to prevent illicit diversions to actors of concern.

Syria (\$10.0 million)

CWD funds will restart a U.S.-funded demining program in Syria, will continue the clearance of landmines, unexploded ordnance (UXO), and other explosive hazards in areas liberated from ISIS to enable broader stabilization and humanitarian assistance efforts. The U.S. will prioritize funding for critical infrastructure sites in northeast Syria in support of broader U.S. and coalition stabilization efforts. CWD funds will support education programs and technical and non-technical surveys to better educate the Syrian public on the status of explosive hazards in the country. Explosive remnants of war (ERW) removal efforts play a critical role strengthening civilian security; enabling the return of displaced communities, including marginalized populations; facilitating access to basic services; and enabling economic development in liberated areas. If the security environment becomes increasingly permissive, CWD programs through NGOs will be prioritized over operations through commercial companies. Funding will also be allocated to programs aimed at establishing a local mine action capacity and maintaining the collection, documentation, and dissemination of mine action data within Syria.

West Bank and Gaza (\$1.0 million)

The FY 2022 Request includes funding to continue CWD assistance in WBG which focus on minefields that were identified through discussions with the Israeli National Mine Action Authority, Israeli Defense Force, the Palestinian Mine Action Center, and the U.S. Embassy Jerusalem, which are located in Areas B and C under the Oslo-era accords. Assistance support will also include a QA/QC program to assess the clearance progress and ensure that clearance operations have been conducted in accordance with international and national standards.

Yemen (\$2.0 million)

CWD assistance will facilitate the survey and clearance of landmines, IEDs, UXO, and other ERW in Republic of Yemen Government (ROYG)-controlled areas; capacity-building training for Yemeni mine action authorities in the South; and risk education for Yemeni civilians living in, or planning to return to, ROYG-controlled areas effected by ERW. Funds will also enable provision of prosthetics and vocational training to Yemeni civilian mine victims. This assistance will play a critical role strengthening civilian security, enabling the safe delivery of humanitarian assistance, facilitating the restoration of basic services, creating economic development opportunities, and laying the groundwork for the safe return of displaced communities. Additionally, CWD support will help develop the technical capacity of the Aden-based Yemen Executive Mine Action Center to manage information associated with mine action and coordinate demining operations implemented by NGOs, contractors, and Yemeni government entities. This capacity-building assistance will play an important role in increasing the efficiency of operations to clear the unprecedented number of Houthi mines planted during the ongoing conflict as well as lay the

groundwork for more cost-effective and well-coordinated post-conflict explosive hazard-removal operations.

South and Central Asia (\$32.5 million)

Afghanistan (\$20.0 million)

Assuming a permissible security environment, the CWD program will continue addressing the widespread, indiscriminate threat of landmines and other explosive hazards in Afghanistan. PM will conduct CWD and related activities, including humanitarian demining, survey, munitions destruction, PSSM, mine-risk education, victim assistance, and national capacity-building for the mine action program of Afghanistan. Funds also will support community-based demining projects in areas recently liberated from insurgent control. Following a drawdown of U.S. and NATO forces, the United States' ability to continue providing CWD assistance will be dependent on a permissive operating environment for U.S. NGO implementing partners.

Kyrgyz Republic (\$2.0 million)

Funds will improve Kyrgyzstan's capacity to manage its conventional munitions stockpiles safely and securely. Projects will include upgrades and renovations of existing explosive storage houses; training and equipment to improve host nation institutional and operational capabilities to manage stockpiled munitions; and demilitarization and destruction of large-caliber conventional ammunition, munitions, and MANPADS. A range of training activities to professionalize the military ordnance corps – such as identification, handling, storage, and destruction of explosive munitions, SA/LW, and conventional ammunition – will enhance host nation capacity and advance U.S. foreign policy interests in the Kyrgyz Republic as it contributes to regional security assistance goals and objectives.

Sri Lanka (\$8.0 million)

CWD assistance will support efforts to identify, remove, and neutralize remaining landmines and UXO from contaminated areas in north and east Sri Lanka safely and efficiently. Funds will support ongoing efforts to achieve Sri Lanka's goal of becoming mine impact-free by 2024 and enable clearance of areas that support the nation's reconciliation process – including the high-security zones of Jaffna – as well as ongoing clearance of heavily contaminated areas of Mannar, Jaffna, and Kilinochichi. CWD will support capacity-building for the national mine-action sector and assist the Sri Lankan military to improve its mine-clearing skills, which will contribute to future UN peacekeeping or other international mine-clearance operations. Finally, PM will work with international NGOs to provide PSSM support.

Tajikistan (\$2.5 million)

Funds will support the transition and nationalization of the Tajikistan Mine Action Program. This Program develops host nation institutional and operational capacity to manage stockpiled munitions; survey and clear suspected and confirmed hazard areas; and support destruction of excess, large-caliber conventional ammunition, munitions, and MANPADS. CWD will also support integrated cooperation on explosive hazards program by developing a regional center of excellence for targeted capacity development and technical assistance in reducing and responding to explosive hazards.

Western Hemisphere (\$27.0 million)

Colombia (\$21.0 million)

The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program will support efforts to survey priority municipalities and clear high-impact minefields of landmines and other explosive remnants of war while simultaneously strengthening the Colombian government's ability to efficiently coordinate and manage nation-wide demining operations. Specifically, funding will support both civilian and military humanitarian demining organizations to conduct operations in priority locations across Colombia. Activities will prioritize locations that directly enable U.S. or Colombian-funded coca eradication, development, and land restitution projects. Funds will also support the ongoing quality management program to ensure that clearance operations are conducted in accordance with national and international standards. The CWD program will continue supporting the transition of the quality-management program from the Organization of American States back to the Government of Colombia, and funding will embed technical advisors within Colombia's national mine action authority to continue preparing Colombia for full demining self-sufficiency independent of sustained U.S. assistance.

Peru (\$1.0 million)

CWD funding will support Peru's own efforts to reduce its substantial excess munitions stockpiles – including firearms, unserviceable ammunition, and ordnance – and assist the armed forces to develop the capacity to manage state-held stockpiles safely and securely, without external assistance. This initiative will protect civilian security by preventing unplanned explosions at deteriorating storage facilities. The Peruvian Army has expressed interest in developing a fully trained EOD capacity capable of supporting international peacekeeping operations, and CWD will complement DoD funds to develop that capacity. Additionally, CWD funding will support physical security enhancements to the most vulnerable Peruvian stockpiles. Peru's stockpiles are at a high risk of diversion and disposing of obsolete and expired weapons supports the military's modernization, while also mitigating the risk of theft and subsequent regional proliferation.

State Central America Regional (\$2.0 million)

The newly dedicated regional line will help partners in Central America to better secure and manage military and police weapons stockpiles. PM will prioritize El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, but FY 2022 CWD will be available to support efforts elsewhere in Central America, as necessary. PM's implementing partners will enhance security features at vulnerable facilities and improve weapons' accountability measures to reduce the risk of diversion. Additionally, CWD assistance will facilitate the destruction of confiscated weapons and obsolete ammunition and ordnance. Finally, the CWD program will provide stockpile management and security best practices as well as explosive ordnance disposal training to partner security forces.

State Western Hemisphere Regional (\$3.0 million)

CWD assistance will help countries throughout the WHA region to mitigate and reduce illicit diversion of SA/LW from state-held stockpiles to drug trafficking organizations, criminal gangs, and other destabilizing actors. Funding will continue a regional approach that mitigates the pilferage, and subsequent proliferation, of weapons by improving the management of state-held weapons in both source countries and countries with known trafficking routes. Specifically, CWD will support the destruction of confiscated or excess weapons, ammunition, and ordnance; training to strengthen partner capacity; and the provision of physical security upgrades to vulnerable depots. Assistance will be prioritized for

countries most at risk of weapons proliferation, including, but not limited, to the Caribbean, Ecuador, Mexico, and Peru.

Other Funding (\$15.0 million)

Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund (CPMIF) (\$15.0 million)

Funding will support activities to conduct research, outreach, and capacity building designed to prevent exploitation of technology, expertise, and critical infrastructure by the People's Republic of China (PRC). NADR-CWD funded activities may include humanitarian demining (HMA), physical security and stockpile management (PSSM), or support for man-portable air defense system (MANPADS) reduction. Funds may also be transferred to other NADR subaccounts. This funding will deter PRC aggression and malign influence and thereby promote a stable and open international system by strengthening partnerships with allied governments through increased capacity in combatting unsecure weapons stockpiles and MANPADS. Additionally, humanitarian demining programs will promote stabilization efforts and commerce, which will further strengthen US-allies.

State Bureau for Political-Military Affairs (PM) (\$24.0 million)

Centrally managed CWD support activities vital to national security by reducing the dual threats of illicit availability and accidental explosion of conventional munitions, as well as supporting foreign policy goals to remediate UXO. This request continues a priority program to reduce the global threat of illicitly held or at-risk MANPADS through safe and effective reduction. Funds will also cover global CWD capacity-building efforts, including developing training aids and international standards to assist partner nation security forces in improving PSSM; increasing public awareness about the U.S. government's ongoing role in CWD through various public diplomacy mechanisms; continuing emergency response to help partner countries mitigate risks from potentially dangerous depots and safely remove and dispose of materials following catastrophic detonations and other incidents at these facilities; and supporting other operations to address emergency CWD requirements, urgent weapons destruction projects, and unforeseen needs world-wide.

This funding complements bilateral, multilateral, and regional CWD programs in more than 40 countries that reduce threats associated with landmines and other ERW; destroy poorly secured, unstable, or otherwise at-risk conventional weapons and munitions stockpiles; and improve PSSM and related practices to reduce the threats of illicit weapons proliferation and humanitarian disasters. Centrally managed funds allow PM to address rapidly unfolding needs that arise during the fiscal year from unplanned explosions, or requests to advance U.S. foreign policy priorities including in most recently years support for countering ISIS in Iraq and Syria. After a recent massive ammunition depot explosion ravaged the Equatoguinean city of Bata, the CWD program was the only U.S. assistance program able to deploy a team of experts on the ground in a matter of days. Providing rapid assistance to Bata was a White House priority, and through this funding, PM was able to respond quickly. This funding ensures the Secretary retains a powerful tool to advance U.S. interests in crisis situations. The Request also increases funds to enhance Bureau-wide and CWD programmatic monitoring and evaluation (M&E) efforts and supports administrative expenses, including program management staffing support; program oversight and related travel; in-country program management through locally employed staff; subject matter expert field deployments; and miscellaneous administrative fees for processing grants, contracts, and other cooperative agreements. Centrally managed funds also cover the cost for three direct-hire civil service staff and personal service contractors to perform inherently governmental CWD program management duties. The Request will enhance CWD efforts to conduct impact assessments worldwide and use results to make programmatic decisions, and bolster M&E efforts to ensure effective program

management, implementation, and oversight, as well as better articulate contributions to Bureau-wide foreign policy outcomes.

EXPORT CONTROL AND RELATED BORDER SECURITY ASSISTANCE (NADR EXBS) (\$79.8 million)

ISN's Export Control and Border Security (EXBS) Program activities counter state-based proliferation threats through the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of effective strategic trade controls. EXBS also seeks to detect and defeat non-state actor acquisition of WMD, destabilizing conventional arms (including MANPADS and anti-tank guided missiles), missiles, and explosives, including low-technology chemical and biological weapons threats to commercial transportation. EXBS activities contribute to the emergence of transparent, predictable, rules-based trading systems that support fair international competition and provide protection for American economic and investment interests overseas.

EXBS pursues this by encouraging adoption and implementation of legal-regulatory frameworks and national control lists consistent with the multilateral export control regimes, and through outreach to vulnerable industry sectors, including manufacturers, exporters, shippers, academic, and financial institutions. EXBS builds the border security capabilities of foreign partners to detect and disrupt WMD procurement networks. EXBS works with transit and transshipment states to ensure that they possess authorities and capabilities to target and interdict illicit shipments of WMD and related items without adversely affecting legitimate trade.

EXBS collaborates with relevant international organizations, including the World Customs Organization, International Organization for Migration, and the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime's Container Control and Global Maritime Crime Prevention Programs to promote adoption of effective targeting systems and enforcement best practices. EXBS leverages its funding to expand efforts and improve interagency and multilateral information sharing among partners. EXBS encourages advanced partners to serve as mentors and works to strengthen regional training hubs and burden-sharing among partners.

Africa (\$1.5 million)

State Africa Regional (\$1.5 million)

Violent extremism, illicit smuggling, and proliferation involving state and non-state actors undermine good governance, stability, and economic partnerships across Africa. Regional programming will counter the proliferation and sanctions evasion activities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran, and other state and non-state actors seeking to exploit sensitive technology and infrastructure that undermines the sovereignty and security of U.S. partners. EXBS funding will help partners build stronger capacities for strategic trade controls, port and maritime domain control, and border security. This includes technical assistance on the regulation and control of goods and technologies at ports of entry, intangible technology transfers, proliferation financing, and sensitive investments. EXBS will assist regulatory authorities, law and border enforcement agencies, and industry sectors (such as technology firms, shippers, financial service providers, port operators, and researchers) to support adoption and implementation of legal and fiscal counterproliferation mechanisms. EXBS will build capacities to protect the integrity of trade control and border infrastructure from physical and cyber intrusion. Activities will include training and equipment for border and port authorities to better interdict, investigate and prosecute trafficking in munitions, explosives, chemical or biological agents, weapons of mass destruction (WMD) precursors and delivery systems. Funding will support partner country participation in international nonproliferation events and activities. EXBS will forge partnerships to build consensus on counterproliferation through

organizations such as Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the African Union, and provide targeted activities addressing high-threat priorities such as maritime smuggling and the transshipment of weapons among violent non-state actors. Partner countries may include Cabo Verde, Comoros, Eritrea, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda.

East Asia and Pacific (\$3.6 million)

Indonesia (\$0.7 million)

Indonesia is a potential supplier state for proliferators who attempt to acquire strategic items and is a growing transit/transshipment hub given its expanding port infrastructure and porous maritime boundaries. EXBS will support the Government of Indonesia to develop a comprehensive strategic trade control system capable of denying non-state actors and state proliferators access to sensitive and/or WMD-applicable commodities and technologies. EXBS will assist Indonesia to advance implementation of catch-all controls, proliferation financing, and investment screening measures to prevent exploitation of technology and critical border security assets. At key ports of entry, EXBS will build capacities to regulate the transfer of goods and technologies and protect the integrity of border infrastructure from physical and cyber attacks. EXBS will conduct regional exercises and workshops with, and provide tools and training to licensing bodies, customs and law enforcement agencies, national regulatory authorities, industries and academic institutions, financial- and port-service providers, and policy- and decision makers on identifying high-risk commercial transactions, detaining and seizing illicit shipments, and identifying WMD components and materials. EXBS programming will also support countering the proliferation and sanctions evasion activities of the DPRK, Iran, and other state and non-state actors seeking to develop or proliferate WMD. Activities will include identifying and disrupting (1) acquisition pathways that facilitate proliferation through the movement of controlled or uncontrolled dual-use goods, materials, technologies and related information to/from malign states; (2) authorized and unauthorized financial networks that enable such acquisition; and (3) transfers of commercial and industrial equipment and materials that enhance the production and assembly capabilities of malign states.

Philippines (\$0.4 million)

The Philippines has proliferation-related challenges due to its location along major regional sea lines of communication, high-volume ports, a maturing industrial base enabling more sophisticated manufacturing processes, pharmaceutical and chemical sectors, and nuclear research facilities. There are also various terrorist and insurgent groups operating in the country. EXBS will continue to work with the Government of the Philippines to develop a comprehensive strategic trade control system and border controls capable of denying terrorists and countries of concern access to advanced technologies. With EXBS assistance, the Philippines passed a Strategic Trade Management Act (STMA) and implementing rules and regulations for the Act, and published a national control list. EXBS will continue to assist in providing licensing training and equipment, infrastructure development, and industry outreach activities to ensure the successful implementation of the STMA. EXBS will provide counterproliferation investigations training and assistance for targeting and risk management capabilities to the Bureau of Customs. EXBS will also work to modernize and professionalize the Philippine Coast Guard and will support Philippines' leadership and participation in regional and global activities and conferences aimed at building international best practices. EXBS programming, where appropriate, will support countering the proliferation, diversion, and sanctions evasion activities of the DPRK, Iran, and other state and non-state actors seeking to develop WMD programs, countering Russian aggression and malign influence, and enhancing partners' abilities to resist China's sensitive technology and critical infrastructure exploitation efforts.

Thailand (\$0.5 million)

Thailand's expanding economy and emerging industries, influence among Lower Mekong countries, and the anticipated increase of regional trade, coupled with Thailand's own increasing economic aspirations, create a pressing need for effective strategic trade controls in Thailand. EXBS will work with the Government of Thailand to address the gaps in Thailand's legal and regulatory framework, licensing practices and procedures, and enforcement capabilities so that Thailand is better able to address proliferation-related and other threats in the region. EXBS will increase Thailand's ability to protect critical infrastructure from foreign influence, deny access to finance for proliferation activities, and prevent illicit transfer of intangible technology. EXBS will provide equipment and training to legislative, customs, law enforcement, and other agencies to enable them to address trafficking and trade in dual-use items, destabilizing conventional arms, and components and technologies that are used in WMD programs. EXBS will also provide assistance to Thai customs, border, and related agencies for countering biological and chemical threats, as well as for risk assessments and screening and interdiction for goods and persons transiting across expansive borders and ports of entry. EXBS will support vulnerability and capability assessments, and will work across relevant Thai agencies to improve coordination, information-sharing, and interagency capacity. EXBS programming will also continue to focus on strengthening the capabilities of, and cooperation between, maritime agencies that bolster surveillance, interdiction, and law enforcement capacities, thus enabling them to identify and respond to vessels and other maritime activity identified as high-risk for illicit activities. EXBS will increase Thailand's ability for information-sharing and interagency cooperation, as well as coordination and cooperation on a regional and global basis.

Vietnam (\$0.4 million)

Vietnam presents a growing risk as a transit/transshipment hub for proliferation-sensitive items as well as a burgeoning supplier of strategic goods and technologies. Vietnam's busy and relatively unregulated ports and extensive maritime and land borders are vulnerable to sanctions evasion and proliferation activity, as well as threats to critical infrastructure. EXBS programming will continue working with the Government of Vietnam to develop a comprehensive strategic trade control system and complementary border controls capable of denying terrorists and countries of concern access to advanced technologies. EXBS will provide equipment, training, capacity and vulnerability assessments, and interagency capacity-building to strengthen capabilities for monitoring, detection, and interdiction of illicit goods and commodities at blue and green borders, as well as official ports of entry. EXBS engagements will also strengthen Vietnam's ability to deter and deny access to, and attacks on critical infrastructure, as well as deny financial access to malign actors. EXBS will provide equipment and training to law enforcement and other government agencies to enable them to address trafficking and trade in dual-use items, destabilizing conventional arms, and components and technologies used in WMD programs. EXBS will work with Vietnamese officials to bolster detection, interdiction, and regulatory frameworks for chemical and biological threats, as well as for dual-use components and sensitive technologies. EXBS will also improve the screening, targeting, and risk management capabilities of enforcement agencies to enable them to identify high-risk transactions, and will work with Vietnamese Customs to modernize the curriculum and equipment in their Customs academy. EXBS will work to increase information-sharing and interagency coordination, as well as foster exchange of best practices among Vietnamese agencies and on a regional basis.

State East Asia and Pacific Regional (\$1.5 million)

EXBS programming will support countering the proliferation, diversion, and sanctions evasion activities related to the DPRK, Iran, and other state and non-state actors seeking to develop WMD programs,

countering malign influence, and enhancing partners' abilities to resist China's critical infrastructure exploitation efforts. In support of regional nonproliferation and border security priorities, EXBS assistance will strengthen strategic trade control systems, including by helping partner nations: draft and enact legislation; build and expand licensing systems, strengthen customs enforcement and border guard capabilities; ensure public transportation and aviation security; and conduct industry outreach to prevent intangible technology transfers. EXBS will work with partner governments and regional organizations to build capacity to detect and interdict illicit transfers, conduct vulnerability assessments, implement targeting and risk management systems, and strengthen implementation of UN Security Council resolutions, as well as promote greater maritime security in the region. EXBS will identify and disrupt procurement pathways and financial networks that facilitate transfers of proliferation-sensitive goods to state and non-state actors; provide partners with the tools and knowledge to conduct analysis; support engagement with industry partners to prevent exploitation of dual-use emerging and sensitive technologies that may be diverted for military use; and build capabilities for cargo interdictions at ports of entry to detect, report and respond to proliferation-related smuggling involving state actors, their proxies and other non-state actors. EXBS will support partners in the region, including Malaysia, Singapore, Cambodia, Taiwan, Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, Laos, and Vietnam. Funds may also be used to include Papua New Guinea and Palau in regional activities.

Europe and Eurasia (\$5.6 million)

Ukraine (\$4.0 million)

EXBS programming in Ukraine will continue to support U.S. national security objectives to counter Russian aggression and malign influence, bolster maritime and land border security, build stability in the region, and prevent proliferation of WMD to adversaries' weapons and missile programs. Funding will help ensure that Ukraine has a solid and well-developed strategic trade control system that can control the transfer of advanced technology and military goods to end-users of concern and enhance Ukraine's abilities to resist China's and Russia's sensitive technology and critical infrastructure exploitation efforts. Assistance will include outreach to national regulatory authorities, law and border enforcement agencies, and vulnerable industry sectors, shippers, financial service providers, port operators, and academic research centers. Activities will include enforcement cooperation with border and port authorities to strengthen targeting and interdiction of arms, explosives, and WMD-sensitive commodities, mapping and disrupting key illicit supply chain networks, development of investigative capabilities to detect and deter cyber-attacks, and provision of equipment and training to support these functions. EXBS funds will be used to help modernize Ukraine's strategic trade control frameworks to strengthen proliferation financing, sanctions, and investment screening measures to prevent exploitation of technology and critical border security assets, such as ports. Funding will support Ukraine's participation in regional and international nonproliferation events and activities. EXBS programming, where appropriate, will also support countering the proliferation, diversion, and sanctions evasion activities of the DPRK, Iran, and other state and non-state actors seeking to develop WMD programs. Funding may also be used to support oversight costs including technical assessments and impact evaluations.

Europe and Eurasia Regional (\$1.6 million)

EUR Regional funds will be used for: 1) bolstering maritime domain awareness and capabilities in Azerbaijan, Georgia, Turkey, and the Western Balkans; 2) enhancing border security operations and capabilities in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, Turkey, and the Western Balkans; 3) improving enforcement capabilities and improving the strategic trade control systems of key EUR partners (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, Turkey, and the Western Balkans); 4) countering Russian aggression and malign influence by advancing border security, reform, and resiliency in Russia's

neighbors and preventing illicit supply chain networks; 5) strengthening emerging and sensitive technology transfer controls and improving industry practices in the Baltic region; 6) indigenizing regional enforcement training capabilities and providing sustainable capabilities to EXBS partner countries; 7) promoting mentorship by countries with mature strategic trade control systems and unique training capabilities (i.e., UK, Italy, Croatia, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Malta, Poland, and Slovenia); 8) supporting EU accession for the Western Balkans by aligning capabilities, policies, and practices with those of the EU; 9) facilitating regional cooperation among Western Balkan nations; and 10) supporting regional and cross-border initiatives designed to combat WMD proliferation, chemical and biological threats, and the diversion of destabilizing conventional arms. Additionally, EXBS regional programming, where appropriate, will support countering the proliferation and sanctions evasion activities of the DPRK, Iran, and other state and non-state actors seeking to develop or proliferate WMD and other items of strategic concern.

Near East (\$11.8 million)

Egypt (\$2.0 million)

Instability in neighboring countries coupled with long land and costal borders have caused arms and malign actors to flow in and out of Egypt and empowered violent extremist groups. Requested EXBS funding will support Egyptian Ministry of Defense elements that are focused on patrolling remote desert regions along the Sudan and Libya borders. These units are also responsible for interdicting illicit materiel, weapons, explosives, and foreign terrorist fighters transiting Egypt. Additional support will go to training Egyptian officials to effectively counter the proliferation of WMD and destabilizing conventional and nonconventional weapons, including Man-Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS), prevent illegal smuggling at Egypt's land, air, and maritime border points of entry, and support the development of a strategic trade control system. In support of priority U.S. nonproliferation objectives, targeted funding will also support Egypt's participation in regional and global nonproliferation events and activities.

Iraq (\$1.5 million)

EXBS will assist the GOI by strengthening its border security and enforcement capabilities at and between points of entry, to include key land border crossings with Jordan, Syria, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and select international airports, to prevent the illicit movement of goods and people. Through training and the provision of equipment, EXBS will partner with border guards, customs, and port control authorities to strengthen targeting and interdiction of arms, explosives, missile and rocket components, and WMD-sensitive commodities, including chemical and biological agents. EXBS will also reinvigorate and improve Iraq's strategic trade control system by assessing its current legal-regulatory framework and identifying gaps, defining roles and responsibilities, building expertise and capacity to enforce Iraq's laws and meet international commitments, and conducting private sector outreach. In support of priority U.S. nonproliferation objectives, targeted funding will support Iraq's participation in regional and global nonproliferation events and activities and best practice exchange visits.

Jordan (\$3.2 million)

Jordan is a critical U.S. partner on national security issues and an ally in U.S. efforts to defeat ISIS and promote regional security. EXBS will deepen U.S. cooperation with Jordanian law enforcement and border security officials by providing training, technical assistance, and critical equipment that develops and sustains stronger capacities for strategic trade controls, port control, and border security, focusing on countering the proliferation of WMD and related items and destabilizing conventional arms and

explosives, and preventing illicit trafficking at, and between, border points of entry. Training activities will address customs enforcement, border security, and gaps in the implementation of Jordan's transit and transshipment laws, including outreach to various Special Economic Zones, to ensure that newly enacted strategic trade control legal reforms meet international standards. In support of priority U.S. nonproliferation objectives, targeted funding will support Jordan's participation in regional and global nonproliferation events and activities and best practices exchange visits.

Lebanon (\$0.8 million)

The EXBS program aims to strengthen the border enforcement and security capabilities of the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) and Internal Security Forces (ISF) to prevent the illicit movement of goods and people, and to deter, detect, and interdict WMD and other weapons-related contraband that may be trafficked through Lebanon's maritime ports, its only international airport, and across Lebanon's border with Syria. Activities will include specialized air-border security training for officials at Beirut-Rafic Hariri International Airport and, through continued collaboration with the U.S. Defense Threat Reduction Agency, bolstering existing counter-WMD efforts, training and advising of LAF land units on specific border security skills and topics. Pending Embassy Beirut's approval, EXBS will also support security infrastructure upgrades at the Port of Beirut and maritime domain security training with the LAF Navy. Finally, EXBS will sponsor ISF and LAF officials' participation in regional and global informational and best practices exchanges.

State NEA Regional (\$4.4 million)

Regional security in NEA is a national security priority for the United States, as threats of violent extremism, illicit smuggling, and proliferation activities involving state and non-state actors undermine good governance, stability, and economic partnerships. Requested EXBS funding will assist partners in developing stronger capacities for strategic trade controls, port control, and border security to combat these challenges. This includes technical assistance and industry outreach to build capacities to regulate the export, transit, and transshipment of goods and technologies at key ports of entry, and to protect the integrity of land, maritime, and air border infrastructure. Activities will include enforcement cooperation with customs, border guards, and port control authorities to build capacities to interdict trafficking in arms and components of WMD; as well as technical assistance to governments and key industries (including shipping, banking sectors, and technology) to encourage the adoption and implementation of legal, regulatory, and fiscal counterproliferation mechanisms. Targeted funding will support partner country participation in regional and international nonproliferation events and activities. EXBS regional programming, where appropriate, will support countering the proliferation and sanctions evasion activities of the DPRK, Iran, and other state and non-state actors seeking to develop or proliferate WMD, including countering Russian aggression and malign influence. EXBS will also forge new partnerships in NEA to build sub-regional or regional consensus on strategic trade controls, and provide targeted engagements addressing other high-threat priorities, including maritime smuggling and the transshipment of weapons among violent non-state actors throughout NEA.

South and Central Asia (\$6.4 million)

Afghanistan (\$0.8 million)

Assuming a permissible security environment, EXBS will continue to provide essential support to the Afghan government to deliver customs and border enforcement curriculum and training, and foster regional cross-border collaboration. EXBS programming, where appropriate, will support countering the proliferation, diversion, and sanctions evasion activities of the DPRK, Iran, and other state and non-state

actors seeking to develop WMD programs, countering Russian aggression and malign influence, and enhancing abilities to resist China's sensitive technology and critical infrastructure exploitation efforts. EXBS will provide training and equipment to customs and related border security law enforcement entities to improve the capabilities of customs officers to identify high-risk commercial transactions and detain and seize illicit shipments. EXBS will focus on developing the capacity of specialized customs and border units to train officers to detect WMD, components, and precursors. Requested funds will provide training to improve security at airports and border crossings, further build capacities to regulate the export, transit, and transshipment of goods and technologies, and counter threats to commercial transportation. Funds will support activities including implementation of international nonproliferation frameworks, identifying proliferation finance networks, investment screening, and provide technical engagements on sanctions. This multifaceted approach to assistance aims to assist Afghanistan in enforcing UN Security Council Resolutions on sanctions and meeting its international obligations under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540.

India (\$0.8 million)

India's status as a Major Defense Partner increases its access to, and production of, dual-use high-technology commodities. A corresponding increase in effective trade controls for these goods, including intangible transfer of technology, is an important nonproliferation objective for the United States. Requested EXBS funding will build on India's multilateral export control regime memberships by assisting in modernizing its strategic trade control framework, promoting the government's outreach with industry to ensure compliance with export licensing regulations, and increasing awareness of the risks of diversion to proliferation programs. Funds will support activities that include implementing international nonproliferation frameworks, providing assistance in identifying proliferation finance networks, investment screening and providing technical engagements on sanctions. Funding will support activities that assist with the development of investigative capabilities to detect and deter cyber-attacks, and the provision of equipment and training to support these functions. Funds will be used to support training to improve port and maritime security, further build capacities to regulate the export, transit, and transshipment of goods and technologies, and counter threats to commercial transportation. Funds will also support such activities as increased export enforcement action, including cargo screening in air and seaports. Specifically, EXBS will support Indian Customs' ability to target and identify dual-use commodity cargo, as well as to facilitate cross-border coordination with neighboring trading partners. EXBS will also support India's leadership and participation in regional and global activities aimed at training international best practices.

Kazakhstan (\$0.8 million)

EXBS programming will support countering the proliferation, diversion, and sanctions evasion activities of the DPRK, Iran, and other state and non-state actors seeking to develop WMD programs, countering Russian aggression and malign influence, and enhancing abilities to resist China's sensitive technology and critical infrastructure exploitation efforts. Support will train Kazakhstani officials to effectively counter the proliferation of WMD and prevent illegal smuggling at Kazakhstan's land, air, and maritime border points of entry. The Border Guard Service Academy will be completed in 2021 in Almaty; EXBS funding will further work on the Academy's core curriculum, including training to improve port and maritime security, and continue to build capacities to regulate the transfer of goods and technologies and counter threats to commercial transportation. Funding will also assist with the development of investigative capabilities to detect and deter cyber-attacks, and the provision of equipment and training to support these functions. Funds will support implementation of Kazakhstan's new comprehensive Export Control Law to be enacted in 2021. EXBS will continue a series of consultations/workshops to assist the State Revenue Service's Export Control Enforcement Agency with implementation of the new legislation

and export control risk management system. EXBS will work with the Ministry of Investments and Development on a sustainable national enterprise outreach program and will support adherence with the legislation. EXBS will continue supporting UNODC's Container Control Program, including operations at the new Almaty Airport Air Cargo Control Unit opened in 2021.

Uzbekistan (\$0.6 million)

Uzbekistan presents proliferation risks because of its potential role as a supplier and transit hub for dual-use, nuclear and radiological materials, and other WMD materials. EXBS programming will support countering the proliferation, diversion, and sanctions evasion activities of the DPRK, Iran, and other state and non-state actors seeking to develop WMD programs, countering Russian aggression and malign influence, and enhancing abilities to resist China's sensitive technology and critical infrastructure exploitation efforts. EXBS will support Uzbekistan's development of a comprehensive legal and regulatory framework for strategic trade controls that meets international standards, including through adopting a national control list in line with the multilateral export control regimes. Requested FY 2022 funds will be used to: enhance export control legislation to address transshipment of goods; strengthen aviation security at Tashkent airport (a last point-of-departure to the United States); improve inspection, detection, and interdiction capacities and training efforts, including Strategic Trade Control Enforcement training from the World Customs Organization; enhance licensing practices; and improve enterprise outreach with proliferation-relevant industry. EXBS funding will also continue supporting UNODC's Container Control Program, including the newly established Port Control Units on the Afghan border at Termez.

State South and Central Asia Regional (\$3.4 million)

EXBS funding will assist partner countries in South and Central Asia in modernizing their strategic trade control frameworks to advance implementation of catch-all and intangible technology transfer controls, proliferation financing, and investment screening measures to prevent exploitation of technology and critical border security assets such as ports. EXBS assistance will include outreach to national regulatory authorities, law and border enforcement agencies, and vulnerable industry sectors, including sensitive technology manufacturers, shippers, financial service providers, port operators, and academic research centers. EXBS will build capacities to regulate the transfer of goods and technologies at key ports of entry, and to protect the integrity of border infrastructure from physical and cyber-attacks. Activities will include enforcement cooperation with border authorities to strengthen targeting and interdiction of arms, explosives, and WMD-sensitive commodities; development of investigative capabilities to detect and deter cyber-attacks, and provision of equipment and training to support these functions. Requested funding will support participation in regional and international nonproliferation events and activities and best practices exchange visits. Activities will include legal and regulatory best practices and sanctions workshops in cooperation with the World Customs Organization, UNSCR 1540 implementation workshops in cooperation with the UN Regional Center for Peace and Disarmament, UNODC Container Control Program specialized training, and cross-border counter-IED interdiction exercises, to include low-tech threats.

Western Hemisphere (\$2.1 million)

Mexico (\$1.0 million)

The EXBS program advances U.S. security by helping Mexico establish and implement strategic trade controls and related border security systems consistent with international standards, in order to prevent, interdict, investigate and prosecute the diversion, export, transit, transshipment, and trafficking of

munitions, explosives, chemical or biological agents, and weapons of mass destruction (WMD), including any precursors, components, and/or delivery systems. Requested EXBS funding will assist Mexican partners in modernizing strategic trade control frameworks to advance implementation of catch-all and Intangible Technology Transfer controls as well as measures to screen investments and transactions to prevent exploitation of sensitive institutions and assets, such as banks and ports, for proliferation purposes. EXBS assistance will support outreach to strategic industry and academic sectors, including technology firms, shippers, financial service providers, port operators, and researchers. EXBS will further build capacities to protect the integrity of trade-control and border infrastructure from physical and cyber intrusion. Activities will include training, technical assistance, exchange, provision of equipment, and cooperation with trade, customs, border, maritime, port control, and other security authorities to strengthen risk-assessment, licensing, targeting, inspection, interdiction, investigation, and prosecution capabilities as well as interagency and international coordination. EXBS programming will counter the proliferation, diversion, and sanctions evasion activities of the DPRK, Iran, and other malign state and non-state actors seeking to develop WMD programs or conduct trade in strategic goods. EXBS assistance will also enhance Mexico's abilities to resist China's sensitive technology and critical infrastructure exploitation efforts.

Panama (\$0.5 million)

Weaknesses in Panama's ability to exercise adequate control over strategic commerce in transit and transshipment through the Panama Canal or Panamanian territory makes Panama a target country for those intending to do harm to the United States. Panama is a strategic hub in the global transshipment of maritime commerce; nearly 70 percent of the maritime shipping containers that pass through the Panama Canal originate from or are destined for U.S. ports. Requested EXBS funding will support Panama's efforts to develop a coherent, nonproliferation-driven strategic trade control (STC) system that meets international standards. EXBS helps Panama refine its strategic trade management system through: 1) completion and implementation of comprehensive strategic trade management legislation, licensing, investigations and prosecutions protocols; 2) outreach to private companies to secure commitment to STC compliance; 3) building capacity among licensing and enforcement agencies for risk analysis and the detection and interdiction of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and WMD-related equipment, materials, and technologies; and 4) leveraging the emerging strategic trade management experiences of regional partners to enhance inter-governmental collaboration. EXBS will also work to bolster and operationalize Panama's decree to focus on mitigating chemical and biological threats at its land, air, and maritime points of entry. EXBS programming, where appropriate, will support countering the proliferation, diversion, and sanctions evasion activities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), Iran, and other state and non-state actors seeking to develop WMD programs, and enhancing partner's abilities to resist China's sensitive technology and critical infrastructure exploitation efforts.

State Western Hemisphere Regional (\$0.6 million)

The Western Hemisphere has well-established trade routes that include scores of transit and transshipment points for licit and illicit goods. Most countries in the region do not have strategic trade control systems in place, and those that have enacted laws require assistance in developing regulations and implementation. Requested EXBS funds will strengthen strategic trade control systems to meet international standards in key partner countries in the region including Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Paraguay, Belize, Jamaica, Dominican Republic, and Trinidad and Tobago. EXBS will build capacities to regulate the export, transit, and transshipment of goods and technologies to protect the integrity of border infrastructure from physical and cyber-attacks. EXBS will conduct regional exercises and workshops with and provide tools and training to licensing bodies, customs and law enforcement agencies, national regulatory authorities, industries and academic institutions, financial- and port-service providers, and

decision makers on identifying high-risk commercial transactions, detaining and seizing illicit shipments, and identifying WMD components and materials. EXBS will include technical assistance to build capacities to regulate and control the export, transit, and transshipment of goods and technologies at key points of entry, including the development and implementation of catch-all and intangible technology transfer controls, measures to counter proliferation financing and screen investments for security risks, and measures to implement UN Security Council Resolutions and nonproliferation regimes to guard against the illicit activities of the DPRK, Iran, and other state and non-state actors seeking to develop WMD programs and engaging in proliferation, diversion, and sanctions evasion activities, and enhance partners' abilities to resist China's sensitive technology and critical infrastructure exploitation efforts.

State Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation (\$45.0 million)

The EXBS Program will use the \$45.0 million of requested FY 2022 funding for the EXBS Global Account to confront proliferation of WMD, their delivery vehicles, and destabilizing conventional weapons, and to address threats from non-state actors and terrorist organizations seeking to acquire WMD and missile-related capabilities. EXBS also works with border security agencies to disrupt malign states' support of destabilizing proxy groups and to deny terrorist organizations access to components, technology, and expertise related to WMD, destabilizing conventional weapons, and improvised explosive devices.

EXBS is focused on preventing exploitation of sensitive technologies and critical assets by malign states, building on long-standing efforts to prevent technology diversion to military end-use, strengthen compliance and risk assessment training for specific high-risk industry sectors, and promote adoption of effective foreign investment screening measures by partners. At the same time, EXBS also continues to align traditional programming to counter illicit Iranian and DPRK activities through strengthening strategic trade control, regulatory, border enforcement, and investigative capabilities, such as export licensing, cargo targeting, air and land port control unit development, and maritime interdiction, which also intersect with countering PRC and Russian technology acquisition, supply chain networks, and coercive economic influence challenges.

Taken together, EXBS activities contribute to the emergence of transparent, predictable, rules-based trading systems that support fair international competition and provide protection for American economic and investment interests overseas.

Funding will also support an urgent priority to develop and improve foreign partner policy and enforcement procedures to address high consequence pathogens, biological agents of concern, and chemical security threats. To that end, EXBS has expanded specialized training for customs and border enforcement officials at land, air, and maritime points of entry to improve identification and mitigation of the spread of chemical and biological threats. EXBS will leverage funds to continue these activities and improve interagency and multilateral information-sharing among partners. EXBS will support foreign partner governments' increased outreach to industry, academic, and private sectors on biotechnology, materials, equipment, related intangible technology, and data protection that have applications in potential chemical and biological weapons and delivery system proliferation. In addition, EXBS will engage biotechnology, pharmaceutical, and relevant emerging technology industries to prevent diversion of WMD-applicable materials.

EXBS conducted more than 200 distance learning activities between March 2020 and March 2021. Distance learning activities have increased the frequency, reach, and impact of EXBS capacity-building efforts and the program plans to build a robust distance learning presence going forward.

Requested EXBS Global funding will:

- Provide a flexible, threat-focused approach to map and address support for new and emerging national security issues;
- Support legal and regulatory reform through consultations and mentoring for trade control and sanctions officials;
- Enable training and exercises for border security officials on land, air, and cargo security;
- Assist countries in developing screening mechanisms that prevent transfer of sensitive and emerging technologies, and establish mechanisms to share enforcement information on strategic trade control cases;
- Provide training, best practices, and tools to assist countries' targeting, risk assessment, analytical, and investigative capabilities;
- Enable global, regional, and thematic events including technical exchanges and conferences that build partner capacity on nonproliferation issues;
- Provide and maintain surveillance, detection, and inspection equipment, and targeted support for border infrastructure; and
- Support international and multilateral organizations to help partners meet strategic trade enforcement norms.

Global funds will support the following administrative and program support areas including:

- Deployment of in-country advisors and locally employed staff;
- Conduct of program assessments and evaluations;
- Development of threat analysis models to prioritize engagement areas;
- Development of training curriculum and tools;
- Program management tools; and
- Support for program administration including domestic personal services contractor staff, travel and operations.

Other Funding (\$3.7 million)

Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund (\$3.7 million)

Funding for Countering People's Republic of China Malign Influence Fund (CPMIF) will support activities to conduct research, outreach, and capacity building designed to prevent exploitation of technology, expertise, and critical infrastructure by the People's Republic of China (PRC). Activities may include supply chain mapping of critical and emerging technologies that support PRC military

modernization (including microelectronics, biotech, hypersonic, AI, quantum computing, propulsion and deep-sea monitoring technologies, space launch vehicle technologies, among others); capacity building to increase resilience to PRC's coercive or exploitative economic practices that may undermine partners' national security interests; development and implementation of effective investment screening and public procurement mechanisms; assistance in development, implementation, and enforcement of technology transfer and military catch-all controls and related industry and academic outreach; efforts to increase partners' cyber resilience and prevent cyber-attacks that compromise trade security operations and maritime security at key ports of entry; maritime sanctions and security initiatives designed to target ports facing increased levels of state-driven foreign investment; bolstering proliferation financing and other financial controls, including regulation of digital currencies; and investigative activities to detect and interdict PRC's proliferation activities. EXBS will also maintain a searchable database to facilitate due-diligence review of prospective PRC-backed investors, collaborators, and end-users by licensing institutions, academia, and industry in priority partner countries, and provide outreach to national authorities to ensure appropriate measures exist to take action against partnerships with those entities identified.

GLOBAL THREAT REDUCTION (NADR GTR) (\$86.4 million)

State Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation ((ISN) (\$80.1 million)

The Global Threat Reduction Program (GTR) seeks to prevent proliferator states and terrorist groups from developing or acquiring WMD materials, equipment, expertise, related delivery systems, and advanced conventional weapons (ACW) that could threaten U.S. national security. GTR works with subject matter experts from interagency partners, universities, nonprofits, and industry to provide impactful, innovative programming, delivered with speed, agility, and flexibility that strengthens partner capabilities to sustainably address the proliferation threats within their country.

GTR priorities include: preventing biological and chemical weapons attacks by state and non-state actors; countering Russia's malign actions and addressing the PRC's pursuit of military advantage; and impeding proliferator state programs relating to WMD, nuclear reactor exports, ballistic missiles, and advanced conventional weapons (ACW).

With Requested FY 2022 funding, GTR will undertake the following activities:

- Deny proliferator states and terrorist groups' access to biological materials, expertise, and equipment that could be used to develop and disseminate biological weapons (BW) through activities that: support partner efforts to prevent the acquisition of toxins, strengthen biosurveillance and diagnostic capabilities, as well as multisectoral and cross-border collaboration on outbreak detection and response; train partners to secure high consequence pathogens and associated research at high-risk facilities; implement programs to detect radicalized personnel; and build partner awareness and mitigation techniques related to bioscience-related partnerships with proliferator states to prevent malign acquisition of BW-applicable biosciences expertise and access to relevant research samples. GTR will also engage policymakers to prevent exploitation of emerging technology and highlight the need to protect intellectual property while strengthening the detection of intentionally modified biological agents and leveraging existing programs to protect the supply chain.
- Address the PRC's efforts to acquire WMD-relevant technologies for military use through activities that: promote international norms of research, including protection of data and sensitive information; identify and raise awareness of PRC strategies to recruit talent in key proliferation

areas; promote partner capabilities to strengthen information security and cybersecurity infrastructure, and recognize cyber intrusions; and strengthen financial institution and private sector capabilities to conduct due diligence on investments, investors, and mergers and acquisitions.

- Disrupt Russian malign activities that challenge nonproliferation norms through activities that: provide due diligence training for financial and logistics companies to identify transactions linked to sanctioned or prohibited entities; engage governments to explain the hidden costs of ACW systems; support a whole-of-government approach to preventing Russia's targeted use of WMD in assassinations, including the use of disinformation to draw attention away from their actions; and prevent proliferator states from advancing WMD programs by disrupting access to WMD procurement, financial, logistical, and expertise networks.
- Engage partners to avoid the long-term proliferation, safety, and security risks associated with PRC and Russian civil nuclear reactor exports, and work with partner countries to detect radicalized or coerced personnel at sensitive nuclear facilities in order to prevent the diversion of nuclear material, technology, and expertise.
- Deny proliferator states and terrorist groups access to chemical expertise, materials, and equipment that could be used to develop and disseminate CW through activities that: train partner governments, academia, and private industry to secure weaponizable chemicals and cutting-edge chemical equipment; detect radicalized personnel; promote government oversight of contract chemical producers and industry due diligence programs that flag suspect procurements for law enforcement; and provide cross-sector hands-on field training covering specific threat scenarios including retrieving samples to attribute CW use while operating in contaminated crime scenes.
- Disrupt the financial and material flows that fund the DPRK's missile and nuclear programs through activities that: engage financial stakeholders to strengthen their counterproliferation finance and cyber security practices to prevent DPRK-linked financial transactions or theft of funds; engage shipping registries and related maritime actors to identify and deregister ships involved in the trade and transfer of coal and refined petroleum; and train government agencies and the private sector to detect and disrupt sanctioned commercial activities such as luxury goods, and to complete the repatriation of DPRK workers.
- Block Iranian access to proliferation-sensitive technology and knowledge through activities that: provide due-diligence training for key industries to halt the transfer of technologies that could be used to develop an intercontinental ballistic missile; train maritime authorities and port inspectors to detect and deny port access to shipping networks that transfer proliferation-sensitive technology; and provide counterproliferation finance and cyber security trainings to prevent illicit Iranian financial procurement activities.

GTR will continue to address the highest national security priorities. GTR regularly reviews WMD and WMD-related delivery system threat trends and may devote resources to new countries or regions in response to emerging threats. Requested funding will also support administrative and travel costs in support of GTR programs.

Other Funding (\$6.3 million)

Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund (CPMIF) (\$6.3 million)

A central element of the Chinese Communist Party's (CCP) Military-Civil Fusion (MCF) strategy to acquire sensitive emerging and WMD-relevant technologies. These efforts hinge on exploiting scientific laboratories focusing on sensitive research, and manufacturers in emerging WMD-applicable technology to acquire and develop technology for diversion to military end uses. Often these attempts take place through direct personnel access to sensitive data and equipment, through malicious cyber intrusions into proprietary databases, or other digital resources.

With public and private sector stakeholders, GTR will share open-source information on CCP-supported cyber threat actors, country- and region-specific case studies, MCF typologies and red flags, and best practices. GTR will sensitize vulnerable public and private sector institutions to how CCP-directed investments compromise their sovereignty over business and research practices; as well as the inherent intellectual property theft and reputational risks, for the purpose of developing action plans to implement sub-regulatory best practices.

IAEA VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION (NADR IAEA) (\$95.0 million)

State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN) (\$95.0 million)

ISN's Voluntary Contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) enables the IAEA to be a key contributor in the global effort to prevent nuclear proliferation and terrorism. The IAEA depends heavily on the U.S. Voluntary Contribution for its nuclear safety and security programs, as well as its international safeguards program that monitors countries' nuclear activities to ensure they are not being diverted for military purposes. Requested FY 2022 funding will ensure that the IAEA has sufficient resources to carry out a variety of programs and projects that advance U.S. national security objectives, to include the monitoring and verifying of nuclear activities in Iran and preparing for a possible return to the DPRK.

The U.S. Voluntary Contribution will:

- Provide crucial support for the IAEA's Department of Safeguards, including the development and procurement of equipment, training of inspectors and staff, analysis of nuclear material and environmental samples, and the maintenance and enhancement of its information technology infrastructure.
- Provide resources to support the IAEA's role in maintaining robust monitoring and verification of Iran's safeguards obligations as well as its nuclear commitments under the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action.
- Support the implementation of the IAEA's Nuclear Security Plan for 2022-2025 and other IAEA activities that help keep weapons-usable nuclear and radiological material out of the hands of terrorists and other non-state actors.
- Support implementation of initiatives resulting from the first review conference of the Amended Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material scheduled for spring 2022 and other high priority IAEA initiatives such as the establishment of a Nuclear Security Training and Demonstration Center at its Seibersdorf site.

- Support IAEA efforts to promote a systemic approach to nuclear safety, including improved regulation; strengthen radioactive waste management; ensure safe transport of radioactive material; and strengthen control of radioactive sources.
- Help the IAEA assist countries interested in nuclear power generation to develop the infrastructure necessary to pursue it under high safety, security, and nonproliferation standards.
- Support implementation of IAEA projects under the IAEA Technical Cooperation program that helps Member States use nuclear technologies for peaceful purposes and expands U.S. influence, achieves U.S. policy goals, and encourages countries to adopt and adhere to safety, security and nonproliferation commitments.
- Support the IAEA’s Zoonotic Disease Integrated Action (ZODIAC) project which uses nuclear and nuclear-derived technologies to enhance global response capabilities to better detect, understand, and prevent future outbreaks and pandemics associated with zoonotic diseases.
- Support efforts by the IAEA to achieve greater diversity through its initiative to reach gender parity by 2025, and to improve and streamline its management and personnel policies, including through technology development, analytical support, training courses, and the provision of cost-free U.S. experts.
- Support improvements to the IAEA’s Agency-wide enterprise information technology platform needed to efficiently carry out its work, including creation of a sound scope, schedule, and budget for this project.
- Support the IAEA’s development of a comprehensive business continuity plan to ensure the sustainability of operations in the event of a threat or disaster; and
- Provide in-kind contributions that support critical IAEA work, for example, through technology development, analytical support, training courses, and the provision of cost-free U.S. experts to the IAEA in support of its activities.

NONPROLIFERATION AND DISARMAMENT FUND (NADR NDF) (\$15.0 million)

State Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN) (\$15.0 million)

ISN’s Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF) supports U.S. efforts worldwide to halt the spread of WMD, their delivery systems, and destabilizing conventional weapons systems, through carefully selected projects that are vetted through the U.S. government nonproliferation community. NDF is a contingency fund that responds rapidly to vital nonproliferation and disarmament opportunities, circumstances, or conditions that are unanticipated or unusually difficult, and requires resources to remain effective for nonproliferation efforts.

The FY 2022 request will enable NDF to advance USG national security interests by continuing to focus on the highest-priority projects across the chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear nonproliferation spectrum and conventional weapons.

- Funding is critical to sustain NDF’s newest focus in biological safety and security in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. NDF’s urgently needed initiatives countering the health, proliferation, and international security threats posed by high consequence pathogens (HCPs) support the

Administration's emphasis on global health security issues and pandemic prevention, mitigation, and response efforts. In FY 2022 NDF will continue its project to detect, prevent, and respond to the transmission of HCPs from animals to humans at wet markets and in the food supply chain in Asia, and support high-risk African countries to develop or improve their response capacity for newly emerging HCPs.

- NDF will continue its focus on global chemical weapons (CW) use and proliferation, including in Syria, where it supports efforts to detect, document, and investigate CW use.
- Funding will enable NDF to mitigate and counter efforts by Russia and China to proliferate vulnerable technologies to state and non-state actors.
- NDF will focus on identifying emerging technologies that affect how WMD and their delivery systems are being developed, manufactured, and employed.
- Additional projects for FY 2022 include nuclear safety and security in Latin America, counter-smuggling efforts in Egypt, global radiological security efforts, and assisting in efforts to denuclearize North Korea if called upon to do so.

TERRORIST INTERDICTION PROGRAM (NADR TIP) (\$50.0 million)

State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT) (\$50.0 million)

The TIP/PISCES program provides state-of-the-art computerized border security screening systems, periodic hardware and software upgrades, and technical assistance and training to partner nations that enable immigration and border control officials to quickly identify suspected persons attempting to enter or leave their countries. The request provides funds for the deployment of PISCES installations, including biometric enhancements and technology to detect fraudulent travel documents, to critical partner and candidate nations vulnerable to terrorist travel. PISCES is increasingly important to safeguard our partners and the U.S. homeland, particularly given the threat of FTFs returning to their home countries from Syria and Iraq or traveling to third countries or other conflict zones. Every day, more than 300,000 travelers worldwide are processed through PISCES-equipped border control sites in 24 high counterterrorism-priority countries. The requested funding will also support research, development, and testing of enhanced capabilities to address evolving needs for customized interfaces with local and international databases, as well as deployment of portable and mobile PISCES systems for remote locations lacking infrastructure, while ensuring that the PISCES system maintains standards in accordance with international norms.

WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION TERRORISM (NADR WMDT) (\$11.5 million)

State Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN) (\$11.5 million)

The Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism (WMDT) program prevents terrorist access to WMD materials, expertise, and equipment, and strengthens international responses to WMD terrorism. WMDT works bilaterally and regionally with partners to strengthen international capabilities to prevent, deter, detect, and respond to threats of terrorists or other non-state actors acquiring, transporting, smuggling, or using WMD materials. This programming focuses largely on the pre-attack space, working primarily with law enforcement entities, in the focus areas of cyber-enabled investigations, proactive threat assessments, strengthening analytical and legislative/prosecutorial capabilities, and improving regional or a specific country's interagency coordination and information-sharing. In addition, WMDT manages the U.S. Co-

Chairmanship of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, a partnership of 89 countries. WMDT also executes multilateral counter-WMD terrorism workshops and exercises through the International Partnership Against Impunity for the Use of Chemical Weapons Initiative, the ASEAN Regional Forum, and other fora to enable at-risk countries to exercise counter-WMD terrorism protocols, share best practices, and improve international cooperation against WMD terrorism threats.

With requested FY 2022 funding, WMDT will:

- Enable partners to conduct risk assessments, improve security plans, and strengthen outreach to industry and academia to prevent terrorist or non-state actor acquisition and use of dangerous chemicals, biological, radiological, and nuclear material;
- Provide training on WMD terrorism investigations, clandestine labs, dark-web and digital platforms, and WMD material and information security, and strengthen legislative capabilities and technical expertise to support law enforcement and prosecutors;
- Enhance partner capacity to identify and manage insider, outsider, and cyber threats through background investigations, behavioral threat assessment, and information-sharing between law enforcement and security personnel;
- Build whole-of-government approaches to test and strengthen responses to WMD terrorism and promote international coordination through bilateral and multilateral workshops, trainings, and exercises;
- Sustain U.S. leadership as Co-Chair of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT), maintain its secure and public websites, and leverage programming to counter nuclear and radiological terrorism threats; and
- Strengthen U.S. leadership in other multilateral fora and advance policy, international donor coordination, and global health security priorities.

WMDT will focus on members of the GICNT, the International Partnership against Impunity for the Use of Chemical Weapons, the ASEAN Regional Forum, the Organization of American States, the African Union, and other countries assessed to be at risk of WMD terrorism and material smuggling in Eastern Europe, Central Asia, South East Asia and the Pacific, North Africa, Middle East, and Sub-Saharan Africa. Requested funding will also support administrative and travel costs of WMDT programming.

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request
NADR Total	895,750	889,247	900,247
NADR	25,000	-	-
Other Funding	25,000	-	-
Countering Chinese Influence Fund	25,000	-	-
NADR ATA	182,000	182,000	276,747
Africa	33,350	*	37,500
Kenya	5,500	*	5,500
Somalia	4,500	*	4,000
State Africa Regional	23,350	*	28,000
East Asia and Pacific	13,600	*	13,600
Indonesia	4,500	*	4,500
Philippines	5,500	*	5,500
Thailand	1,600	*	1,600
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	2,000	*	2,000
Near East	41,803	*	27,900
Egypt	1,500	*	1,500
Iraq	6,000	*	6,000
Jordan	10,000	*	6,800
Lebanon	6,060	*	5,000
Libya	-	*	1,000
Morocco	2,000	*	-
Oman	1,000	*	1,000
Tunisia	5,500	*	2,000
Yemen	-	*	2,600
State NEA Regional	9,743	*	2,000
South and Central Asia	24,800	*	32,200
Afghanistan	17,500	*	25,000
Bangladesh	3,000	*	-
Central Asia Regional	1,300	*	1,200
State South and Central Asia Regional	3,000	*	6,000
Western Hemisphere	1,900	*	1,900
CT - Bureau of Counterterrorism	45,100	*	153,647
Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	45,100	*	48,100
Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund	-	*	105,547
Other Funding	21,447	*	10,000
Prevention and Stabilization Fund	-	*	10,000
To Be Programmed	21,447	*	-
NADR CCIF	-	25,000	-
NADR CTBT IMS	29,000	*	29,000
AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	29,000	*	29,000

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request
NADR CTBTO PrepComm	2,000	*	2,000
AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	2,000	*	2,000
NADR CTF	12,500	14,000	-
CT - Bureau of Counterterrorism	12,500	*	-
NADR CTPF	84,500	84,597	-
CT - Bureau of Counterterrorism	84,500	*	-
NADR CWD	227,550	233,850	254,850
Africa	22,000	*	23,000
Angola	7,000	*	4,000
Burkina Faso	500	*	1,500
Chad	1,000	*	1,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,000	*	4,000
Mali	1,000	*	1,000
Mauritania	1,000	*	500
Niger	1,000	*	1,000
Somalia	2,000	*	4,000
South Sudan	2,000	*	2,000
Zimbabwe	2,500	*	1,500
State Africa Regional	1,000	*	2,500
East Asia and Pacific	66,000	*	58,000
Cambodia	7,000	*	7,000
Laos	37,500	*	30,000
Vietnam	17,500	*	17,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	4,000	*	4,000
Europe and Eurasia	18,500	*	13,950
Albania	1,000	*	500
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,000	*	4,650
Georgia	-	*	1,000
Kosovo	5,000	*	800
Serbia	1,000	*	1,000
Ukraine	8,500	*	6,000
Near East	50,050	*	61,400
Iraq	40,650	*	40,000
Jordan	400	*	400
Lebanon	5,000	*	6,000
Libya	-	*	2,000
Syria	-	*	10,000
West Bank and Gaza	-	*	1,000
Yemen	4,000	*	2,000

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request
South and Central Asia	27,000	*	32,500
Afghanistan	20,000	*	20,000
Kyrgyz Republic	-	*	2,000
Sri Lanka	5,500	*	8,000
Tajikistan	1,500	*	2,500
Western Hemisphere	23,000	*	27,000
Colombia	21,000	*	21,000
Peru	-	*	1,000
State Central America Regional	-	*	2,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional	2,000	*	3,000
Other Funding	-	*	15,000
Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund	-	*	15,000
PM - Political-Military Affairs	21,000	*	24,000
PM - Conventional Weapons Destruction	21,000	*	24,000
NADR EXBS	64,000	27,000	79,750
Africa	1,500	*	1,500
State Africa Regional	1,500	*	1,500
East Asia and Pacific	4,250	*	3,570
Indonesia	1,500	*	700
Philippines	440	*	440
Thailand	500	*	500
Vietnam	-	*	430
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	1,810	*	1,500
Europe and Eurasia	9,200	*	5,600
Georgia	1,100	*	-
Ukraine	6,500	*	4,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,600	*	1,600
Near East	11,820	*	11,820
Algeria	700	*	-
Egypt	2,000	*	2,000
Iraq	860	*	1,500
Jordan	3,200	*	3,200
Lebanon	760	*	760
Morocco	2,000	*	-
Oman	700	*	-
Tunisia	600	*	-
Yemen	1,000	*	-
State NEA Regional	-	*	4,360
South and Central Asia	6,190	*	6,440
Afghanistan	1,000	*	800

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request
India	800	*	800
Kazakhstan	800	*	800
Pakistan	800	*	-
Uzbekistan	740	*	600
State South and Central Asia Regional	2,050	*	3,440
Western Hemisphere	2,370	*	2,110
Mexico	1,160	*	1,000
Panama	500	*	500
State Western Hemisphere Regional	710	*	610
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	28,670	*	45,010
Other Funding	-	*	3,700
Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund	-	*	3,700
NADR GTR	70,000	74,000	86,400
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	70,000	*	80,100
Other Funding	-	*	6,300
Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund	-	*	6,300
NADR IAEA	94,800	94,800	95,000
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	94,800	*	95,000
NADR NDF	30,000	15,000	15,000
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	30,000	*	15,000
NADR PSF	-	10,000	-
NADR RRF	25,000	-	-
Near East	1,500	-	-
Libya	1,500	-	-
Other Funding	23,500	-	-
The Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF)	23,500	-	-
NADR TIP	42,800	50,000	50,000
CT - Bureau of Counterterrorism	42,800	*	50,000
NADR WMDT	6,600	*	11,500
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	6,600	*	11,500

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS (PKO)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	Change from FY 2021 Estimate
TOTAL	417,348	440,759	469,459	28,700
PKO	132,135	115,546	469,459	353,913
PKO - OCO	285,213	325,213	-	-325,213

The FY 2022 Request of \$469.5 million for Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) funds programs will bolster the capacity of partner nations to conduct critical peacekeeping and counterterrorism (CT) operations; support stabilization in fragile states and those grappling with violent conflict; enhance maritime security; counter wildlife trafficking; and enhance security governance and undertake security sector reform (SSR). PKO funds will support strategic competition, with a focus on China. PKO also provides support for the ongoing Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) mission in the Sinai. The Request includes resources for program management and monitoring and evaluation to assess the effectiveness of the programs and employ lessons learned in out-year decision-making. Unlike previous years, funding for the United States' portion of the UN assessment for the UN Support Office for Somalia (UNSOS) (\$149.2 million) is included in this Request under PKO, rather than separately in the Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) account as has been done since inception in FY 2009, in order to better align the Request and Appropriations processes. Specific authority to use PKO to support UNSOS will be required in the PKO account heading.

Africa (\$307.7 million)

Central African Republic (\$5.0 million)

PKO 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. 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 (\$3.0 million)

Funds will continue long-term efforts to advance SSR and support military reform in the DRC so that the Congolese Armed Forces (FARDC) are a professional, accountable force capable of maintaining peace and security in a manner that respects human rights and other international law. This may include continued capacity- and institution-building of the military justice system; strengthening and mainstreaming of civil-military relations and operations into military training; strategic communications; and improving the Congolese military civil engineering capabilities, so that the FARDC can deploy and sustain its troops without exploiting local populations. PKO may support advisory assistance, training, equipment, and infrastructure improvements that contribute to the professionalization of a Congolese

military that respects human rights, demonstrates C2, and holds its members accountable in the military justice system.

Somalia (\$233.2 million)

A total of \$84.0 million in PKO 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 such as al-Shabaab and ISIS-Somalia. As AMISOM looks to undergo a gradual, conditions-based transition, enhanced support for the development of Somali security institutions is increasingly important. Accordingly, assistance will also provide training, advisory, equipment, logistical, operational, and facilities support to Somali military forces and defense institutions to defeat al-Shabaab and ensure the Somali military has the capability to contribute to national peace and security in support of the international peace process efforts, and as part of a multi-sector approach to post-conflict security sector reform (SSR). Programming will also emphasize human rights and civil-military relations. A total of \$149.2 million will pay the U.S. portion of the UN assessment for UNSOS, is requested under PKO in FY 2022.

South Sudan (\$18.0 million)

Funds will continue to support diplomatic efforts to end the ongoing conflict peacefully in South Sudan, including the monitoring and verification of the ceasefire between all parties and the implementation of the 2018 Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS). This targeted assistance includes support to the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission that oversees the implementation of the R-ARCSS; the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring and Verification Mechanism that monitors adherence to the ceasefire, investigates, and reports on violations by the parties; as well as to other key R-ARCSS implementing bodies. Future programming will consider progress made in the South Sudan peace process and may seek to enshrine more effective security arrangements derived via lessons learned from 2015 to 2021.

State Africa Regional (\$48.5 million)

FY 2022 funds will be used to support the following programs:

- *Africa Conflict Stabilization and Border Security (ACSBS) (\$12.0 million)*: Funds will continue to support efforts to address and mitigate regional crises on the African continent; provide advisory assistance, training, infrastructure enhancements, and equipment to forces responding to those crises; and support security sector reform (SSR) efforts involving militaries, civilian institutions, and civil society. PKO will support operations, maintenance, and supply procurement for the logistics depot in Freetown, Sierra Leone; capacity-building activities in select partner countries that enhance operations to counter illicit wildlife trafficking; and targeted support for stabilization and SSR efforts in countries, such as Liberia.
- *Africa Military Education Program (AMEP) (\$1.5 million)*: Building African leadership is a key pillar of national-level strategies and AMEP is a major tool to accomplish this. Funds will continue to support professionalization at the institutional level of select African partner countries and foreign military educational institutions, and the long-term professionalization of African militaries. AMEP provides training, advisory support, and potentially equipment and supplies to African military training institutions to enhance their ability to professionalize their militaries,

including by reinforcing the value and importance of civilian control of the military, respect for the rule of law, and human rights.

- *Africa Maritime Security Initiative (AMSI) (\$4.0 million)*: Funds will continue to enhance maritime security capabilities through the provision of training activities, advisory support, and modest equipment. While the majority of trade on the continent relies upon maritime carriage, many African countries are unable to adequately govern their maritime domain. By enhancing U.S. partners' maritime enforcement capabilities, AMSI enables African maritime forces to better respond to armed robbery and piracy; illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing; environmental threats; and trafficking in drugs, arms, and persons.
- *Africa Regional Counterterrorism (ARCT) (\$10.5 million)*: PKO will support sustainment of prior U.S. investments of counterterrorism (CT) assistance in select TSCTP and PRACT countries. ARCT will support sustainment of the highest-priority capabilities including intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets; aviation and unmanned aerial vehicles; aircraft such as C-130s, Cessnas, and BT-67 Baslers; and armored vehicles. Assistance may include spare parts, replacement equipment, training, technical advisors, infrastructure to support the already-provided equipment, and other related support.
- *PRACT (\$17.5 million)*: Funds will continue support for PRACT, an interagency effort to build the CT capacities of governments in East Africa, including emergent threats posed by ISIS and al-Shabaab across the East Africa region. PKO will be used to enhance the tactical, strategic, and institutional capacity of PRACT partner militaries to respond to current and emergent terrorist threats, with an emphasis on border security, command and control (C2), communications, aviation, civil-military operations, logistics, military intelligence, special forces, and countering improvised explosive devices (IEDs). Funds will also support advisory assistance, infrastructure improvements, and training and equipping of military CT units in the East Africa region.
- *Countering Strategic Competitors (CSC) (\$3.0 million)*: Funds will support a modest PKO-funded CSC program, which is targeted against Chinese influence in Sub-Saharan Africa and intended to address the highest needs for strategic competition in Africa. Dedicated PKO – combined with global Countering Chinese Influence Fund (CCIF) under Foreign Military Financing – will enable the maximum flexibility.

Near East (\$24.0 million)

Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) (\$24.0 million)

Funds will represent the U.S. contribution to the MFO mission in the Sinai, which supervises the implementation of the security provisions of the Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty – a fundamental element of regional stability. The MFO is a cornerstone of U.S. efforts to advance a comprehensive and lasting peace between Israel and its neighbors and is critical to promoting U.S. security interests in the Middle East. U.S. funds will be used for MFO operational expenses and will be matched equally by Israel and Egypt. The decreased funding request for MFO in comparison with prior years reflects the reduction of force-protection upgrades and enhancements.

Other Funding (\$12.5 million)

Prevention and Stabilization Fund (\$12.5 million)

This funding will directly support the implementation of the strategy under the Global Fragility Act of 2019 (GFA) to adopt a multi-pronged, multi-sectoral approach to strengthen the resilience of partner nations and civil society to address fragility challenges in countries at risk of or experiencing instability and conflict. PKO funding will seek to bolster the capacity of partner governments to conduct critical peacekeeping and counterterrorism operations when deployed to stabilization missions in fragile states. This funding will enhance security governance and security sector reform.

State Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM) (\$125.3 million)

Global Defense Reform Program (GDRP) (\$10.0 million)

GDRP, which began in 2018, will continue to enhance security sector governance and institutions in select partner countries, aimed at building partner capacity for the current 23 countries to more effectively and responsibly provide their own security and contribute to regional and global security over the long term. FY 2022 funds will continue existing activities and seeks to add approximately four new partners into the program. Activities will include advisory support, training, instructor, and/or curriculum development at the national, ministry, and service levels. Support might also include activities at a partner's military education institutions, and other related institutions.

Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI) (\$71.0 million)

Funds will continue to enhance the training and deployment capacity and unit effectiveness of troop and police contributors to UN and regional peace operations, which are strategically important to U.S. national security. These efforts promote international burden-sharing by strengthening partner country capabilities to prepare, deploy, operate, and sustain forces in UN and African Union peace operations, reducing pressure on the United States to engage in these conflict/post-conflict environments. Assistance also supports efforts to counter strategic competitors, who are increasingly seeking to exert influence in the multilateral arena. Funds will 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. GPOI will enable countries to respond to conflict-related crises more rapidly, particularly on the African continent. Program activities will include training on protecting civilians in areas of armed conflict and addressing sexual exploitation and abuse issues in peacekeeping. Funds will also support efforts to promote women's participation and gender integration in peace operations, in furtherance of the Women, Peace, and Security Strategy.

PKO Administrative Expenses (\$5.8 million)

Funds will continue to support PKO program management requirements in the Africa region, both in Washington and in the field. Funds will also support program management for the PKO account as a whole, both in the State Department's PM Bureau and at the Defense Security Cooperation Agency. Program management includes supporting a PKO programs and projects database, contract development, management of unliquidated obligations, expenditures, and overall progress of programs implemented through contracts, DoD, and grants. Funds will also support M&E requirements in the Africa region. All the program management and M&E efforts have been centralized within the Africa PKO programs allowing a more streamlined and less stove-piped program management and M&E efforts. Program management and M&E efforts for GDRP and GPOI are still requested in those programs.

Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP) (\$38.5 million)

PKO will continue support for the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP), a multi-country program designed to build the capacity and cooperation of governments across West and North Africa to counter terrorism, in particular ISIS-West Africa, al-Qa'ida in the Maghreb, and Boko Haram impacted areas across the Sahel and Lake Chad Basin countries (and potentially including littoral West African countries, such as Ghana, Benin, and Togo). Funds will enhance TSCTP partners' military capacities to respond to current and emerging threats, with an emphasis on border security, aerial mobility, military intelligence, logistics, institutional capacity, civil-military operations, military information support operations, and countering IEDs. Funds will support advisory assistance, infrastructure improvement, and training and equipping of CT military units in the West and North African regions. Funds will also focus on institutional reform in partner countries to ensure they can sustain and logistically support the new CT capabilities being developed.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request
PKO Total	457,348	440,759	469,459

PKO Enduring Total	132,135	115,546	469,459
Africa	25,135	*	307,709
Central African Republic	-	*	5,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	*	3,000
Somalia	7,835	*	233,209
South Sudan	-	*	18,000
State Africa Regional	17,300	*	48,500
Near East	31,000	*	24,000
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	31,000	*	24,000
Other Funding	-	*	12,500
Prevention and Stabilization Fund	-	*	12,500
PM - Political-Military Affairs	76,000	*	125,250
PM - GDRP, Global Defense Reform Program	5,000	*	10,000
PM - GPOI, Global Peace Operations Initiative	71,000	*	71,000
PM - PKO Administrative Expenses	-	*	5,750
PM - TSCTP, Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership	-	*	38,500

PKO OCO Total	325,213	325,213	-
Africa	256,213	*	-
Central African Republic	8,000	*	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,000	*	-
Liberia	1,000	*	-
Somalia	200,273	*	-
South Sudan	20,000	*	-
State Africa Regional	23,940	*	-
Other Funding	40,000	*	-
The Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF)	40,000	*	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	29,000	*	-
PM - Security Force Professionalization	3,000	*	-
PM - TSCTP, Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership	26,000	*	-

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING (IMET)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	Change from FY 2021 Estimate
IMET	112,925	112,925	112,925	-

The FY 2022 International Military Education and Training (IMET) Request of \$112.9 million serves as an effective means to strengthen military alliances, partnerships, and international coalitions critical to U.S. national security goals and regional stability. IMET helps to develop a common understanding of shared international challenges like strategic competition and fosters the relationships necessary to counter those challenges. IMET programs improve defense capabilities through professional military education and training, including technical courses and specialized instruction conducted at U.S. military schoolhouses or through mobile education and training teams abroad. IMET provides students from partner nations with valuable training and education on U.S. military practices and standards while exposing them to the concepts of democratic values and governance, U.S. security sectors, and respect for internationally recognized standards of human rights. Through women’s participation in IMET, the Program supports women, peace, and security objectives and their overall professionalization and exposure to the United States. This Request concentrates resources where they offer the most value and impact to U.S. national security priorities and focuses on maintaining bilateral programs for the highest-priority requirements.

Africa (\$19.6 million): Building African leadership is a key pillar of national-level strategies and IMET is a critical tool to accomplish this. IMET programs in Africa will focus on professionalizing defense forces in support of efforts to respond to regional crises and terrorist threats and provide for long-term stability on the continent. IMET courses will also support building partner maritime security capability and respect for the rule of law, human rights, and civilian control of the military, which could support improved governance. Priority recipients include key partners, such as Djibouti, Ghana, Kenya, Niger, Nigeria, and Senegal, and new recipients Equatorial Guinea and Sudan.

East Asia and Pacific (\$13.9 million): IMET programs in East Asia and the Pacific will support key Indo-Pacific partners by focusing on professionalization and English language training, which enables not only interoperability with U.S. forces but also participation in regional and international peacekeeping missions. IMET courses will also help build maritime security capabilities and respect for the rule of law, human rights, and civilian control of the military. Priority recipients include key partners, such as Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Europe and Eurasia (\$26.9 million): IMET programs for Europe will enhance regional security and interoperability among U.S., NATO, and European and Eurasian armed forces, and aid in countering Russian aggression. Importantly, these programs will help to ensure that EUR partners that operate alongside the United States have officers that understand and appreciate the doctrine and operational tactics of the U.S. military. Priority recipients include key partners, such as Bulgaria, Georgia, Poland, Romania, Turkey, and Ukraine.

Near East (\$19.2 million): IMET programs in the Near East will focus on enhancing professionalism and increasing awareness of international norms of human rights and civilian control of the military, topics critical for the development of security forces and security sectors in the region. Some of the increase in FY 2022 includes the restart of bilateral IMET in Yemen. Priority recipients include key partners, such as Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, and Tunisia.

South and Central Asia (\$13.8 million): IMET programs in South and Central Asia will support key Indo-Pacific and Central Asian partners at the crossroads of strategic competition by focusing on professionalizing the defense forces of regional partners, emphasizing professional military education, respect for the rule of law, human rights, and civilian control of the military, including English language training to improve the ability of partner services to work with the United States. Priority recipients include key partners such as Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Uzbekistan.

Western Hemisphere (\$14.1 million): IMET programs in the Western Hemisphere will focus on professionalizing defense forces; institutionalizing respect for human rights and the rule of law; and enhancing the leadership and technical abilities of partners in the Western Hemisphere to protect their respective national territories against transnational threats, including from strategic competitors. Priority recipients include Brazil, Chile, Colombia, and Mexico.

IMET Administrative Expenses (\$5.5 million): This request will continue critical administrative support, including operational costs and curriculum development in the Expanded-IMET schoolhouses.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request
IMET Total	112,925	112,925	112,925
Africa	15,855	*	19,580
Angola	343	*	500
Benin	178	*	300
Botswana	593	*	600
Burkina Faso	544	*	550
Burundi	-	*	100
Cabo Verde	110	*	225
Cameroon	800	*	600
Central African Republic	106	*	150
Chad	800	*	800
Comoros	100	*	200
Côte d'Ivoire	331	*	350
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	*	250
Djibouti	819	*	895
Equatorial Guinea	-	*	500
Eswatini	68	*	100
Ethiopia	598	*	-
Gabon	369	*	400
Gambia, The	-	*	200
Ghana	850	*	800
Guinea	287	*	300
Guinea-Bissau	142	*	100
Kenya	980	*	1,000
Lesotho	32	*	100
Liberia	215	*	360
Madagascar	198	*	200
Malawi	300	*	300
Mali	441	*	850
Mauritania	-	*	500
Mauritius	23	*	200
Mozambique	356	*	600
Namibia	55	*	100
Niger	783	*	800
Nigeria	1,184	*	1,000
Republic of the Congo	132	*	200
Rwanda	522	*	550
Sao Tome and Principe	87	*	200
Senegal	939	*	850
Seychelles	14	*	200
Sierra Leone	400	*	400
Somalia	-	*	300
South Africa	240	*	650
Sudan	-	*	200
Tanzania	714	*	750

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request
Togo	172	*	300
Uganda	688	*	700
Zambia	342	*	350
East Asia and Pacific	9,426	*	13,925
Fiji	138	*	500
Indonesia	2,650	*	2,525
Laos	104	*	400
Malaysia	239	*	1,100
Mongolia	1,695	*	2,000
Papua New Guinea	200	*	400
Philippines	2,147	*	2,100
Samoa	-	*	100
Thailand	-	*	2,200
Timor-Leste	400	*	400
Tonga	53	*	400
Vietnam	1,800	*	1,800
Europe and Eurasia	23,716	*	26,940
Albania	876	*	900
Armenia	192	*	600
Azerbaijan	211	*	600
Bosnia and Herzegovina	493	*	1,000
Bulgaria	1,286	*	1,700
Croatia	907	*	850
Cyprus	-	*	500
Czech Republic	511	*	425
Estonia	652	*	1,100
Georgia	1,590	*	2,200
Greece	445	*	1,000
Hungary	800	*	800
Kosovo	750	*	750
Latvia	690	*	1,100
Lithuania	1,022	*	1,100
Malta	128	*	100
Moldova	1,150	*	1,150
Montenegro	337	*	500
North Macedonia	720	*	1,100
Poland	1,220	*	1,350
Romania	1,094	*	1,500
Serbia	317	*	1,050
Slovakia	548	*	575
Slovenia	192	*	50
Turkey	651	*	1,940
Ukraine	2,049	*	3,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	4,885	*	-

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request
Near East	13,933	*	19,150
Algeria	1,079	*	1,300
Bahrain	80	*	950
Egypt	-	*	1,800
Iraq	1,000	*	1,000
Jordan	4,000	*	3,800
Lebanon	2,675	*	3,500
Morocco	2,000	*	2,000
Oman	799	*	2,000
Tunisia	2,300	*	2,300
Yemen	-	*	500
South and Central Asia	5,338	*	13,750
Afghanistan	541	*	800
Bangladesh	1,357	*	1,800
Bhutan	-	*	200
India	829	*	1,600
Kazakhstan	17	*	900
Kyrgyz Republic	100	*	500
Maldives	390	*	500
Nepal	891	*	1,400
Pakistan	-	*	3,500
Sri Lanka	552	*	900
Tajikistan	-	*	450
Turkmenistan	123	*	200
Uzbekistan	538	*	1,000
Western Hemisphere	13,119	*	14,080
Argentina	561	*	650
Bahamas, The	197	*	200
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	594	*	700
Belize	179	*	250
Brazil	767	*	800
Chile	553	*	450
Colombia	1,783	*	1,850
Costa Rica	725	*	725
Dominican Republic	408	*	500
Ecuador	300	*	300
El Salvador	800	*	800
Guatemala	787	*	800
Guyana	140	*	200
Haiti	96	*	255
Honduras	800	*	800
Jamaica	483	*	600
Mexico	1,750	*	1,575
Panama	534	*	725
Paraguay	227	*	400

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request
Peru	589	*	650
Suriname	178	*	200
Trinidad and Tobago	291	*	300
Uruguay	377	*	350
Other Funding	26,661	*	-
To Be Programmed	26,661	*	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	4,877	*	5,500
PM - IMET Administrative Expenses	4,877	*	5,500

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING (FMF)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	Change from FY 2021 Estimate
TOTAL	6,131,924	6,175,524	6,175,524	-
FMF	5,645,015	5,598,615	6,175,524	576,909
FMF - OCO	486,909	576,909	-	-576,909

The FY 2022 request of almost \$6.2 billion for Foreign Military Financing (FMF) promotes U.S. national security by contributing to regional and global stability; strengthening military support for key U.S. allies and partner governments; countering strategic competitors; and countering transnational threats, including terrorism and trafficking in narcotics, weapons, and persons. The Request seeks funding for a combination of grant assistance and loan authority. Loan authority will expand the available tools to help partners purchase more American-made defense equipment and related services and is needed to better compete against offers from foreign arms suppliers. Funding for key strategic partners will continue on a grant basis in FY 2022. The provision of FMF assistance to partner militaries helps facilitate strong military-to-military cooperation; promotes closer bilateral relations; and enables greater interoperability of friends and allies with U.S., regional, and international military forces. Grant and loan assistance will be developed and planned in close coordination with the Department of Defense (DoD), including enhancing efficiencies and ensuring complementarity with DoD’s U.S. Code Title 10 authorities for building the capacity of foreign security forces.

Africa (\$6.0 million)

Djibouti (\$6.0 million)

FMF will help bolster the bilateral relationship with Djibouti and counter malign influences in the region – a top U.S. national security priority. Funds will focus on professionalization of the military, including through professional military education, technical training, and English-language development, as well as the provision, refurbishment, and/or sustainment of equipment to enhance maritime security, border security, counterterrorism (CT) capabilities and build engineering, communications, and logistics capabilities; and supporting the Rapid Intervention Battalion.

East Asia and Pacific (\$129.0 million)

Indonesia (\$14.0 million)

The most populous nation in Southeast Asia, and one that straddles both the Indian and Pacific Oceans, Indonesia is a key stakeholder and partner in upholding a free, open, and inclusive Indo-Pacific region. FMF will support Indonesia’s military modernization through technical training and education programs for its armed forces and coast guard. Additionally, FMF may support Indonesia’s maritime security, maritime domain awareness (MDA), and disaster response capabilities. Funds may be used to provide upgrades to, or ancillary equipment for, Indonesia’s maritime surveillance platforms used by the Indonesian Navy and Air Force.

Mongolia (\$3.0 million)

Democratic and open, yet surrounded entirely by two of the United States' strategic competitors, Mongolia is an important partner in upholding a free, open, and inclusive Indo-Pacific. It is also a steadfast U.S. partner, deploying with the United States to missions in Afghanistan and Iraq. FMF will support Mongolia's border security capabilities and military professionalization, in order to help it defend its autonomy from foreign malign behavior. Funds may be used to purchase equipment for border patrol and security, such as communications systems, border surveillance equipment, cargo, and personnel vehicles. Funds may also support training and professional military education systems, including English language support and technical training.

Philippines (\$40.0 million)

FMF will support the maritime security, disaster response, and CT capacities of a key treaty ally. FMF programs will support the United States' and the Philippines' increasing emphasis on regional maritime security – a critical objective in the Indo-Pacific. U.S. assistance will work to improve the ability of the Philippines' government to increase real-time operational awareness in its territorial waters and to strengthen effectiveness of its operational resources. Funds will continue to support ongoing efforts by the Philippine government, the Philippine Coast Guard (PCG), and the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) to expand its ability to patrol and prevent illicit activities in the Philippines' extensive maritime domain by providing, for example, sensors, communications, and network equipment. In addition, training programs will enhance monitoring, detection, and interdiction capabilities, as well as promote institutional and security sector reform. These programs will also increase AFP capacity to respond to natural disasters and provide humanitarian assistance and strengthen PCG capacity to execute its law enforcement mandate throughout its often-contested exclusive economic zone.

Thailand (\$10.0 million)

FMF will provide technical training support to Thailand, one of only two defense treaty allies in Southeast Asia. Training will focus on operations and lifecycle support of major defense platforms purchased by Thailand from the United States. Training will not only enhance Thailand's ability to sustain U.S.-origin equipment, it will also foster in-person military engagement and training to strengthen collective security through partnership. Funds may also augment Thai officers' presence at U.S. professional military institutions, in order to bolster military professionalism in the Thai Armed Forces by further expose Thailand to U.S. doctrine, values, best practices, and culture.

Vietnam (\$12.0 million)

Vietnam is a key Indo-Pacific partner. FMF will build maritime security capacity and promote the professionalization of the Vietnamese armed forces through training cases. Programs will deepen U.S.-Vietnam cooperation to advance regional security and enable Vietnamese security forces, including the Coast Guard, to monitor the maritime domain; deter aggression; maintain navigation and overflight rights and freedoms; combat illicit transnational maritime activities; and ensure the sustainable use of ocean resources.

State East Asia and Pacific Regional (\$50.0 million)

Funds will support projects that advance a free and open Indo-Pacific, which may include strategic competition priorities. Funds may also support projects to enhance maritime capabilities as well as humanitarian assistance and disaster response (HA/DR), peacekeeping operations programs, and related

training. Recipient countries may include the Philippines, Vietnam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Mongolia, Fiji, Tonga, and Papua New Guinea. Regional FMF affords the Department maximum flexibility to target support for select capabilities where there is the greatest need and where it will be most effective.

Europe and Eurasia (\$299.0 million)

Estonia (\$8.8 million)

Funds will support the provision of equipment and training to increase national territorial defense capabilities and NATO interoperability. Funds will build intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR); command and control (C2); and Estonian Defense League capabilities. Funds will also provide ongoing support to the Baltic Defense College.

Georgia (\$25.0 million)

FMF will be used to continue supporting Georgia's development of forces capable of enhancing national territorial defense, including the procurement of tactical equipment, and support for ISR, counter-Unmanned Aerial Systems, multi-mission radar systems, and MDA. Funds may also support advisors to assist Georgia reform and modernize its military institutions.

Latvia (\$8.8 million)

Funds will support the provision of equipment and training to increase national territorial defense capabilities and NATO interoperability. FMF will build ISR, target acquisition, and ground forces' capabilities. Funds will also provide ongoing support to the Baltic Defense College.

Lithuania (\$8.8 million)

Funds will support the provision of equipment and training to increase national territorial defense capabilities and NATO interoperability. FMF will build C2 and secure communication capabilities for the ground forces. Funds will also provide ongoing support to the Baltic Defense College.

Ukraine (\$115.0 million)

Funds will strengthen Ukraine's ability to secure its borders and deter threats to its sovereignty. FMF will also support Ukraine's Euro-Atlantic integration and the long-term modernization of Ukraine's armed forces and defense institutions. Funds will support the development of new naval capabilities, including a seagoing fleet of armed, fast patrol craft as well as shore-based sensors to detect and track Russian activity in the maritime domain. FMF will continue the multi-national train and equip program to enhance Ukraine's internal defense capabilities and institutional training capacity. Funds will also be used to procure and sustain previously provided equipment, such as counter-mortar/counter-artillery radars and procure electronic warfare equipment and lethal military assistance that protects Ukrainian soldiers from attack by Russian-led forces.

Europe and Eurasia Regional (\$132.8 million)

FMF will support smaller-scale projects that develop and sustain allies' and partners' select capabilities to counter malign influence and aggression. EUR Regional funds will promote the ability of recipient

countries to detect, deter, and defeat hybrid, cyber, and conventional threats from strategic competitors, as well as enhance military professionalization and NATO interoperability. FMF will also afford the Department maximum flexibility to target support for select capabilities where there is the greatest need and where it will be most effective, such as Black Sea MDA activities. A portion of regional FMF may also be used to expand the European Recapitalization Incentive Program, which emphasizes burden-sharing by incentivizing U.S. military grant assistance for countries that commit national funds to modernize their militaries and divest Russian equipment. The Department will work with DoD on potential countries and proposals should funding allow.

Near East (\$5,459.0 million)

Bahrain (\$4.0 million)

U.S. assistance will support the procurement of goods and services as well as capacity-building efforts for the Bahraini Defense Forces and Bahraini Coast Guard in an effort to assist with interdiction of weapons and other illicit materiel transiting through coast.

Egypt (\$1,300.0 million)

FMF will support the training of Egyptian forces and the procurement and sustainment of U.S. defense articles to bolster Egypt's efforts to defeat extremist groups, including the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) in the Sinai. It will also strengthen maritime security and border security, including to counter the smuggling of weapons and people and the transit of foreign terrorist fighters.

Iraq (\$250.0 million)

FMF is a vital instrument for developing Iraq's long-term capability and capacity to defeat threats to Iraq's sovereignty, partner with U.S. forces to pursue shared interests, and counter malign influences that threaten its stability and that of the region. FMF will focus on training, advising, and materiel that will assist the Iraqi Security Forces and select civilian security institutions in protecting against transnational terrorist networks, maintaining Iraq's sovereignty, promoting regional stability, and ensuring interoperability with the United States.

Israel (\$3,300.0 million)

The enduring U.S. commitment to Israel's security is a cornerstone of U.S. policy in the Middle East. Continuing robust levels of bilateral U.S. security assistance to Israel acknowledges strong bilateral ties and signals an enduring U.S. commitment to Israel's security. This commitment to Israel's security is manifest in the United States' robust FMF program, in helping maintain Israel's Qualitative Military Edge, and in cutting-edge cooperation on missile defense. FY 2022 funds will support Israel's continued defense modernization and provide for the acquisition of U.S.-origin defense equipment ranging from ammunition to advanced weapons systems and training. FY 2022 marks the fourth year of the 10-year, \$38 billion Memorandum of Understanding with Israel.

Jordan (\$350.0 million)

Jordan is a key regional ally that has been a leading member of the coalition to defeat ISIS. FMF will support the Jordan Armed Forces' (JAF) effort to modernize and enhance its ability to counter security threats. Assistance will focus on improving the JAF's border security capacity and enhancing its

interoperability with the United States to participate in coalition operations, including through the modernization of Jordan's F-16 aircraft. Training and equipment will promote regional stability, improve border security and CT capabilities, and address instability stemming from the conflict in Syria. FY 2022 will be the fifth and final year of the current foreign assistance Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the United States and Jordan, which commits to a request of \$350 million in FMF annually.

Lebanon (\$160.0 million)

FMF will support the Lebanese Armed Forces' (LAF) role as the sole legitimate defender of Lebanon's security and sovereignty, a key U.S. foreign policy objective. This increase in FMF funding will support the LAF as they continue to take on additional responsibilities in response to compounding crises facing Lebanon. FMF will continue to modernize the LAF; strengthen its capacity to control Lebanon's borders and national territory; and detect, interdict, and repel terrorist groups' efforts to destabilize Lebanon. Assistance will support equipment, training, and LAF defense missions. FMF will support efforts, such as procurement and sustainment of fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft and wheeled and tracked vehicles; procurement of munitions, ammunition, and weapons; training; and C2 equipment support, including communications equipment.

Morocco (\$10.0 million)

Morocco is a Major Non-NATO Ally and a valued partner that supports U.S national security interests from the Strait of Gibraltar to the Sahel. FMF enhances Morocco's ability to coordinate border security, disaster preparedness, counter illicit trafficking, and counter the influence of terrorist groups. As Morocco continues to implement its 2030 Ministry of Defense modernization plan, FMF will be used to sustain U.S.-origin equipment, refurbish Excess Defense Articles, and enhance border and maritime security capabilities. FMF will help bolster Morocco's command, control, computing, communications, and intelligence and cyber capabilities, to counter threats from ISIS and other extremist groups against Morocco's infrastructure. The Moroccan Royal Armed Forces will further leverage FMF as a regional and continental security exporter, contributing their F-16s to the Global Coalition to defeat ISIS and participating and hosting exercises that lead to interoperability with Coalition partners and military readiness.

Tunisia (\$85.0 million)

Tunisia faces internal and external terrorist threats, including those emanating from Algeria and Libya. Terrorist cells affiliated with al-Qa'ida in the Islamic Maghreb and Ansar Al-Sharia-Tunisia all have footholds in Tunisia. FMF will help Tunisia counter increasing threats to its security by augmenting Tunisian security forces' ISR and border security capabilities, as well as ensuring its aging equipment remains combat-capable, including a replacement for Tunisia's F-5 fleet.

South and Central Asia (\$50.0 million)

Central Asia Regional (\$15.0 million)

FMF funding for the SCA region will support the South Asian recipient countries of Bangladesh, Maldives, Nepal, and Sri Lanka, as well as the Central Asian states of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. The sub-regional breakouts within the Central Asia Regional operating unit and the South and Central Asia Regional operating unit represent current estimated needs for the entire region. The Department will need maximum flexibility in FY 2022 to address the drawdown

of U.S. troops from Afghanistan, counter malign influence, and target support for select capabilities where there is the greatest need and where it will be most effective.

Central Asia: To promote stability in Central Asia and deny sanctuary to illegal armed groups from Afghanistan, regional FMF will help strengthen key capacities and build military-to-military relationships and may support strategic competition priorities. Funds may include support to bolster border security and CT capabilities, including in Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyz Republic, and Uzbekistan, as well as training and professionalization, including facilitating Kazakhstan's defense reform and transformation efforts. Finally, regional funding will further strengthen the United States' bilateral security relationships with Central Asian partners while supporting their common interest in, and enabling their capabilities to, maintaining sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity in the face of strategic competitors and malign influences.

State South and Central Asia Regional (\$35.0 million)

State South and Central Asia (SCA) Regional: FMF funding for the SCA region will support the South Asian recipient countries of Bangladesh, Maldives, Nepal, and Sri Lanka, as well as the Central Asian states of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. The sub-regional breakouts within the Central Asia Regional operating unit and the South and Central Asia Regional operating unit represent current estimated needs for the entire region. The Department will need maximum flexibility in FY 2022 to address the drawdown of U.S. troops from Afghanistan, counter malign influence, and target support for select capabilities where there is the greatest need and where it will be most effective.

South Asia: SCA Regional funds will support projects that advance a free, open, and inclusive Indo-Pacific, which may include strategic competition priorities, including FMF to enhance maritime security and domain awareness and strengthen HA/DR, as well as related training. Funds will also strengthen SCA partners' capabilities to combat transnational threats, such as terrorism and illicit trafficking; and promote professionalization of partner security forces, to include security sector reform.

Western Hemisphere (\$95.0 million)

Colombia (\$40.0 million)

U.S. security assistance will build sustained Colombian military capabilities so the government can secure and protect its sovereign territory; effectively counter transnational organized crime and maritime threats; adopt internationally accepted human rights norms; enhance interoperability with the United States; assist in security sector reform; and engage in the region and beyond to advance stability and security. FMF will strengthen the Colombian military's ability to improve security through the provision of equipment and services, such as aviation maintenance and instruction; ground force training; maritime domain force projection; enhanced communications networks; improved riverine forces; armed forces institutional training and development, demining and engineering; and improved civil-military operations.

Ecuador (\$5.0 million)

Funds will support an improving U.S. security relationship with the Ecuadorian government and military. Funds will directly address the issue of illicit drug trafficking in the Andean region and its movement via Ecuador's Pacific Coast. FMF will support capabilities such as maritime patrol aircraft enhancement, maritime C2 capabilities, and unmanned aerial systems.

State Central America Regional (\$27.5 million)

FMF in Central America will support the security component of the Administration's Root Causes Strategy. Insecurity in Central America continues to have a significant direct impact on U.S. national security interests. The desired outcome is to promote security institutions that protect communities by countering crime, including transnational organized crime, in partnership with other government institutions, while fully respecting human rights and ensuring transparency. Funds will be used to target capacity gaps and bolster U.S. efforts to reduce criminal activity, thereby advancing a more prosperous and stable region. The primary focus of the FMF program, throughout the region, will be on strengthening each country's maritime services to enable each country to conduct detection and interdiction operations to counter illicit trafficking. In addition, FMF will improve Central American partners' ability to conduct regional operations through integrated command and control systems and to monitor and secure their land borders.

State Western Hemisphere Regional (\$22.5 million)

Regional FMF will be used to support the Department's efforts to build and enhance military capabilities in the WHA region, as well as to counter malign influence. This Request includes \$10 million to continue efforts under the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative to stabilize and reduce rates of crime and violence in the Caribbean region, which threaten both U.S. and Caribbean security, and reduce illicit trafficking and movement of narcotics through the region. The Request will also support Peru's efforts to carry out operations to combat transnational organized crime (TOC) and terrorism within its borders, respond to natural disasters, and improve communications capabilities along its borders. WHA Regional funds will also be leveraged in South America to blunt the advances of strategic competitors in military capabilities spaces and use FMF where it can make U.S. acquisitions more competitive and cement U.S. relationships in the region for years to come.

Other Funding (\$67.5 million)

Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund (\$50.0 million)

Funding for Countering People's Republic of China Malign Influence Fund (CPMIF) will support activities to conduct research, outreach, and capacity building designed to prevent exploitation of technology, expertise, and critical infrastructure by the People's Republic of China (PRC). FMF-funded activities may include direct grant support for the procurement of US-origin equipment and services, training support, and the use of FMF as seed money to incentivize partners to commit national funds to modernizing their militaries and divesting from PRC-provided equipment. These funds will deter PRC aggression and malign influence and thereby promote a stable and open international system by ensuring coalition partners and allied governments are equipped and trained to work towards common security goals and share the burden in joint missions.

Prevention and Stabilization Fund (\$17.5 million)

This funding will directly support the implementation of the strategy under the Global Fragility Act of 2019 (GFA) to adopt a multi-pronged, multi-sectoral approach to strengthen the resilience of partner nations and civil society to address fragility challenges in countries at risk of or experiencing instability and conflict. FMF funding will provide grant or loan assistance for eligible partners to purchase US-origin equipment and training, promoting interoperability and standardization. This funding will promote US interests and combat threats by ensuring coalition partners and friendly democratic governments are equipped and trained to work together in meeting common security goals.

State Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM) (\$70.0 million)

FMF Administrative Expenses (\$70.0 million)

The Request will support the operating costs required to administer security assistance programs and other activities of security assistance offices overseas, as well as the PM Bureau's monitoring and evaluation activities for FMF and International Military Education and Training programs at the Department of State.

FMF Loan Authority

FMF loan authority is an important tool, complementary to FMF grant assistance, which will enable the United States to work with creditworthy NATO and Major Non-NATO allies to access additional capital to support the purchase of major U.S. defense articles. The Request seeks \$8.0 billion in FMF loan and loan guarantee authority to maximize the Administration's ability to respond to new and emerging requirements; as well as interest rate flexibility for FMF direct loans to enable the United States to provide more competitive financing terms relative to foreign competitors, and authority for FMF loan guarantees to institutionalize burden-sharing by incentivizing the private sector to provide financing for defense sales by providing a partial guarantee backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. PM is aware of a specific request from the Government of Tunisia for a \$350.0 million FMF loan to procure U.S.-manufactured light-attack aircraft for the Tunisian Armed Forces.

Foreign Military Finance (FMF)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request
FMF Total	6,131,924	6,175,524	6,175,524
FMF Enduring Total	5,645,015	5,598,615	6,175,524
Africa	5,000	*	6,000
Djibouti	5,000	*	6,000
East Asia and Pacific	101,000	*	129,000
Indonesia	14,000	*	14,000
Mongolia	3,000	*	3,000
Philippines	40,000	*	40,000
Thailand	-	*	10,000
Vietnam	12,000	*	12,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	32,000	*	50,000
Europe and Eurasia	250,690	*	299,024
Bulgaria	5,000	*	-
Estonia	8,000	*	8,750
Georgia	40,000	*	25,000
Latvia	8,000	*	8,750
Lithuania	8,000	*	8,750
Montenegro	5,000	*	-
North Macedonia	5,000	*	-
Romania	5,599	*	-
Ukraine	115,000	*	115,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	51,091	*	132,774
Near East	5,120,000	*	5,459,000
Bahrain	-	*	4,000
Egypt	1,300,000	*	1,300,000
Iraq	-	*	250,000
Israel	3,300,000	*	3,300,000
Jordan	425,000	*	350,000
Lebanon	-	*	160,000
Morocco	10,000	*	10,000
Tunisia	85,000	*	85,000
South and Central Asia	18,600	*	50,000
Bangladesh	1,500	*	-
Maldives	400	*	-
Nepal	1,700	*	-
Central Asia Regional	5,000	*	15,000
State South and Central Asia Regional	10,000	*	35,000
Western Hemisphere	79,725	*	95,000
Belize	1,000	*	-
Colombia	45,525	*	40,000
Costa Rica	7,500	*	-
Ecuador	-	*	5,000
El Salvador	1,900	*	-
Mexico	5,000	*	-

Foreign Military Finance (FMF)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request
Panama	2,000	*	-
Peru	1,800	*	-
State Central America Regional	-	*	27,500
State Western Hemisphere Regional	15,000	*	22,500
Other Funding	-	*	67,500
Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund	-	*	50,000
Prevention and Stabilization Fund	-	*	17,500
PM - Political-Military Affairs	70,000	*	70,000
PM - FMF Administrative Expenses	70,000	*	70,000

FMF OCO	486,909	576,909	-
Europe and Eurasia	81,409	*	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	81,409	*	-
Near East	355,000	*	-
Iraq	250,000	*	-
Lebanon	105,000	*	-
South and Central Asia	500	*	-
Sri Lanka	500	*	-
Other Funding	50,000	*	-
Countering Chinese Influence Fund	50,000	*	-
FMF - RRF - OCO	25,000	*	-
Other Funding	25,000	*	-
The Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF)	25,000	*	-

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS (IO&P)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	Change from FY 2021 Estimate
IO&P	358,000	387,500	457,100	69,600

The FY 2022 request of \$457.1 million for the International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) account will advance U.S. strategic goals across a broad spectrum of critical areas by supporting and enhancing U.S. multilateral engagement, as well as leveraging resources from other countries. The United States provides voluntary contributions to international organizations to accomplish transnational goals where solutions to problems can best be addressed globally, such as protecting the ozone layer or safeguarding international air traffic. In other areas, such as development programs, the United States can multiply the influence and effectiveness of its own assistance by leveraging the financial support of other countries and donors for international programs that advance U.S. national interests.

International Organizations (IO) (\$457.1 million)

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) (\$1.2 million)

ICAO's Aviation Security Program strengthens worldwide civil aviation security by enabling ICAO to evaluate the security of national civil aviation systems around the world; provide assistance to countries not currently meeting international standards; and conduct regional aviation security activities that promote tighter counterterrorism measures. Funds for the ICAO Aviation Security Program will support core activities necessary for ICAO to coordinate aviation security via the international civil aviation system. FY 2022 funds will also support the Universal Security Audit Program, which facilitates regular national audits that are essential to the maintenance and security of the international civil aviation system. U.S. funding also enables support that ICAO provides to help States and regions build capacity and maintain appropriate security measures in areas in which security measures are lacking. FY 2022 funding will help ICAO increase the number of countries that fully comply with security standards and practices, as well as continually improve the level of compliance and the effectiveness of these practices.

International Development Law Organization (IDLO) (\$0.4 million)

IDLO promotes the rule of law in developing countries. IDLO has expertise in institution building and legal empowerment; knowledge of diverse legal systems; and extensive research on rights and justice. The FY 2022 voluntary contribution to IDLO's core budget will support its substantive goals, which include supporting well-functioning, responsive legal institutions, citizens who are empowered and aware of their rights, and legal systems that enable fair, sustainable development outcomes, helping to build confidence in the justice sector by supporting legal and institutional reforms and promoting good governance especially in countries emerging from conflict or moving towards democracy.

International Maritime Organization (IMO) (\$0.3 million)

The U.S. contribution to IMO will support core activities of the organization and the Maritime Security Program. The contribution will help IMO to maintain maritime security, including by combatting piracy. U.S. funding will enable IMO to work with Member States to improve maritime security measures which

have a direct impact on the well-being of U.S. citizens. FY 2022 funding will support long-range identification and tracking of vessels, container security, international shipping and port facility security, and counter-piracy activities and training. FY 2022 funds will enable the IMO's Maritime Security Program to support a range of projects, which may include sending expert advisory missions to help maritime nations implement the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code. FY 2022 funds will also support IMO security audits, which will be mandatory for all IMO Member States beginning in 2022. The audits will identify security gaps and necessary improvements to inform IMO's work in countries that have not been audited previously. The Maritime Security Program will also support draft Guidelines for the Development of National Maritime Security Legislation.

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (\$21.0 million)

U.S. leadership in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Global Climate Observing System (GCOS), and the Intergovernmental Group on Earth Observations (GEO) is a critical component of the global response to climate change. U.S. support for the IPCC will advance state-of-the-art assessments of climate change science and technology, including the latest information related to global emission pathways, observed changes in the climate, and climate impacts modeling. Funds for the UNFCCC will help ensure countries around the world, including major emerging economies, cooperate to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, promote transparency, and boost low-carbon, climate-resilient development. Funds for GCOS ensures continued coordination and comparability of climate observations around the world and will contribute to GCOS' annual status report, planning for implementation and related technical panels and regional workshops that are necessary for the effective and efficient collection and archiving of global climate observations. U.S. support for GEO contributes to the global effort to promote timely and open access to earth-observing data, which bolsters national capacities to prepare for and respond to climate change. This funding also enables the United States to support expert OECD work on key UNFCCC negotiating issues, including tracking climate finance, which is critical to understanding and enhancing the effectiveness, private sector leverage, and transformational impact of U.S. international support.

International Chemicals and Toxins Programs (\$3.2 million)

Activities related to international chemicals management and toxic substances are a global priority to protect human health and the environment, including the health of American citizens who are impacted by poor management of chemicals abroad. Support for this area is particularly important now with the Minamata Convention on Mercury and the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol both in early stages of implementation. These programs advance key Department strategic foreign policy objectives for protecting public health, expanding access to markets, and facilitating a transition to a cleaner global economy. FY 2022 funding will support a range of UN Environment Program (UNEP) activities and secretariats related to chemicals and waste, and ozone layer protection, including: support of the Secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury; the secretariat costs of the Vienna Convention and its Montreal Protocol for the Protection of the Ozone Layer; the Secretariat costs for the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM); and support for capacity building activities for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent, and Basel Convention on Trans-boundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes, and the Minamata Convention. Support for SAICM will be through the UNEP Special Program and the Minamata Convention's Specific Implementation Program.

International Conservation Programs (\$7.0 million)

International Conservation Programs support multilateral conventions and organizations that promote and implement science-based measures to conserve and sustainably manage the Earth's economically and ecologically important ecosystems, natural resources, and species. FY 2022 funds will continue prior-year support to conventions and organizations, including activities to combat wildlife trafficking, slow deforestation, enhance food security, improve the scientific basis on which to make policy decisions, and strengthen civil society. U.S. funding will support the ongoing implementation of multilateral conventions and organizations that help developing countries counter pressures that undermine conservation, including combating conservation crimes, coordinate global efforts to avoid gaps and duplication in activities, and preserve the good standing and influence of the United States in these organizations. The multilateral organizations and conventions that may receive funds include the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, the Food and Agriculture Organization National Forest Program Facility, the International Tropical Timber Organization, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, the Convention on Wetlands, the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, and the UN Forum on Forest, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, and the Intergovernmental Platform for Science-Policy Interface for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.

Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund (MLF) (\$64.0 million)

The Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (MLF), established permanently in 1994, is the Montreal Protocol's financial mechanism that provides technical and financial assistance to help developing countries meet their obligations to reduce consumption and production of controlled substances. The Montreal Protocol is generally considered the most successful Multilateral Environmental Agreement in existence, galvanizing global political will for universal adoption of binding commitments that will restore the ozone layer by mid-century and thereby avert significant negative human health, environmental, and climate effects. The MLF is managed by an Executive Committee, a policy body where the United States holds a permanent seat. The MLF has played a critical role in achieving global participation and compliance as a structure for sharing the burden of the ODS phase-out. The FY 2022 U.S. Budget proposes doubling U.S. contributions to the MLF to support activities in developing countries to achieve targets in their hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) phase-out plans to meet the 2025 reduction step, and preparatory funding towards meeting the 2024 freeze for hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) consumption and production.

Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery Against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP) (\$0.1 million)

U.S. contributions to ReCAAP advance the Department's strategic goals of ensuring safety of international civilian shipping and supporting broader objectives of the Rebalance strategy (promoting respect for international law and norms, improving good governance, deepening relations with allies, partners and emerging powers, and building regional maritime domain awareness and security capacity). FY 2022 funding will enable continued U.S. participation in the ReCAAP Information Sharing Center.

UN Junior Professional Officers Program (UN JPO) (\$1.5 million)

The UN JPO Program is a two-year developmental program for citizens of UN member states that provide funding for the program. The JPO appointment serves as a pathway to a professional career with the United Nations, enabling the United States to position American citizens in career paths within the UN Secretariat. The JPO Program will help support the strategic objective of increasing American representation at the United Nations, including in key offices and teams that support U.S. multilateral priorities. The FY 2022 contribution will support up to four American citizens for two-year JPO appointments within the UN Secretariat.

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UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) (\$3.5 million)

OCHA coordinates the provision of international humanitarian assistance for some 57 million people globally, including four countries declared "Level Three," or the most severe type of crises. The FY 2022 contribution will support OCHA's core budget, enabling it to strengthen the international humanitarian architecture making it more effective, coordinated, and inclusive. Given the unprecedented number of humanitarian crises, OCHA will continue to implement its strategy to cultivate new humanitarian donors and to engage new governments in international humanitarian assistance work. Moreover, OCHA will continue to strengthen its private-sector engagement, increasing outreach to individual corporations and building relationships with key private-sector institutions and leaders. OCHA will also improve outreach with regional bodies to improve coordination and communication and continue to provide expert policy guidance, offer expert briefings on protection of civilians, humanitarian access, and other issues, and advance disaster risk reduction efforts, particularly as they pertain to the new framework under negotiation related to Grand Bargain 2.0.

UN Resident Coordinator System (RC) (\$23.0 million)

The RC system, which began operations in 2019 within the UN Secretariat, is managed by the UN Development Coordination Office under the supervision of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group led by the Deputy Secretary-General consistent with the May 2018 General Assembly resolution 72/279, which authorized the Secretary-General to establish an entity to lead UN development agencies' work in the field. The FY 2022 contribution will go to the Special Purpose Trust Fund set up to receive voluntary contributions to fund the RC System. The United States has a strong interest in relying on the RC System to promote UN norms and values, including human rights in UN's development work. The United States will continue to leverage voluntary financial contributions to encourage the RC System to continue to provide capable leaders of UN country teams and standard bearers of UN norms and standards, including the promotion and protection of human rights.

UN Special Coordinator for UN Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (\$1.5 million)

Reducing instances of sexual exploitation and abuse is critical to the effectiveness and credibility of UN missions and teams working to promote peace, protect civilians, provide humanitarian and development assistance, and protect human rights. The FY 2022 contribution will support strengthening the UN's ability to address and combat sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) in the United Nations, including in UN peacekeeping operations. U.S. funding together with the funding of other donors will bolster the work of the UN Special Coordinator on Improving the UN Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.

UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sexual Violence in Conflict (\$1.8 million)

Funding for the Special Representative supports efforts to eliminate sexual violence in conflict. The FY 2022 contribution will support efforts to prevent, document, and respond to the needs of survivors of sexual violence in conflict. Strategic priorities include converting cultures of impunity into cultures of justice and accountability through consistent and effective prosecution; fostering national ownership and leadership for sustainable, survivor-centered response; and addressing the root causes of conflict-related sexual violence.

UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women (\$1.5 million)

Funding for the Trust Fund supports efforts to encourage governments and civil society organizations to strengthen the implementation of laws, policies, and action plans on violence against women, prevent violence against women and girls by empowering groups especially at risk of violence, and improve access to services such as legal assistance and counseling for women and girls affected by violence.

UN Voluntary Funds for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights (\$1.2 million)

Through the Voluntary Fund, the OHCHR provides technical assistance, capacity building, and other expertise to help promote and protect human rights globally. A contribution in FY 2022 will support OHCHR's operations to provide needed technical assistance, capacity building, and other expertise to promote human rights worldwide. In the long term, the Voluntary Fund will sustain the UN's activities to share expertise and best practices on human rights and integrate the issue of human rights into countries' legal, political, and social frameworks. The Voluntary Fund will also continue to contribute to the promotion of human rights in countries hosting UN peacekeeping missions, increasing the likelihood of successful outcomes and long-term stability.

UN Women (\$10.0 million)

UN Women works to advance gender equality and women's empowerment worldwide including increasing women's economic empowerment; ending violence against women; promoting women's leadership and political participation; and advancing women's role in peace and security. FY 2022 funding will support the UN Women's core budget and help fund programs in the field and implement an effective range of policies and programs to advance the status of women globally. The 2022 contribution will support UN Women's plans to improve women's political participation by helping break through structural barriers and roll-back discriminatory laws and institutions that limit opportunities to run for office. The contribution will also support efforts to improve enforcement in the unprecedented number of countries with laws and policies against various forms of violence and help women win access to free or affordable essential services in sectors such as health, police, justice, and social support to ensure their safety, protection, and recovery. The FY 2022 contribution will also support plans to enhance women's ability to secure decent jobs, accumulate assets, and influence institutions and public policies determining growth and development.

UN Human Settlements Program (UN-Habitat) (\$0.7 million)

UN-Habitat promotes socially and environmentally sustainable urban development that provides adequate potable water, sanitation, health, economic, and social services to those living in urban areas.

The FY 2022 contribution to UN-Habitat's core budget will help address developing countries' urbanization challenges with impacts on political, economic, social, environmental, and health security. The United States will leverage the FY 2022 financial contribution to encourage UN Habitat to improve its management, increase accountability and transparency, and refine its new strategic focus, particularly in project planning and evaluation.

UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) (\$1.0 million)

Funding to UNCDF's core budget helps countries gain access to financing from private sector and individual entrepreneurs through inclusive financial market programs. U.S. funding also assists in the creation of a friendly business and investment climate through local governance and infrastructure programs. UNCDF's programs support key U.S. policy priorities to encourage private sector-led growth as an engine for development and assist developing countries to accelerate their development to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

UN Democracy Fund (UNDEF) (\$3.5 million)

UNDEF provides targeted support to promote democracy through actors and activities, particularly in nations in which supporting such activities bilaterally is difficult. UNDEF provides small grants to non-governmental organization projects that promote democracy, human rights, and fundamental freedoms, including in priority areas such as women, youth, and free media - all critical to democratic governance. The FY 2022 contribution to UNDEF will advance U.S. values, global stability, security, and positive political evolution to democratic systems of governments worldwide. U.S. contributions to UNDEF will advance the Department's strategic goals by allowing the United States to maintain strong influence, including through continued U.S. participation on the UNDEF Advisory Board.

UN Development Program (UNDP) (\$81.6 million)

UNDP is the primary development agency of the United Nations, working in over 170 developing countries to address poverty, promote democratic governance, advance environmental sustainability, and improve crisis prevention and recovery capacities and practices. UNDP is leading the UN's efforts to address the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, contributing to international community's build-back-better efforts. The FY 2022 voluntary contribution to UNDP's core budget will support UNDP's administrative functions and basic development programming, enabling UNDP to deliver assistance programs effectively in these areas to advance key U.S. interests and policy objectives and to ensure that UNDP operates with transparency and accountability.

UN Environment Program (UNEP) (\$10.2 million)

UNEP is leading UN efforts to shape the international environmental agenda, advocating for the environment, promoting the creation and implementation of environmental policy instruments, and assessing global, regional, and national environmental conditions and trends. UNEP plays an important role in developing international agreements and building capacity in developing countries to assess and implement environmental action. The FY 2022 contribution will go to support work to improve air quality, reduce marine plastic debris, promote environmental rule of law, support national efforts to monitor water quality, and manage the use of chemicals and toxins, among other initiatives.

FY 2022 funds will also support three initiatives that are under the auspices of UNEP's Regional Seas Program. The United States supports the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Program, which represents one of the best avenues to work with the Small Island Pacific States on environmental issues of

mutual concern, including climate change, biodiversity conservation, and marine pollution. In addition, FY 2022 funding will support the U.S. chairmanship of the International Coral Reef Initiative, an international partnership to conserve and restore the world's coral reefs upon which hundreds of millions of people depend for their food, medicine, livelihood, and storm protection. Finally, the United States supports the Caribbean Environment Program, which serves as the Secretariat for the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment in the Wider Caribbean Region (Cartagena Convention). U.S. support for the Cartagena Convention helps ensure appropriate leadership on regional environmental issues, including addressing the problem of marine pollution and the conservation of sensitive habitats and species, via the only legally binding agreement for marine environmental protection in the region.

UN Population Fund (UNFPA) (\$56.0 million)

UNFPA provides worldwide family planning, reproductive health, and maternal health services, which are key elements of global health and contribute to achieving the health-related Sustainable Development Goals. These development goals are integrally linked to critical U.S. foreign policy goals such as empowering women, protecting the environment, building democracy, and encouraging broad-based economic growth. The FY 2022 contribution to UNFPA's core budget will support programs that have a vital impact in expanding access to family planning and reducing global maternal and child mortality, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia where death rates are highest. UNFPA program activities in FY 2022 will focus on the following core areas with special emphasis given to poor and vulnerable populations: gender equality and women's empowerment, including gender-based violence and discrimination; maternal and reproductive health including HIV prevention; adolescent and youth services, including comprehensive sexuality education; and employing data on population dynamics to help governments base policies on demographic evidence.

UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR) (\$14.5 million)

The High Commissioner for Human Rights is responsible for advancing human rights and promoting and protecting human rights worldwide. OHCHR works closely with partners at the country and local levels through 18 country and 12 regional offices, and new offices as needed, including Honduras, in order to ensure that states implement their international human rights obligations and commitments. OHCHR supports the special procedures mandates of the Human Rights Council (including top U.S. priorities such as the commissions of inquiry for Syria and Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the special rapporteurs on Iran and Belarus). OHCHR also supports human rights treaty bodies other than the Human Rights Council. FY 2022 funding for OHCHR's core budget will support and strengthen the office's capacity to provide technical assistance to build states' capacity to promote and protect human rights, to advocate on behalf of victims of human rights violations and abuses, and to monitor human rights situations globally.

FY 2022 funds will enable OHCHR to support activities such as additional human rights monitoring missions to supplement peacekeeping missions. The U.S. contribution will help the United States remain an authoritative voice in the HRC by underscoring U.S. support for the UN's human rights mechanism.

UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) (\$139.0 million)

UNICEF acts as a global champion for children, striving to ensure their survival and well-being globally. UNICEF focuses on seven priority areas: Health; HIV/AIDS; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene; Nutrition; Education; Child Protection; and Social Inclusion. UNICEF has been a valuable partner for the United States and the international community in combatting the COVID-19 pandemic, particularly in the

delivery of vaccines. The FY 2022 voluntary contribution will support the core budget of UNICEF, which contributes to the development of local institutional capacity and enables the organization to provide goods and services to the worlds' most vulnerable, disadvantaged, and excluded children and their families. Core funding also supports UNICEF's efforts to coordinate and harmonize its operations with other UN agencies and to strengthen transparency and accountability, including results based management.

UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (UNVFVT) (\$8.0 million)

The UNVFVT provides funds received from voluntary contributions from governments, non-governmental organizations, and individuals to organizations providing psychological, medical, social, legal, and financial assistance to victims of torture and members of their families. The goals of the UNVFVT are to help victims of torture cope with the after-effects of the trauma they experienced, reclaim their dignity, and become reintegrated into society. The UNVFVT is widely recognized as a successful and effective mechanism for meeting the needs of victims of torture, strengthening civil society, and promoting accountability. The FY 2022 contributions to the UNVFVT will support direct assistance to victims of torture, address urgent humanitarian needs, advance U.S. multilateral leadership on human rights and democracy, and underscore the commitment of the United States to eliminate the practice of torture worldwide.

World Meteorological Organization (WMO) (\$1.0 million)

The WMO Voluntary Cooperation Program (VCP) supports technical collaboration between the 189 WMO Member states to build capacity of developing countries to produce higher quality data and forecasts related to climate, water, and weather. Climate, water, and weather-related hazards account for nearly 90 percent of all natural disasters. The FY 2022 contribution will support VCP activities, such as improving the global system of data gathering, analysis, and forecasting, which has a direct benefit on the ability to address critical issues of human security in the United States and worldwide. U.S. contributions to the VCP will advance the Department's strategic goal of Strengthening America's Foreign Policy Impact on our Strategic Challenges and enhance global stability and security through strengthened response to threats to human wellbeing.

WTO Technical Assistance (\$0.6 million)

The main objective of WTO technical assistance activities is to build long-lasting human and institutional trade capacity and to enhance ownership through training and technical cooperation for WTO Members. WTO's technical assistance efforts are primarily geared towards government officials from developing and least-developed countries and acceding countries, although the audience can also include representatives from civil society, academia, and the private sector. The FY 2022 contribution to WTO technical assistance will support assistance and capacity building projects to bolster the trade capacity of developing countries, underscoring U.S. continuing commitment to the multilateral, rules-based international trade regime, helping developing countries take advantage of the opportunities for growth, combat poverty, and increase stability.

International Organizations and Programs

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2021 ARPA ²	FY 2022 Request
IO&P Total	358,000	387,500	580,000	457,100
International Organizations	358,000	*	*	457,100
ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization	1,200	*	*	1,200
IDLO International Development Law Organization	400	*	*	400
IMO International Maritime Organization	325	*	*	325
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	6,400	*	*	21,000
International Chemicals and Toxins Programs	3,175	*	*	3,175
International Conservation Programs	7,000	*	*	7,000
Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	32,000	*	*	64,000
OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy	4,500	*	*	-
ReCAAP - Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery Against Ships in Asia	50	*	*	50
UN Junior Professional Officers Program	-	*	*	1,500
UN OCHA UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	3,500	*	*	3,500
UN Resident Coordinator System	23,000	*	*	23,000
UN Special Coordinator for UN Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	1,500	*	*	1,500
UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sexual Violence in Conflict	1,750	*	*	1,750
UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women	1,500	*	*	1,500
UN Voluntary Funds for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights	1,150	*	*	1,150
UN Women	10,000	*	*	10,000
UN-HABITAT UN Human Settlements Program	700	*	*	700
UNCDF UN Capital Development Fund	1,100	*	*	1,000
UNDF UN Democracy Fund	3,500	*	*	3,500
UNDP UN Development Program	81,550	*	*	81,550
UNEP UN Environment Program	10,600	*	*	10,200
UNFPA UN Population Fund	-	*	*	56,000
UNHCHR UN High Commissioner for Human Rights	14,500	*	*	14,500
UNICEF UN Children's Fund	139,000	*	*	139,000
UNVFVT UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	8,000	*	*	8,000
WMO World Meteorological Organization	1,000	*	*	1,000
WTO Technical Assistance	600	*	*	600

1/ The FY 2020 Global Health Programs-USAID (GHP-USAID) and International Organizations & Programs (IO&P) account levels reflect the transfer of \$32.5 million from the IO&P account to the GHP-USAID account.

2/ American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) mandatory funding, P.L. 117-2.

FOOD FOR PEACE TITLE II

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	Change from FY 2021 Estimate
FFP	1,725,000	1,740,000	1,570,000	-170,000

Title II of the Food for Peace Act (P.L. 83-480), as amended, authorizes the provision of U.S. in-kind food assistance to meet emergency food needs around the world, and funds multi-year, multisectoral development programs to help address the underlying causes of food insecurity. Funding for Title II is appropriated to the U.S. Department of Agriculture and is administered by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)’s Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA). The full request to support humanitarian programming includes resources requested through the International Disaster Assistance (IDA) and Migration and Refugee Assistance accounts. This full spectrum of funding will maintain U.S. leadership in humanitarian response worldwide, prioritizing the flexibility of the IDA account and the importance of refugee programming.

USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) (\$1,570.0 million)

BHA’s humanitarian programs save lives, alleviate human suffering, and reduce the physical, social, and economic impacts of rapid and slow onset disasters by supporting at-risk populations to build resilience. Agricultural commodities grown and procured in the United States are now and will always be a crucial component of the lifesaving assistance provided by BHA — especially in places where local and regional markets cannot sustain populations in need. BHA complements U.S. in-kind food with market-based food assistance programming as part of an integrated package of humanitarian assistance interventions funded with IDA resources.

The FY 2022 Title II request of \$1,570 million includes \$285 million to be used for non-emergency Resilience Food Security Activities (RFSAs). An additional \$80 million is requested in the Development Assistance (DA) account under USAID’s Community Development Fund, bringing the total funding for these types of programs to \$365 million, approximately a straightline from FY 2021. Together, these resources are a cornerstone of USAID’s efforts to address household-level chronic food insecurity in areas of recurrent crises using a multi-sectoral approach to reduce poverty and build resilience. RFSAs improve the absorptive, adaptive, and transformative capacities of populations vulnerable to shocks and stresses, using a cross-sectoral and integrated approach with a strong emphasis on sustainability.

The \$1,285 million balance of the FY 2022 Title II request will be used to provide emergency food assistance in response to natural disasters and complex emergencies. In an emergency, when people face the threat of imminent starvation, Title II emergency programs can save lives, boost the resilience of disaster-affected communities, and support the transition from relief to recovery. This food, including specialized, processed commodities, provides life-saving assistance to millions of vulnerable people facing disasters overseas.

BHA’s programs are integrated and multi-sectoral in nature, drawing on the full spectrum of authorities and funding available to design programs to meet the needs of people affected by conflict and natural disaster. The President’s request recognizes the role of U.S. grown in-kind commodities to humanitarian programming, but the flexibility to draw on the full suite of market-based food assistance

modalities — local, regional, and international procurement; food vouchers; and cash transfers for food — is a necessity when working in rapidly shifting humanitarian contexts. The Administration is committed to supporting integrated, multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance efficiently, effectively, and with the dignity of the people we are trying to help always in mind. The FY 2022 request of \$1.6 billion in Title II resources and \$4.7 billion in IDA resources will allow the United States to maintain its leadership in humanitarian programs while evaluating the legislative and appropriations mix that will allow the new bureau to meet its full potential in FY 2023 and beyond.

Category and Program Area Summary
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
Total³	37,323,482	37,701,427	41,219,052
PS Peace and Security	9,308,567	*	9,564,675
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	351,513	*	359,807
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	296,900	*	318,650
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	478,948	*	462,042
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	225,076	*	266,098
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	83,336	*	93,444
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	438,103	*	539,850
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	253,550	*	254,850
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	6,728,797	*	6,759,433
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	452,344	*	510,501
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,243,698	*	2,842,360
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	464,873	*	536,464
DR.2 Good Governance	590,343	*	772,649
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	211,885	*	269,151
DR.4 Civil Society	492,228	*	600,418
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	171,428	*	236,883
DR.6 Human Rights	312,940	*	426,795
HL Health	9,773,513	*	10,629,385
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	6,260,000	*	6,260,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	310,000	*	321,000
HL.3 Malaria	770,000	*	770,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	8,346	*	1,003,343
HL.5 Other Public Health Threats	223,739	*	143,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	899,266	*	900,450
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	610,427	*	639,700
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	445,971	*	437,142
HL.9 Nutrition	245,764	*	154,750
ES Education and Social Services	1,427,553	*	1,201,245
ES.1 Basic Education	798,485	*	682,448
ES.2 Higher Education	255,780	*	206,168
ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems	39,300	*	47,211
ES.4 Social Services	269,532	*	235,418
ES.5 Social Assistance	64,456	*	30,000
EG Economic Growth	3,581,363	*	4,945,562
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	867,170	*	602,510
EG.2 Trade and Investment	128,222	*	261,557
EG.3 Agriculture	1,037,652	*	1,050,430
EG.4 Financial Sector	36,180	*	64,759
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	412,856	*	653,362
EG.6 Workforce Development	175,612	*	236,569
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	126,580	*	61,618
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	13,500	*	81,435
EG.9 Transport Services	3,179	*	12,000

Category and Program Area Summary
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
EG.10 Environment	456,236	*	367,798
EG.11 Adaptation	72,835	*	580,028
EG.12 Clean Energy	116,342	*	616,191
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	135,000	*	357,305
HA Humanitarian Assistance	9,320,538	*	10,173,178
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	9,023,936	*	9,869,267
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	211,489	*	220,211
HA.3 Migration Management	85,113	*	83,700
PO Program Development and Oversight	1,668,250	*	1,862,647
PO.1 Program Design and Learning	4,054	*	-
PO.2 Administration and Oversight	1,664,046	*	1,862,647
PO.3 Evaluation	150	*	-

1/ FY 2020 levels do not include COVID Supplemental (P.L. 116-123 and P.L. 116-136) funding.

2/ Table excludes emergency funding.

3/ Table excludes prior year rescissions or proposed cancellations.

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
Total³	37,323,482	37,701,427	41,219,052
PS Peace and Security	9,308,567	*	9,564,675
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	351,513	*	359,807
Africa	45,830	*	52,480
Kenya	5,500	*	5,500
NADR	5,500	*	5,500
Mali	480	*	280
DA	480	*	280
Mauritania	-	*	1,000
DA	-	*	1,000
Somalia	4,500	*	4,000
NADR	4,500	*	4,000
State Africa Regional	33,350	*	39,700
ESF	10,000	*	11,700
NADR	23,350	*	28,000
USAID Africa Regional	1,000	*	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000
USAID West Africa Regional	1,000	*	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000
East Asia and Pacific	13,600	*	13,600
Indonesia	4,500	*	4,500
NADR	4,500	*	4,500
Philippines	5,500	*	5,500
NADR	5,500	*	5,500
Thailand	1,600	*	1,600
NADR	1,600	*	1,600
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	2,000	*	2,000
NADR	2,000	*	2,000
Near East	42,116	*	28,320
Egypt	1,500	*	1,500
NADR	1,500	*	1,500
Iraq	6,000	*	6,000
NADR	6,000	*	6,000
Jordan	10,000	*	6,800
NADR	10,000	*	6,800
Lebanon	6,060	*	5,000
NADR	6,060	*	5,000
Libya	-	*	1,000
NADR	-	*	1,000
Morocco	2,000	*	-
NADR	2,000	*	-
Oman	1,000	*	1,000
NADR	1,000	*	1,000
Tunisia	5,500	*	2,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
NADR	5,500	*	2,000
Yemen	-	*	2,600
NADR	-	*	2,600
State NEA Regional	9,743	*	2,000
NADR	9,743	*	2,000
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	313	*	420
DA	-	*	420
ESF	313	*	-
South and Central Asia	26,670	*	34,310
Afghanistan	17,500	*	25,000
NADR	17,500	*	25,000
Bangladesh	3,000	*	-
NADR	3,000	*	-
Tajikistan	100	*	100
AEECA	100	*	100
Central Asia Regional	3,070	*	3,210
AEECA	1,770	*	2,010
NADR	1,300	*	1,200
State South and Central Asia Regional	3,000	*	6,000
NADR	3,000	*	6,000
Western Hemisphere	1,900	*	1,900
State Western Hemisphere Regional	1,900	*	1,900
NADR	1,900	*	1,900
CT - Bureau of Counterterrorism	199,900	*	218,647
Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	115,400	*	113,100
ESF	15,000	*	15,000
NADR	100,400	*	98,100
Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund	84,500	*	105,547
NADR	84,500	*	105,547
IO - International Organizations	50	*	50
IO - ReCAAP - Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery Against Ships in Asia	50	*	50
IO&P	50	*	50
Other Funding	21,447	*	10,000
Prevention and Stabilization Fund	-	*	10,000
NADR	-	*	10,000
To Be Programmed	21,447	*	-
NADR	21,447	*	-
USAID Program Management Initiatives	-	*	500
USAID Program Management Initiatives	-	*	500
DA	-	*	500
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	296,900	*	318,650
Africa	1,500	*	1,500
State Africa Regional	1,500	*	1,500

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
NADR	1,500	*	1,500
East Asia and Pacific	4,250	*	3,570
Indonesia	1,500	*	700
NADR	1,500	*	700
Philippines	440	*	440
NADR	440	*	440
Thailand	500	*	500
NADR	500	*	500
Vietnam	-	*	430
NADR	-	*	430
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	1,810	*	1,500
NADR	1,810	*	1,500
Europe and Eurasia	9,200	*	5,600
Georgia	1,100	*	-
NADR	1,100	*	-
Ukraine	6,500	*	4,000
NADR	6,500	*	4,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,600	*	1,600
NADR	1,600	*	1,600
Near East	12,320	*	11,820
Algeria	700	*	-
NADR	700	*	-
Egypt	2,000	*	2,000
NADR	2,000	*	2,000
Iraq	860	*	1,500
NADR	860	*	1,500
Jordan	3,200	*	3,200
NADR	3,200	*	3,200
Lebanon	760	*	760
NADR	760	*	760
Libya	500	*	-
NADR	500	*	-
Morocco	2,000	*	-
NADR	2,000	*	-
Oman	700	*	-
NADR	700	*	-
Tunisia	600	*	-
NADR	600	*	-
Yemen	1,000	*	-
NADR	1,000	*	-
State NEA Regional	-	*	4,360
NADR	-	*	4,360
South and Central Asia	6,190	*	6,440
Afghanistan	1,000	*	800

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
NADR	1,000	*	800
India	800	*	800
NADR	800	*	800
Kazakhstan	800	*	800
NADR	800	*	800
Pakistan	800	*	-
NADR	800	*	-
Uzbekistan	740	*	600
NADR	740	*	600
State South and Central Asia Regional	2,050	*	3,440
NADR	2,050	*	3,440
Western Hemisphere	2,370	*	2,110
Mexico	1,160	*	1,000
NADR	1,160	*	1,000
Panama	500	*	500
NADR	500	*	500
State Western Hemisphere Regional	710	*	610
NADR	710	*	610
AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	31,000	*	31,000
State Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (AVC)	31,000	*	31,000
NADR	31,000	*	31,000
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	230,070	*	246,610
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	230,070	*	246,610
NADR	230,070	*	246,610
Other Funding	-	*	10,000
Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund	-	*	10,000
NADR	-	*	10,000
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	478,948	*	462,042
Africa	2,300	*	850
Liberia	1,300	*	850
INCLE	1,300	*	850
State Africa Regional	1,000	*	-
INCLE	1,000	*	-
East Asia and Pacific	3,110	*	2,805
Burma	1,300	*	-
INCLE	1,300	*	-
Indonesia	950	*	875
INCLE	950	*	875
Laos	500	*	500
INCLE	500	*	500
Philippines	360	*	430
INCLE	360	*	430
Vietnam	-	*	1,000
INCLE	-	*	1,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
South and Central Asia	44,280	*	27,997
Afghanistan	35,000	*	21,200
INCLE	35,000	*	21,200
Kazakhstan	350	*	367
INCLE	350	*	367
Pakistan	5,000	*	4,000
INCLE	5,000	*	4,000
Tajikistan	1,000	*	1,000
INCLE	1,000	*	1,000
Uzbekistan	500	*	200
INCLE	500	*	200
Central Asia Regional	2,430	*	1,230
INCLE	2,430	*	1,230
Western Hemisphere	316,158	*	306,865
Colombia	178,533	*	169,195
DA	-	*	5,200
ESF	43,533	*	31,495
INCLE	135,000	*	132,500
Mexico	52,000	*	22,000
INCLE	52,000	*	22,000
Peru	47,100	*	62,220
DA	10,000	*	18,535
INCLE	37,100	*	43,685
State Central America Regional	-	*	45,500
INCLE	-	*	45,500
State Western Hemisphere Regional	38,525	*	7,950
INCLE	38,525	*	7,950
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	113,100	*	123,525
INL - CFSP, Critical Flight Safety Program	18,000	*	-
INCLE	18,000	*	-
INL - Demand Reduction	15,000	*	15,000
INCLE	15,000	*	15,000
INL - Drug Supply Reduction	17,000	*	17,000
INCLE	17,000	*	17,000
INL - Global Crime and Drugs Policy	3,100	*	3,100
INCLE	3,100	*	3,100
INL - Inter-regional Aviation Support	42,000	*	28,400
INCLE	42,000	*	28,400
INL - Program Development and Support	18,000	*	60,025
INCLE	18,000	*	60,025
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	225,076	*	266,098
Africa	13,350	*	10,162
Nigeria	-	*	200
INCLE	-	*	200

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
State Africa Regional	13,350	*	9,962
INCLE	13,350	*	9,962
East Asia and Pacific	9,370	*	4,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	9,370	*	4,000
ESF	2,370	*	-
INCLE	7,000	*	4,000
Europe and Eurasia	12,436	*	16,184
Azerbaijan	500	*	500
AEECA	500	*	500
Georgia	550	*	1,050
AEECA	150	*	1,050
INCLE	400	*	-
Moldova	2,317	*	2,317
AEECA	2,117	*	2,117
INCLE	200	*	200
Ukraine	3,617	*	3,617
AEECA	3,617	*	3,617
Europe and Eurasia Regional	5,452	*	8,700
AEECA	3,152	*	6,000
INCLE	2,300	*	2,700
South and Central Asia	1,276	*	959
Kazakhstan	676	*	659
INCLE	676	*	659
Central Asia Regional	600	*	300
INCLE	600	*	300
Western Hemisphere	61,860	*	89,329
Argentina	1,500	*	-
INCLE	1,500	*	-
Colombia	6,000	*	5,000
INCLE	6,000	*	5,000
Ecuador	7,000	*	10,500
INCLE	7,000	*	10,500
Honduras	-	*	1,764
DA	-	*	1,764
Mexico	8,000	*	8,000
INCLE	8,000	*	8,000
Peru	1,900	*	1,500
INCLE	1,900	*	1,500
State Central America Regional	-	*	52,665
INCLE	-	*	52,665
State Western Hemisphere Regional	37,460	*	9,900
INCLE	37,460	*	9,900
EB - Economic and Business Affairs	1,500	*	1,000
Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs (EB)	1,500	*	1,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
ESF	1,500	*	1,000
R/GEC - Global Engagement Center	50	*	-
R/GEC - Global Engagement Center	50	*	-
ESF	50	*	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	69,734	*	117,464
INL - Cyber Crime and IPR	10,000	*	20,000
INCLE	10,000	*	20,000
INL - Global Crime and Drugs Policy	2,400	*	2,400
INCLE	2,400	*	2,400
INL - International Organized Crime	55,225	*	55,225
INCLE	55,225	*	55,225
INL - Program Development and Support	2,109	*	39,839
INCLE	2,109	*	39,839
Other Funding	50,500	*	20,000
Countering Chinese Influence Fund	20,000	*	-
INCLE	20,000	*	-
Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund	-	*	20,000
INCLE	-	*	20,000
The Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF)	23,500	*	-
NADR	23,500	*	-
To Be Programmed	7,000	*	-
INCLE	7,000	*	-
Special Representatives	5,000	*	7,000
S/CCI - Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues	5,000	*	7,000
ESF	5,000	*	7,000
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	83,336	*	93,444
Africa	1,850	*	1,850
Ghana	200	*	200
DA	200	*	200
Mali	100	*	100
DA	100	*	100
Nigeria	500	*	500
DA	500	*	500
State Africa Regional	700	*	700
INCLE	700	*	700
USAID Southern Africa Regional	350	*	350
DA	350	*	350
East Asia and Pacific	6,233	*	5,330
Burma	500	*	-
DA	500	*	-
Cambodia	1,000	*	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000
Laos	2,000	*	-
DA	2,000	*	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
Philippines	500	*	500
DA	500	*	500
Thailand	600	*	1,600
DA	600	*	1,600
Vietnam	-	*	1,000
DA	-	*	1,000
Pacific Islands Regional	789	*	1,230
DA	789	*	1,230
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	844	*	-
ESF	844	*	-
Europe and Eurasia	2,633	*	3,269
Azerbaijan	200	*	200
AEECA	200	*	200
Belarus	250	*	579
AEECA	250	*	579
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,068	*	1,140
AEECA	1,068	*	1,140
Georgia	115	*	100
INCLE	115	*	100
Ukraine	1,000	*	1,000
AEECA	1,000	*	1,000
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	-	*	250
AEECA	-	*	250
South and Central Asia	10,520	*	13,370
Afghanistan	2,500	*	2,500
ESF	2,500	*	2,500
Bangladesh	1,000	*	4,100
DA	1,000	*	4,100
Kazakhstan	900	*	900
AEECA	400	*	400
INCLE	500	*	500
Kyrgyz Republic	700	*	950
AEECA	700	*	700
INCLE	-	*	250
Nepal	1,000	*	1,200
DA	-	*	1,200
ESF	1,000	*	-
Sri Lanka	1,000	*	-
DA	1,000	*	-
Tajikistan	550	*	550
AEECA	300	*	300
INCLE	250	*	250
Turkmenistan	250	*	250
AEECA	250	*	250

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
Uzbekistan	1,200	*	1,500
AEECA	700	*	700
INCLE	500	*	800
Central Asia Regional	1,420	*	1,420
AEECA	1,000	*	1,000
INCLE	420	*	420
Western Hemisphere	1,100	*	3,100
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	-	*	300
DA	-	*	300
Guatemala	800	*	2,300
DA	800	*	2,300
Peru	300	*	500
DA	300	*	500
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	-	*	525
INL - Program Development and Support	-	*	525
INCLE	-	*	525
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	61,000	*	66,000
Ending Modern Slavery (J/TIP)	25,000	*	25,000
INCLE	25,000	*	25,000
State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP)	36,000	*	41,000
INCLE	36,000	*	41,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	438,103	*	539,850
Africa	21,160	*	24,150
Ethiopia	-	*	2,690
DA	-	*	2,690
Mali	1,960	*	1,960
DA	1,960	*	1,960
Nigeria	-	*	1,500
DA	-	*	1,500
South Sudan	8,000	*	8,000
DA	8,000	*	8,000
State Africa Regional	1,200	*	-
ESF	1,200	*	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	10,000	*	10,000
DA	10,000	*	10,000
East Asia and Pacific	750	*	300
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	750	*	300
ESF	750	*	300
Europe and Eurasia	62,028	*	62,571
Azerbaijan	165	*	165
AEECA	165	*	165
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,112	*	4,207
AEECA	3,112	*	4,207
Georgia	4,475	*	3,575

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
AEECA	4,475	*	3,575
International Fund for Ireland	2,000	*	-
ESF	2,000	*	-
Ukraine	35,526	*	35,526
AEECA	35,526	*	35,526
Europe and Eurasia Regional	900	*	3,498
AEECA	900	*	3,498
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	15,850	*	15,600
AEECA	15,850	*	15,600
Near East	158,003	*	130,400
Iraq	49,500	*	44,500
ESF	49,500	*	44,500
Libya	6,450	*	5,000
ESF	6,450	*	5,000
Syria	18,500	*	60,000
ESF	18,500	*	60,000
West Bank and Gaza	75,000	*	-
ESF	75,000	*	-
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	-	*	500
ESF	-	*	500
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	*	5,000
ESF	5,000	*	5,000
Nita Lowey ME Peace Fund	-	*	13,000
ESF	-	*	13,000
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	3,553	*	2,400
DA	-	*	2,400
ESF	3,553	*	-
South and Central Asia	8,650	*	11,000
Pakistan	3,200	*	4,000
ESF	3,200	*	4,000
Central Asia Regional	5,450	*	7,000
AEECA	5,450	*	7,000
Western Hemisphere	22,969	*	35,886
Colombia	22,969	*	19,469
ESF	22,969	*	19,469
Honduras	-	*	6,417
DA	-	*	6,417
Venezuela	-	*	10,000
ESF	-	*	10,000
CPS - Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization	162,043	*	198,043
Center for the Prevention of Conflict and Violence (CVP)	-	*	31,000
DA	-	*	31,000
Conflict-Prevention and Stabilization Program Oversight (CPS PO)	-	*	75,000
CCF	-	*	60,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
DA	-	*	15,000
Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI)	-	*	92,043
TI	-	*	92,043
USAID Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization (CPS)	162,043	*	-
CCF	30,000	*	-
DA	34,000	*	-
ESF	6,000	*	-
TI	92,043	*	-
CSO - Conflict and Stabilization Operations	2,500	*	2,500
State Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations (CSO)	2,500	*	2,500
ESF	2,500	*	2,500
Other Funding	-	*	75,000
Prevention and Stabilization Fund	-	*	75,000
ESF	-	*	75,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	253,550	*	254,850
Africa	22,000	*	23,000
Angola	7,000	*	4,000
NADR	7,000	*	4,000
Burkina Faso	500	*	1,500
NADR	500	*	1,500
Chad	1,000	*	1,000
NADR	1,000	*	1,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,000	*	4,000
NADR	3,000	*	4,000
Mali	1,000	*	1,000
NADR	1,000	*	1,000
Mauritania	1,000	*	500
NADR	1,000	*	500
Niger	1,000	*	1,000
NADR	1,000	*	1,000
Somalia	2,000	*	4,000
NADR	2,000	*	4,000
South Sudan	2,000	*	2,000
NADR	2,000	*	2,000
Zimbabwe	2,500	*	1,500
NADR	2,500	*	1,500
State Africa Regional	1,000	*	2,500
NADR	1,000	*	2,500
East Asia and Pacific	66,000	*	58,000
Cambodia	7,000	*	7,000
NADR	7,000	*	7,000
Laos	37,500	*	30,000
NADR	37,500	*	30,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
Vietnam	17,500	*	17,000
NADR	17,500	*	17,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	4,000	*	4,000
NADR	4,000	*	4,000
Europe and Eurasia	18,500	*	13,950
Albania	1,000	*	500
NADR	1,000	*	500
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,000	*	4,650
NADR	3,000	*	4,650
Georgia	-	*	1,000
NADR	-	*	1,000
Kosovo	5,000	*	800
NADR	5,000	*	800
Serbia	1,000	*	1,000
NADR	1,000	*	1,000
Ukraine	8,500	*	6,000
NADR	8,500	*	6,000
Near East	51,050	*	61,400
Iraq	40,650	*	40,000
NADR	40,650	*	40,000
Jordan	400	*	400
NADR	400	*	400
Lebanon	5,000	*	6,000
NADR	5,000	*	6,000
Libya	1,000	*	2,000
NADR	1,000	*	2,000
Syria	-	*	10,000
NADR	-	*	10,000
West Bank and Gaza	-	*	1,000
NADR	-	*	1,000
Yemen	4,000	*	2,000
NADR	4,000	*	2,000
South and Central Asia	27,000	*	32,500
Afghanistan	20,000	*	20,000
NADR	20,000	*	20,000
Kyrgyz Republic	-	*	2,000
NADR	-	*	2,000
Sri Lanka	5,500	*	8,000
NADR	5,500	*	8,000
Tajikistan	1,500	*	2,500
NADR	1,500	*	2,500
Western Hemisphere	23,000	*	27,000
Colombia	21,000	*	21,000
NADR	21,000	*	21,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
Peru	-	*	1,000
NADR	-	*	1,000
State Central America Regional	-	*	2,000
NADR	-	*	2,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional	2,000	*	3,000
NADR	2,000	*	3,000
Other Funding	25,000	*	15,000
Countering Chinese Influence Fund	25,000	*	-
NADR	25,000	*	-
Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund	-	*	15,000
NADR	-	*	15,000
PM - Political-Military Affairs	21,000	*	24,000
PM - Conventional Weapons Destruction	21,000	*	24,000
NADR	21,000	*	24,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	6,728,797	*	6,759,433
Africa	302,203	*	333,289
Angola	343	*	500
IMET	343	*	500
Benin	178	*	300
IMET	178	*	300
Botswana	593	*	600
IMET	593	*	600
Burkina Faso	544	*	550
IMET	544	*	550
Burundi	-	*	100
IMET	-	*	100
Cabo Verde	110	*	225
IMET	110	*	225
Cameroon	800	*	600
IMET	800	*	600
Central African Republic	8,106	*	5,150
IMET	106	*	150
PKO	8,000	*	5,000
Chad	800	*	800
IMET	800	*	800
Comoros	100	*	200
IMET	100	*	200
Côte d'Ivoire	331	*	350
IMET	331	*	350
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,000	*	3,250
IMET	-	*	250
PKO	3,000	*	3,000
Djibouti	5,819	*	6,895
FMF	5,000	*	6,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
IMET	819	*	895
Equatorial Guinea	-	*	500
IMET	-	*	500
Eswatini	68	*	100
IMET	68	*	100
Ethiopia	598	*	-
IMET	598	*	-
Gabon	369	*	400
IMET	369	*	400
Gambia, The	-	*	200
IMET	-	*	200
Ghana	850	*	800
IMET	850	*	800
Guinea	287	*	300
IMET	287	*	300
Guinea-Bissau	142	*	100
IMET	142	*	100
Kenya	980	*	1,000
IMET	980	*	1,000
Lesotho	32	*	100
IMET	32	*	100
Liberia	1,215	*	360
IMET	215	*	360
PKO	1,000	*	-
Madagascar	198	*	200
IMET	198	*	200
Malawi	300	*	300
IMET	300	*	300
Mali	441	*	850
IMET	441	*	850
Mauritania	-	*	500
IMET	-	*	500
Mauritius	23	*	200
IMET	23	*	200
Mozambique	356	*	600
IMET	356	*	600
Namibia	55	*	100
IMET	55	*	100
Niger	783	*	800
IMET	783	*	800
Nigeria	1,184	*	1,000
IMET	1,184	*	1,000
Republic of the Congo	132	*	200
IMET	132	*	200

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
Rwanda	522	*	550
IMET	522	*	550
Sao Tome and Principe	87	*	200
IMET	87	*	200
Senegal	939	*	850
IMET	939	*	850
Seychelles	14	*	200
IMET	14	*	200
Sierra Leone	400	*	400
IMET	400	*	400
Somalia	208,108	*	233,509
IMET	-	*	300
PKO	208,108	*	233,209
South Africa	240	*	650
IMET	240	*	650
South Sudan	20,000	*	18,000
PKO	20,000	*	18,000
Sudan	-	*	200
IMET	-	*	200
Tanzania	714	*	750
IMET	714	*	750
Togo	172	*	300
IMET	172	*	300
Uganda	688	*	700
IMET	688	*	700
Zambia	342	*	350
IMET	342	*	350
State Africa Regional	41,240	*	48,500
PKO	41,240	*	48,500
East Asia and Pacific	110,426	*	142,925
Fiji	138	*	500
IMET	138	*	500
Indonesia	16,650	*	16,525
FMF	14,000	*	14,000
IMET	2,650	*	2,525
Laos	104	*	400
IMET	104	*	400
Malaysia	239	*	1,100
IMET	239	*	1,100
Mongolia	4,695	*	5,000
FMF	3,000	*	3,000
IMET	1,695	*	2,000
Papua New Guinea	200	*	400
IMET	200	*	400

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
Philippines	42,147	*	42,100
FMF	40,000	*	40,000
IMET	2,147	*	2,100
Samoa	-	*	100
IMET	-	*	100
Thailand	-	*	12,200
FMF	-	*	10,000
IMET	-	*	2,200
Timor-Leste	400	*	400
IMET	400	*	400
Tonga	53	*	400
IMET	53	*	400
Vietnam	13,800	*	13,800
FMF	12,000	*	12,000
IMET	1,800	*	1,800
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	32,000	*	50,000
FMF	32,000	*	50,000
Europe and Eurasia	355,890	*	325,964
Albania	876	*	900
IMET	876	*	900
Armenia	192	*	600
IMET	192	*	600
Azerbaijan	211	*	600
IMET	211	*	600
Bosnia and Herzegovina	493	*	1,000
IMET	493	*	1,000
Bulgaria	6,286	*	1,700
FMF	5,000	*	-
IMET	1,286	*	1,700
Croatia	907	*	850
IMET	907	*	850
Cyprus	-	*	500
IMET	-	*	500
Czech Republic	511	*	425
IMET	511	*	425
Estonia	8,652	*	9,850
FMF	8,000	*	8,750
IMET	652	*	1,100
Georgia	41,590	*	27,200
FMF	40,000	*	25,000
IMET	1,590	*	2,200
Greece	445	*	1,000
IMET	445	*	1,000
Hungary	800	*	800

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
IMET	800	*	800
Kosovo	750	*	750
IMET	750	*	750
Latvia	8,690	*	9,850
FMF	8,000	*	8,750
IMET	690	*	1,100
Lithuania	9,022	*	9,850
FMF	8,000	*	8,750
IMET	1,022	*	1,100
Malta	128	*	100
IMET	128	*	100
Moldova	1,150	*	1,150
IMET	1,150	*	1,150
Montenegro	5,337	*	500
FMF	5,000	*	-
IMET	337	*	500
North Macedonia	5,720	*	1,100
FMF	5,000	*	-
IMET	720	*	1,100
Poland	1,220	*	1,350
IMET	1,220	*	1,350
Romania	6,693	*	1,500
FMF	5,599	*	-
IMET	1,094	*	1,500
Serbia	317	*	1,050
IMET	317	*	1,050
Slovakia	548	*	575
IMET	548	*	575
Slovenia	192	*	50
IMET	192	*	50
Turkey	651	*	1,940
IMET	651	*	1,940
Ukraine	117,049	*	118,000
FMF	115,000	*	115,000
IMET	2,049	*	3,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	137,460	*	132,774
AEECA	75	*	-
FMF	132,500	*	132,774
IMET	4,885	*	-
Near East	5,519,933	*	5,502,150
Algeria	1,079	*	1,300
IMET	1,079	*	1,300
Bahrain	80	*	4,950
FMF	-	*	4,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
IMET	80	*	950
Egypt	1,300,000	*	1,301,800
FMF	1,300,000	*	1,300,000
IMET	-	*	1,800
Iraq	251,000	*	251,000
FMF	250,000	*	250,000
IMET	1,000	*	1,000
Israel	3,300,000	*	3,300,000
FMF	3,300,000	*	3,300,000
Jordan	429,000	*	353,800
FMF	425,000	*	350,000
IMET	4,000	*	3,800
Lebanon	107,675	*	163,500
FMF	105,000	*	160,000
IMET	2,675	*	3,500
Morocco	12,000	*	12,000
FMF	10,000	*	10,000
IMET	2,000	*	2,000
Oman	799	*	2,000
IMET	799	*	2,000
Tunisia	87,300	*	87,300
FMF	85,000	*	85,000
IMET	2,300	*	2,300
Yemen	-	*	500
IMET	-	*	500
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	31,000	*	24,000
PKO	31,000	*	24,000
South and Central Asia	24,438	*	63,750
Afghanistan	541	*	800
IMET	541	*	800
Bangladesh	2,857	*	1,800
FMF	1,500	*	-
IMET	1,357	*	1,800
Bhutan	-	*	200
IMET	-	*	200
India	829	*	1,600
IMET	829	*	1,600
Kazakhstan	17	*	900
IMET	17	*	900
Kyrgyz Republic	100	*	500
IMET	100	*	500
Maldives	790	*	500
FMF	400	*	-
IMET	390	*	500

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
Nepal	2,591	*	1,400
FMF	1,700	*	-
IMET	891	*	1,400
Pakistan	-	*	3,500
IMET	-	*	3,500
Sri Lanka	1,052	*	900
FMF	500	*	-
IMET	552	*	900
Tajikistan	-	*	450
IMET	-	*	450
Turkmenistan	123	*	200
IMET	123	*	200
Uzbekistan	538	*	1,000
IMET	538	*	1,000
Central Asia Regional	5,000	*	15,000
FMF	5,000	*	15,000
State South and Central Asia Regional	10,000	*	35,000
FMF	10,000	*	35,000
Western Hemisphere	92,844	*	109,080
Argentina	561	*	650
IMET	561	*	650
Bahamas, The	197	*	200
IMET	197	*	200
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	594	*	700
IMET	594	*	700
Belize	1,179	*	250
FMF	1,000	*	-
IMET	179	*	250
Brazil	767	*	800
IMET	767	*	800
Chile	553	*	450
IMET	553	*	450
Colombia	47,308	*	41,850
FMF	45,525	*	40,000
IMET	1,783	*	1,850
Costa Rica	8,225	*	725
FMF	7,500	*	-
IMET	725	*	725
Dominican Republic	408	*	500
IMET	408	*	500
Ecuador	300	*	5,300
FMF	-	*	5,000
IMET	300	*	300
El Salvador	2,700	*	800

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
FMF	1,900	*	-
IMET	800	*	800
Guatemala	787	*	800
IMET	787	*	800
Guyana	140	*	200
IMET	140	*	200
Haiti	96	*	255
IMET	96	*	255
Honduras	800	*	800
IMET	800	*	800
Jamaica	483	*	600
IMET	483	*	600
Mexico	6,750	*	1,575
FMF	5,000	*	-
IMET	1,750	*	1,575
Panama	2,534	*	725
FMF	2,000	*	-
IMET	534	*	725
Paraguay	227	*	400
IMET	227	*	400
Peru	2,389	*	650
FMF	1,800	*	-
IMET	589	*	650
Suriname	178	*	200
IMET	178	*	200
Trinidad and Tobago	291	*	300
IMET	291	*	300
Uruguay	377	*	350
IMET	377	*	350
State Central America Regional	-	*	27,500
FMF	-	*	27,500
State Western Hemisphere Regional	15,000	*	22,500
FMF	15,000	*	22,500
IO - International Organizations	1,525	*	1,525
IO - ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization	1,200	*	1,200
IO&P	1,200	*	1,200
IO - IMO International Maritime Organization	325	*	325
IO&P	325	*	325
Other Funding	141,661	*	80,000
Countering Chinese Influence Fund	50,000	*	-
FMF	50,000	*	-
Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund	-	*	50,000
FMF	-	*	50,000
Prevention and Stabilization Fund	-	*	30,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
FMF	-	*	17,500
PKO	-	*	12,500
The Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF)	65,000	*	-
FMF	25,000	*	-
PKO	40,000	*	-
To Be Programmed	26,661	*	-
IMET	26,661	*	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	179,877	*	200,750
PM - FMF Administrative Expenses	70,000	*	70,000
FMF	70,000	*	70,000
PM - GDRP, Global Defense Reform Program	5,000	*	10,000
PKO	5,000	*	10,000
PM - GPOI, Global Peace Operations Initiative	71,000	*	71,000
PKO	71,000	*	71,000
PM - IMET Administrative Expenses	4,877	*	5,500
IMET	4,877	*	5,500
PM - PKO Administrative Expenses	-	*	5,750
PKO	-	*	5,750
PM - Security Force Professionalization	3,000	*	-
PKO	3,000	*	-
PM - TSCTP, Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership	26,000	*	38,500
PKO	26,000	*	38,500
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	452,344	*	510,501
Africa	38,300	*	33,030
Central African Republic	2,050	*	1,616
INCLE	2,050	*	1,616
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4,000	*	3,000
INCLE	4,000	*	3,000
Ethiopia	3,000	*	-
INCLE	3,000	*	-
Ghana	-	*	2,000
INCLE	-	*	2,000
Kenya	5,000	*	3,300
INCLE	5,000	*	3,300
Liberia	2,700	*	1,800
INCLE	2,700	*	1,800
Nigeria	3,000	*	1,500
INCLE	3,000	*	1,500
Somalia	3,000	*	1,800
INCLE	3,000	*	1,800
Sudan	-	*	3,700
INCLE	-	*	3,700
State Africa Regional	15,550	*	14,314
INCLE	15,550	*	14,314

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
East Asia and Pacific	26,915	*	25,491
Burma	1,000	*	-
INCLE	1,000	*	-
Indonesia	6,875	*	5,900
INCLE	6,875	*	5,900
Laos	2,500	*	2,500
INCLE	2,500	*	2,500
Mongolia	1,500	*	1,500
INCLE	1,500	*	1,500
Philippines	3,340	*	3,100
INCLE	3,340	*	3,100
Thailand	1,600	*	1,600
INCLE	1,600	*	1,600
Timor-Leste	800	*	-
INCLE	800	*	-
Vietnam	4,300	*	3,700
INCLE	4,300	*	3,700
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	5,000	*	7,191
INCLE	5,000	*	7,191
Europe and Eurasia	55,665	*	46,056
Albania	3,200	*	2,600
INCLE	3,200	*	2,600
Armenia	4,500	*	3,900
INCLE	4,500	*	3,900
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,400	*	3,450
INCLE	2,400	*	3,450
Georgia	2,785	*	1,555
INCLE	2,785	*	1,555
Kosovo	5,900	*	3,622
INCLE	5,900	*	3,622
Moldova	3,600	*	2,300
INCLE	3,600	*	2,300
Montenegro	2,300	*	2,175
INCLE	2,300	*	2,175
North Macedonia	3,100	*	1,809
AEECA	1,000	*	-
INCLE	2,100	*	1,809
Serbia	2,000	*	775
INCLE	2,000	*	775
Ukraine	23,500	*	21,640
INCLE	23,500	*	21,640
Europe and Eurasia Regional	2,380	*	2,230
AEECA	1,030	*	1,030
INCLE	1,350	*	1,200

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
Near East	22,645	*	62,900
Iraq	3,600	*	-
INCLE	3,600	*	-
Lebanon	8,000	*	6,500
INCLE	8,000	*	6,500
Libya	565	*	-
INCLE	565	*	-
Morocco	2,500	*	2,400
INCLE	2,500	*	2,400
Syria	-	*	10,000
INCLE	-	*	10,000
Tunisia	7,900	*	15,000
INCLE	7,900	*	15,000
West Bank and Gaza	-	*	29,000
INCLE	-	*	29,000
Yemen	80	*	-
INCLE	80	*	-
South and Central Asia	41,724	*	36,074
Afghanistan	14,000	*	10,000
INCLE	14,000	*	10,000
Bangladesh	500	*	-
INCLE	500	*	-
Kazakhstan	1,974	*	1,974
INCLE	1,974	*	1,974
Kyrgyz Republic	650	*	650
INCLE	650	*	650
Nepal	1,000	*	-
INCLE	1,000	*	-
Pakistan	14,200	*	13,000
INCLE	14,200	*	13,000
Tajikistan	4,000	*	4,000
INCLE	4,000	*	4,000
Central Asia Regional	1,900	*	1,000
INCLE	1,900	*	1,000
State South and Central Asia Regional	3,500	*	5,450
INCLE	3,500	*	5,450
Western Hemisphere	122,660	*	122,950
Colombia	20,000	*	18,500
INCLE	20,000	*	18,500
Haiti	18,000	*	9,100
INCLE	18,000	*	9,100
Mexico	13,000	*	11,000
INCLE	13,000	*	11,000
State Central America Regional	-	*	70,250

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
INCLE	-	*	70,250
State Western Hemisphere Regional	71,660	*	14,100
INCLE	71,660	*	14,100
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	58,000	*	124,000
INL - Atrocities Prevention	2,500	*	-
INCLE	2,500	*	-
INL - ILEA, International Law Enforcement Academy	27,000	*	37,925
INCLE	27,000	*	37,925
INL - IPPOS, International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support	3,000	*	3,000
INCLE	3,000	*	3,000
INL - Knowledge Management	9,500	*	13,465
INCLE	9,500	*	13,465
INL - Program Development and Support	13,000	*	69,610
INCLE	13,000	*	69,610
INL - Security Force Professionalization	3,000	*	-
INCLE	3,000	*	-
J/GCJ – Office of Global Criminal Justice	5,000	*	-
State Office of Global Criminal Justice (GCJ)	5,000	*	-
INCLE	5,000	*	-
Other Funding	81,435	*	60,000
Countering Chinese Influence Fund	50,000	*	-
INCLE	50,000	*	-
Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund	-	*	50,000
INCLE	-	*	50,000
Prevention and Stabilization Fund	-	*	10,000
INCLE	-	*	10,000
The Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF)	19,435	*	-
INCLE	19,435	*	-
To Be Programmed	12,000	*	-
INCLE	12,000	*	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,243,698	*	2,842,360
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	464,873	*	536,464
Africa	39,884	*	42,338
African Union	-	*	200
ESF	-	*	200
Central African Republic	4,450	*	2,134
ESF	2,000	*	-
INCLE	2,450	*	2,134
Democratic Republic of the Congo	944	*	1,444
DA	944	*	1,444
Ethiopia	1,000	*	3,320
DA	-	*	2,000
INCLE	1,000	*	1,320
Gambia, The	-	*	1,250

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
DA	-	*	1,250
Ghana	-	*	1,000
INCLE	-	*	1,000
Kenya	2,000	*	2,150
INCLE	2,000	*	2,150
Liberia	2,200	*	1,900
DA	200	*	200
INCLE	2,000	*	1,700
Madagascar	100	*	100
DA	100	*	100
Mali	5,135	*	3,135
DA	5,135	*	3,135
Mozambique	250	*	250
DA	250	*	250
Nigeria	4,000	*	3,000
INCLE	4,000	*	3,000
Rwanda	705	*	705
DA	705	*	705
Senegal	-	*	500
DA	-	*	500
Somalia	2,500	*	3,500
DA	2,500	*	3,500
South Africa	-	*	250
DA	-	*	250
South Sudan	1,000	*	-
ESF	1,000	*	-
Sudan	2,700	*	6,100
DA	1,500	*	6,100
ESF	1,200	*	-
State Africa Regional	11,750	*	9,800
INCLE	11,750	*	9,800
USAID Southern Africa Regional	1,150	*	1,600
DA	1,150	*	1,600
East Asia and Pacific	25,445	*	17,738
Burma	5,245	*	-
ESF	4,045	*	-
INCLE	1,200	*	-
China	2,000	*	-
ESF	2,000	*	-
Indonesia	4,800	*	4,600
DA	2,000	*	2,000
INCLE	2,800	*	2,600
Laos	2,000	*	3,000
DA	1,000	*	2,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
INCLE	1,000	*	1,000
Mongolia	500	*	500
INCLE	500	*	500
Philippines	6,300	*	4,395
DA	3,000	*	1,500
INCLE	3,300	*	2,895
Thailand	400	*	400
INCLE	400	*	400
Vietnam	3,200	*	1,300
ESF	1,500	*	-
INCLE	1,700	*	1,300
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	1,000	*	800
INCLE	1,000	*	800
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	-	*	2,743
DA	-	*	2,743
Europe and Eurasia	63,915	*	80,722
Albania	2,100	*	2,100
INCLE	2,100	*	2,100
Armenia	4,600	*	4,150
AEECA	2,100	*	2,000
INCLE	2,500	*	2,150
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5,052	*	4,478
AEECA	1,452	*	2,828
INCLE	3,600	*	1,650
Georgia	7,395	*	9,330
AEECA	4,995	*	6,585
INCLE	2,400	*	2,745
Kosovo	9,600	*	10,628
AEECA	5,000	*	5,000
INCLE	4,600	*	5,628
Moldova	8,100	*	7,984
AEECA	5,100	*	4,934
INCLE	3,000	*	3,050
Montenegro	2,700	*	2,265
INCLE	2,700	*	2,265
North Macedonia	3,839	*	3,561
AEECA	839	*	1,000
INCLE	3,000	*	2,561
Serbia	4,408	*	3,475
AEECA	1,908	*	1,050
INCLE	2,500	*	2,425
Ukraine	12,800	*	27,480
AEECA	6,300	*	21,720
INCLE	6,500	*	5,760

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
Europe and Eurasia Regional	3,321	*	5,271
AEECA	1,171	*	3,671
INCLE	2,150	*	1,600
Near East	32,570	*	63,515
Egypt	7,100	*	3,000
ESF	5,100	*	3,000
INCLE	2,000	*	-
Iraq	4,000	*	3,000
ESF	2,000	*	3,000
INCLE	2,000	*	-
Jordan	4,750	*	13,000
ESF	4,750	*	13,000
Lebanon	2,000	*	1,700
INCLE	2,000	*	1,700
Libya	-	*	1,500
ESF	-	*	1,500
Morocco	2,500	*	1,500
INCLE	2,500	*	1,500
Tunisia	5,100	*	15,555
ESF	-	*	7,755
INCLE	5,100	*	7,800
West Bank and Gaza	-	*	4,000
INCLE	-	*	4,000
Yemen	220	*	-
INCLE	220	*	-
Near East Regional Democracy	-	*	20,000
ESF	-	*	20,000
State NEA Regional	6,900	*	-
ESF	6,900	*	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	-	*	260
DA	-	*	260
South and Central Asia	80,836	*	68,350
Afghanistan	48,000	*	31,500
ESF	9,000	*	3,500
INCLE	39,000	*	28,000
Bangladesh	3,864	*	5,000
DA	3,364	*	5,000
INCLE	500	*	-
Kazakhstan	920	*	400
AEECA	920	*	400
Kyrgyz Republic	2,120	*	3,455
AEECA	2,120	*	2,455
INCLE	-	*	1,000
Maldives	1,000	*	2,250

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
DA	-	*	1,250
ESF	1,000	*	1,000
Nepal	2,225	*	2,500
DA	1,000	*	2,500
ESF	225	*	-
INCLE	1,000	*	-
Pakistan	1,800	*	1,800
INCLE	1,800	*	1,800
Sri Lanka	9,075	*	7,200
DA	6,400	*	6,500
ESF	2,675	*	700
Tajikistan	750	*	750
INCLE	750	*	750
Uzbekistan	8,582	*	9,495
AEECA	5,382	*	6,295
INCLE	3,200	*	3,200
State South and Central Asia Regional	2,500	*	4,000
INCLE	2,500	*	4,000
Western Hemisphere	155,964	*	176,299
Argentina	1,000	*	-
INCLE	1,000	*	-
Colombia	26,139	*	38,263
DA	7,139	*	19,263
INCLE	19,000	*	19,000
El Salvador	4,450	*	6,500
DA	4,450	*	6,500
Guatemala	-	*	1,450
DA	-	*	1,450
Haiti	2,490	*	5,490
DA	2,490	*	2,490
INCLE	-	*	3,000
Honduras	2,250	*	4,945
DA	2,250	*	4,945
Mexico	36,641	*	32,641
ESF	9,641	*	9,641
INCLE	27,000	*	23,000
Nicaragua	-	*	2,000
DA	-	*	2,000
Paraguay	2,140	*	1,860
DA	2,140	*	1,860
Peru	1,000	*	1,000
INCLE	1,000	*	1,000
State Central America Regional	-	*	60,212
ESF	-	*	8,962

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
INCLE	-	*	51,250
State Western Hemisphere Regional	79,854	*	21,938
ESF	19,799	*	10,938
INCLE	60,055	*	11,000
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	36,309	*	25,225
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	36,309	*	25,225
AEECA	10,000	*	-
DF	885	*	1,000
DA	2,399	*	24,225
ESF	23,025	*	-
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	11,000	*	11,500
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	11,000	*	11,500
DF	11,000	*	11,000
ESF	-	*	500
R/GEC - Global Engagement Center	450	*	-
R/GEC - Global Engagement Center	450	*	-
ESF	450	*	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	13,500	*	34,777
INL - Knowledge Management	1,500	*	2,500
INCLE	1,500	*	2,500
INL - Program Development and Support	12,000	*	32,277
INCLE	12,000	*	32,277
J/GCJ - Office of Global Criminal Justice	5,000	*	-
State Office of Global Criminal Justice (GCJ)	5,000	*	-
ESF	5,000	*	-
Other Funding	-	*	16,000
Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund	-	*	16,000
ESF	-	*	16,000
DR.2 Good Governance	590,343	*	772,649
Africa	70,226	*	90,369
African Union	300	*	300
ESF	300	*	300
Burkina Faso	2,000	*	1,500
DA	2,000	*	1,500
Central African Republic	3,000	*	3,000
DA	3,000	*	3,000
Côte d'Ivoire	500	*	-
DA	500	*	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,381	*	3,000
DA	2,381	*	3,000
Ethiopia	7,269	*	3,269
DA	7,269	*	3,269
Gambia, The	1,000	*	750
DA	1,000	*	750

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
Ghana	2,700	*	2,700
DA	2,700	*	2,700
Guinea	1,190	*	1,300
DA	1,190	*	1,300
Kenya	2,435	*	7,000
DA	2,435	*	7,000
Liberia	5,500	*	7,765
DA	5,500	*	7,765
Madagascar	1,666	*	1,666
DA	1,666	*	1,666
Malawi	1,535	*	8,000
DA	1,535	*	8,000
Mali	2,070	*	2,070
DA	2,070	*	2,070
Mozambique	4,210	*	4,210
DA	4,210	*	4,210
Niger	3,000	*	3,000
DA	1,000	*	3,000
ESF	2,000	*	-
Nigeria	-	*	8,000
DA	-	*	8,000
Rwanda	590	*	590
DA	590	*	590
Senegal	3,000	*	3,000
DA	3,000	*	3,000
Sierra Leone	1,740	*	700
DA	1,740	*	700
Somalia	6,668	*	9,500
DA	6,668	*	9,500
South Africa	653	*	500
DA	653	*	500
Sudan	399	*	1,710
DA	299	*	1,710
ESF	100	*	-
Tanzania	282	*	400
DA	282	*	400
Uganda	1,000	*	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000
Zambia	1,560	*	1,560
DA	1,560	*	1,560
Zimbabwe	2,700	*	2,000
DA	2,700	*	2,000
State Africa Regional	3,000	*	3,000
ESF	3,000	*	3,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
USAID Africa Regional	4,135	*	4,135
DA	4,135	*	4,135
USAID Sahel Regional Program	3,744	*	3,744
DA	3,744	*	3,744
USAID West Africa Regional	-	*	1,000
DA	-	*	1,000
East Asia and Pacific	60,764	*	55,221
Burma	15,046	*	-
DA	2,000	*	-
ESF	13,046	*	-
Cambodia	4,277	*	4,278
DA	4,277	*	4,278
China	3,148	*	-
DA	3,148	*	-
Indonesia	6,000	*	8,600
DA	6,000	*	8,600
Laos	8,000	*	7,000
DA	8,000	*	7,000
Marshall Islands	450	*	225
DA	450	*	225
Micronesia	450	*	225
DA	450	*	225
Mongolia	250	*	-
DA	250	*	-
Papua New Guinea	-	*	750
DA	-	*	750
Philippines	6,000	*	6,500
DA	6,000	*	6,500
Thailand	1,000	*	1,000
DA	-	*	1,000
ESF	1,000	*	-
Timor-Leste	6,200	*	6,200
DA	6,200	*	6,200
Vietnam	8,411	*	9,500
DA	7,000	*	9,500
ESF	1,411	*	-
Pacific Islands Regional	1,031	*	2,000
DA	1,031	*	2,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	500	*	6,200
ESF	500	*	6,200
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	-	*	2,743
DA	-	*	2,743
Europe and Eurasia	95,886	*	93,109
Armenia	2,700	*	2,700

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
AEECA	2,700	*	2,700
Azerbaijan	605	*	600
AEECA	605	*	600
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,835	*	3,700
AEECA	2,835	*	3,700
Georgia	14,775	*	10,323
AEECA	14,775	*	10,323
Kosovo	9,880	*	9,880
AEECA	9,880	*	9,880
Moldova	2,704	*	2,539
AEECA	2,704	*	2,539
North Macedonia	3,834	*	3,900
AEECA	3,834	*	3,900
Serbia	3,271	*	2,180
AEECA	3,271	*	2,180
Ukraine	47,714	*	51,025
AEECA	47,714	*	51,025
Europe and Eurasia Regional	7,568	*	6,262
AEECA	5,368	*	4,012
INCLE	2,200	*	2,250
Near East	94,544	*	122,667
Egypt	12,250	*	14,000
ESF	12,250	*	14,000
Iraq	22,309	*	26,000
ESF	22,309	*	26,000
Jordan	17,420	*	17,420
ESF	17,420	*	17,420
Lebanon	8,810	*	13,310
ESF	8,810	*	13,310
Libya	4,425	*	8,550
ESF	4,425	*	8,550
Morocco	6,500	*	6,500
ESF	6,500	*	6,500
Syria	-	*	10,000
ESF	-	*	10,000
Tunisia	20,565	*	13,937
DA	2,795	*	-
ESF	17,770	*	13,937
West Bank and Gaza	-	*	5,000
ESF	-	*	5,000
Yemen	-	*	5,500
ESF	-	*	5,500
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	-	*	1,590
ESF	-	*	1,590

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
State NEA Regional	1,563	*	-
ESF	1,563	*	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	701	*	860
DA	-	*	860
ESF	701	*	-
South and Central Asia	62,939	*	126,811
Afghanistan	34,650	*	89,350
ESF	34,650	*	89,350
Bangladesh	2,865	*	9,000
DA	2,865	*	9,000
Bhutan	-	*	1,000
ESF	-	*	1,000
India	4,600	*	-
DA	1,600	*	-
ESF	3,000	*	-
Kazakhstan	500	*	500
INCLE	500	*	500
Kyrgyz Republic	2,986	*	1,490
AEECA	1,986	*	1,490
INCLE	1,000	*	-
Maldives	500	*	1,250
DA	-	*	1,250
ESF	500	*	-
Nepal	7,115	*	8,000
DA	-	*	8,000
ESF	7,115	*	-
Pakistan	5,000	*	4,500
ESF	5,000	*	4,500
Sri Lanka	-	*	2,500
DA	-	*	2,500
Tajikistan	1,989	*	2,071
AEECA	1,989	*	2,071
Turkmenistan	645	*	650
AEECA	645	*	650
Uzbekistan	1,389	*	3,300
AEECA	589	*	2,500
INCLE	800	*	800
Central Asia Regional	700	*	700
AEECA	200	*	200
INCLE	500	*	500
State South and Central Asia Regional	-	*	2,500
ESF	-	*	2,500
Western Hemisphere	161,755	*	194,597
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	500	*	-

**Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
DA	500	*	-
Colombia	12,861	*	14,425
DA	12,861	*	14,425
Ecuador	1,790	*	1,520
DA	1,790	*	1,520
El Salvador	16,776	*	17,500
DA	16,776	*	17,500
Guatemala	12,000	*	10,500
DA	12,000	*	10,500
Haiti	1,890	*	1,890
DA	1,890	*	1,890
Honduras	12,043	*	8,800
DA	12,043	*	8,800
Mexico	12,462	*	12,462
ESF	12,462	*	12,462
Nicaragua	-	*	2,500
DA	-	*	2,500
Paraguay	1,860	*	2,140
DA	1,860	*	2,140
Peru	3,500	*	3,500
DA	3,500	*	3,500
State Central America Regional	-	*	100,869
ESF	-	*	100,869
State Western Hemisphere Regional	85,813	*	6,391
ESF	85,813	*	6,391
USAID Central America Regional	-	*	11,350
DA	-	*	11,350
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	260	*	750
DA	260	*	750
USAID Asia Regional	1,500	*	2,250
USAID Asia Regional	1,500	*	2,250
DA	1,500	*	2,250
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	18,639	*	27,125
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	18,639	*	27,125
DF	935	*	1,000
DA	12,804	*	26,125
ESF	4,900	*	-
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	10,150	*	10,150
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	10,150	*	10,150
DF	9,150	*	9,150
ESF	1,000	*	1,000
R/GEC - Global Engagement Center	50	*	850
R/GEC - Global Engagement Center	50	*	850
ESF	50	*	850

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	9,391	*	33,500
INL - Fighting Corruption	7,000	*	30,000
INCLE	7,000	*	30,000
INL - Global Crime and Drugs Policy	1,500	*	1,500
INCLE	1,500	*	1,500
INL - Program Development and Support	891	*	2,000
INCLE	891	*	2,000
IO - International Organizations	4,500	*	-
IO - OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy	4,500	*	-
IO&P	4,500	*	-
Other Funding	-	*	16,000
Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund	-	*	16,000
ESF	-	*	16,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	211,885	*	269,151
Africa	16,892	*	25,946
African Union	700	*	300
ESF	700	*	300
Côte d'Ivoire	997	*	750
DA	997	*	750
Democratic Republic of the Congo	300	*	800
DA	300	*	800
Guinea	1,460	*	1,000
DA	1,460	*	1,000
Kenya	1,319	*	1,300
DA	1,319	*	1,300
Liberia	1,100	*	1,100
DA	1,100	*	1,100
Malawi	465	*	2,500
DA	465	*	2,500
Nigeria	1,256	*	2,456
DA	1,256	*	2,456
Senegal	-	*	1,500
DA	-	*	1,500
Somalia	1,000	*	-
DA	1,000	*	-
Sudan	2,254	*	5,100
DA	1,816	*	5,100
ESF	438	*	-
Tanzania	300	*	400
DA	300	*	400
Zambia	440	*	440
DA	440	*	440
Zimbabwe	-	*	2,000
DA	-	*	2,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
State Africa Regional	4,300	*	4,300
ESF	4,300	*	4,300
USAID Southern Africa Regional	-	*	1,000
DA	-	*	1,000
USAID West Africa Regional	1,000	*	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000
East Asia and Pacific	3,040	*	6,200
Burma	3,040	*	4,700
ESF	3,040	*	4,700
Philippines	-	*	1,500
DA	-	*	1,500
Europe and Eurasia	28,731	*	32,205
Armenia	1,256	*	1,200
AEECA	1,256	*	1,200
Belarus	1,175	*	2,508
AEECA	1,175	*	2,508
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,498	*	1,050
AEECA	2,498	*	1,050
Georgia	3,365	*	4,607
AEECA	3,365	*	4,607
Kosovo	-	*	2,000
AEECA	-	*	2,000
Moldova	2,700	*	2,535
AEECA	2,700	*	2,535
North Macedonia	165	*	155
AEECA	165	*	155
Serbia	3,271	*	2,700
AEECA	3,271	*	2,700
Ukraine	10,950	*	10,450
AEECA	10,950	*	10,450
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,351	*	3,000
AEECA	1,351	*	3,000
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	2,000	*	2,000
AEECA	2,000	*	2,000
Near East	46,284	*	55,465
Iraq	33,492	*	31,500
ESF	33,492	*	31,500
Jordan	5,030	*	5,030
ESF	5,030	*	5,030
Lebanon	2,000	*	-
ESF	2,000	*	-
Libya	1,700	*	2,900
ESF	1,700	*	2,900
Syria	-	*	10,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
ESF	-	*	10,000
Tunisia	3,500	*	2,745
DA	3,500	*	-
ESF	-	*	2,745
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	-	*	3,290
ESF	-	*	3,290
State NEA Regional	562	*	-
ESF	562	*	-
South and Central Asia	13,419	*	18,880
Afghanistan	5,000	*	6,900
ESF	5,000	*	6,900
Bangladesh	2,400	*	4,000
DA	2,400	*	4,000
Kyrgyz Republic	1,700	*	1,280
AEECA	1,700	*	1,280
Nepal	4,069	*	4,000
DA	-	*	4,000
ESF	4,069	*	-
Pakistan	250	*	2,700
ESF	250	*	2,700
Western Hemisphere	10,860	*	11,180
Ecuador	180	*	180
DA	180	*	180
El Salvador	-	*	1,500
DA	-	*	1,500
Guatemala	1,000	*	1,050
DA	1,000	*	1,050
Haiti	3,030	*	3,030
DA	3,030	*	3,030
Honduras	1,700	*	1,020
DA	1,700	*	1,020
Nicaragua	2,500	*	1,500
DA	2,500	*	1,500
Venezuela	2,450	*	2,900
ESF	2,450	*	2,900
CPS - Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization	7,500	*	1,500
Conflict-Prevention and Stabilization Program Oversight (CPS PO)	-	*	1,500
DA	-	*	1,500
USAID Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization (CPS)	7,500	*	-
DA	1,500	*	-
ESF	6,000	*	-
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	39,609	*	62,225
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	39,609	*	62,225
DF	38,155	*	38,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
DA	1,454	*	24,225
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	45,550	*	55,550
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	45,550	*	55,550
DF	45,550	*	55,550
DR.4 Civil Society	492,228	*	600,418
Africa	71,975	*	70,729
Burundi	-	*	2,000
DA	-	*	2,000
Cameroon	4,000	*	4,000
DA	4,000	*	4,000
Chad	3,000	*	3,000
DA	3,000	*	3,000
Côte d'Ivoire	4,503	*	5,250
DA	4,503	*	5,250
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,616	*	1,580
DA	2,579	*	1,580
FFP	1,037	*	-
Djibouti	4,000	*	4,000
DA	4,000	*	4,000
Ethiopia	-	*	1,000
DA	-	*	1,000
Gambia, The	800	*	-
DA	800	*	-
Ghana	1,000	*	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000
Guinea	-	*	350
DA	-	*	350
Kenya	2,816	*	3,000
DA	2,816	*	3,000
Liberia	3,450	*	3,450
DA	3,450	*	3,450
Madagascar	1,826	*	234
DA	234	*	234
FFP	1,592	*	-
Malawi	-	*	1,500
DA	-	*	1,500
Mali	2,330	*	2,330
DA	2,330	*	2,330
Mozambique	50	*	50
DA	50	*	50
Nigeria	1,000	*	2,000
DA	1,000	*	2,000
Rwanda	705	*	705
DA	705	*	705

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
Senegal	2,004	*	500
DA	2,004	*	500
Sierra Leone	260	*	800
DA	260	*	800
Somalia	4,832	*	4,000
DA	4,832	*	4,000
South Africa	347	*	250
DA	347	*	250
South Sudan	14,000	*	15,000
DA	14,000	*	15,000
Sudan	2,078	*	1,980
DA	1,816	*	1,980
ESF	262	*	-
Tanzania	918	*	2,700
DA	918	*	2,700
Uganda	2,000	*	2,000
DA	2,000	*	2,000
Zimbabwe	6,441	*	3,000
DA	5,600	*	3,000
FFP	841	*	-
State Africa Regional	2,000	*	2,000
ESF	2,000	*	2,000
USAID Africa Regional	2,000	*	2,050
DA	2,000	*	2,050
USAID West Africa Regional	2,000	*	1,000
DA	2,000	*	1,000
East Asia and Pacific	53,266	*	59,166
Burma	11,790	*	20,500
DA	-	*	7,000
ESF	11,790	*	13,500
Cambodia	11,805	*	11,805
DA	11,805	*	11,805
China	3,852	*	-
DA	1,852	*	-
ESF	2,000	*	-
Indonesia	5,000	*	7,000
DA	5,000	*	7,000
Laos	1,000	*	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000
Marshall Islands	-	*	225
DA	-	*	225
Micronesia	-	*	225
DA	-	*	225
Mongolia	1,250	*	1,750

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
DA	1,250	*	1,750
Papua New Guinea	-	*	750
DA	-	*	750
Philippines	5,200	*	4,700
DA	5,200	*	4,700
Timor-Leste	3,300	*	3,300
DA	3,300	*	3,300
Vietnam	5,500	*	5,911
DA	4,500	*	5,911
ESF	1,000	*	-
Pacific Islands Regional	1,069	*	2,000
DA	1,069	*	2,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	3,500	*	-
ESF	3,500	*	-
Europe and Eurasia	96,594	*	87,776
Albania	2,250	*	2,250
AEECA	2,250	*	2,250
Armenia	3,864	*	3,200
AEECA	3,864	*	3,200
Azerbaijan	2,492	*	2,150
AEECA	2,492	*	2,150
Belarus	3,690	*	5,022
AEECA	3,690	*	5,022
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,662	*	3,622
AEECA	3,662	*	3,622
Georgia	8,090	*	9,385
AEECA	8,090	*	9,385
Kosovo	3,070	*	3,770
AEECA	3,070	*	3,770
Moldova	6,264	*	6,099
AEECA	6,264	*	6,099
Montenegro	850	*	615
AEECA	850	*	615
North Macedonia	1,665	*	1,100
AEECA	1,665	*	1,100
Serbia	4,114	*	5,070
AEECA	4,114	*	5,070
Ukraine	28,402	*	27,607
AEECA	28,402	*	27,607
Europe and Eurasia Regional	28,182	*	17,886
AEECA	28,182	*	17,886
Near East	84,543	*	145,482
Iraq	15,350	*	15,000
ESF	15,350	*	15,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
Jordan	16,425	*	34,050
ESF	16,425	*	34,050
Lebanon	6,627	*	6,627
ESF	6,627	*	6,627
Libya	3,975	*	4,150
ESF	3,975	*	4,150
Morocco	4,000	*	4,000
DA	2,000	*	-
ESF	2,000	*	4,000
Syria	4,000	*	15,000
ESF	4,000	*	15,000
Tunisia	15,842	*	12,425
DA	14,842	*	-
ESF	1,000	*	12,425
West Bank and Gaza	-	*	10,000
ESF	-	*	10,000
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	-	*	11,870
ESF	-	*	11,870
Near East Regional Democracy	-	*	18,250
ESF	-	*	18,250
Nita Lowey ME Peace Fund	-	*	13,000
ESF	-	*	13,000
State NEA Regional	17,225	*	-
ESF	17,225	*	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	1,099	*	1,110
DA	-	*	1,110
ESF	1,099	*	-
South and Central Asia	46,628	*	48,830
Afghanistan	7,000	*	10,250
ESF	7,000	*	10,250
Bangladesh	12,672	*	9,185
DA	11,995	*	9,185
FFP	677	*	-
India	1,000	*	5,000
DA	1,000	*	5,000
Kazakhstan	980	*	700
AEECA	980	*	700
Kyrgyz Republic	5,190	*	4,165
AEECA	5,190	*	4,165
Maldives	500	*	500
DA	-	*	500
ESF	500	*	-
Nepal	2,216	*	4,000
DA	-	*	4,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
ESF	2,216	*	-
Pakistan	5,650	*	2,300
ESF	5,650	*	2,300
Sri Lanka	3,000	*	3,800
DA	2,700	*	3,800
ESF	300	*	-
Tajikistan	1,550	*	1,500
AEECA	1,550	*	1,500
Turkmenistan	800	*	1,350
AEECA	800	*	1,350
Uzbekistan	3,550	*	3,795
AEECA	3,550	*	3,795
Central Asia Regional	2,270	*	2,285
AEECA	2,270	*	2,285
State South and Central Asia Regional	250	*	-
ESF	250	*	-
Western Hemisphere	57,183	*	70,960
Colombia	8,000	*	19,400
DA	8,000	*	19,400
Cuba	9,980	*	9,980
ESF	9,980	*	9,980
Ecuador	300	*	300
DA	300	*	300
El Salvador	1,525	*	2,500
DA	1,525	*	2,500
Honduras	3,082	*	4,310
DA	3,082	*	4,310
Mexico	5,618	*	5,618
ESF	5,618	*	5,618
Nicaragua	5,000	*	5,000
DA	5,000	*	5,000
Venezuela	13,350	*	14,500
ESF	13,350	*	14,500
State Central America Regional	-	*	3,700
ESF	-	*	3,700
State Western Hemisphere Regional	7,373	*	4,652
ESF	7,373	*	4,652
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	2,955	*	1,000
DA	2,955	*	1,000
USAID Asia Regional	1,000	*	1,750
USAID Asia Regional	1,000	*	1,750
DA	1,000	*	1,750
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	23,020	*	44,225
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	23,020	*	44,225

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
DF	17,945	*	20,000
DA	3,360	*	24,225
ESF	1,715	*	-
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	54,819	*	54,800
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	54,819	*	54,800
DF	41,569	*	41,550
ESF	13,250	*	13,250
R/GEC - Global Engagement Center	2,200	*	700
R/GEC - Global Engagement Center	2,200	*	700
ESF	2,200	*	700
Other Funding	-	*	16,000
Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund	-	*	16,000
ESF	-	*	16,000
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	1,000	*	-
USAID Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL)	1,000	*	-
DA	1,000	*	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	171,428	*	236,883
Africa	7,428	*	7,354
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,074	*	654
DA	1,074	*	654
Gambia, The	200	*	-
DA	200	*	-
Guinea	350	*	350
DA	350	*	350
Kenya	200	*	1,000
DA	200	*	1,000
Liberia	1,750	*	1,750
DA	1,750	*	1,750
Mozambique	990	*	990
DA	990	*	990
Senegal	996	*	500
DA	996	*	500
Sierra Leone	-	*	500
DA	-	*	500
Sudan	868	*	610
DA	868	*	610
Zambia	1,000	*	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000
East Asia and Pacific	13,515	*	13,070
Burma	5,615	*	10,000
ESF	5,615	*	10,000
Cambodia	900	*	900
DA	900	*	900
China	3,000	*	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
ESF	3,000	*	-
Indonesia	-	*	2,000
DA	-	*	2,000
North Korea	4,000	*	-
ESF	4,000	*	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	-	*	170
DA	-	*	170
Europe and Eurasia	53,334	*	66,875
Albania	540	*	740
AEECA	540	*	740
Armenia	2,085	*	1,800
AEECA	2,085	*	1,800
Azerbaijan	1,285	*	1,300
AEECA	1,285	*	1,300
Belarus	1,500	*	2,967
AEECA	1,500	*	2,967
Bosnia and Herzegovina	887	*	2,413
AEECA	887	*	2,413
Georgia	945	*	5,410
AEECA	945	*	5,410
Kosovo	550	*	550
AEECA	550	*	550
Moldova	5,958	*	5,793
AEECA	5,958	*	5,793
Montenegro	950	*	635
AEECA	950	*	635
North Macedonia	225	*	641
AEECA	225	*	641
Serbia	3,305	*	4,000
AEECA	3,305	*	4,000
Ukraine	19,979	*	19,208
AEECA	19,979	*	19,208
Europe and Eurasia Regional	15,125	*	21,418
AEECA	15,125	*	21,418
Near East	24,246	*	30,760
Iraq	348	*	500
ESF	348	*	500
Jordan	4,000	*	4,000
ESF	4,000	*	4,000
Libya	-	*	1,400
ESF	-	*	1,400
Syria	3,000	*	8,000
ESF	3,000	*	8,000
Near East Regional Democracy	-	*	16,750

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
ESF	-	*	16,750
State NEA Regional	16,750	*	-
ESF	16,750	*	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	148	*	110
DA	-	*	110
ESF	148	*	-
South and Central Asia	11,975	*	13,564
Bangladesh	2,381	*	2,000
DA	2,381	*	2,000
Kazakhstan	400	*	300
AEECA	400	*	300
Kyrgyz Republic	1,509	*	2,020
AEECA	1,509	*	2,020
Nepal	1,300	*	500
DA	-	*	500
ESF	1,300	*	-
Sri Lanka	1,000	*	2,800
DA	-	*	2,300
ESF	1,000	*	500
Tajikistan	650	*	429
AEECA	650	*	429
Uzbekistan	220	*	1,000
AEECA	220	*	1,000
Central Asia Regional	4,515	*	4,515
AEECA	4,515	*	4,515
Western Hemisphere	12,965	*	13,030
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	500	*	-
DA	500	*	-
Cuba	4,780	*	4,780
ESF	4,780	*	4,780
Nicaragua	2,500	*	2,000
DA	2,500	*	2,000
Venezuela	4,600	*	6,000
ESF	4,600	*	6,000
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	585	*	250
DA	585	*	250
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	15,239	*	31,225
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	15,239	*	31,225
DF	7,085	*	7,000
DA	1,699	*	24,225
ESF	6,455	*	-
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	30,975	*	43,705
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	30,975	*	43,705
DF	21,950	*	23,930

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
ESF	9,025	*	19,775
R/GEC - Global Engagement Center	1,750	*	1,300
R/GEC - Global Engagement Center	1,750	*	1,300
ESF	1,750	*	1,300
Other Funding	-	*	16,000
Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund	-	*	16,000
ESF	-	*	16,000
DR.6 Human Rights	312,940	*	426,795
Africa	19,959	*	14,579
African Union	-	*	200
ESF	-	*	200
Burkina Faso	-	*	500
DA	-	*	500
Burundi	3,000	*	1,000
DA	3,000	*	1,000
Central African Republic	1,000	*	-
ESF	1,000	*	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	488	*	288
DA	488	*	288
Ethiopia	-	*	1,000
DA	-	*	1,000
Kenya	-	*	1,270
DA	-	*	1,270
Mozambique	500	*	500
DA	500	*	500
Nigeria	3,000	*	-
DA	3,000	*	-
Zimbabwe	1,700	*	1,000
DA	1,700	*	1,000
State Africa Regional	6,000	*	6,000
ESF	6,000	*	6,000
USAID Sahel Regional Program	1,821	*	1,821
DA	1,821	*	1,821
USAID Southern Africa Regional	2,450	*	1,000
DA	2,450	*	1,000
East Asia and Pacific	30,970	*	36,761
Burma	11,053	*	20,000
ESF	11,053	*	20,000
Cambodia	6,017	*	6,017
DA	6,017	*	6,017
China	5,000	*	-
ESF	5,000	*	-
Indonesia	1,000	*	3,000
DA	1,000	*	3,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
Thailand	5,400	*	4,400
DA	1,400	*	4,400
ESF	4,000	*	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	2,500	*	3,344
DA	-	*	3,344
ESF	2,500	*	-
Europe and Eurasia	10,183	*	16,053
Armenia	100	*	100
AEECA	100	*	100
Azerbaijan	350	*	150
AEECA	350	*	150
Belarus	-	*	1,333
AEECA	-	*	1,333
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	*	1,000
AEECA	-	*	1,000
Georgia	1,290	*	4,690
AEECA	1,290	*	4,690
Moldova	100	*	100
AEECA	100	*	100
Poland	2,000	*	-
AEECA	2,000	*	-
Ukraine	4,190	*	3,990
AEECA	4,190	*	3,990
Europe and Eurasia Regional	2,153	*	4,690
AEECA	2,153	*	4,690
Near East	55,650	*	35,695
Egypt	13,598	*	13,948
ESF	13,598	*	13,948
Iraq	5,500	*	9,000
ESF	5,500	*	9,000
Jordan	3,500	*	3,500
ESF	3,500	*	3,500
Libya	1,000	*	1,000
ESF	1,000	*	1,000
Syria	9,500	*	2,000
ESF	9,500	*	2,000
Tunisia	4,000	*	3,137
ESF	4,000	*	3,137
Yemen	3,000	*	3,000
ESF	3,000	*	3,000
State NEA Regional	15,000	*	-
ESF	15,000	*	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	552	*	110
DA	50	*	110

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
ESF	502	*	-
South and Central Asia	7,045	*	9,985
Bangladesh	3,295	*	5,000
DA	3,295	*	5,000
India	-	*	2,000
DA	-	*	2,000
Kazakhstan	-	*	200
AEECA	-	*	200
Kyrgyz Republic	-	*	375
AEECA	-	*	375
Pakistan	2,600	*	1,500
ESF	2,600	*	1,500
Sri Lanka	1,025	*	500
ESF	1,025	*	500
Tajikistan	125	*	-
AEECA	125	*	-
Uzbekistan	-	*	410
AEECA	-	*	410
Western Hemisphere	50,211	*	50,484
Colombia	10,000	*	5,987
DA	10,000	*	5,987
Cuba	5,240	*	5,240
ESF	5,240	*	5,240
Ecuador	30	*	-
DA	30	*	-
El Salvador	2,295	*	7,000
DA	2,295	*	7,000
Haiti	590	*	590
DA	590	*	590
Mexico	9,279	*	9,279
ESF	9,279	*	9,279
Nicaragua	-	*	2,000
DA	-	*	2,000
Venezuela	9,600	*	6,600
ESF	9,600	*	6,600
Organization of American States (OAS)	5,000	*	-
ESF	5,000	*	-
State Central America Regional	-	*	9,469
ESF	-	*	9,469
State Western Hemisphere Regional	7,977	*	319
ESF	7,977	*	319
USAID Central America Regional	-	*	4,000
DA	-	*	4,000
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	200	*	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
DA	200	*	-
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	58,799	*	164,326
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	58,799	*	164,326
DF	30,245	*	33,000
DA	20,119	*	116,326
ESF	8,435	*	15,000
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	71,732	*	75,020
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	71,732	*	75,020
DF	49,232	*	49,520
ESF	22,500	*	25,500
IO - International Organizations	1,750	*	1,750
IO - UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sexual Violence in Conflict	1,750	*	1,750
IO&P	1,750	*	1,750
Other Funding	-	*	16,000
Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund	-	*	16,000
ESF	-	*	16,000
Special Representatives	6,642	*	6,142
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	6,642	*	6,142
ESF	6,642	*	6,142
HL Health	9,773,513	*	10,629,385
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	6,260,000	*	6,260,000
Africa	3,762,186	*	3,850,100
Angola	14,860	*	10,000
GHP-STATE	14,860	*	10,000
Botswana	61,112	*	50,000
GHP-STATE	61,112	*	50,000
Burkina Faso	2,654	*	-
GHP-STATE	2,654	*	-
Burundi	23,515	*	23,000
GHP-STATE	23,515	*	23,000
Cameroon	37,888	*	75,000
GHP-STATE	37,888	*	75,000
Côte d'Ivoire	103,398	*	85,000
GHP-STATE	103,398	*	85,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	82,141	*	94,100
GHP-STATE	82,141	*	94,100
Eswatini	75,171	*	62,500
GHP-STATE	75,171	*	62,500
Ethiopia	94,673	*	85,000
GHP-STATE	94,673	*	85,000
Ghana	4,753	*	-
GHP-STATE	4,753	*	-
Kenya	329,945	*	320,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
GHP-STATE	294,945	*	285,000
GHP-USAID	35,000	*	35,000
Lesotho	78,558	*	60,000
GHP-STATE	78,558	*	60,000
Liberia	7,691	*	-
GHP-STATE	7,691	*	-
Malawi	175,652	*	160,000
GHP-STATE	175,652	*	160,000
Mali	9,010	*	-
GHP-STATE	9,010	*	-
Mozambique	373,634	*	390,000
GHP-STATE	373,634	*	390,000
Namibia	76,975	*	70,000
GHP-STATE	76,975	*	70,000
Nigeria	231,244	*	380,000
GHP-STATE	181,244	*	330,000
GHP-USAID	50,000	*	50,000
Rwanda	77,666	*	55,000
GHP-STATE	77,666	*	55,000
Senegal	6,788	*	-
GHP-STATE	6,788	*	-
Sierra Leone	5,000	*	-
GHP-STATE	5,000	*	-
South Africa	464,383	*	415,000
GHP-STATE	414,383	*	365,000
GHP-USAID	50,000	*	50,000
South Sudan	23,505	*	39,800
GHP-STATE	23,505	*	39,800
Tanzania	424,124	*	447,400
GHP-STATE	389,124	*	412,400
GHP-USAID	35,000	*	35,000
Togo	2,760	*	-
GHP-STATE	2,760	*	-
Uganda	377,907	*	392,700
GHP-STATE	337,907	*	352,700
GHP-USAID	40,000	*	40,000
Zambia	372,443	*	397,600
GHP-STATE	347,443	*	372,600
GHP-USAID	25,000	*	25,000
Zimbabwe	223,793	*	170,000
GHP-STATE	223,793	*	170,000
State Africa Regional	943	*	-
GHP-STATE	943	*	-
USAID West Africa Regional	-	*	68,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
GHP-STATE	-	*	68,000
East Asia and Pacific	75,757	*	113,000
Burma	10,627	*	-
GHP-STATE	10,627	*	-
Cambodia	5,899	*	-
GHP-STATE	5,899	*	-
Indonesia	4,717	*	-
GHP-STATE	4,717	*	-
Laos	1,940	*	-
GHP-STATE	1,940	*	-
Papua New Guinea	2,924	*	-
GHP-STATE	2,924	*	-
Philippines	5,305	*	-
GHP-STATE	5,305	*	-
Thailand	10,106	*	-
GHP-STATE	10,106	*	-
Vietnam	31,239	*	30,000
GHP-STATE	31,239	*	30,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	3,000	*	83,000
GHP-STATE	3,000	*	83,000
Europe and Eurasia	27,416	*	40,000
Ukraine	27,416	*	40,000
GHP-STATE	27,416	*	40,000
South and Central Asia	30,162	*	15,000
India	12,688	*	-
GHP-STATE	12,688	*	-
Kazakhstan	2,331	*	-
GHP-STATE	2,331	*	-
Kyrgyz Republic	3,609	*	-
GHP-STATE	3,609	*	-
Nepal	8,394	*	-
GHP-STATE	8,394	*	-
Tajikistan	3,140	*	-
GHP-STATE	3,140	*	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	-	*	15,000
GHP-STATE	-	*	15,000
Western Hemisphere	157,721	*	190,000
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	260	*	-
GHP-STATE	260	*	-
Brazil	4,293	*	-
GHP-STATE	4,293	*	-
Colombia	1,547	*	-
GHP-STATE	1,547	*	-
Dominican Republic	21,161	*	20,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
GHP-STATE	21,161	*	20,000
El Salvador	6,165	*	-
GHP-STATE	6,165	*	-
Guatemala	16,450	*	-
GHP-STATE	16,450	*	-
Haiti	78,765	*	100,000
GHP-STATE	78,765	*	100,000
Honduras	7,565	*	-
GHP-STATE	7,565	*	-
Jamaica	6,723	*	-
GHP-STATE	6,723	*	-
Nicaragua	1,323	*	-
GHP-STATE	1,323	*	-
Panama	7,097	*	-
GHP-STATE	7,097	*	-
Peru	1,153	*	-
GHP-STATE	1,153	*	-
Trinidad and Tobago	1,767	*	-
GHP-STATE	1,767	*	-
Venezuela	3,452	*	-
GHP-STATE	3,452	*	-
State Central America Regional	-	*	43,600
GHP-STATE	-	*	43,600
State Western Hemisphere Regional	-	*	26,400
GHP-STATE	-	*	26,400
GH - Global Health	955	*	955
Global Health - Core	955	*	955
GHP-USAID	955	*	955
GH - International Partnerships	94,045	*	94,045
GH/IP - Commodity Fund	20,335	*	20,335
GHP-USAID	20,335	*	20,335
GH/IP - International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	28,710	*	28,710
GHP-USAID	28,710	*	28,710
GH/IP - Microbicides	45,000	*	45,000
GHP-USAID	45,000	*	45,000
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	2,111,758	*	1,956,900
S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs	404,029	*	-
GHP-STATE	404,029	*	-
S/GAC, International Partnerships	1,605,000	*	1,605,000
GHP-STATE	1,605,000	*	1,605,000
S/GAC, Oversight/Management	53,017	*	301,900
GHP-STATE	53,017	*	301,900
S/GAC, Technical Support/Strategic Information/Evaluation	49,712	*	50,000
GHP-STATE	49,712	*	50,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
HL.2 Tuberculosis	310,000	*	321,000
Africa	98,000	*	102,500
Democratic Republic of the Congo	14,000	*	14,000
GHP-USAID	14,000	*	14,000
Ethiopia	14,000	*	14,000
GHP-USAID	14,000	*	14,000
Kenya	6,000	*	7,000
GHP-USAID	6,000	*	7,000
Malawi	3,500	*	4,000
GHP-USAID	3,500	*	4,000
Mozambique	6,500	*	7,000
GHP-USAID	6,500	*	7,000
Nigeria	13,000	*	14,000
GHP-USAID	13,000	*	14,000
South Africa	14,500	*	15,000
GHP-USAID	14,500	*	15,000
Tanzania	6,500	*	7,000
GHP-USAID	6,500	*	7,000
Uganda	7,000	*	7,000
GHP-USAID	7,000	*	7,000
Zambia	5,500	*	6,000
GHP-USAID	5,500	*	6,000
Zimbabwe	6,000	*	6,000
GHP-USAID	6,000	*	6,000
USAID Africa Regional	1,000	*	1,000
GHP-USAID	1,000	*	1,000
USAID East Africa Regional	500	*	500
GHP-USAID	500	*	500
East Asia and Pacific	52,828	*	59,505
Burma	10,823	*	12,000
GHP-USAID	10,823	*	12,000
Cambodia	6,505	*	6,505
GHP-USAID	6,505	*	6,505
Indonesia	15,000	*	17,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	*	17,000
Philippines	14,500	*	17,000
GHP-USAID	14,500	*	17,000
Vietnam	6,000	*	7,000
GHP-USAID	6,000	*	7,000
Europe and Eurasia	8,784	*	9,700
Ukraine	7,584	*	8,500
GHP-USAID	7,584	*	8,500
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,200	*	1,200
GHP-USAID	1,200	*	1,200

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
South and Central Asia	55,607	*	59,500
Afghanistan	-	*	2,000
ESF	-	*	2,000
Bangladesh	16,123	*	17,000
GHP-USAID	16,123	*	17,000
India	18,984	*	15,000
GHP-USAID	18,984	*	15,000
Kyrgyz Republic	6,000	*	6,000
GHP-USAID	6,000	*	6,000
Pakistan	-	*	5,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	5,000
Tajikistan	6,000	*	6,000
GHP-USAID	6,000	*	6,000
Uzbekistan	6,000	*	6,000
GHP-USAID	6,000	*	6,000
Central Asia Regional	2,500	*	2,500
GHP-USAID	2,500	*	2,500
GH - Global Health	47,811	*	47,811
Global Health - Core	47,811	*	47,811
GHP-USAID	47,811	*	47,811
GH - International Partnerships	46,970	*	41,984
GH/IP - MDR Financing	31,970	*	26,984
GHP-USAID	31,970	*	26,984
GH/IP - TB Drug Facility	15,000	*	15,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	*	15,000
HL.3 Malaria	770,000	*	770,000
Africa	682,000	*	682,000
Angola	19,000	*	19,000
GHP-USAID	19,000	*	19,000
Benin	17,000	*	16,500
GHP-USAID	17,000	*	16,500
Burkina Faso	26,000	*	27,500
GHP-USAID	26,000	*	27,500
Burundi	8,000	*	7,500
GHP-USAID	8,000	*	7,500
Cameroon	23,500	*	22,500
GHP-USAID	23,500	*	22,500
Côte d'Ivoire	25,000	*	25,000
GHP-USAID	25,000	*	25,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	55,000	*	54,500
GHP-USAID	55,000	*	54,500
Ethiopia	36,000	*	36,000
GHP-USAID	36,000	*	36,000
Ghana	28,000	*	28,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
GHP-USAID	28,000	*	28,000
Guinea	16,000	*	15,000
GHP-USAID	16,000	*	15,000
Kenya	33,500	*	33,500
GHP-USAID	33,500	*	33,500
Liberia	14,000	*	14,000
GHP-USAID	14,000	*	14,000
Madagascar	26,000	*	26,000
GHP-USAID	26,000	*	26,000
Malawi	24,000	*	24,000
GHP-USAID	24,000	*	24,000
Mali	25,000	*	26,500
GHP-USAID	25,000	*	26,500
Mozambique	29,000	*	29,000
GHP-USAID	29,000	*	29,000
Niger	18,000	*	19,000
GHP-USAID	18,000	*	19,000
Nigeria	77,000	*	74,000
GHP-USAID	77,000	*	74,000
Rwanda	20,000	*	19,500
GHP-USAID	20,000	*	19,500
Senegal	22,500	*	25,500
GHP-USAID	22,500	*	25,500
Sierra Leone	15,000	*	16,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	*	16,000
Tanzania	42,000	*	42,000
GHP-USAID	42,000	*	42,000
Uganda	35,000	*	34,000
GHP-USAID	35,000	*	34,000
Zambia	30,000	*	30,000
GHP-USAID	30,000	*	30,000
Zimbabwe	15,000	*	15,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	*	15,000
USAID Africa Regional	2,500	*	2,500
GHP-USAID	2,500	*	2,500
East Asia and Pacific	23,000	*	23,000
Burma	10,000	*	10,000
GHP-USAID	10,000	*	10,000
Cambodia	10,000	*	10,000
GHP-USAID	10,000	*	10,000
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	3,000	*	3,000
GHP-USAID	3,000	*	3,000
Western Hemisphere	5,000	*	5,000
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	5,000	*	5,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
GHP-USAID	5,000	*	5,000
GH - Global Health	60,000	*	60,000
Global Health - Core	60,000	*	60,000
GHP-USAID	60,000	*	60,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	8,346	*	1,003,343
Europe and Eurasia	2,025	*	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	2,025	*	-
AEECA	2,025	*	-
Near East	6,321	*	8,343
Egypt	3,000	*	3,000
ESF	3,000	*	3,000
Jordan	2,343	*	2,343
ESF	2,343	*	2,343
Tunisia	-	*	3,000
ESF	-	*	3,000
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	978	*	-
ESF	978	*	-
GH - International Partnerships	-	*	745,000
GH/IP - Global Health Security in Development	-	*	745,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	745,000
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	-	*	250,000
S/GAC, International Partnerships	-	*	250,000
GHP-STATE	-	*	250,000
HL.5 Other Public Health Threats	223,739	*	143,000
East Asia and Pacific	5,000	*	-
Cambodia	5,000	*	-
DA	5,000	*	-
Europe and Eurasia	547	*	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	547	*	-
AEECA	547	*	-
Near East	692	*	28,000
Jordan	250	*	3,000
ESF	250	*	3,000
West Bank and Gaza	-	*	25,000
ESF	-	*	25,000
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	442	*	-
ESF	442	*	-
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	15,000	*	12,500
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	15,000	*	12,500
DA	15,000	*	12,500
GH - International Partnerships	202,500	*	102,500
GH/IP - Global Health Security in Development	100,000	*	-
GHP-USAID	100,000	*	-
GH/IP - Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	102,500	*	102,500

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
GHP-USAID	102,500	*	102,500
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	899,266	*	900,450
Africa	389,048	*	373,300
Benin	5,000	*	6,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	*	6,000
Burkina Faso	6,143	*	8,000
FFP	1,143	*	-
GHP-USAID	5,000	*	8,000
Burundi	5,000	*	5,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	*	5,000
Central African Republic	2,000	*	2,000
GHP-USAID	2,000	*	2,000
Côte d'Ivoire	5,000	*	8,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	*	8,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	41,815	*	35,000
FFP	1,815	*	-
GHP-USAID	40,000	*	35,000
Ethiopia	50,761	*	40,000
FFP	12,111	*	-
GHP-USAID	38,650	*	40,000
Ghana	13,000	*	11,000
GHP-USAID	13,000	*	11,000
Guinea	5,500	*	8,000
GHP-USAID	5,500	*	8,000
Kenya	16,000	*	13,500
GHP-USAID	16,000	*	13,500
Liberia	10,000	*	10,000
GHP-USAID	10,000	*	10,000
Madagascar	20,348	*	18,000
FFP	2,348	*	-
GHP-USAID	18,000	*	18,000
Malawi	17,500	*	18,000
GHP-USAID	17,500	*	18,000
Mali	21,000	*	22,000
GHP-USAID	21,000	*	22,000
Mozambique	22,750	*	21,000
GHP-USAID	22,750	*	21,000
Niger	8,070	*	8,000
FFP	3,070	*	-
GHP-USAID	5,000	*	8,000
Nigeria	40,000	*	32,000
GHP-USAID	40,000	*	32,000
Rwanda	8,500	*	12,000
GHP-USAID	8,500	*	12,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
Senegal	12,000	*	13,000
GHP-USAID	12,000	*	13,000
Sierra Leone	5,000	*	7,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	*	7,000
Somalia	-	*	3,600
GHP-USAID	-	*	3,600
South Sudan	15,000	*	15,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	*	15,000
Sudan	2,000	*	5,000
GHP-USAID	2,000	*	5,000
Tanzania	13,000	*	13,000
GHP-USAID	13,000	*	13,000
Uganda	15,500	*	13,000
GHP-USAID	15,500	*	13,000
Zambia	8,000	*	10,000
GHP-USAID	8,000	*	10,000
Zimbabwe	6,461	*	6,000
FFP	3,461	*	-
GHP-USAID	3,000	*	6,000
USAID Africa Regional	7,700	*	7,700
GHP-USAID	7,700	*	7,700
USAID Sahel Regional Program	5,000	*	2,500
GHP-USAID	5,000	*	2,500
USAID West Africa Regional	1,000	*	-
GHP-USAID	1,000	*	-
East Asia and Pacific	31,780	*	30,500
Burma	5,000	*	7,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	*	7,000
Cambodia	5,000	*	4,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	*	4,000
Indonesia	17,000	*	14,500
GHP-USAID	17,000	*	14,500
Laos	3,780	*	4,000
GHP-USAID	3,780	*	4,000
Timor-Leste	1,000	*	1,000
GHP-USAID	1,000	*	1,000
Near East	23,774	*	31,000
Jordan	23,774	*	21,000
ESF	23,774	*	21,000
Yemen	-	*	10,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	10,000
South and Central Asia	57,544	*	59,500
Afghanistan	5,000	*	8,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	*	8,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
Bangladesh	23,044	*	20,000
FFP	544	*	-
GHP-USAID	22,500	*	20,000
India	9,500	*	9,500
GHP-USAID	9,500	*	9,500
Nepal	15,000	*	15,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	*	15,000
Pakistan	3,000	*	5,000
GHP-USAID	3,000	*	5,000
Tajikistan	2,000	*	2,000
GHP-USAID	2,000	*	2,000
Western Hemisphere	26,800	*	30,000
Colombia	3,000	*	5,000
GHP-USAID	3,000	*	5,000
Guatemala	3,000	*	3,000
GHP-USAID	3,000	*	3,000
Haiti	14,000	*	14,000
GHP-USAID	14,000	*	14,000
Venezuela	5,000	*	5,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	*	5,000
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,800	*	3,000
GHP-USAID	1,800	*	3,000
USAID Asia Regional	2,250	*	4,000
USAID Asia Regional	2,250	*	4,000
GHP-USAID	2,250	*	4,000
GH - Global Health	74,270	*	82,150
Global Health - Core	74,270	*	82,150
GHP-USAID	74,270	*	82,150
GH - International Partnerships	293,800	*	290,000
GH/IP - GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance	290,000	*	290,000
GHP-USAID	290,000	*	290,000
GH/IP - New Partnership Initiative (NPI)	3,800	*	-
GHP-USAID	3,800	*	-
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	610,427	*	639,700
Africa	341,067	*	350,140
Angola	3,000	*	3,000
GHP-USAID	3,000	*	3,000
Benin	6,000	*	6,000
GHP-USAID	6,000	*	6,000
Burkina Faso	8,000	*	8,000
GHP-USAID	8,000	*	8,000
Burundi	5,000	*	5,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	*	5,000
Côte d'Ivoire	7,500	*	7,500

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
GHP-USAID	7,500	*	7,500
Democratic Republic of the Congo	20,336	*	20,000
FFP	336	*	-
GHP-USAID	20,000	*	20,000
Ethiopia	33,591	*	31,000
FFP	2,591	*	-
GHP-USAID	31,000	*	31,000
Ghana	13,140	*	13,140
GHP-USAID	13,140	*	13,140
Guinea	5,000	*	6,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	*	6,000
Kenya	20,500	*	22,500
GHP-USAID	20,500	*	22,500
Liberia	6,000	*	6,000
GHP-USAID	6,000	*	6,000
Madagascar	16,000	*	16,000
GHP-USAID	16,000	*	16,000
Malawi	12,000	*	12,000
GHP-USAID	12,000	*	12,000
Mali	15,000	*	13,500
GHP-USAID	15,000	*	13,500
Mozambique	20,000	*	20,000
GHP-USAID	20,000	*	20,000
Niger	8,000	*	8,000
GHP-USAID	8,000	*	8,000
Nigeria	25,000	*	25,000
GHP-USAID	25,000	*	25,000
Rwanda	9,000	*	9,000
GHP-USAID	9,000	*	9,000
Senegal	15,000	*	15,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	*	15,000
Sierra Leone	2,000	*	5,000
GHP-USAID	2,000	*	5,000
South Sudan	4,000	*	7,000
GHP-USAID	4,000	*	7,000
Sudan	-	*	4,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	4,000
Tanzania	25,000	*	25,000
GHP-USAID	25,000	*	25,000
Uganda	27,000	*	27,000
GHP-USAID	27,000	*	27,000
Zambia	10,000	*	10,000
GHP-USAID	10,000	*	10,000
Zimbabwe	2,000	*	2,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
GHP-USAID	2,000	*	2,000
USAID Africa Regional	2,000	*	3,500
GHP-USAID	2,000	*	3,500
USAID East Africa Regional	2,000	*	1,000
GHP-USAID	2,000	*	1,000
USAID Sahel Regional Program	7,000	*	7,000
GHP-USAID	7,000	*	7,000
USAID West Africa Regional	12,000	*	12,000
GHP-USAID	12,000	*	12,000
East Asia and Pacific	16,000	*	17,000
Cambodia	2,000	*	3,000
GHP-USAID	2,000	*	3,000
Philippines	13,000	*	13,000
GHP-USAID	13,000	*	13,000
Timor-Leste	1,000	*	1,000
GHP-USAID	1,000	*	1,000
Near East	31,000	*	17,000
Egypt	10,000	*	7,000
ESF	10,000	*	7,000
Jordan	21,000	*	10,000
ESF	21,000	*	10,000
South and Central Asia	67,021	*	74,010
Afghanistan	20,050	*	16,700
ESF	20,050	*	16,700
Bangladesh	20,000	*	22,000
GHP-USAID	20,000	*	22,000
India	10,000	*	10,000
GHP-USAID	10,000	*	10,000
Nepal	16,971	*	17,310
GHP-USAID	16,971	*	17,310
Pakistan	-	*	8,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	8,000
Western Hemisphere	14,500	*	16,500
Guatemala	5,500	*	5,500
GHP-USAID	5,500	*	5,500
Haiti	8,000	*	8,000
GHP-USAID	8,000	*	8,000
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,000	*	3,000
GHP-USAID	1,000	*	3,000
USAID Asia Regional	3,000	*	5,000
USAID Asia Regional	3,000	*	5,000
GHP-USAID	3,000	*	5,000
GH - Global Health	124,367	*	104,050
Global Health - Core	124,367	*	104,050

**Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
GHP-USAID	124,367	*	104,050
GH - International Partnerships	13,472	*	-
GH/IP - New Partners Fund	3,529	*	-
GHP-USAID	3,529	*	-
GH/IP - New Partnership Initiative (NPI)	9,943	*	-
GHP-USAID	9,943	*	-
IO - International Organizations	-	*	56,000
IO - UNFPA UN Population Fund	-	*	56,000
IO&P	-	*	56,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	445,971	*	437,142
Africa	219,833	*	154,432
Burkina Faso	1,143	*	-
FFP	1,143	*	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	27,845	*	18,249
DA	24,000	*	18,249
FFP	3,845	*	-
Ethiopia	28,434	*	5,000
DA	23,615	*	5,000
FFP	4,819	*	-
Ghana	9,500	*	9,500
DA	9,500	*	9,500
Kenya	20,700	*	16,825
DA	20,700	*	16,825
Liberia	13,850	*	13,850
DA	13,850	*	13,850
Madagascar	10,176	*	9,000
DA	9,000	*	9,000
FFP	1,176	*	-
Malawi	4,000	*	-
DA	4,000	*	-
Mali	9,440	*	4,000
DA	9,440	*	4,000
Mozambique	17,500	*	17,500
DA	17,500	*	17,500
Nigeria	10,495	*	6,620
DA	10,495	*	6,620
Rwanda	4,500	*	4,500
DA	4,500	*	4,500
Senegal	10,000	*	6,500
DA	10,000	*	6,500
South Sudan	8,500	*	7,500
DA	8,500	*	7,500
Sudan	1,000	*	-
ESF	1,000	*	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
Tanzania	6,000	*	5,600
DA	6,000	*	5,600
Uganda	6,000	*	6,000
DA	6,000	*	6,000
Zambia	5,500	*	5,500
DA	5,500	*	5,500
Zimbabwe	2,462	*	-
FFP	2,462	*	-
USAID Africa Regional	5,200	*	5,200
DA	5,200	*	5,200
USAID Sahel Regional Program	5,588	*	2,088
DA	5,588	*	2,088
USAID Southern Africa Regional	7,000	*	6,000
DA	7,000	*	6,000
USAID West Africa Regional	5,000	*	5,000
DA	5,000	*	5,000
East Asia and Pacific	17,300	*	8,900
Cambodia	500	*	500
DA	500	*	500
Indonesia	11,000	*	5,400
DA	11,000	*	5,400
Philippines	3,000	*	3,000
DA	3,000	*	3,000
Pacific Islands Regional	2,800	*	-
DA	2,800	*	-
Near East	134,950	*	208,210
Egypt	-	*	13,000
ESF	-	*	13,000
Jordan	118,750	*	142,000
ESF	118,750	*	142,000
Lebanon	15,000	*	23,000
DA	7,550	*	-
ESF	7,450	*	23,000
West Bank and Gaza	-	*	25,000
ESF	-	*	25,000
Yemen	-	*	3,000
ESF	-	*	3,000
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	1,200	*	2,210
DA	-	*	2,210
ESF	1,200	*	-
South and Central Asia	32,738	*	28,200
Afghanistan	12,600	*	12,600
ESF	12,600	*	12,600
Bangladesh	4,838	*	4,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
DA	4,000	*	4,000
FFP	838	*	-
India	6,000	*	6,000
DA	6,000	*	6,000
Nepal	6,000	*	3,600
DA	6,000	*	3,600
Tajikistan	3,300	*	2,000
AEECA	3,300	*	2,000
Western Hemisphere	19,000	*	16,000
Dominican Republic	1,000	*	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000
Guatemala	4,000	*	4,000
DA	4,000	*	4,000
Haiti	14,000	*	11,000
DA	14,000	*	11,000
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	750	*	-
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	750	*	-
DA	750	*	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	2,500	*	2,500
OES/W Water	2,500	*	2,500
ESF	2,500	*	2,500
RFS - Bureau for Resilience and Food Security	18,900	*	18,900
USAID Bureau for Resilience and Food Security	18,900	*	18,900
DA	18,900	*	18,900
HL.9 Nutrition	245,764	*	154,750
Africa	188,598	*	101,500
Burkina Faso	5,143	*	4,000
FFP	1,143	*	-
GHP-USAID	4,000	*	4,000
Central African Republic	4,016	*	-
FFP	4,016	*	-
Chad	3,000	*	-
FFP	3,000	*	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	24,790	*	7,000
FFP	17,790	*	-
GHP-USAID	7,000	*	7,000
Djibouti	275	*	-
FFP	275	*	-
Ethiopia	31,226	*	13,000
FFP	18,226	*	-
GHP-USAID	13,000	*	13,000
Ghana	5,500	*	5,500
GHP-USAID	5,500	*	5,500
Kenya	14,589	*	4,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
FFP	10,589	*	-
GHP-USAID	4,000	*	4,000
Madagascar	9,716	*	3,000
FFP	6,716	*	-
GHP-USAID	3,000	*	3,000
Malawi	7,000	*	7,000
GHP-USAID	7,000	*	7,000
Mali	7,500	*	7,500
GHP-USAID	7,500	*	7,500
Mozambique	7,500	*	7,500
GHP-USAID	7,500	*	7,500
Niger	5,042	*	4,000
FFP	1,042	*	-
GHP-USAID	4,000	*	4,000
Nigeria	12,000	*	7,000
FFP	5,000	*	-
GHP-USAID	7,000	*	7,000
Rwanda	4,000	*	4,000
GHP-USAID	4,000	*	4,000
Senegal	7,000	*	7,000
GHP-USAID	7,000	*	7,000
Somalia	10,000	*	-
FFP	10,000	*	-
Sudan	7,992	*	-
FFP	7,992	*	-
Tanzania	6,000	*	6,000
GHP-USAID	6,000	*	6,000
Uganda	8,000	*	8,000
GHP-USAID	8,000	*	8,000
Zambia	1,000	*	2,375
GHP-USAID	1,000	*	2,375
Zimbabwe	1,309	*	-
FFP	1,309	*	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,000	*	-
GHP-USAID	1,000	*	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	4,000	*	4,000
GHP-USAID	4,000	*	4,000
USAID West Africa Regional	1,000	*	625
GHP-USAID	1,000	*	625
East Asia and Pacific	4,500	*	4,500
Cambodia	1,000	*	1,000
GHP-USAID	1,000	*	1,000
Laos	3,500	*	3,500
GHP-USAID	3,500	*	3,500

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
Near East	2,633	*	4,000
Jordan	2,633	*	4,000
ESF	2,633	*	4,000
South and Central Asia	26,533	*	21,250
Bangladesh	13,283	*	10,000
FFP	3,283	*	-
GHP-USAID	10,000	*	10,000
Kyrgyz Republic	750	*	750
AEECA	750	*	750
Nepal	8,000	*	8,000
GHP-USAID	8,000	*	8,000
Pakistan	2,000	*	-
FFP	2,000	*	-
Tajikistan	2,500	*	2,500
GHP-USAID	2,500	*	2,500
Western Hemisphere	7,000	*	7,000
Guatemala	4,500	*	4,500
GHP-USAID	4,500	*	4,500
Haiti	2,500	*	2,500
GHP-USAID	2,500	*	2,500
GH - Global Health	14,000	*	14,000
Global Health - Core	14,000	*	14,000
GHP-USAID	14,000	*	14,000
GH - International Partnerships	2,500	*	2,500
GH/IP - Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)	2,500	*	2,500
GHP-USAID	2,500	*	2,500
ES Education and Social Services	1,427,553	*	1,201,245
ES.1 Basic Education	798,485	*	682,448
Africa	283,966	*	249,346
Burkina Faso	4,000	*	4,000
DA	4,000	*	4,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	29,812	*	28,000
DA	29,812	*	28,000
Djibouti	4,000	*	4,000
DA	4,000	*	4,000
Ethiopia	16,848	*	6,500
DA	14,500	*	6,500
FFP	2,348	*	-
Ghana	17,500	*	17,500
DA	17,500	*	17,500
Kenya	15,000	*	15,000
DA	15,000	*	15,000
Liberia	22,700	*	22,700
DA	22,700	*	22,700

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
Malawi	21,000	*	14,000
DA	21,000	*	14,000
Mali	20,925	*	16,565
DA	20,925	*	16,565
Mozambique	18,000	*	18,000
DA	18,000	*	18,000
Niger	7,500	*	3,000
DA	7,500	*	3,000
Nigeria	15,500	*	14,000
DA	15,500	*	14,000
Rwanda	13,000	*	13,000
DA	13,000	*	13,000
Senegal	20,000	*	20,000
DA	20,000	*	20,000
Somalia	14,000	*	10,000
DA	14,000	*	10,000
South Africa	2,000	*	2,000
DA	2,000	*	2,000
South Sudan	12,681	*	12,681
DA	12,681	*	12,681
Tanzania	11,500	*	10,400
DA	11,500	*	10,400
Uganda	9,000	*	9,000
DA	9,000	*	9,000
Zambia	5,000	*	5,000
DA	5,000	*	5,000
USAID Africa Regional	4,000	*	4,000
DA	4,000	*	4,000
East Asia and Pacific	35,200	*	24,100
Burma	12,100	*	4,000
DA	-	*	4,000
ESF	12,100	*	-
Cambodia	4,100	*	4,100
DA	4,100	*	4,100
Laos	7,000	*	4,000
DA	7,000	*	4,000
Philippines	12,000	*	12,000
DA	12,000	*	12,000
Europe and Eurasia	6,427	*	3,800
Belarus	26	*	-
AEECA	26	*	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,801	*	-
AEECA	2,801	*	-
Georgia	3,520	*	3,720

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
AEECA	3,520	*	3,720
Serbia	80	*	80
AEECA	80	*	80
Near East	173,500	*	135,620
Egypt	17,000	*	10,000
ESF	17,000	*	10,000
Jordan	119,000	*	80,000
ESF	119,000	*	80,000
Lebanon	20,800	*	22,000
ESF	20,800	*	22,000
Morocco	6,000	*	5,500
DA	6,000	*	-
ESF	-	*	5,500
Syria	5,000	*	8,000
ESF	5,000	*	8,000
Yemen	2,000	*	7,000
ESF	2,000	*	7,000
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	3,700	*	3,120
DA	-	*	3,120
ESF	3,700	*	-
South and Central Asia	106,842	*	89,403
Afghanistan	33,000	*	33,000
ESF	33,000	*	33,000
Bangladesh	15,000	*	15,000
DA	15,000	*	15,000
India	7,150	*	3,000
DA	3,650	*	3,000
ESF	3,500	*	-
Kazakhstan	500	*	695
AEECA	500	*	695
Kyrgyz Republic	4,250	*	4,000
AEECA	4,250	*	4,000
Nepal	21,000	*	10,000
DA	19,000	*	10,000
ESF	2,000	*	-
Pakistan	5,233	*	5,233
ESF	5,233	*	5,233
Tajikistan	6,950	*	7,200
AEECA	6,950	*	7,200
Turkmenistan	775	*	775
AEECA	775	*	775
Uzbekistan	10,484	*	8,000
AEECA	10,484	*	8,000
Central Asia Regional	2,500	*	2,500

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
AEECA	2,500	*	2,500
Western Hemisphere	62,300	*	68,929
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	1,000	*	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000
Dominican Republic	4,800	*	4,800
DA	4,800	*	4,800
El Salvador	15,000	*	15,000
DA	15,000	*	15,000
Guatemala	11,000	*	12,000
DA	11,000	*	12,000
Haiti	7,500	*	6,500
DA	7,500	*	6,500
Honduras	13,000	*	19,629
DA	13,000	*	19,629
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	10,000	*	10,000
DA	10,000	*	10,000
USAID Asia Regional	2,000	*	1,250
USAID Asia Regional	2,000	*	1,250
DA	2,000	*	1,250
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	128,250	*	110,000
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	128,250	*	110,000
DA	128,250	*	110,000
ES.2 Higher Education	255,780	*	206,168
Africa	26,500	*	20,300
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	*	1,800
DA	-	*	1,800
Djibouti	1,000	*	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000
Ethiopia	3,000	*	3,000
DA	3,000	*	3,000
Kenya	1,000	*	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000
Malawi	10,000	*	2,000
DA	10,000	*	2,000
Rwanda	500	*	500
DA	500	*	500
Uganda	1,000	*	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000
USAID Africa Regional	10,000	*	10,000
DA	10,000	*	10,000
East Asia and Pacific	36,401	*	29,000
Burma	11,201	*	-
DA	10,000	*	-
ESF	1,201	*	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
Indonesia	4,000	*	3,000
DA	4,000	*	3,000
Laos	-	*	2,000
DA	-	*	2,000
Philippines	9,000	*	9,000
DA	9,000	*	9,000
Vietnam	12,000	*	15,000
DA	12,000	*	15,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	200	*	-
ESF	200	*	-
Europe and Eurasia	8,625	*	9,630
Armenia	250	*	250
AEECA	250	*	250
Azerbaijan	60	*	25
AEECA	60	*	25
Bosnia and Herzegovina	60	*	60
AEECA	60	*	60
Georgia	360	*	460
AEECA	360	*	460
Kosovo	1,750	*	2,010
AEECA	1,750	*	2,010
Montenegro	-	*	700
AEECA	-	*	700
North Macedonia	500	*	450
AEECA	500	*	450
Serbia	420	*	450
AEECA	420	*	450
Europe and Eurasia Regional	5,225	*	5,225
AEECA	3,225	*	3,225
ESF	2,000	*	2,000
Near East	90,500	*	55,905
Egypt	35,000	*	20,000
ESF	35,000	*	20,000
Iraq	10,000	*	10,000
ESF	10,000	*	10,000
Lebanon	20,500	*	13,000
ESF	20,500	*	13,000
Tunisia	5,000	*	2,905
ESF	5,000	*	2,905
West Bank and Gaza	-	*	10,000
ESF	-	*	10,000
State NEA Regional	20,000	*	-
ESF	20,000	*	-
South and Central Asia	26,700	*	25,754

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
Afghanistan	17,000	*	17,000
ESF	17,000	*	17,000
Kazakhstan	250	*	400
AEECA	250	*	400
Kyrgyz Republic	-	*	250
AEECA	-	*	250
Pakistan	8,655	*	7,304
ESF	8,655	*	7,304
Tajikistan	195	*	200
AEECA	195	*	200
Central Asia Regional	600	*	600
AEECA	600	*	600
Western Hemisphere	10,029	*	10,929
El Salvador	3,429	*	3,429
DA	3,429	*	3,429
Guatemala	2,100	*	3,000
DA	2,100	*	3,000
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	4,500	*	4,500
DA	4,500	*	4,500
USAID Asia Regional	600	*	600
USAID Asia Regional	600	*	600
DA	600	*	600
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	56,425	*	51,800
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	56,425	*	51,800
DA	56,425	*	51,800
R/GEC - Global Engagement Center	-	*	150
R/GEC - Global Engagement Center	-	*	150
ESF	-	*	150
USAID Program Management Initiatives	-	*	2,100
USAID Program Management Initiatives	-	*	2,100
DA	-	*	2,100
ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems	39,300	*	47,211
South and Central Asia	500	*	-
India	500	*	-
ESF	500	*	-
Western Hemisphere	10,750	*	15,711
Colombia	10,750	*	14,211
ESF	10,750	*	14,211
Peru	-	*	1,500
DA	-	*	1,500
IO - International Organizations	14,500	*	14,500
IO - UNHCHR UN High Commissioner for Human Rights	14,500	*	14,500
IO&P	14,500	*	14,500
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	13,550	*	17,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
USAID Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL)	13,550	*	17,000
DA	13,550	*	17,000
ES.4 Social Services	269,532	*	235,418
East Asia and Pacific	17,500	*	13,000
China	4,500	*	-
ESF	4,500	*	-
Vietnam	13,000	*	13,000
DA	13,000	*	13,000
Europe and Eurasia	2,347	*	2,262
Belarus	-	*	1,000
AEECA	-	*	1,000
Georgia	1,085	*	-
AEECA	1,085	*	-
Moldova	1,000	*	1,000
AEECA	1,000	*	1,000
Ukraine	262	*	262
AEECA	262	*	262
Near East	300	*	10,000
Syria	300	*	-
ESF	300	*	-
West Bank and Gaza	-	*	10,000
ESF	-	*	10,000
South and Central Asia	16,000	*	10,000
Afghanistan	10,000	*	10,000
ESF	10,000	*	10,000
India	6,000	*	-
ESF	6,000	*	-
Western Hemisphere	16,220	*	8,056
Colombia	10,750	*	4,000
DA	2,600	*	-
ESF	8,150	*	4,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional	5,470	*	4,056
ESF	5,470	*	4,056
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	65,065	*	40,000
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	65,065	*	40,000
DA	44,065	*	19,000
GHP-USAID	21,000	*	21,000
GH - International Partnerships	4,000	*	4,000
GH/IP - Blind Children	4,000	*	4,000
GHP-USAID	4,000	*	4,000
IO - International Organizations	148,100	*	148,100
IO - IDLO International Development Law Organization	400	*	400
IO&P	400	*	400
IO - UN-HABITAT UN Human Settlements Program	700	*	700

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
IO&P	700	*	700
IO - UNICEF UN Children's Fund	139,000	*	139,000
IO&P	139,000	*	139,000
IO - UNVFVT UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	8,000	*	8,000
IO&P	8,000	*	8,000
ES.5 Social Assistance	64,456	*	30,000
Africa	40,956	*	2,000
Burkina Faso	1,143	*	-
FFP	1,143	*	-
Ethiopia	37,813	*	-
FFP	37,813	*	-
State Africa Regional	2,000	*	2,000
ESF	2,000	*	2,000
Near East	2,500	*	7,000
West Bank and Gaza	-	*	5,000
ESF	-	*	5,000
Yemen	2,500	*	2,000
ESF	2,500	*	2,000
South and Central Asia	6,000	*	6,000
Bangladesh	6,000	*	6,000
DA	6,000	*	6,000
IO - International Organizations	15,000	*	15,000
IO - UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women	1,500	*	1,500
IO&P	1,500	*	1,500
IO - UN Women	10,000	*	10,000
IO&P	10,000	*	10,000
IO - UNDF UN Democracy Fund	3,500	*	3,500
IO&P	3,500	*	3,500
EG Economic Growth	3,581,363	*	4,945,562
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	867,170	*	602,510
East Asia and Pacific	500	*	-
Philippines	500	*	-
DA	500	*	-
Near East	713,245	*	549,285
Jordan	709,523	*	526,705
ESF	709,523	*	526,705
Libya	-	*	5,100
ESF	-	*	5,100
Syria	-	*	5,000
ESF	-	*	5,000
Tunisia	2,000	*	2,000
DA	2,000	*	-
ESF	-	*	2,000
West Bank and Gaza	-	*	6,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
ESF	-	*	6,000
Yemen	1,500	*	4,000
ESF	1,500	*	4,000
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	222	*	480
DA	-	*	480
ESF	222	*	-
South and Central Asia	2,065	*	1,625
Uzbekistan	2,065	*	1,625
AEECA	2,065	*	1,625
Western Hemisphere	6,954	*	1,000
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	1,000	*	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000
El Salvador	5,954	*	-
DA	5,954	*	-
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	2,106	*	5,000
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	2,106	*	5,000
DA	2,106	*	5,000
EB - Economic and Business Affairs	5,000	*	5,000
Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs (EB)	5,000	*	5,000
ESF	5,000	*	5,000
Office of Foreign Assistance	600	*	600
Foreign Assistance Program Evaluation	600	*	600
ESF	600	*	600
Other Funding	136,700	*	40,000
Countering Chinese Influence Fund	57,000	*	-
DA	26,200	*	-
ESF	30,800	*	-
Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund	-	*	15,000
ESF	-	*	15,000
Global Concessional Financing	25,000	*	25,000
ESF	25,000	*	25,000
The Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF)	700	*	-
ESF	700	*	-
To Be Programmed	54,000	*	-
DA	20,000	*	-
ESF	34,000	*	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	128,222	*	261,557
Africa	47,750	*	87,200
African Union	250	*	200
ESF	250	*	200
USAID Africa Regional	37,500	*	77,000
DA	35,500	*	77,000
ESF	2,000	*	-
USAID East Africa Regional	3,333	*	3,333

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
DA	3,333	*	3,333
USAID Southern Africa Regional	3,333	*	3,333
DA	3,333	*	3,333
USAID West Africa Regional	3,334	*	3,334
DA	3,334	*	3,334
East Asia and Pacific	13,664	*	30,000
Burma	1,600	*	-
DA	1,211	*	-
ESF	389	*	-
Indonesia	1,000	*	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000
Philippines	500	*	500
DA	500	*	500
Vietnam	5,089	*	5,000
DA	1,000	*	5,000
ESF	4,089	*	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	5,475	*	23,500
ESF	5,475	*	23,500
Europe and Eurasia	25,832	*	34,157
Albania	200	*	-
AEECA	200	*	-
Armenia	500	*	500
AEECA	500	*	500
Azerbaijan	1,118	*	1,118
AEECA	1,118	*	1,118
Belarus	190	*	-
AEECA	190	*	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5,052	*	6,261
AEECA	5,052	*	6,261
Georgia	2,232	*	2,232
AEECA	2,232	*	2,232
Kosovo	2,950	*	2,950
AEECA	2,950	*	2,950
Moldova	1,716	*	5,716
AEECA	1,716	*	5,716
Ukraine	9,030	*	9,580
AEECA	9,030	*	9,580
Europe and Eurasia Regional	2,844	*	5,800
AEECA	2,844	*	5,800
Near East	11,805	*	15,205
Algeria	-	*	1,000
ESF	-	*	1,000
Egypt	4,522	*	1,000
ESF	4,522	*	1,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
Iraq	500	*	500
ESF	500	*	500
Libya	525	*	1,175
ESF	525	*	1,175
Morocco	500	*	-
ESF	500	*	-
Tunisia	4,427	*	1,000
DA	4,427	*	-
ESF	-	*	1,000
West Bank and Gaza	-	*	5,000
ESF	-	*	5,000
Yemen	500	*	3,000
ESF	500	*	3,000
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	831	*	2,530
DA	-	*	2,530
ESF	831	*	-
South and Central Asia	13,420	*	26,795
Kazakhstan	150	*	805
AEECA	150	*	805
Nepal	-	*	2,000
DA	-	*	2,000
Pakistan	-	*	4,500
ESF	-	*	4,500
Sri Lanka	-	*	1,000
ESF	-	*	1,000
Tajikistan	200	*	200
AEECA	200	*	200
Turkmenistan	370	*	240
AEECA	370	*	240
Uzbekistan	1,700	*	2,400
AEECA	1,700	*	2,400
Central Asia Regional	3,500	*	4,250
AEECA	3,500	*	4,250
State South and Central Asia Regional	7,500	*	11,400
ESF	7,500	*	11,400
Western Hemisphere	4,707	*	26,000
El Salvador	4,707	*	10,000
DA	4,707	*	10,000
USAID Central America Regional	-	*	16,000
DA	-	*	16,000
USAID Asia Regional	1,500	*	500
USAID Asia Regional	1,500	*	500
DA	1,500	*	500
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	7,344	*	25,000

**Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	7,344	*	25,000
DA	5,844	*	25,000
ESF	1,500	*	-
EB - Economic and Business Affairs	1,000	*	1,000
Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs (EB)	1,000	*	1,000
ESF	1,000	*	1,000
R/GEC - Global Engagement Center	500	*	-
R/GEC - Global Engagement Center	500	*	-
ESF	500	*	-
IO - International Organizations	600	*	600
IO - WTO Technical Assistance	600	*	600
IO&P	600	*	600
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	100	*	100
OES/OP Other Programs	100	*	100
ESF	100	*	100
Other Funding	-	*	15,000
Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund	-	*	15,000
ESF	-	*	15,000
EG.3 Agriculture	1,037,652	*	1,050,430
Africa	460,736	*	482,400
Burkina Faso	1,143	*	-
FFP	1,143	*	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	21,616	*	18,422
DA	18,422	*	18,422
FFP	3,194	*	-
Ethiopia	78,642	*	52,041
DA	49,166	*	52,041
FFP	29,476	*	-
Ghana	31,250	*	31,250
DA	19,353	*	31,250
ESF	11,897	*	-
Kenya	33,630	*	36,505
DA	33,630	*	36,505
Liberia	7,000	*	9,000
DA	7,000	*	9,000
Madagascar	7,981	*	-
FFP	7,981	*	-
Malawi	16,000	*	16,000
DA	16,000	*	16,000
Mali	21,560	*	21,560
DA	21,560	*	21,560
Mozambique	16,500	*	16,500
DA	16,500	*	16,500
Niger	19,500	*	19,500

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
DA	15,500	*	19,500
ESF	4,000	*	-
Nigeria	19,249	*	22,124
DA	19,249	*	22,124
Rwanda	18,500	*	18,500
DA	18,500	*	18,500
Senegal	24,000	*	24,000
DA	24,000	*	24,000
Somalia	16,000	*	16,000
DA	16,000	*	16,000
South Sudan	8,519	*	10,519
DA	8,519	*	10,519
Sudan	1,500	*	56,000
ESF	1,500	*	56,000
Tanzania	5,000	*	5,000
DA	5,000	*	5,000
Uganda	33,757	*	33,257
DA	33,757	*	33,257
Zambia	9,741	*	9,741
DA	9,741	*	9,741
Zimbabwe	11,167	*	8,000
DA	8,000	*	8,000
FFP	3,167	*	-
USAID Africa Regional	2,000	*	2,000
DA	2,000	*	2,000
USAID East Africa Regional	19,800	*	19,800
DA	19,800	*	19,800
USAID Sahel Regional Program	10,681	*	10,681
DA	10,681	*	10,681
USAID Southern Africa Regional	10,000	*	10,000
DA	10,000	*	10,000
USAID West Africa Regional	16,000	*	16,000
DA	16,000	*	16,000
East Asia and Pacific	30,510	*	29,400
Burma	18,610	*	15,000
DA	16,000	*	15,000
ESF	2,610	*	-
Cambodia	7,400	*	10,900
DA	7,400	*	10,900
Timor-Leste	4,500	*	3,500
DA	4,500	*	3,500
Europe and Eurasia	16,882	*	10,920
Azerbaijan	600	*	500
AEECA	600	*	500

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
Georgia	6,780	*	4,800
AEECA	6,780	*	4,800
Moldova	6,002	*	3,000
AEECA	6,002	*	3,000
Ukraine	3,500	*	2,620
AEECA	3,500	*	2,620
Near East	4,500	*	4,500
Egypt	4,500	*	4,500
ESF	4,500	*	4,500
South and Central Asia	134,514	*	120,200
Afghanistan	49,200	*	46,200
ESF	49,200	*	46,200
Bangladesh	50,694	*	36,000
DA	49,985	*	36,000
FFP	709	*	-
Nepal	19,000	*	23,000
DA	12,000	*	23,000
ESF	7,000	*	-
Pakistan	5,000	*	5,000
ESF	5,000	*	5,000
Tajikistan	10,620	*	10,000
AEECA	10,620	*	10,000
Western Hemisphere	57,400	*	68,900
Colombia	-	*	5,000
DA	-	*	5,000
Guatemala	19,000	*	23,350
DA	19,000	*	23,350
Haiti	13,000	*	13,000
DA	13,000	*	13,000
Honduras	24,400	*	27,150
DA	24,400	*	27,150
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,000	*	400
DA	1,000	*	400
USAID Asia Regional	650	*	1,650
USAID Asia Regional	650	*	1,650
DA	650	*	1,650
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	16,500	*	16,500
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	16,500	*	16,500
DA	1,500	*	1,500
ESF	15,000	*	15,000
RFS - Bureau for Resilience and Food Security	315,960	*	315,960
USAID Bureau for Resilience and Food Security	315,960	*	315,960
DA	315,960	*	315,960
EG.4 Financial Sector	36,180	*	64,759

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
Africa	529	*	1,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	529	*	-
FFP	529	*	-
Somalia	-	*	1,000
DA	-	*	1,000
East Asia and Pacific	711	*	-
Pacific Islands Regional	711	*	-
DA	711	*	-
Europe and Eurasia	21,109	*	21,869
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,557	*	2,700
AEECA	4,557	*	2,700
Georgia	888	*	888
AEECA	888	*	888
Kosovo	185	*	185
AEECA	185	*	185
Moldova	1,500	*	2,417
AEECA	1,500	*	2,417
Ukraine	13,979	*	15,679
AEECA	13,979	*	15,679
Near East	7,722	*	6,000
Egypt	1,500	*	-
ESF	1,500	*	-
Tunisia	6,000	*	6,000
DA	6,000	*	-
ESF	-	*	6,000
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	222	*	-
ESF	222	*	-
South and Central Asia	1,572	*	890
Uzbekistan	1,572	*	890
AEECA	1,572	*	890
Western Hemisphere	1,700	*	3,000
Colombia	1,700	*	-
ESF	1,700	*	-
Guatemala	-	*	3,000
DA	-	*	3,000
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	2,836	*	17,000
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	2,836	*	17,000
DA	2,836	*	17,000
Other Funding	-	*	15,000
Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund	-	*	15,000
ESF	-	*	15,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	412,856	*	653,362
Africa	16,047	*	10,913
African Union	150	*	150

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
ESF	150	*	150
Burkina Faso	1,143	*	-
FFP	1,143	*	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,160	*	2,763
DA	-	*	2,763
FFP	1,160	*	-
Ethiopia	4,819	*	-
FFP	4,819	*	-
Malawi	-	*	5,000
DA	-	*	5,000
Niger	2,970	*	-
FFP	2,970	*	-
Rwanda	1,500	*	-
DA	1,500	*	-
Somalia	-	*	1,000
DA	-	*	1,000
Sudan	500	*	-
ESF	500	*	-
Zimbabwe	1,305	*	-
FFP	1,305	*	-
State Africa Regional	2,500	*	2,000
ESF	2,500	*	2,000
East Asia and Pacific	15,955	*	27,132
Burma	400	*	4,800
DA	289	*	-
ESF	111	*	4,800
China	3,500	*	-
ESF	3,500	*	-
Indonesia	3,000	*	2,000
DA	3,000	*	2,000
Laos	3,000	*	6,000
DA	3,000	*	6,000
Marshall Islands	-	*	550
DA	-	*	550
Micronesia	-	*	550
DA	-	*	550
Mongolia	1,250	*	750
DA	1,250	*	750
Papua New Guinea	-	*	364
DA	-	*	364
Philippines	2,700	*	3,400
DA	2,700	*	3,400
Timor-Leste	-	*	1,000
DA	-	*	1,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
Vietnam	1,000	*	3,339
DA	-	*	3,339
ESF	1,000	*	-
Pacific Islands Regional	-	*	4,379
DA	-	*	4,379
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	1,105	*	-
ESF	1,105	*	-
Europe and Eurasia	96,849	*	82,967
Armenia	6,144	*	6,055
AEECA	6,144	*	6,055
Azerbaijan	1,485	*	1,900
AEECA	1,485	*	1,900
Belarus	2,830	*	1,551
AEECA	2,830	*	1,551
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,030	*	-
AEECA	1,030	*	-
Georgia	18,005	*	22,174
AEECA	18,005	*	22,174
Kosovo	9,125	*	3,465
AEECA	9,125	*	3,465
Moldova	11,089	*	10,000
AEECA	11,089	*	10,000
Montenegro	150	*	-
AEECA	150	*	-
North Macedonia	659	*	1,347
AEECA	659	*	1,347
Serbia	4,906	*	5,789
AEECA	4,906	*	5,789
Ukraine	32,924	*	20,089
AEECA	32,924	*	20,089
Europe and Eurasia Regional	8,502	*	10,597
AEECA	6,502	*	8,597
ESF	2,000	*	2,000
Near East	85,314	*	180,521
Egypt	9,950	*	9,500
ESF	9,950	*	9,500
Iraq	11,000	*	9,000
ESF	11,000	*	9,000
Jordan	24,377	*	35,127
ESF	24,377	*	35,127
Lebanon	12,763	*	34,563
ESF	12,763	*	34,563
Libya	3,125	*	5,000
ESF	3,125	*	5,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
Morocco	2,500	*	3,400
DA	1,500	*	-
ESF	1,000	*	3,400
Syria	-	*	3,000
ESF	-	*	3,000
Tunisia	16,731	*	12,661
DA	2,731	*	-
ESF	14,000	*	12,661
West Bank and Gaza	-	*	32,000
ESF	-	*	32,000
Yemen	500	*	2,500
ESF	500	*	2,500
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	-	*	9,300
ESF	-	*	9,300
Nita Lowey ME Peace Fund	-	*	24,000
ESF	-	*	24,000
State NEA Regional	4,367	*	-
ESF	4,367	*	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	-	*	470
DA	-	*	470
South and Central Asia	34,074	*	34,722
Bangladesh	4,720	*	4,500
DA	3,000	*	4,500
FFP	1,720	*	-
Kazakhstan	-	*	600
AEECA	-	*	600
Kyrgyz Republic	4,795	*	3,515
AEECA	4,795	*	3,515
Nepal	-	*	6,000
DA	-	*	6,000
Pakistan	7,450	*	6,000
ESF	7,450	*	6,000
Sri Lanka	5,200	*	6,200
DA	1,200	*	4,400
ESF	4,000	*	1,800
Tajikistan	2,971	*	3,000
AEECA	2,971	*	3,000
Turkmenistan	360	*	185
AEECA	360	*	185
Uzbekistan	4,038	*	3,422
AEECA	4,038	*	3,422
Central Asia Regional	2,290	*	1,300
AEECA	2,290	*	1,300
State South and Central Asia Regional	2,250	*	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
ESF	2,250	*	-
Western Hemisphere	14,600	*	127,310
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	1,000	*	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000
Ecuador	-	*	1,150
DA	-	*	1,150
El Salvador	13,600	*	22,000
DA	13,600	*	22,000
Guatemala	-	*	18,450
DA	-	*	18,450
Honduras	-	*	9,660
DA	-	*	9,660
Venezuela	-	*	7,000
ESF	-	*	7,000
State Central America Regional	-	*	5,500
ESF	-	*	5,500
State Western Hemisphere Regional	-	*	1,300
ESF	-	*	1,300
USAID Central America Regional	-	*	21,650
DA	-	*	21,650
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	-	*	39,600
DA	-	*	4,600
ESF	-	*	35,000
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	143,959	*	166,735
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	143,959	*	166,735
DA	125,030	*	151,735
ESF	18,929	*	15,000
GP - Office of Global Partnerships	-	*	1,000
State Office of Global Partnerships (E/GP)	-	*	1,000
ESF	-	*	1,000
IO - International Organizations	3,750	*	3,650
IO - UN Special Coordinator for UN Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	1,500	*	1,500
IO&P	1,500	*	1,500
IO - UN Voluntary Funds for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights	1,150	*	1,150
IO&P	1,150	*	1,150
IO - UNCDF UN Capital Development Fund	1,100	*	1,000
IO&P	1,100	*	1,000
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	450	*	450
OES/OP Other Programs	450	*	450
ESF	450	*	450
Other Funding	-	*	15,000
Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund	-	*	15,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
ESF	-	*	15,000
Special Representatives	1,858	*	1,858
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	1,858	*	1,858
ESF	1,858	*	1,858
USAID Program Management Initiatives	-	*	1,104
USAID Program Management Initiatives	-	*	1,104
DA	-	*	1,104
EG.6 Workforce Development	175,612	*	236,569
Africa	200	*	250
African Union	200	*	250
ESF	200	*	250
East Asia and Pacific	5,300	*	6,500
Cambodia	5,000	*	5,500
DA	5,000	*	5,500
Timor-Leste	-	*	1,000
DA	-	*	1,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	300	*	-
ESF	300	*	-
Europe and Eurasia	12,264	*	11,898
Armenia	-	*	1,250
AEECA	-	*	1,250
Azerbaijan	280	*	532
AEECA	280	*	532
Georgia	5,075	*	3,256
AEECA	5,075	*	3,256
Kosovo	2,040	*	1,990
AEECA	2,040	*	1,990
Ukraine	3,381	*	3,381
AEECA	3,381	*	3,381
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,489	*	1,489
AEECA	1,489	*	1,489
Near East	19,636	*	52,460
Algeria	-	*	1,000
ESF	-	*	1,000
Egypt	8,580	*	14,000
ESF	8,580	*	14,000
Jordan	625	*	625
ESF	625	*	625
Libya	1,900	*	2,650
ESF	1,900	*	2,650
Morocco	500	*	600
DA	500	*	-
ESF	-	*	600
Syria	-	*	4,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
ESF	-	*	4,000
Tunisia	6,935	*	17,435
DA	3,705	*	-
ESF	3,230	*	17,435
West Bank and Gaza	-	*	11,000
ESF	-	*	11,000
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	-	*	1,150
ESF	-	*	1,150
State NEA Regional	333	*	-
ESF	333	*	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	763	*	-
ESF	763	*	-
South and Central Asia	6,812	*	9,313
Bangladesh	3,000	*	4,500
DA	3,000	*	4,500
Pakistan	1,612	*	1,463
ESF	1,612	*	1,463
Sri Lanka	1,500	*	2,900
DA	1,500	*	1,400
ESF	-	*	1,500
Turkmenistan	700	*	450
AEECA	700	*	450
Western Hemisphere	3,132	*	28,020
El Salvador	2,264	*	9,571
DA	2,264	*	9,571
Guatemala	-	*	12,000
DA	-	*	12,000
Honduras	-	*	3,305
DA	-	*	3,305
State Central America Regional	-	*	2,500
ESF	-	*	2,500
State Western Hemisphere Regional	868	*	644
ESF	868	*	644
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	22,140	*	19,000
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	22,140	*	19,000
DA	3,699	*	14,000
ESF	18,441	*	5,000
GP - Office of Global Partnerships	-	*	1,000
State Office of Global Partnerships (E/GP)	-	*	1,000
ESF	-	*	1,000
IO - International Organizations	104,550	*	106,050
IO - UN Junior Professional Officers Program	-	*	1,500
IO&P	-	*	1,500
IO - UN Resident Coordinator System	23,000	*	23,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
IO&P	23,000	*	23,000
IO - UNDP UN Development Program	81,550	*	81,550
IO&P	81,550	*	81,550
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	78	*	78
OES/OP Other Programs	78	*	78
ESF	78	*	78
Special Representatives	1,500	*	2,000
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	1,500	*	2,000
ESF	1,500	*	2,000
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	126,580	*	61,618
Africa	3,500	*	6,500
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	*	3,000
DA	-	*	3,000
USAID Africa Regional	3,500	*	3,500
DA	3,500	*	3,500
East Asia and Pacific	14,000	*	-
Indonesia	3,000	*	-
DA	3,000	*	-
Laos	5,000	*	-
DA	5,000	*	-
Vietnam	3,000	*	-
DA	2,000	*	-
ESF	1,000	*	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	3,000	*	-
ESF	3,000	*	-
Europe and Eurasia	58,625	*	40,543
Armenia	4,156	*	2,500
AEECA	4,156	*	2,500
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,987	*	430
AEECA	1,987	*	430
Georgia	5,000	*	730
AEECA	5,000	*	730
Kosovo	2,500	*	4,620
AEECA	2,500	*	4,620
Moldova	1,600	*	240
AEECA	1,600	*	240
North Macedonia	906	*	533
AEECA	906	*	533
Serbia	2,180	*	336
AEECA	2,180	*	336
Ukraine	27,680	*	15,080
AEECA	27,680	*	15,080
Europe and Eurasia Regional	12,616	*	16,074
AEECA	10,866	*	14,324

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
ESF	1,750	*	1,750
Near East	4,000	*	11,575
Jordan	4,000	*	4,000
ESF	4,000	*	4,000
Libya	-	*	1,575
ESF	-	*	1,575
West Bank and Gaza	-	*	6,000
ESF	-	*	6,000
South and Central Asia	24,455	*	-
India	7,000	*	-
ESF	7,000	*	-
Kazakhstan	1,400	*	-
AEECA	1,400	*	-
Nepal	3,300	*	-
ESF	3,300	*	-
Pakistan	1,350	*	-
ESF	1,350	*	-
Sri Lanka	5,200	*	-
DA	5,200	*	-
Uzbekistan	600	*	-
AEECA	600	*	-
Central Asia Regional	4,605	*	-
AEECA	4,605	*	-
USAID South Asia Regional	1,000	*	-
DA	1,000	*	-
Western Hemisphere	15,000	*	-
Colombia	10,000	*	-
ESF	10,000	*	-
USAID Caribbean Development Program	5,000	*	-
DA	2,000	*	-
ESF	3,000	*	-
USAID Asia Regional	1,500	*	-
USAID Asia Regional	1,500	*	-
DA	1,500	*	-
ENR - Energy Resources	5,500	*	3,000
Bureau for Energy Resources (ENR)	5,500	*	3,000
ESF	5,500	*	3,000
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	13,500	*	81,435
Africa	6,300	*	-
Ethiopia	6,300	*	-
DA	6,300	*	-
East Asia and Pacific	1,200	*	11,307
Papua New Guinea	-	*	1,566
DA	-	*	1,566

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
Philippines	1,200	*	3,000
DA	1,200	*	3,000
Pacific Islands Regional	-	*	1,741
DA	-	*	1,741
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	-	*	5,000
ESF	-	*	5,000
Near East	-	*	3,000
Egypt	-	*	3,000
ESF	-	*	3,000
South and Central Asia	-	*	3,000
India	-	*	1,000
DA	-	*	1,000
State South and Central Asia Regional	-	*	2,000
ESF	-	*	2,000
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	-	*	34,128
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	-	*	34,128
DA	-	*	34,128
EB - Economic and Business Affairs	6,000	*	15,000
Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs (EB)	6,000	*	15,000
ESF	6,000	*	15,000
Other Funding	-	*	15,000
Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund	-	*	15,000
ESF	-	*	15,000
EG.9 Transport Services	3,179	*	12,000
East Asia and Pacific	1,200	*	-
Philippines	1,200	*	-
DA	1,200	*	-
Near East	-	*	10,000
West Bank and Gaza	-	*	10,000
ESF	-	*	10,000
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	979	*	1,000
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	979	*	1,000
DA	979	*	1,000
EB - Economic and Business Affairs	1,000	*	1,000
Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs (EB)	1,000	*	1,000
ESF	1,000	*	1,000
EG.10 Environment	456,236	*	367,798
Africa	142,775	*	107,450
Democratic Republic of the Congo	484	*	-
FFP	484	*	-
Ethiopia	22,997	*	-
DA	2,200	*	-
FFP	20,797	*	-
Ghana	1,950	*	1,950

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
DA	1,950	*	1,950
Kenya	8,900	*	8,900
DA	8,900	*	8,900
Liberia	5,000	*	5,000
DA	5,000	*	5,000
Madagascar	8,575	*	6,000
DA	8,000	*	6,000
FFP	575	*	-
Malawi	3,000	*	3,000
DA	3,000	*	3,000
Mozambique	5,000	*	5,000
DA	5,000	*	5,000
Senegal	2,000	*	2,000
DA	2,000	*	2,000
South Sudan	3,300	*	2,300
DA	3,300	*	2,300
Tanzania	5,500	*	4,000
DA	5,500	*	4,000
Uganda	4,500	*	1,000
DA	4,500	*	1,000
Zambia	3,000	*	3,000
DA	3,000	*	3,000
Zimbabwe	769	*	-
FFP	769	*	-
USAID Africa Regional	4,800	*	4,800
DA	4,800	*	4,800
USAID Central Africa Regional	43,000	*	43,000
DA	43,000	*	43,000
USAID East Africa Regional	4,000	*	2,000
DA	4,000	*	2,000
USAID Southern Africa Regional	8,000	*	7,500
DA	8,000	*	7,500
USAID West Africa Regional	8,000	*	8,000
DA	8,000	*	8,000
East Asia and Pacific	85,150	*	59,504
Cambodia	5,600	*	5,600
DA	5,600	*	5,600
Indonesia	17,000	*	7,000
DA	17,000	*	7,000
Papua New Guinea	-	*	3,490
DA	-	*	3,490
Philippines	13,000	*	10,500
DA	13,000	*	10,500
Vietnam	33,750	*	29,250

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
DA	13,750	*	14,250
ESF	20,000	*	15,000
Pacific Islands Regional	8,000	*	2,800
DA	8,000	*	2,800
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	800	*	-
ESF	800	*	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	7,000	*	864
DA	3,000	*	864
ESF	4,000	*	-
Europe and Eurasia	7,580	*	10,210
Belarus	10	*	40
AEECA	10	*	40
Georgia	1,870	*	1,870
AEECA	1,870	*	1,870
Serbia	-	*	1,100
AEECA	-	*	1,100
Ukraine	1,050	*	1,050
AEECA	1,050	*	1,050
Europe and Eurasia Regional	4,650	*	6,150
AEECA	-	*	1,500
ESF	4,650	*	4,650
Near East	5,576	*	9,272
Egypt	-	*	3,052
ESF	-	*	3,052
Jordan	5,000	*	5,000
ESF	5,000	*	5,000
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	576	*	1,220
DA	-	*	1,220
ESF	576	*	-
South and Central Asia	25,406	*	12,740
Bangladesh	7,181	*	2,500
DA	7,000	*	2,500
FFP	181	*	-
India	6,750	*	6,500
DA	6,750	*	6,500
Nepal	6,775	*	-
ESF	6,775	*	-
Uzbekistan	500	*	-
AEECA	500	*	-
Central Asia Regional	4,200	*	1,740
AEECA	4,200	*	1,740
State South and Central Asia Regional	-	*	2,000
ESF	-	*	2,000
Western Hemisphere	85,925	*	78,050

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
Brazil	15,000	*	17,000
DA	15,000	*	17,000
Colombia	21,250	*	20,850
DA	3,250	*	725
ESF	18,000	*	20,125
Ecuador	4,000	*	4,000
DA	4,000	*	4,000
Guatemala	6,100	*	6,100
DA	6,100	*	6,100
Honduras	6,075	*	-
DA	6,075	*	-
Peru	13,000	*	6,000
DA	13,000	*	6,000
Venezuela	-	*	3,000
ESF	-	*	3,000
USAID Caribbean Development Program	5,000	*	5,000
DA	5,000	*	5,000
USAID Central America Regional	2,000	*	6,000
DA	2,000	*	6,000
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,500	*	1,500
DA	1,500	*	1,500
USAID South America Regional	12,000	*	8,600
DA	12,000	*	8,600
USAID Asia Regional	1,750	*	1,000
USAID Asia Regional	1,750	*	1,000
DA	1,750	*	1,000
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	52,621	*	40,575
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	52,621	*	40,575
DA	40,121	*	40,575
ESF	12,500	*	-
IO - International Organizations	20,775	*	20,375
IO - International Chemicals and Toxins Programs	3,175	*	3,175
IO&P	3,175	*	3,175
IO - International Conservation Programs	7,000	*	7,000
IO&P	7,000	*	7,000
IO - UNEP UN Environment Program	10,600	*	10,200
IO&P	10,600	*	10,200
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	28,678	*	28,622
OES/M Mercury	3,500	*	3,500
ESF	3,500	*	3,500
OES/OESP OES Partnerships	1,750	*	1,750
ESF	1,750	*	1,750
OES/OP Other Programs	2,372	*	2,372
ESF	2,372	*	2,372

**Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
OES/SPFF South Pacific Forum Fisheries	21,000	*	21,000
ESF	21,000	*	21,000
State Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	56	*	-
ESF	56	*	-
EG.11 Adaptation	72,835	*	580,028
Africa	12,535	*	31,500
Ethiopia	2,409	*	2,500
DA	1,000	*	2,500
FFP	1,409	*	-
Kenya	-	*	500
DA	-	*	500
Malawi	1,000	*	3,000
DA	1,000	*	3,000
Mali	1,000	*	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000
Niger	1,000	*	5,500
DA	1,000	*	5,500
Nigeria	-	*	1,000
DA	-	*	1,000
Rwanda	-	*	1,500
DA	-	*	1,500
Senegal	1,000	*	1,500
DA	1,000	*	1,500
Tanzania	-	*	2,000
DA	-	*	2,000
Uganda	-	*	3,000
DA	-	*	3,000
Zimbabwe	4,626	*	2,000
DA	-	*	2,000
FFP	4,626	*	-
USAID Africa Regional	500	*	500
DA	500	*	500
USAID East Africa Regional	-	*	2,000
DA	-	*	2,000
USAID Sahel Regional Program	1,000	*	4,500
DA	1,000	*	4,500
USAID Southern Africa Regional	-	*	1,000
DA	-	*	1,000
East Asia and Pacific	17,050	*	30,580
Cambodia	2,000	*	2,000
DA	2,000	*	2,000
Indonesia	2,000	*	6,000
DA	2,000	*	6,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
Marshall Islands	-	*	1,000
DA	-	*	1,000
Micronesia	-	*	1,000
DA	-	*	1,000
Philippines	3,000	*	4,000
DA	3,000	*	4,000
Timor-Leste	2,000	*	1,000
DA	2,000	*	1,000
Vietnam	2,000	*	3,000
DA	2,000	*	3,000
Pacific Islands Regional	5,700	*	11,580
DA	5,700	*	11,580
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	350	*	1,000
DA	-	*	1,000
ESF	350	*	-
Near East	1,000	*	5,000
Egypt	-	*	3,000
ESF	-	*	3,000
Iraq	-	*	1,000
ESF	-	*	1,000
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	1,000	*	1,000
DA	-	*	1,000
ESF	1,000	*	-
South and Central Asia	12,200	*	17,263
Bangladesh	2,000	*	3,000
DA	2,000	*	3,000
India	4,000	*	3,000
DA	-	*	3,000
ESF	4,000	*	-
Maldives	2,200	*	2,200
DA	2,200	*	2,200
Nepal	2,000	*	5,300
DA	2,000	*	5,300
Sri Lanka	2,000	*	1,400
DA	2,000	*	1,400
Tajikistan	-	*	500
AEECA	-	*	500
Uzbekistan	-	*	363
AEECA	-	*	363
Central Asia Regional	-	*	1,500
AEECA	-	*	1,500
Western Hemisphere	13,650	*	32,285
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	1,000	*	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
Colombia	-	*	8,000
ESF	-	*	8,000
Dominican Republic	1,200	*	2,200
DA	1,200	*	2,200
Haiti	1,000	*	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000
Honduras	2,450	*	8,000
DA	2,450	*	8,000
Jamaica	1,000	*	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000
Peru	2,000	*	2,000
DA	2,000	*	2,000
USAID Central America Regional	3,000	*	7,085
DA	3,000	*	7,085
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	2,000	*	2,000
DA	2,000	*	2,000
USAID Asia Regional	2,000	*	2,000
DA	2,000	*	2,000
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	1,750	*	5,250
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	1,750	*	5,250
DA	1,750	*	5,250
IO - International Organizations	7,400	*	11,500
IO - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	6,400	*	10,500
IO&P	6,400	*	10,500
IO - WMO World Meteorological Organization	1,000	*	1,000
IO&P	1,000	*	1,000
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	3,000	*	429,400
State Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	3,000	*	429,400
ESF	3,000	*	429,400
RFS - Bureau for Resilience and Food Security	2,250	*	15,250
USAID Bureau for Resilience and Food Security	2,250	*	15,250
DA	2,250	*	15,250
EG.12 Clean Energy	116,342	*	616,191
Africa	54,000	*	55,000
Senegal	-	*	1,000
DA	-	*	1,000
USAID Africa Regional	54,000	*	54,000
DA	54,000	*	54,000
East Asia and Pacific	5,250	*	46,510
Indonesia	-	*	8,000
DA	-	*	8,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
Laos	-	*	5,000
DA	-	*	5,000
Mongolia	250	*	3,500
DA	250	*	3,500
Papua New Guinea	-	*	10,690
DA	-	*	10,690
Philippines	4,000	*	5,500
DA	4,000	*	5,500
Vietnam	-	*	5,000
DA	-	*	5,000
Pacific Islands Regional	1,000	*	5,820
DA	1,000	*	5,820
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	-	*	3,000
DA	-	*	3,000
Europe and Eurasia	-	*	24,547
Armenia	-	*	1,600
AEECA	-	*	1,600
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	*	1,590
AEECA	-	*	1,590
Georgia	-	*	2,270
AEECA	-	*	2,270
Kosovo	-	*	630
AEECA	-	*	630
Moldova	-	*	1,360
AEECA	-	*	1,360
North Macedonia	-	*	667
AEECA	-	*	667
Serbia	-	*	700
AEECA	-	*	700
Ukraine	-	*	12,600
AEECA	-	*	12,600
Europe and Eurasia Regional	-	*	3,130
AEECA	-	*	3,130
Near East	-	*	3,000
Egypt	-	*	3,000
ESF	-	*	3,000
South and Central Asia	1,415	*	37,650
Bangladesh	1,415	*	4,500
DA	1,415	*	4,500
India	-	*	19,500
DA	-	*	19,500
Kazakhstan	-	*	500
AEECA	-	*	500
Nepal	-	*	3,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
DA	-	*	3,000
Pakistan	-	*	3,000
ESF	-	*	3,000
Sri Lanka	-	*	1,200
DA	-	*	1,200
Tajikistan	-	*	950
AEECA	-	*	950
Central Asia Regional	-	*	4,000
AEECA	-	*	4,000
USAID South Asia Regional	-	*	1,000
DA	-	*	1,000
Western Hemisphere	11,178	*	29,428
Colombia	-	*	6,500
ESF	-	*	6,500
Ecuador	1,850	*	1,850
DA	1,850	*	1,850
Guatemala	3,800	*	5,550
DA	3,800	*	5,550
Mexico	2,000	*	2,000
ESF	2,000	*	2,000
USAID Caribbean Development Program	-	*	5,000
DA	-	*	5,000
USAID Central America Regional	-	*	7,000
DA	-	*	7,000
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	3,528	*	1,528
DA	3,528	*	1,528
USAID Asia Regional	-	*	1,500
USAID Asia Regional	-	*	1,500
DA	-	*	1,500
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	10,499	*	48,000
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	10,499	*	48,000
DA	9,999	*	48,000
ESF	500	*	-
ENR - Energy Resources	-	*	27,500
Bureau for Energy Resources (ENR)	-	*	27,500
ESF	-	*	27,500
GP - Office of Global Partnerships	-	*	2,000
State Office of Global Partnerships (E/GP)	-	*	2,000
ESF	-	*	2,000
IO - International Organizations	32,000	*	74,500
IO - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	-	*	10,500
IO&P	-	*	10,500
IO - Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	32,000	*	64,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
IO&P	32,000	*	64,000
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	2,000	*	266,556
State Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	2,000	*	266,556
ESF	2,000	*	266,556
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	135,000	*	357,305
Africa	16,500	*	24,500
Kenya	-	*	500
DA	-	*	500
Madagascar	500	*	2,500
DA	500	*	2,500
Malawi	3,000	*	5,000
DA	3,000	*	5,000
Senegal	-	*	2,000
DA	-	*	2,000
Uganda	-	*	1,000
DA	-	*	1,000
Zambia	2,500	*	2,500
DA	2,500	*	2,500
USAID Africa Regional	1,500	*	1,500
DA	1,500	*	1,500
USAID Central Africa Regional	6,000	*	6,000
DA	6,000	*	6,000
USAID Southern Africa Regional	-	*	500
DA	-	*	500
USAID West Africa Regional	3,000	*	3,000
DA	3,000	*	3,000
East Asia and Pacific	30,500	*	34,690
Burma	-	*	1,000
ESF	-	*	1,000
Cambodia	4,400	*	5,400
DA	4,400	*	5,400
Indonesia	8,000	*	8,000
DA	8,000	*	8,000
Papua New Guinea	-	*	2,640
DA	-	*	2,640
Philippines	5,200	*	5,200
DA	5,200	*	5,200
Vietnam	5,000	*	5,000
DA	5,000	*	5,000
Pacific Islands Regional	3,900	*	3,450
DA	3,900	*	3,450
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	4,000	*	4,000
DA	2,000	*	4,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
ESF	2,000	*	-
South and Central Asia	9,500	*	10,515
Bangladesh	3,500	*	3,915
DA	3,500	*	3,915
Bhutan	-	*	1,000
ESF	-	*	1,000
India	6,000	*	5,000
DA	6,000	*	5,000
Tajikistan	-	*	500
AEECA	-	*	500
State South and Central Asia Regional	-	*	100
ESF	-	*	100
Western Hemisphere	57,000	*	64,000
Colombia	18,000	*	18,500
DA	6,500	*	-
ESF	11,500	*	18,500
Ecuador	4,000	*	4,000
DA	4,000	*	4,000
Guatemala	5,850	*	5,850
DA	5,850	*	5,850
Haiti	7,500	*	11,500
DA	7,500	*	11,500
Mexico	11,000	*	11,000
ESF	11,000	*	11,000
Peru	6,000	*	7,000
DA	6,000	*	7,000
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	2,650	*	2,650
DA	2,650	*	2,650
USAID South America Regional	2,000	*	3,500
DA	2,000	*	3,500
USAID Asia Regional	1,500	*	1,500
USAID Asia Regional	1,500	*	1,500
DA	1,500	*	1,500
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	13,000	*	56,000
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	13,000	*	56,000
DA	13,000	*	56,000
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	7,000	*	166,100
State Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	7,000	*	166,100
ESF	7,000	*	166,100
HA Humanitarian Assistance	9,320,538	*	10,173,178
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	9,023,936	*	9,869,267
Africa	1,019,704	*	-
Burkina Faso	17,273	*	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
FFP	17,273	*	-
Burundi	11,113	*	-
FFP	11,113	*	-
Cameroon	23,482	*	-
FFP	23,482	*	-
Central African Republic	31,356	*	-
FFP	31,356	*	-
Chad	38,985	*	-
FFP	38,985	*	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	105,258	*	-
FFP	105,258	*	-
Djibouti	4,677	*	-
FFP	4,677	*	-
Ethiopia	230,976	*	-
FFP	230,976	*	-
Kenya	40,707	*	-
FFP	40,707	*	-
Madagascar	17,995	*	-
FFP	17,995	*	-
Mali	12,984	*	-
FFP	12,984	*	-
Niger	35,982	*	-
FFP	35,982	*	-
Nigeria	17,998	*	-
FFP	17,998	*	-
Republic of the Congo	1,495	*	-
FFP	1,495	*	-
Somalia	88,794	*	-
FFP	88,794	*	-
South Sudan	151,559	*	-
FFP	151,559	*	-
Sudan	139,192	*	-
FFP	139,192	*	-
Tanzania	2,495	*	-
FFP	2,495	*	-
Uganda	1,999	*	-
FFP	1,999	*	-
Zambia	3,389	*	-
FFP	3,389	*	-
Zimbabwe	41,995	*	-
FFP	41,995	*	-
Europe and Eurasia	65	*	65
Ukraine	65	*	65
AEECA	65	*	65

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
Near East	357,326	*	20,000
West Bank and Gaza	-	*	20,000
ESF	-	*	20,000
Yemen	357,326	*	-
FFP	357,326	*	-
Western Hemisphere	7,996	*	-
Haiti	7,996	*	-
FFP	7,996	*	-
BHA - Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance	4,256,767	*	6,052,362
USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (HA)	4,256,767	*	6,052,362
FFP	48,292	*	1,570,000
IDA	4,208,475	*	4,482,362
IO - International Organizations	3,500	*	3,500
IO - UN OCHA UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	3,500	*	3,500
IO&P	3,500	*	3,500
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	3,378,578	*	3,793,340
PRM, Administrative Expenses	45,978	*	60,140
MRA	45,978	*	60,140
PRM, Emergency Funds	100	*	100
ERMA	100	*	100
PRM, OA - Africa	916,700	*	797,600
MRA	916,700	*	797,600
PRM, OA - East Asia	230,300	*	221,700
MRA	230,300	*	221,700
PRM, OA - Europe	93,600	*	80,000
MRA	93,600	*	80,000
PRM, OA - Near East	1,071,600	*	1,145,100
MRA	1,071,600	*	1,145,100
PRM, OA - Protection Priorities	268,000	*	496,200
MRA	268,000	*	496,200
PRM, OA - South Asia	111,300	*	74,400
MRA	111,300	*	74,400
PRM, OA - Western Hemisphere	390,000	*	368,100
MRA	390,000	*	368,100
PRM, Refugee Admissions	251,000	*	550,000
MRA	251,000	*	550,000
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	211,489	*	220,211
Africa	22,989	*	5,000
Burkina Faso	1,143	*	-
FFP	1,143	*	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,079	*	-
FFP	1,079	*	-
Ethiopia	9,239	*	5,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
DA	-	*	5,000
FFP	9,239	*	-
Madagascar	3,093	*	-
FFP	3,093	*	-
Niger	2,912	*	-
FFP	2,912	*	-
Uganda	5,452	*	-
FFP	5,452	*	-
Zimbabwe	71	*	-
FFP	71	*	-
Europe and Eurasia	611	*	611
Armenia	250	*	250
AEECA	250	*	250
Ukraine	361	*	361
AEECA	361	*	361
Near East	-	*	5,000
West Bank and Gaza	-	*	5,000
ESF	-	*	5,000
South and Central Asia	1,002	*	8,900
Bangladesh	1,002	*	-
FFP	1,002	*	-
Nepal	-	*	8,900
DA	-	*	8,900
Western Hemisphere	-	*	700
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	-	*	700
DA	-	*	700
BHA - Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance	186,887	*	200,000
USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (HA)	186,887	*	200,000
IDA	186,887	*	200,000
HA.3 Migration Management	85,113	*	83,700
Europe and Eurasia	215	*	90
Georgia	125	*	-
AEECA	125	*	-
Ukraine	90	*	90
AEECA	90	*	90
Western Hemisphere	31,376	*	31,850
Colombia	30,376	*	18,700
DA	10,650	*	-
ESF	19,726	*	18,700
Guatemala	-	*	5,050
DA	-	*	5,050
USAID South America Regional	1,000	*	8,100
DA	1,000	*	8,100
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	53,522	*	51,760

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
PRM, Administrative Expenses	1,422	*	1,860
MRA	1,422	*	1,860
PRM, Humanitarian Migrants to Israel	5,000	*	5,000
MRA	5,000	*	5,000
PRM, OA - Migration	47,100	*	44,900
MRA	47,100	*	44,900
PO Program Development and Oversight	1,668,250	*	1,862,647
PO.1 Program Design and Learning	4,054	*	-
EB - Economic and Business Affairs	350	*	-
Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs (EB)	350	*	-
ESF	350	*	-
USAID Program Management Initiatives	3,704	*	-
USAID Program Management Initiatives	3,704	*	-
DA	3,704	*	-
PO.2 Administration and Oversight	1,664,046	*	1,862,647
Western Hemisphere	1,000	*	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	1,000	*	-
ESF	1,000	*	-
USAID Management	1,663,046	*	1,862,647
USAID Capital Investment Fund	210,300	*	258,200
USAID Admin	210,300	*	258,200
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	75,500	*	76,500
USAID Admin	75,500	*	76,500
USAID Operating Expense	1,377,246	*	1,527,947
USAID Admin	1,377,246	*	1,527,947
PO.3 Evaluation	150	*	-
EB - Economic and Business Affairs	150	*	-
Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs (EB)	150	*	-
ESF	150	*	-

1/ FY 2020 levels do not include COVID Supplemental (P.L. 116-123 and P.L. 116-136) funding.

2/ Table excludes emergency funding.

3/ Table excludes prior year rescissions or proposed cancellations.

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request
(\$ in thousands)

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
Total³	37,323,482	37,701,427	41,219,052
Africa	8,510,577	*	7,428,957
African Union	1,600	*	1,600
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,000	*	1,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	*	200
ESF	-	*	200
DR.2 Good Governance	300	*	300
ESF	300	*	300
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	700	*	300
ESF	700	*	300
DR.6 Human Rights	-	*	200
ESF	-	*	200
EG Economic Growth	600	*	600
EG.2 Trade and Investment	250	*	200
ESF	250	*	200
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	150	*	150
ESF	150	*	150
EG.6 Workforce Development	200	*	250
ESF	200	*	250
Angola	44,203	*	36,500
PS Peace and Security	7,343	*	4,500
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	7,000	*	4,000
NADR	7,000	*	4,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	343	*	500
IMET	343	*	500
HL Health	36,860	*	32,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	14,860	*	10,000
GHP-STATE	14,860	*	10,000
HL.3 Malaria	19,000	*	19,000
GHP-USAID	19,000	*	19,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	3,000	*	3,000
GHP-USAID	3,000	*	3,000
Benin	28,178	*	28,800
PS Peace and Security	178	*	300
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	178	*	300
IMET	178	*	300
HL Health	28,000	*	28,500
HL.3 Malaria	17,000	*	16,500
GHP-USAID	17,000	*	16,500
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	5,000	*	6,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	*	6,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	6,000	*	6,000
GHP-USAID	6,000	*	6,000

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request
(\$ in thousands)

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
Botswana	61,705	*	50,600
PS Peace and Security	593	*	600
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	593	*	600
IMET	593	*	600
HL Health	61,112	*	50,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	61,112	*	50,000
GHP-STATE	61,112	*	50,000
Burkina Faso	77,972	*	55,550
PS Peace and Security	1,044	*	2,050
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	500	*	1,500
NADR	500	*	1,500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	544	*	550
IMET	544	*	550
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,000	*	2,000
DR.2 Good Governance	2,000	*	1,500
DA	2,000	*	1,500
DR.6 Human Rights	-	*	500
DA	-	*	500
HL Health	49,083	*	47,500
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	2,654	*	-
GHP-STATE	2,654	*	-
HL.3 Malaria	26,000	*	27,500
GHP-USAID	26,000	*	27,500
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	6,143	*	8,000
FFP	1,143	*	-
GHP-USAID	5,000	*	8,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	8,000	*	8,000
GHP-USAID	8,000	*	8,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	1,143	*	-
FFP	1,143	*	-
HL.9 Nutrition	5,143	*	4,000
FFP	1,143	*	-
GHP-USAID	4,000	*	4,000
ES Education and Social Services	5,143	*	4,000
ES.1 Basic Education	4,000	*	4,000
DA	4,000	*	4,000
ES.5 Social Assistance	1,143	*	-
FFP	1,143	*	-
EG Economic Growth	2,286	*	-
EG.3 Agriculture	1,143	*	-
FFP	1,143	*	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,143	*	-
FFP	1,143	*	-

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2020 Actual, FY 2021 Estimate, FY 2022 Request
(\$ in thousands)

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
HA Humanitarian Assistance	18,416	*	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	17,273	*	-
FFP	17,273	*	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	1,143	*	-
FFP	1,143	*	-
Burundi	55,628	*	43,600
PS Peace and Security	-	*	100
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	*	100
IMET	-	*	100
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,000	*	3,000
DR.4 Civil Society	-	*	2,000
DA	-	*	2,000
DR.6 Human Rights	3,000	*	1,000
DA	3,000	*	1,000
HL Health	41,515	*	40,500
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	23,515	*	23,000
GHP-STATE	23,515	*	23,000
HL.3 Malaria	8,000	*	7,500
GHP-USAID	8,000	*	7,500
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	5,000	*	5,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	*	5,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	5,000	*	5,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	*	5,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	11,113	*	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	11,113	*	-
FFP	11,113	*	-
Cabo Verde	110	*	225
PS Peace and Security	110	*	225
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	110	*	225
IMET	110	*	225
Cameroon	89,670	*	102,100
PS Peace and Security	800	*	600
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	800	*	600
IMET	800	*	600
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	4,000	*	4,000
DR.4 Civil Society	4,000	*	4,000
DA	4,000	*	4,000
HL Health	61,388	*	97,500
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	37,888	*	75,000
GHP-STATE	37,888	*	75,000
HL.3 Malaria	23,500	*	22,500
GHP-USAID	23,500	*	22,500
HA Humanitarian Assistance	23,482	*	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	23,482	*	-

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FFP	23,482	*	-
Central African Republic	55,978	*	13,900
PS Peace and Security	10,156	*	6,766
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	8,106	*	5,150
IMET	106	*	150
PKO	8,000	*	5,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	2,050	*	1,616
INCLE	2,050	*	1,616
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	8,450	*	5,134
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	4,450	*	2,134
ESF	2,000	*	-
INCLE	2,450	*	2,134
DR.2 Good Governance	3,000	*	3,000
DA	3,000	*	3,000
DR.6 Human Rights	1,000	*	-
ESF	1,000	*	-
HL Health	6,016	*	2,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	2,000	*	2,000
GHP-USAID	2,000	*	2,000
HL.9 Nutrition	4,016	*	-
FFP	4,016	*	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	31,356	*	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	31,356	*	-
FFP	31,356	*	-
Chad	46,785	*	4,800
PS Peace and Security	1,800	*	1,800
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	1,000	*	1,000
NADR	1,000	*	1,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	800	*	800
IMET	800	*	800
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,000	*	3,000
DR.4 Civil Society	3,000	*	3,000
DA	3,000	*	3,000
HL Health	3,000	*	-
HL.9 Nutrition	3,000	*	-
FFP	3,000	*	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	38,985	*	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	38,985	*	-
FFP	38,985	*	-
Comoros	100	*	200
PS Peace and Security	100	*	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	100	*	200
IMET	100	*	200

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Côte d'Ivoire	147,229	*	131,850
PS Peace and Security	331	*	350
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	331	*	350
IMET	331	*	350
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	6,000	*	6,000
DR.2 Good Governance	500	*	-
DA	500	*	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	997	*	750
DA	997	*	750
DR.4 Civil Society	4,503	*	5,250
DA	4,503	*	5,250
HL Health	140,898	*	125,500
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	103,398	*	85,000
GHP-STATE	103,398	*	85,000
HL.3 Malaria	25,000	*	25,000
GHP-USAID	25,000	*	25,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	5,000	*	8,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	*	8,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	7,500	*	7,500
GHP-USAID	7,500	*	7,500
Democratic Republic of the Congo	444,668	*	314,850
PS Peace and Security	10,000	*	10,250
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	3,000	*	4,000
NADR	3,000	*	4,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	3,000	*	3,250
IMET	-	*	250
PKO	3,000	*	3,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	4,000	*	3,000
INCLE	4,000	*	3,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	8,803	*	7,766
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	944	*	1,444
DA	944	*	1,444
DR.2 Good Governance	2,381	*	3,000
DA	2,381	*	3,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	300	*	800
DA	300	*	800
DR.4 Civil Society	3,616	*	1,580
DA	2,579	*	1,580
FFP	1,037	*	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	1,074	*	654
DA	1,074	*	654
DR.6 Human Rights	488	*	288
DA	488	*	288

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(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
HL Health	265,927	*	242,849
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	82,141	*	94,100
GHP-STATE	82,141	*	94,100
HL.2 Tuberculosis	14,000	*	14,000
GHP-USAID	14,000	*	14,000
HL.3 Malaria	55,000	*	54,500
GHP-USAID	55,000	*	54,500
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	41,815	*	35,000
FFP	1,815	*	-
GHP-USAID	40,000	*	35,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	20,336	*	20,000
FFP	336	*	-
GHP-USAID	20,000	*	20,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	27,845	*	18,249
DA	24,000	*	18,249
FFP	3,845	*	-
HL.9 Nutrition	24,790	*	7,000
FFP	17,790	*	-
GHP-USAID	7,000	*	7,000
ES Education and Social Services	29,812	*	29,800
ES.1 Basic Education	29,812	*	28,000
DA	29,812	*	28,000
ES.2 Higher Education	-	*	1,800
DA	-	*	1,800
EG Economic Growth	23,789	*	24,185
EG.3 Agriculture	21,616	*	18,422
DA	18,422	*	18,422
FFP	3,194	*	-
EG.4 Financial Sector	529	*	-
FFP	529	*	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,160	*	2,763
DA	-	*	2,763
FFP	1,160	*	-
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	*	3,000
DA	-	*	3,000
EG.10 Environment	484	*	-
FFP	484	*	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	106,337	*	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	105,258	*	-
FFP	105,258	*	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	1,079	*	-
FFP	1,079	*	-
Djibouti	19,771	*	15,895
PS Peace and Security	5,819	*	6,895

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(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	5,819	*	6,895
FMF	5,000	*	6,000
IMET	819	*	895
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	4,000	*	4,000
DR.4 Civil Society	4,000	*	4,000
DA	4,000	*	4,000
HL Health	275	*	-
HL.9 Nutrition	275	*	-
FFP	275	*	-
ES Education and Social Services	5,000	*	5,000
ES.1 Basic Education	4,000	*	4,000
DA	4,000	*	4,000
ES.2 Higher Education	1,000	*	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	4,677	*	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,677	*	-
FFP	4,677	*	-
Equatorial Guinea	-	*	500
PS Peace and Security	-	*	500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	*	500
IMET	-	*	500
Eswatini	75,239	*	62,600
PS Peace and Security	68	*	100
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	68	*	100
IMET	68	*	100
HL Health	75,171	*	62,500
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	75,171	*	62,500
GHP-STATE	75,171	*	62,500
Ethiopia	713,595	*	304,320
PS Peace and Security	3,598	*	2,690
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	*	2,690
DA	-	*	2,690
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	598	*	-
IMET	598	*	-
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	3,000	*	-
INCLE	3,000	*	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	8,269	*	8,589
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,000	*	3,320
DA	-	*	2,000
INCLE	1,000	*	1,320
DR.2 Good Governance	7,269	*	3,269
DA	7,269	*	3,269
DR.4 Civil Society	-	*	1,000
DA	-	*	1,000

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(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
DR.6 Human Rights	-	*	1,000
DA	-	*	1,000
HL Health	288,685	*	224,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	94,673	*	85,000
GHP-STATE	94,673	*	85,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	14,000	*	14,000
GHP-USAID	14,000	*	14,000
HL.3 Malaria	36,000	*	36,000
GHP-USAID	36,000	*	36,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	50,761	*	40,000
FFP	12,111	*	-
GHP-USAID	38,650	*	40,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	33,591	*	31,000
FFP	2,591	*	-
GHP-USAID	31,000	*	31,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	28,434	*	5,000
DA	23,615	*	5,000
FFP	4,819	*	-
HL.9 Nutrition	31,226	*	13,000
FFP	18,226	*	-
GHP-USAID	13,000	*	13,000
ES Education and Social Services	57,661	*	9,500
ES.1 Basic Education	16,848	*	6,500
DA	14,500	*	6,500
FFP	2,348	*	-
ES.2 Higher Education	3,000	*	3,000
DA	3,000	*	3,000
ES.5 Social Assistance	37,813	*	-
FFP	37,813	*	-
EG Economic Growth	115,167	*	54,541
EG.3 Agriculture	78,642	*	52,041
DA	49,166	*	52,041
FFP	29,476	*	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	4,819	*	-
FFP	4,819	*	-
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	6,300	*	-
DA	6,300	*	-
EG.10 Environment	22,997	*	-
DA	2,200	*	-
FFP	20,797	*	-
EG.11 Adaptation	2,409	*	2,500
DA	1,000	*	2,500
FFP	1,409	*	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	240,215	*	5,000

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(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	230,976	*	-
FFP	230,976	*	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	9,239	*	5,000
DA	-	*	5,000
FFP	9,239	*	-
Gabon	369	*	400
PS Peace and Security	369	*	400
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	369	*	400
IMET	369	*	400
Gambia, The	2,000	*	2,200
PS Peace and Security	-	*	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	*	200
IMET	-	*	200
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,000	*	2,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	*	1,250
DA	-	*	1,250
DR.2 Good Governance	1,000	*	750
DA	1,000	*	750
DR.4 Civil Society	800	*	-
DA	800	*	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	200	*	-
DA	200	*	-
Ghana	129,343	*	125,540
PS Peace and Security	1,050	*	3,000
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	200	*	200
DA	200	*	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	850	*	800
IMET	850	*	800
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	-	*	2,000
INCLE	-	*	2,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,700	*	4,700
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	*	1,000
INCLE	-	*	1,000
DR.2 Good Governance	2,700	*	2,700
DA	2,700	*	2,700
DR.4 Civil Society	1,000	*	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000
HL Health	73,893	*	67,140
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	4,753	*	-
GHP-STATE	4,753	*	-
HL.3 Malaria	28,000	*	28,000
GHP-USAID	28,000	*	28,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	13,000	*	11,000
GHP-USAID	13,000	*	11,000

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(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	13,140	*	13,140
GHP-USAID	13,140	*	13,140
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	9,500	*	9,500
DA	9,500	*	9,500
HL.9 Nutrition	5,500	*	5,500
GHP-USAID	5,500	*	5,500
ES Education and Social Services	17,500	*	17,500
ES.1 Basic Education	17,500	*	17,500
DA	17,500	*	17,500
EG Economic Growth	33,200	*	33,200
EG.3 Agriculture	31,250	*	31,250
DA	19,353	*	31,250
ESF	11,897	*	-
EG.10 Environment	1,950	*	1,950
DA	1,950	*	1,950
Guinea	29,787	*	32,300
PS Peace and Security	287	*	300
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	287	*	300
IMET	287	*	300
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,000	*	3,000
DR.2 Good Governance	1,190	*	1,300
DA	1,190	*	1,300
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,460	*	1,000
DA	1,460	*	1,000
DR.4 Civil Society	-	*	350
DA	-	*	350
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	350	*	350
DA	350	*	350
HL Health	26,500	*	29,000
HL.3 Malaria	16,000	*	15,000
GHP-USAID	16,000	*	15,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	5,500	*	8,000
GHP-USAID	5,500	*	8,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	5,000	*	6,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	*	6,000
Guinea-Bissau	142	*	100
PS Peace and Security	142	*	100
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	142	*	100
IMET	142	*	100
Kenya	560,721	*	505,250
PS Peace and Security	11,480	*	9,800
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	5,500	*	5,500
NADR	5,500	*	5,500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	980	*	1,000

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IMET	980	*	1,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	5,000	*	3,300
INCLE	5,000	*	3,300
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	8,770	*	15,720
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,000	*	2,150
INCLE	2,000	*	2,150
DR.2 Good Governance	2,435	*	7,000
DA	2,435	*	7,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,319	*	1,300
DA	1,319	*	1,300
DR.4 Civil Society	2,816	*	3,000
DA	2,816	*	3,000
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	200	*	1,000
DA	200	*	1,000
DR.6 Human Rights	-	*	1,270
DA	-	*	1,270
HL Health	441,234	*	417,325
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	329,945	*	320,000
GHP-STATE	294,945	*	285,000
GHP-USAID	35,000	*	35,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	6,000	*	7,000
GHP-USAID	6,000	*	7,000
HL.3 Malaria	33,500	*	33,500
GHP-USAID	33,500	*	33,500
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	16,000	*	13,500
GHP-USAID	16,000	*	13,500
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	20,500	*	22,500
GHP-USAID	20,500	*	22,500
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	20,700	*	16,825
DA	20,700	*	16,825
HL.9 Nutrition	14,589	*	4,000
FFP	10,589	*	-
GHP-USAID	4,000	*	4,000
ES Education and Social Services	16,000	*	16,000
ES.1 Basic Education	15,000	*	15,000
DA	15,000	*	15,000
ES.2 Higher Education	1,000	*	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000
EG Economic Growth	42,530	*	46,405
EG.3 Agriculture	33,630	*	36,505
DA	33,630	*	36,505
EG.10 Environment	8,900	*	8,900
DA	8,900	*	8,900
EG.11 Adaptation	-	*	500

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DA	-	*	500
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	-	*	500
DA	-	*	500
HA Humanitarian Assistance	40,707	*	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	40,707	*	-
FFP	40,707	*	-
Lesotho	78,590	*	60,100
PS Peace and Security	32	*	100
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	32	*	100
IMET	32	*	100
HL Health	78,558	*	60,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	78,558	*	60,000
GHP-STATE	78,558	*	60,000
Liberia	105,456	*	99,525
PS Peace and Security	5,215	*	3,010
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	1,300	*	850
INCLE	1,300	*	850
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,215	*	360
IMET	215	*	360
PKO	1,000	*	-
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	2,700	*	1,800
INCLE	2,700	*	1,800
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	14,000	*	15,965
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,200	*	1,900
DA	200	*	200
INCLE	2,000	*	1,700
DR.2 Good Governance	5,500	*	7,765
DA	5,500	*	7,765
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,100	*	1,100
DA	1,100	*	1,100
DR.4 Civil Society	3,450	*	3,450
DA	3,450	*	3,450
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	1,750	*	1,750
DA	1,750	*	1,750
HL Health	51,541	*	43,850
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	7,691	*	-
GHP-STATE	7,691	*	-
HL.3 Malaria	14,000	*	14,000
GHP-USAID	14,000	*	14,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	10,000	*	10,000
GHP-USAID	10,000	*	10,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	6,000	*	6,000
GHP-USAID	6,000	*	6,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	13,850	*	13,850

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DA	13,850	*	13,850
ES Education and Social Services	22,700	*	22,700
ES.1 Basic Education	22,700	*	22,700
DA	22,700	*	22,700
EG Economic Growth	12,000	*	14,000
EG.3 Agriculture	7,000	*	9,000
DA	7,000	*	9,000
EG.10 Environment	5,000	*	5,000
DA	5,000	*	5,000
Madagascar	124,174	*	82,700
PS Peace and Security	198	*	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	198	*	200
IMET	198	*	200
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,592	*	2,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	100	*	100
DA	100	*	100
DR.2 Good Governance	1,666	*	1,666
DA	1,666	*	1,666
DR.4 Civil Society	1,826	*	234
DA	234	*	234
FFP	1,592	*	-
HL Health	82,240	*	72,000
HL.3 Malaria	26,000	*	26,000
GHP-USAID	26,000	*	26,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	20,348	*	18,000
FFP	2,348	*	-
GHP-USAID	18,000	*	18,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	16,000	*	16,000
GHP-USAID	16,000	*	16,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	10,176	*	9,000
DA	9,000	*	9,000
FFP	1,176	*	-
HL.9 Nutrition	9,716	*	3,000
FFP	6,716	*	-
GHP-USAID	3,000	*	3,000
EG Economic Growth	17,056	*	8,500
EG.3 Agriculture	7,981	*	-
FFP	7,981	*	-
EG.10 Environment	8,575	*	6,000
DA	8,000	*	6,000
FFP	575	*	-
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	500	*	2,500
DA	500	*	2,500
HA Humanitarian Assistance	21,088	*	-

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(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	17,995	*	-
FFP	17,995	*	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	3,093	*	-
FFP	3,093	*	-
Malawi	299,952	*	285,300
PS Peace and Security	300	*	300
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	300	*	300
IMET	300	*	300
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,000	*	12,000
DR.2 Good Governance	1,535	*	8,000
DA	1,535	*	8,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	465	*	2,500
DA	465	*	2,500
DR.4 Civil Society	-	*	1,500
DA	-	*	1,500
HL Health	243,652	*	225,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	175,652	*	160,000
GHP-STATE	175,652	*	160,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	3,500	*	4,000
GHP-USAID	3,500	*	4,000
HL.3 Malaria	24,000	*	24,000
GHP-USAID	24,000	*	24,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	17,500	*	18,000
GHP-USAID	17,500	*	18,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	12,000	*	12,000
GHP-USAID	12,000	*	12,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	4,000	*	-
DA	4,000	*	-
HL.9 Nutrition	7,000	*	7,000
GHP-USAID	7,000	*	7,000
ES Education and Social Services	31,000	*	16,000
ES.1 Basic Education	21,000	*	14,000
DA	21,000	*	14,000
ES.2 Higher Education	10,000	*	2,000
DA	10,000	*	2,000
EG Economic Growth	23,000	*	32,000
EG.3 Agriculture	16,000	*	16,000
DA	16,000	*	16,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	5,000
DA	-	*	5,000
EG.10 Environment	3,000	*	3,000
DA	3,000	*	3,000
EG.11 Adaptation	1,000	*	3,000
DA	1,000	*	3,000

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(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	3,000	*	5,000
DA	3,000	*	5,000
Mali	156,935	*	124,350
PS Peace and Security	3,981	*	4,190
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	480	*	280
DA	480	*	280
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	100	*	100
DA	100	*	100
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	1,960	*	1,960
DA	1,960	*	1,960
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	1,000	*	1,000
NADR	1,000	*	1,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	441	*	850
IMET	441	*	850
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	9,535	*	7,535
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	5,135	*	3,135
DA	5,135	*	3,135
DR.2 Good Governance	2,070	*	2,070
DA	2,070	*	2,070
DR.4 Civil Society	2,330	*	2,330
DA	2,330	*	2,330
HL Health	86,950	*	73,500
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	9,010	*	-
GHP-STATE	9,010	*	-
HL.3 Malaria	25,000	*	26,500
GHP-USAID	25,000	*	26,500
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	21,000	*	22,000
GHP-USAID	21,000	*	22,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	15,000	*	13,500
GHP-USAID	15,000	*	13,500
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	9,440	*	4,000
DA	9,440	*	4,000
HL.9 Nutrition	7,500	*	7,500
GHP-USAID	7,500	*	7,500
ES Education and Social Services	20,925	*	16,565
ES.1 Basic Education	20,925	*	16,565
DA	20,925	*	16,565
EG Economic Growth	22,560	*	22,560
EG.3 Agriculture	21,560	*	21,560
DA	21,560	*	21,560
EG.11 Adaptation	1,000	*	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	12,984	*	-

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(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	12,984	*	-
FFP	12,984	*	-
Mauritania	1,000	*	2,000
PS Peace and Security	1,000	*	2,000
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	*	1,000
DA	-	*	1,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	1,000	*	500
NADR	1,000	*	500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	*	500
IMET	-	*	500
Mauritius	23	*	200
PS Peace and Security	23	*	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	23	*	200
IMET	23	*	200
Mozambique	522,740	*	538,100
PS Peace and Security	356	*	600
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	356	*	600
IMET	356	*	600
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	6,000	*	6,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	250	*	250
DA	250	*	250
DR.2 Good Governance	4,210	*	4,210
DA	4,210	*	4,210
DR.4 Civil Society	50	*	50
DA	50	*	50
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	990	*	990
DA	990	*	990
DR.6 Human Rights	500	*	500
DA	500	*	500
HL Health	476,884	*	492,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	373,634	*	390,000
GHP-STATE	373,634	*	390,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	6,500	*	7,000
GHP-USAID	6,500	*	7,000
HL.3 Malaria	29,000	*	29,000
GHP-USAID	29,000	*	29,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	22,750	*	21,000
GHP-USAID	22,750	*	21,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	20,000	*	20,000
GHP-USAID	20,000	*	20,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	17,500	*	17,500
DA	17,500	*	17,500
HL.9 Nutrition	7,500	*	7,500

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GHP-USAID	7,500	*	7,500
ES Education and Social Services	18,000	*	18,000
ES.1 Basic Education	18,000	*	18,000
DA	18,000	*	18,000
EG Economic Growth	21,500	*	21,500
EG.3 Agriculture	16,500	*	16,500
DA	16,500	*	16,500
EG.10 Environment	5,000	*	5,000
DA	5,000	*	5,000
Namibia	77,030	*	70,100
PS Peace and Security	55	*	100
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	55	*	100
IMET	55	*	100
HL Health	76,975	*	70,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	76,975	*	70,000
GHP-STATE	76,975	*	70,000
Niger	113,759	*	71,800
PS Peace and Security	1,783	*	1,800
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	1,000	*	1,000
NADR	1,000	*	1,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	783	*	800
IMET	783	*	800
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,000	*	3,000
DR.2 Good Governance	3,000	*	3,000
DA	1,000	*	3,000
ESF	2,000	*	-
HL Health	39,112	*	39,000
HL.3 Malaria	18,000	*	19,000
GHP-USAID	18,000	*	19,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	8,070	*	8,000
FFP	3,070	*	-
GHP-USAID	5,000	*	8,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	8,000	*	8,000
GHP-USAID	8,000	*	8,000
HL.9 Nutrition	5,042	*	4,000
FFP	1,042	*	-
GHP-USAID	4,000	*	4,000
ES Education and Social Services	7,500	*	3,000
ES.1 Basic Education	7,500	*	3,000
DA	7,500	*	3,000
EG Economic Growth	23,470	*	25,000
EG.3 Agriculture	19,500	*	19,500
DA	15,500	*	19,500

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(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
ESF	4,000	*	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	2,970	*	-
FFP	2,970	*	-
EG.11 Adaptation	1,000	*	5,500
DA	1,000	*	5,500
HA Humanitarian Assistance	38,894	*	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	35,982	*	-
FFP	35,982	*	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	2,912	*	-
FFP	2,912	*	-
Nigeria	475,426	*	595,900
PS Peace and Security	4,684	*	4,700
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	-	*	200
INCLE	-	*	200
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	500	*	500
DA	500	*	500
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	*	1,500
DA	-	*	1,500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,184	*	1,000
IMET	1,184	*	1,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	3,000	*	1,500
INCLE	3,000	*	1,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	9,256	*	15,456
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	4,000	*	3,000
INCLE	4,000	*	3,000
DR.2 Good Governance	-	*	8,000
DA	-	*	8,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,256	*	2,456
DA	1,256	*	2,456
DR.4 Civil Society	1,000	*	2,000
DA	1,000	*	2,000
DR.6 Human Rights	3,000	*	-
DA	3,000	*	-
HL Health	408,739	*	538,620
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	231,244	*	380,000
GHP-STATE	181,244	*	330,000
GHP-USAID	50,000	*	50,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	13,000	*	14,000
GHP-USAID	13,000	*	14,000
HL.3 Malaria	77,000	*	74,000
GHP-USAID	77,000	*	74,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	40,000	*	32,000
GHP-USAID	40,000	*	32,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	25,000	*	25,000

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(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
GHP-USAID	25,000	*	25,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	10,495	*	6,620
DA	10,495	*	6,620
HL.9 Nutrition	12,000	*	7,000
FFP	5,000	*	-
GHP-USAID	7,000	*	7,000
ES Education and Social Services	15,500	*	14,000
ES.1 Basic Education	15,500	*	14,000
DA	15,500	*	14,000
EG Economic Growth	19,249	*	23,124
EG.3 Agriculture	19,249	*	22,124
DA	19,249	*	22,124
EG.11 Adaptation	-	*	1,000
DA	-	*	1,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	17,998	*	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	17,998	*	-
FFP	17,998	*	-
Republic of the Congo	1,627	*	200
PS Peace and Security	132	*	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	132	*	200
IMET	132	*	200
HA Humanitarian Assistance	1,495	*	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,495	*	-
FFP	1,495	*	-
Rwanda	159,688	*	140,050
PS Peace and Security	522	*	550
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	522	*	550
IMET	522	*	550
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,000	*	2,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	705	*	705
DA	705	*	705
DR.2 Good Governance	590	*	590
DA	590	*	590
DR.4 Civil Society	705	*	705
DA	705	*	705
HL Health	123,666	*	104,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	77,666	*	55,000
GHP-STATE	77,666	*	55,000
HL.3 Malaria	20,000	*	19,500
GHP-USAID	20,000	*	19,500
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	8,500	*	12,000
GHP-USAID	8,500	*	12,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	9,000	*	9,000
GHP-USAID	9,000	*	9,000

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(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	4,500	*	4,500
DA	4,500	*	4,500
HL.9 Nutrition	4,000	*	4,000
GHP-USAID	4,000	*	4,000
ES Education and Social Services	13,500	*	13,500
ES.1 Basic Education	13,000	*	13,000
DA	13,000	*	13,000
ES.2 Higher Education	500	*	500
DA	500	*	500
EG Economic Growth	20,000	*	20,000
EG.3 Agriculture	18,500	*	18,500
DA	18,500	*	18,500
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,500	*	-
DA	1,500	*	-
EG.11 Adaptation	-	*	1,500
DA	-	*	1,500
Sao Tome and Principe	87	*	200
PS Peace and Security	87	*	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	87	*	200
IMET	87	*	200
Senegal	127,227	*	124,350
PS Peace and Security	939	*	850
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	939	*	850
IMET	939	*	850
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	6,000	*	6,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	*	500
DA	-	*	500
DR.2 Good Governance	3,000	*	3,000
DA	3,000	*	3,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	*	1,500
DA	-	*	1,500
DR.4 Civil Society	2,004	*	500
DA	2,004	*	500
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	996	*	500
DA	996	*	500
HL Health	73,288	*	67,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	6,788	*	-
GHP-STATE	6,788	*	-
HL.3 Malaria	22,500	*	25,500
GHP-USAID	22,500	*	25,500
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	12,000	*	13,000
GHP-USAID	12,000	*	13,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	15,000	*	15,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	*	15,000

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(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	10,000	*	6,500
DA	10,000	*	6,500
HL.9 Nutrition	7,000	*	7,000
GHP-USAID	7,000	*	7,000
ES Education and Social Services	20,000	*	20,000
ES.1 Basic Education	20,000	*	20,000
DA	20,000	*	20,000
EG Economic Growth	27,000	*	30,500
EG.3 Agriculture	24,000	*	24,000
DA	24,000	*	24,000
EG.10 Environment	2,000	*	2,000
DA	2,000	*	2,000
EG.11 Adaptation	1,000	*	1,500
DA	1,000	*	1,500
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	1,000
DA	-	*	1,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	-	*	2,000
DA	-	*	2,000
Seychelles	14	*	200
PS Peace and Security	14	*	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	14	*	200
IMET	14	*	200
Sierra Leone	29,400	*	30,400
PS Peace and Security	400	*	400
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	400	*	400
IMET	400	*	400
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,000	*	2,000
DR.2 Good Governance	1,740	*	700
DA	1,740	*	700
DR.4 Civil Society	260	*	800
DA	260	*	800
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	*	500
DA	-	*	500
HL Health	27,000	*	28,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	5,000	*	-
GHP-STATE	5,000	*	-
HL.3 Malaria	15,000	*	16,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	*	16,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	5,000	*	7,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	*	7,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	2,000	*	5,000
GHP-USAID	2,000	*	5,000
Somalia	361,402	*	291,909
PS Peace and Security	217,608	*	243,309

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(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,500	*	4,000
NADR	4,500	*	4,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	2,000	*	4,000
NADR	2,000	*	4,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	208,108	*	233,509
IMET	-	*	300
PKO	208,108	*	233,209
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	3,000	*	1,800
INCLE	3,000	*	1,800
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	15,000	*	17,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,500	*	3,500
DA	2,500	*	3,500
DR.2 Good Governance	6,668	*	9,500
DA	6,668	*	9,500
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	*	-
DA	1,000	*	-
DR.4 Civil Society	4,832	*	4,000
DA	4,832	*	4,000
HL Health	10,000	*	3,600
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	-	*	3,600
GHP-USAID	-	*	3,600
HL.9 Nutrition	10,000	*	-
FFP	10,000	*	-
ES Education and Social Services	14,000	*	10,000
ES.1 Basic Education	14,000	*	10,000
DA	14,000	*	10,000
EG Economic Growth	16,000	*	18,000
EG.3 Agriculture	16,000	*	16,000
DA	16,000	*	16,000
EG.4 Financial Sector	-	*	1,000
DA	-	*	1,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	1,000
DA	-	*	1,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	88,794	*	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	88,794	*	-
FFP	88,794	*	-
South Africa	482,123	*	433,650
PS Peace and Security	240	*	650
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	240	*	650
IMET	240	*	650
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,000	*	1,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	*	250
DA	-	*	250

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(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
DR.2 Good Governance	653	*	500
DA	653	*	500
DR.4 Civil Society	347	*	250
DA	347	*	250
HL Health	478,883	*	430,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	464,383	*	415,000
GHP-STATE	414,383	*	365,000
GHP-USAID	50,000	*	50,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	14,500	*	15,000
GHP-USAID	14,500	*	15,000
ES Education and Social Services	2,000	*	2,000
ES.1 Basic Education	2,000	*	2,000
DA	2,000	*	2,000
South Sudan	272,064	*	137,800
PS Peace and Security	30,000	*	28,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	8,000	*	8,000
DA	8,000	*	8,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	2,000	*	2,000
NADR	2,000	*	2,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	20,000	*	18,000
PKO	20,000	*	18,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	15,000	*	15,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,000	*	-
ESF	1,000	*	-
DR.4 Civil Society	14,000	*	15,000
DA	14,000	*	15,000
HL Health	51,005	*	69,300
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	23,505	*	39,800
GHP-STATE	23,505	*	39,800
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	15,000	*	15,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	*	15,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	4,000	*	7,000
GHP-USAID	4,000	*	7,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	8,500	*	7,500
DA	8,500	*	7,500
ES Education and Social Services	12,681	*	12,681
ES.1 Basic Education	12,681	*	12,681
DA	12,681	*	12,681
EG Economic Growth	11,819	*	12,819
EG.3 Agriculture	8,519	*	10,519
DA	8,519	*	10,519
EG.10 Environment	3,300	*	2,300
DA	3,300	*	2,300

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(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
HA Humanitarian Assistance	151,559	*	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	151,559	*	-
FFP	151,559	*	-
Sudan	160,483	*	84,400
PS Peace and Security	-	*	3,900
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	*	200
IMET	-	*	200
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	-	*	3,700
INCLE	-	*	3,700
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	8,299	*	15,500
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,700	*	6,100
DA	1,500	*	6,100
ESF	1,200	*	-
DR.2 Good Governance	399	*	1,710
DA	299	*	1,710
ESF	100	*	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,254	*	5,100
DA	1,816	*	5,100
ESF	438	*	-
DR.4 Civil Society	2,078	*	1,980
DA	1,816	*	1,980
ESF	262	*	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	868	*	610
DA	868	*	610
HL Health	10,992	*	9,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	2,000	*	5,000
GHP-USAID	2,000	*	5,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	-	*	4,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	4,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	1,000	*	-
ESF	1,000	*	-
HL.9 Nutrition	7,992	*	-
FFP	7,992	*	-
EG Economic Growth	2,000	*	56,000
EG.3 Agriculture	1,500	*	56,000
ESF	1,500	*	56,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	500	*	-
ESF	500	*	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	139,192	*	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	139,192	*	-
FFP	139,192	*	-
Tanzania	549,333	*	571,650
PS Peace and Security	714	*	750
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	714	*	750

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(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
IMET	714	*	750
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,500	*	3,500
DR.2 Good Governance	282	*	400
DA	282	*	400
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	300	*	400
DA	300	*	400
DR.4 Civil Society	918	*	2,700
DA	918	*	2,700
HL Health	522,624	*	546,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	424,124	*	447,400
GHP-STATE	389,124	*	412,400
GHP-USAID	35,000	*	35,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	6,500	*	7,000
GHP-USAID	6,500	*	7,000
HL.3 Malaria	42,000	*	42,000
GHP-USAID	42,000	*	42,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	13,000	*	13,000
GHP-USAID	13,000	*	13,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	25,000	*	25,000
GHP-USAID	25,000	*	25,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	6,000	*	5,600
DA	6,000	*	5,600
HL.9 Nutrition	6,000	*	6,000
GHP-USAID	6,000	*	6,000
ES Education and Social Services	11,500	*	10,400
ES.1 Basic Education	11,500	*	10,400
DA	11,500	*	10,400
EG Economic Growth	10,500	*	11,000
EG.3 Agriculture	5,000	*	5,000
DA	5,000	*	5,000
EG.10 Environment	5,500	*	4,000
DA	5,500	*	4,000
EG.11 Adaptation	-	*	2,000
DA	-	*	2,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	2,495	*	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,495	*	-
FFP	2,495	*	-
Togo	2,932	*	300
PS Peace and Security	172	*	300
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	172	*	300
IMET	172	*	300
HL Health	2,760	*	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	2,760	*	-
GHP-STATE	2,760	*	-

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(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
Uganda	535,803	*	539,657
PS Peace and Security	688	*	700
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	688	*	700
IMET	688	*	700
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,000	*	3,000
DR.2 Good Governance	1,000	*	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000
DR.4 Civil Society	2,000	*	2,000
DA	2,000	*	2,000
HL Health	476,407	*	487,700
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	377,907	*	392,700
GHP-STATE	337,907	*	352,700
GHP-USAID	40,000	*	40,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	7,000	*	7,000
GHP-USAID	7,000	*	7,000
HL.3 Malaria	35,000	*	34,000
GHP-USAID	35,000	*	34,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	15,500	*	13,000
GHP-USAID	15,500	*	13,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	27,000	*	27,000
GHP-USAID	27,000	*	27,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	6,000	*	6,000
DA	6,000	*	6,000
HL.9 Nutrition	8,000	*	8,000
GHP-USAID	8,000	*	8,000
ES Education and Social Services	10,000	*	10,000
ES.1 Basic Education	9,000	*	9,000
DA	9,000	*	9,000
ES.2 Higher Education	1,000	*	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000
EG Economic Growth	38,257	*	38,257
EG.3 Agriculture	33,757	*	33,257
DA	33,757	*	33,257
EG.10 Environment	4,500	*	1,000
DA	4,500	*	1,000
EG.11 Adaptation	-	*	3,000
DA	-	*	3,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	-	*	1,000
DA	-	*	1,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	7,451	*	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,999	*	-
FFP	1,999	*	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	5,452	*	-
FFP	5,452	*	-

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(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
Zambia	459,415	*	485,066
PS Peace and Security	342	*	350
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	342	*	350
IMET	342	*	350
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,000	*	3,000
DR.2 Good Governance	1,560	*	1,560
DA	1,560	*	1,560
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	440	*	440
DA	440	*	440
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	1,000	*	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000
HL Health	432,443	*	461,475
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	372,443	*	397,600
GHP-STATE	347,443	*	372,600
GHP-USAID	25,000	*	25,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	5,500	*	6,000
GHP-USAID	5,500	*	6,000
HL.3 Malaria	30,000	*	30,000
GHP-USAID	30,000	*	30,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	8,000	*	10,000
GHP-USAID	8,000	*	10,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	10,000	*	10,000
GHP-USAID	10,000	*	10,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	5,500	*	5,500
DA	5,500	*	5,500
HL.9 Nutrition	1,000	*	2,375
GHP-USAID	1,000	*	2,375
ES Education and Social Services	5,000	*	5,000
ES.1 Basic Education	5,000	*	5,000
DA	5,000	*	5,000
EG Economic Growth	15,241	*	15,241
EG.3 Agriculture	9,741	*	9,741
DA	9,741	*	9,741
EG.10 Environment	3,000	*	3,000
DA	3,000	*	3,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	2,500	*	2,500
DA	2,500	*	2,500
HA Humanitarian Assistance	3,389	*	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,389	*	-
FFP	3,389	*	-
Zimbabwe	330,299	*	218,500
PS Peace and Security	2,500	*	1,500
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	2,500	*	1,500

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(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
NADR	2,500	*	1,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	10,841	*	8,000
DR.2 Good Governance	2,700	*	2,000
DA	2,700	*	2,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	*	2,000
DA	-	*	2,000
DR.4 Civil Society	6,441	*	3,000
DA	5,600	*	3,000
FFP	841	*	-
DR.6 Human Rights	1,700	*	1,000
DA	1,700	*	1,000
HL Health	257,025	*	199,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	223,793	*	170,000
GHP-STATE	223,793	*	170,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	6,000	*	6,000
GHP-USAID	6,000	*	6,000
HL.3 Malaria	15,000	*	15,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	*	15,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	6,461	*	6,000
FFP	3,461	*	-
GHP-USAID	3,000	*	6,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	2,000	*	2,000
GHP-USAID	2,000	*	2,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	2,462	*	-
FFP	2,462	*	-
HL.9 Nutrition	1,309	*	-
FFP	1,309	*	-
EG Economic Growth	17,867	*	10,000
EG.3 Agriculture	11,167	*	8,000
DA	8,000	*	8,000
FFP	3,167	*	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,305	*	-
FFP	1,305	*	-
EG.10 Environment	769	*	-
FFP	769	*	-
EG.11 Adaptation	4,626	*	2,000
DA	-	*	2,000
FFP	4,626	*	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	42,066	*	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	41,995	*	-
FFP	41,995	*	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	71	*	-
FFP	71	*	-
State Africa Regional	141,383	*	146,276

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(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
PS Peace and Security	108,890	*	117,176
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	33,350	*	39,700
ESF	10,000	*	11,700
NADR	23,350	*	28,000
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,500	*	1,500
NADR	1,500	*	1,500
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	1,000	*	-
INCLE	1,000	*	-
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	13,350	*	9,962
INCLE	13,350	*	9,962
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	700	*	700
INCLE	700	*	700
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	1,200	*	-
ESF	1,200	*	-
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	1,000	*	2,500
NADR	1,000	*	2,500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	41,240	*	48,500
PKO	41,240	*	48,500
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	15,550	*	14,314
INCLE	15,550	*	14,314
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	27,050	*	25,100
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	11,750	*	9,800
INCLE	11,750	*	9,800
DR.2 Good Governance	3,000	*	3,000
ESF	3,000	*	3,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,300	*	4,300
ESF	4,300	*	4,300
DR.4 Civil Society	2,000	*	2,000
ESF	2,000	*	2,000
DR.6 Human Rights	6,000	*	6,000
ESF	6,000	*	6,000
HL Health	943	*	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	943	*	-
GHP-STATE	943	*	-
ES Education and Social Services	2,000	*	2,000
ES.5 Social Assistance	2,000	*	2,000
ESF	2,000	*	2,000
EG Economic Growth	2,500	*	2,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	2,500	*	2,000
ESF	2,500	*	2,000
USAID Africa Regional	143,335	*	184,385
PS Peace and Security	1,000	*	1,000
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,000	*	1,000

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(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
DA	1,000	*	1,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	6,135	*	6,185
DR.2 Good Governance	4,135	*	4,135
DA	4,135	*	4,135
DR.4 Civil Society	2,000	*	2,050
DA	2,000	*	2,050
HL Health	18,400	*	19,900
HL.2 Tuberculosis	1,000	*	1,000
GHP-USAID	1,000	*	1,000
HL.3 Malaria	2,500	*	2,500
GHP-USAID	2,500	*	2,500
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	7,700	*	7,700
GHP-USAID	7,700	*	7,700
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	2,000	*	3,500
GHP-USAID	2,000	*	3,500
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	5,200	*	5,200
DA	5,200	*	5,200
ES Education and Social Services	14,000	*	14,000
ES.1 Basic Education	4,000	*	4,000
DA	4,000	*	4,000
ES.2 Higher Education	10,000	*	10,000
DA	10,000	*	10,000
EG Economic Growth	103,800	*	143,300
EG.2 Trade and Investment	37,500	*	77,000
DA	35,500	*	77,000
ESF	2,000	*	-
EG.3 Agriculture	2,000	*	2,000
DA	2,000	*	2,000
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	3,500	*	3,500
DA	3,500	*	3,500
EG.10 Environment	4,800	*	4,800
DA	4,800	*	4,800
EG.11 Adaptation	500	*	500
DA	500	*	500
EG.12 Clean Energy	54,000	*	54,000
DA	54,000	*	54,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	1,500	*	1,500
DA	1,500	*	1,500
USAID Central Africa Regional	59,000	*	59,000
PS Peace and Security	10,000	*	10,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	10,000	*	10,000
DA	10,000	*	10,000
EG Economic Growth	49,000	*	49,000
EG.10 Environment	43,000	*	43,000

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(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
DA	43,000	*	43,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	6,000	*	6,000
DA	6,000	*	6,000
USAID East Africa Regional	30,633	*	28,633
HL Health	3,500	*	1,500
HL.2 Tuberculosis	500	*	500
GHP-USAID	500	*	500
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	2,000	*	1,000
GHP-USAID	2,000	*	1,000
HL.9 Nutrition	1,000	*	-
GHP-USAID	1,000	*	-
EG Economic Growth	27,133	*	27,133
EG.2 Trade and Investment	3,333	*	3,333
DA	3,333	*	3,333
EG.3 Agriculture	19,800	*	19,800
DA	19,800	*	19,800
EG.10 Environment	4,000	*	2,000
DA	4,000	*	2,000
EG.11 Adaptation	-	*	2,000
DA	-	*	2,000
USAID Sahel Regional Program	38,834	*	36,334
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	5,565	*	5,565
DR.2 Good Governance	3,744	*	3,744
DA	3,744	*	3,744
DR.6 Human Rights	1,821	*	1,821
DA	1,821	*	1,821
HL Health	21,588	*	15,588
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	5,000	*	2,500
GHP-USAID	5,000	*	2,500
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	7,000	*	7,000
GHP-USAID	7,000	*	7,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	5,588	*	2,088
DA	5,588	*	2,088
HL.9 Nutrition	4,000	*	4,000
GHP-USAID	4,000	*	4,000
EG Economic Growth	11,681	*	15,181
EG.3 Agriculture	10,681	*	10,681
DA	10,681	*	10,681
EG.11 Adaptation	1,000	*	4,500
DA	1,000	*	4,500
USAID Southern Africa Regional	32,283	*	32,283
PS Peace and Security	350	*	350
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	350	*	350
DA	350	*	350

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(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,600	*	3,600
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,150	*	1,600
DA	1,150	*	1,600
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	*	1,000
DA	-	*	1,000
DR.6 Human Rights	2,450	*	1,000
DA	2,450	*	1,000
HL Health	7,000	*	6,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	7,000	*	6,000
DA	7,000	*	6,000
EG Economic Growth	21,333	*	22,333
EG.2 Trade and Investment	3,333	*	3,333
DA	3,333	*	3,333
EG.3 Agriculture	10,000	*	10,000
DA	10,000	*	10,000
EG.10 Environment	8,000	*	7,500
DA	8,000	*	7,500
EG.11 Adaptation	-	*	1,000
DA	-	*	1,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	-	*	500
DA	-	*	500
USAID West Africa Regional	53,334	*	119,959
PS Peace and Security	1,000	*	1,000
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,000	*	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,000	*	3,000
DR.2 Good Governance	-	*	1,000
DA	-	*	1,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	*	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000
DR.4 Civil Society	2,000	*	1,000
DA	2,000	*	1,000
HL Health	19,000	*	85,625
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	-	*	68,000
GHP-STATE	-	*	68,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	1,000	*	-
GHP-USAID	1,000	*	-
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	12,000	*	12,000
GHP-USAID	12,000	*	12,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	5,000	*	5,000
DA	5,000	*	5,000
HL.9 Nutrition	1,000	*	625
GHP-USAID	1,000	*	625
EG Economic Growth	30,334	*	30,334

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(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
EG.2 Trade and Investment	3,334	*	3,334
DA	3,334	*	3,334
EG.3 Agriculture	16,000	*	16,000
DA	16,000	*	16,000
EG.10 Environment	8,000	*	8,000
DA	8,000	*	8,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	3,000	*	3,000
DA	3,000	*	3,000
East Asia and Pacific	963,910	*	1,042,305
Burma	134,950	*	109,000
PS Peace and Security	2,800	*	-
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	1,300	*	-
INCLE	1,300	*	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	500	*	-
DA	500	*	-
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	1,000	*	-
INCLE	1,000	*	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	51,789	*	55,200
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	5,245	*	-
ESF	4,045	*	-
INCLE	1,200	*	-
DR.2 Good Governance	15,046	*	-
DA	2,000	*	-
ESF	13,046	*	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,040	*	4,700
ESF	3,040	*	4,700
DR.4 Civil Society	11,790	*	20,500
DA	-	*	7,000
ESF	11,790	*	13,500
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	5,615	*	10,000
ESF	5,615	*	10,000
DR.6 Human Rights	11,053	*	20,000
ESF	11,053	*	20,000
HL Health	36,450	*	29,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	10,627	*	-
GHP-STATE	10,627	*	-
HL.2 Tuberculosis	10,823	*	12,000
GHP-USAID	10,823	*	12,000
HL.3 Malaria	10,000	*	10,000
GHP-USAID	10,000	*	10,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	5,000	*	7,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	*	7,000
ES Education and Social Services	23,301	*	4,000
ES.1 Basic Education	12,100	*	4,000

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(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
DA	-	*	4,000
ESF	12,100	*	-
ES.2 Higher Education	11,201	*	-
DA	10,000	*	-
ESF	1,201	*	-
EG Economic Growth	20,610	*	20,800
EG.2 Trade and Investment	1,600	*	-
DA	1,211	*	-
ESF	389	*	-
EG.3 Agriculture	18,610	*	15,000
DA	16,000	*	15,000
ESF	2,610	*	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	400	*	4,800
DA	289	*	-
ESF	111	*	4,800
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	-	*	1,000
ESF	-	*	1,000
Cambodia	95,404	*	89,505
PS Peace and Security	8,000	*	8,000
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	1,000	*	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	7,000	*	7,000
NADR	7,000	*	7,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	23,000	*	23,000
DR.2 Good Governance	4,277	*	4,278
DA	4,277	*	4,278
DR.4 Civil Society	11,805	*	11,805
DA	11,805	*	11,805
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	900	*	900
DA	900	*	900
DR.6 Human Rights	6,017	*	6,017
DA	6,017	*	6,017
HL Health	35,904	*	25,005
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	5,899	*	-
GHP-STATE	5,899	*	-
HL.2 Tuberculosis	6,505	*	6,505
GHP-USAID	6,505	*	6,505
HL.3 Malaria	10,000	*	10,000
GHP-USAID	10,000	*	10,000
HL.5 Other Public Health Threats	5,000	*	-
DA	5,000	*	-
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	5,000	*	4,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	*	4,000

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(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	2,000	*	3,000
GHP-USAID	2,000	*	3,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	500	*	500
DA	500	*	500
HL.9 Nutrition	1,000	*	1,000
GHP-USAID	1,000	*	1,000
ES Education and Social Services	4,100	*	4,100
ES.1 Basic Education	4,100	*	4,100
DA	4,100	*	4,100
EG Economic Growth	24,400	*	29,400
EG.3 Agriculture	7,400	*	10,900
DA	7,400	*	10,900
EG.6 Workforce Development	5,000	*	5,500
DA	5,000	*	5,500
EG.10 Environment	5,600	*	5,600
DA	5,600	*	5,600
EG.11 Adaptation	2,000	*	2,000
DA	2,000	*	2,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	4,400	*	5,400
DA	4,400	*	5,400
China	25,000	*	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	17,000	*	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,000	*	-
ESF	2,000	*	-
DR.2 Good Governance	3,148	*	-
DA	3,148	*	-
DR.4 Civil Society	3,852	*	-
DA	1,852	*	-
ESF	2,000	*	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	3,000	*	-
ESF	3,000	*	-
DR.6 Human Rights	5,000	*	-
ESF	5,000	*	-
ES Education and Social Services	4,500	*	-
ES.4 Social Services	4,500	*	-
ESF	4,500	*	-
EG Economic Growth	3,500	*	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	3,500	*	-
ESF	3,500	*	-
Fiji	138	*	500
PS Peace and Security	138	*	500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	138	*	500
IMET	138	*	500
Indonesia	132,992	*	125,600

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(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
PS Peace and Security	30,475	*	28,500
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,500	*	4,500
NADR	4,500	*	4,500
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,500	*	700
NADR	1,500	*	700
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	950	*	875
INCLE	950	*	875
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	16,650	*	16,525
FMF	14,000	*	14,000
IMET	2,650	*	2,525
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	6,875	*	5,900
INCLE	6,875	*	5,900
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	16,800	*	25,200
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	4,800	*	4,600
DA	2,000	*	2,000
INCLE	2,800	*	2,600
DR.2 Good Governance	6,000	*	8,600
DA	6,000	*	8,600
DR.4 Civil Society	5,000	*	7,000
DA	5,000	*	7,000
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	*	2,000
DA	-	*	2,000
DR.6 Human Rights	1,000	*	3,000
DA	1,000	*	3,000
HL Health	47,717	*	36,900
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	4,717	*	-
GHP-STATE	4,717	*	-
HL.2 Tuberculosis	15,000	*	17,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	*	17,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	17,000	*	14,500
GHP-USAID	17,000	*	14,500
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	11,000	*	5,400
DA	11,000	*	5,400
ES Education and Social Services	4,000	*	3,000
ES.2 Higher Education	4,000	*	3,000
DA	4,000	*	3,000
EG Economic Growth	34,000	*	32,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	1,000	*	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	3,000	*	2,000
DA	3,000	*	2,000
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	3,000	*	-
DA	3,000	*	-
EG.10 Environment	17,000	*	7,000

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DA	17,000	*	7,000
EG.11 Adaptation	2,000	*	6,000
DA	2,000	*	6,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	8,000
DA	-	*	8,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	8,000	*	8,000
DA	8,000	*	8,000
Laos	77,824	*	68,900
PS Peace and Security	42,604	*	33,400
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	500	*	500
INCLE	500	*	500
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	2,000	*	-
DA	2,000	*	-
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	37,500	*	30,000
NADR	37,500	*	30,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	104	*	400
IMET	104	*	400
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	2,500	*	2,500
INCLE	2,500	*	2,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	11,000	*	11,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,000	*	3,000
DA	1,000	*	2,000
INCLE	1,000	*	1,000
DR.2 Good Governance	8,000	*	7,000
DA	8,000	*	7,000
DR.4 Civil Society	1,000	*	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000
HL Health	9,220	*	7,500
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	1,940	*	-
GHP-STATE	1,940	*	-
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	3,780	*	4,000
GHP-USAID	3,780	*	4,000
HL.9 Nutrition	3,500	*	3,500
GHP-USAID	3,500	*	3,500
ES Education and Social Services	7,000	*	6,000
ES.1 Basic Education	7,000	*	4,000
DA	7,000	*	4,000
ES.2 Higher Education	-	*	2,000
DA	-	*	2,000
EG Economic Growth	8,000	*	11,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	3,000	*	6,000
DA	3,000	*	6,000
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	5,000	*	-

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DA	5,000	*	-
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	5,000
DA	-	*	5,000
Malaysia	239	*	1,100
PS Peace and Security	239	*	1,100
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	239	*	1,100
IMET	239	*	1,100
Marshall Islands	450	*	2,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	450	*	450
DR.2 Good Governance	450	*	225
DA	450	*	225
DR.4 Civil Society	-	*	225
DA	-	*	225
EG Economic Growth	-	*	1,550
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	550
DA	-	*	550
EG.11 Adaptation	-	*	1,000
DA	-	*	1,000
Micronesia	450	*	2,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	450	*	450
DR.2 Good Governance	450	*	225
DA	450	*	225
DR.4 Civil Society	-	*	225
DA	-	*	225
EG Economic Growth	-	*	1,550
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	550
DA	-	*	550
EG.11 Adaptation	-	*	1,000
DA	-	*	1,000
Mongolia	9,695	*	13,000
PS Peace and Security	6,195	*	6,500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	4,695	*	5,000
FMF	3,000	*	3,000
IMET	1,695	*	2,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	1,500	*	1,500
INCLE	1,500	*	1,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,000	*	2,250
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	500	*	500
INCLE	500	*	500
DR.2 Good Governance	250	*	-
DA	250	*	-
DR.4 Civil Society	1,250	*	1,750
DA	1,250	*	1,750
EG Economic Growth	1,500	*	4,250

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EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,250	*	750
DA	1,250	*	750
EG.12 Clean Energy	250	*	3,500
DA	250	*	3,500
North Korea	4,000	*	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	4,000	*	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	4,000	*	-
ESF	4,000	*	-
Papua New Guinea	3,124	*	20,650
PS Peace and Security	200	*	400
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	200	*	400
IMET	200	*	400
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	*	1,500
DR.2 Good Governance	-	*	750
DA	-	*	750
DR.4 Civil Society	-	*	750
DA	-	*	750
HL Health	2,924	*	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	2,924	*	-
GHP-STATE	2,924	*	-
EG Economic Growth	-	*	18,750
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	364
DA	-	*	364
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	-	*	1,566
DA	-	*	1,566
EG.10 Environment	-	*	3,490
DA	-	*	3,490
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	10,690
DA	-	*	10,690
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	-	*	2,640
DA	-	*	2,640
Philippines	157,892	*	155,265
PS Peace and Security	52,287	*	52,070
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	5,500	*	5,500
NADR	5,500	*	5,500
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	440	*	440
NADR	440	*	440
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	360	*	430
INCLE	360	*	430
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	500	*	500
DA	500	*	500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	42,147	*	42,100
FMF	40,000	*	40,000
IMET	2,147	*	2,100

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PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	3,340	*	3,100
INCLE	3,340	*	3,100
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	17,500	*	17,095
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	6,300	*	4,395
DA	3,000	*	1,500
INCLE	3,300	*	2,895
DR.2 Good Governance	6,000	*	6,500
DA	6,000	*	6,500
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	*	1,500
DA	-	*	1,500
DR.4 Civil Society	5,200	*	4,700
DA	5,200	*	4,700
HL Health	35,805	*	33,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	5,305	*	-
GHP-STATE	5,305	*	-
HL.2 Tuberculosis	14,500	*	17,000
GHP-USAID	14,500	*	17,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	13,000	*	13,000
GHP-USAID	13,000	*	13,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	3,000	*	3,000
DA	3,000	*	3,000
ES Education and Social Services	21,000	*	21,000
ES.1 Basic Education	12,000	*	12,000
DA	12,000	*	12,000
ES.2 Higher Education	9,000	*	9,000
DA	9,000	*	9,000
EG Economic Growth	31,300	*	32,100
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	500	*	-
DA	500	*	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	500	*	500
DA	500	*	500
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	2,700	*	3,400
DA	2,700	*	3,400
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	1,200	*	3,000
DA	1,200	*	3,000
EG.9 Transport Services	1,200	*	-
DA	1,200	*	-
EG.10 Environment	13,000	*	10,500
DA	13,000	*	10,500
EG.11 Adaptation	3,000	*	4,000
DA	3,000	*	4,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	4,000	*	5,500
DA	4,000	*	5,500
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	5,200	*	5,200

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DA	5,200	*	5,200
Samoa	-	*	100
PS Peace and Security	-	*	100
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	*	100
IMET	-	*	100
Thailand	21,206	*	23,300
PS Peace and Security	4,300	*	17,500
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,600	*	1,600
NADR	1,600	*	1,600
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	*	500
NADR	500	*	500
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	600	*	1,600
DA	600	*	1,600
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	*	12,200
FMF	-	*	10,000
IMET	-	*	2,200
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	1,600	*	1,600
INCLE	1,600	*	1,600
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	6,800	*	5,800
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	400	*	400
INCLE	400	*	400
DR.2 Good Governance	1,000	*	1,000
DA	-	*	1,000
ESF	1,000	*	-
DR.6 Human Rights	5,400	*	4,400
DA	1,400	*	4,400
ESF	4,000	*	-
HL Health	10,106	*	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	10,106	*	-
GHP-STATE	10,106	*	-
Timor-Leste	19,200	*	18,400
PS Peace and Security	1,200	*	400
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	400	*	400
IMET	400	*	400
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	800	*	-
INCLE	800	*	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	9,500	*	9,500
DR.2 Good Governance	6,200	*	6,200
DA	6,200	*	6,200
DR.4 Civil Society	3,300	*	3,300
DA	3,300	*	3,300
HL Health	2,000	*	2,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	1,000	*	1,000
GHP-USAID	1,000	*	1,000

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HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	1,000	*	1,000
GHP-USAID	1,000	*	1,000
EG Economic Growth	6,500	*	6,500
EG.3 Agriculture	4,500	*	3,500
DA	4,500	*	3,500
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	1,000
DA	-	*	1,000
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	*	1,000
DA	-	*	1,000
EG.11 Adaptation	2,000	*	1,000
DA	2,000	*	1,000
Tonga	53	*	400
PS Peace and Security	53	*	400
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	53	*	400
IMET	53	*	400
Vietnam	164,789	*	169,230
PS Peace and Security	35,600	*	36,930
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	*	430
NADR	-	*	430
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	-	*	1,000
INCLE	-	*	1,000
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	*	1,000
DA	-	*	1,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	17,500	*	17,000
NADR	17,500	*	17,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	13,800	*	13,800
FMF	12,000	*	12,000
IMET	1,800	*	1,800
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	4,300	*	3,700
INCLE	4,300	*	3,700
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	17,111	*	16,711
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	3,200	*	1,300
ESF	1,500	*	-
INCLE	1,700	*	1,300
DR.2 Good Governance	8,411	*	9,500
DA	7,000	*	9,500
ESF	1,411	*	-
DR.4 Civil Society	5,500	*	5,911
DA	4,500	*	5,911
ESF	1,000	*	-
HL Health	37,239	*	37,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	31,239	*	30,000
GHP-STATE	31,239	*	30,000

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HL.2 Tuberculosis	6,000	*	7,000
GHP-USAID	6,000	*	7,000
ES Education and Social Services	25,000	*	28,000
ES.2 Higher Education	12,000	*	15,000
DA	12,000	*	15,000
ES.4 Social Services	13,000	*	13,000
DA	13,000	*	13,000
EG Economic Growth	49,839	*	50,589
EG.2 Trade and Investment	5,089	*	5,000
DA	1,000	*	5,000
ESF	4,089	*	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,000	*	3,339
DA	-	*	3,339
ESF	1,000	*	-
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	3,000	*	-
DA	2,000	*	-
ESF	1,000	*	-
EG.10 Environment	33,750	*	29,250
DA	13,750	*	14,250
ESF	20,000	*	15,000
EG.11 Adaptation	2,000	*	3,000
DA	2,000	*	3,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	5,000
DA	-	*	5,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	5,000	*	5,000
DA	5,000	*	5,000
Pacific Islands Regional	25,000	*	35,000
PS Peace and Security	789	*	1,230
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	789	*	1,230
DA	789	*	1,230
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,100	*	4,000
DR.2 Good Governance	1,031	*	2,000
DA	1,031	*	2,000
DR.4 Civil Society	1,069	*	2,000
DA	1,069	*	2,000
HL Health	2,800	*	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	2,800	*	-
DA	2,800	*	-
EG Economic Growth	19,311	*	29,770
EG.4 Financial Sector	711	*	-
DA	711	*	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	4,379
DA	-	*	4,379
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	-	*	1,741

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DA	-	*	1,741
EG.10 Environment	8,000	*	2,800
DA	8,000	*	2,800
EG.11 Adaptation	5,700	*	11,580
DA	5,700	*	11,580
EG.12 Clean Energy	1,000	*	5,820
DA	1,000	*	5,820
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	3,900	*	3,450
DA	3,900	*	3,450
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	70,810	*	187,491
PS Peace and Security	54,930	*	68,991
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,000	*	2,000
NADR	2,000	*	2,000
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,810	*	1,500
NADR	1,810	*	1,500
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	9,370	*	4,000
ESF	2,370	*	-
INCLE	7,000	*	4,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	750	*	300
ESF	750	*	300
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	4,000	*	4,000
NADR	4,000	*	4,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	32,000	*	50,000
FMF	32,000	*	50,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	5,000	*	7,191
INCLE	5,000	*	7,191
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	5,000	*	7,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,000	*	800
INCLE	1,000	*	800
DR.2 Good Governance	500	*	6,200
ESF	500	*	6,200
DR.4 Civil Society	3,500	*	-
ESF	3,500	*	-
HL Health	3,000	*	83,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	3,000	*	83,000
GHP-STATE	3,000	*	83,000
ES Education and Social Services	200	*	-
ES.2 Higher Education	200	*	-
ESF	200	*	-
EG Economic Growth	7,680	*	28,500
EG.2 Trade and Investment	5,475	*	23,500
ESF	5,475	*	23,500
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,105	*	-

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ESF	1,105	*	-
EG.6 Workforce Development	300	*	-
ESF	300	*	-
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	-	*	5,000
ESF	-	*	5,000
EG.10 Environment	800	*	-
ESF	800	*	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	20,694	*	20,864
PS Peace and Security	844	*	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	844	*	-
ESF	844	*	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,500	*	9,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	*	2,743
DA	-	*	2,743
DR.2 Good Governance	-	*	2,743
DA	-	*	2,743
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	*	170
DA	-	*	170
DR.6 Human Rights	2,500	*	3,344
DA	-	*	3,344
ESF	2,500	*	-
HL Health	3,000	*	3,000
HL.3 Malaria	3,000	*	3,000
GHP-USAID	3,000	*	3,000
EG Economic Growth	14,350	*	8,864
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	3,000	*	-
ESF	3,000	*	-
EG.10 Environment	7,000	*	864
DA	3,000	*	864
ESF	4,000	*	-
EG.11 Adaptation	350	*	1,000
DA	-	*	1,000
ESF	350	*	-
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	3,000
DA	-	*	3,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	4,000	*	4,000
DA	2,000	*	4,000
ESF	2,000	*	-
Europe and Eurasia	1,161,199	*	1,153,603
Albania	10,166	*	9,090
PS Peace and Security	5,076	*	4,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	1,000	*	500
NADR	1,000	*	500

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PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	876	*	900
IMET	876	*	900
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	3,200	*	2,600
INCLE	3,200	*	2,600
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	4,890	*	5,090
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,100	*	2,100
INCLE	2,100	*	2,100
DR.4 Civil Society	2,250	*	2,250
AEECA	2,250	*	2,250
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	540	*	740
AEECA	540	*	740
EG Economic Growth	200	*	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	200	*	-
AEECA	200	*	-
Armenia	30,597	*	30,055
PS Peace and Security	4,692	*	4,500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	192	*	600
IMET	192	*	600
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	4,500	*	3,900
INCLE	4,500	*	3,900
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	14,605	*	13,150
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	4,600	*	4,150
AEECA	2,100	*	2,000
INCLE	2,500	*	2,150
DR.2 Good Governance	2,700	*	2,700
AEECA	2,700	*	2,700
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,256	*	1,200
AEECA	1,256	*	1,200
DR.4 Civil Society	3,864	*	3,200
AEECA	3,864	*	3,200
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	2,085	*	1,800
AEECA	2,085	*	1,800
DR.6 Human Rights	100	*	100
AEECA	100	*	100
ES Education and Social Services	250	*	250
ES.2 Higher Education	250	*	250
AEECA	250	*	250
EG Economic Growth	10,800	*	11,905
EG.2 Trade and Investment	500	*	500
AEECA	500	*	500
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	6,144	*	6,055
AEECA	6,144	*	6,055
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	*	1,250
AEECA	-	*	1,250

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EG.7 Modern Energy Services	4,156	*	2,500
AEECA	4,156	*	2,500
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	1,600
AEECA	-	*	1,600
HA Humanitarian Assistance	250	*	250
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	250	*	250
AEECA	250	*	250
Azerbaijan	9,351	*	9,740
PS Peace and Security	1,076	*	1,465
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	500	*	500
AEECA	500	*	500
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	200	*	200
AEECA	200	*	200
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	165	*	165
AEECA	165	*	165
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	211	*	600
IMET	211	*	600
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	4,732	*	4,200
DR.2 Good Governance	605	*	600
AEECA	605	*	600
DR.4 Civil Society	2,492	*	2,150
AEECA	2,492	*	2,150
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	1,285	*	1,300
AEECA	1,285	*	1,300
DR.6 Human Rights	350	*	150
AEECA	350	*	150
ES Education and Social Services	60	*	25
ES.2 Higher Education	60	*	25
AEECA	60	*	25
EG Economic Growth	3,483	*	4,050
EG.2 Trade and Investment	1,118	*	1,118
AEECA	1,118	*	1,118
EG.3 Agriculture	600	*	500
AEECA	600	*	500
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,485	*	1,900
AEECA	1,485	*	1,900
EG.6 Workforce Development	280	*	532
AEECA	280	*	532
Belarus	9,670	*	15,000
PS Peace and Security	250	*	579
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	250	*	579
AEECA	250	*	579
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	6,365	*	11,830
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,175	*	2,508

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AEECA	1,175	*	2,508
DR.4 Civil Society	3,690	*	5,022
AEECA	3,690	*	5,022
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	1,500	*	2,967
AEECA	1,500	*	2,967
DR.6 Human Rights	-	*	1,333
AEECA	-	*	1,333
ES Education and Social Services	26	*	1,000
ES.1 Basic Education	26	*	-
AEECA	26	*	-
ES.4 Social Services	-	*	1,000
AEECA	-	*	1,000
EG Economic Growth	3,030	*	1,591
EG.2 Trade and Investment	190	*	-
AEECA	190	*	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	2,830	*	1,551
AEECA	2,830	*	1,551
EG.10 Environment	10	*	40
AEECA	10	*	40
Bosnia and Herzegovina	40,494	*	41,751
PS Peace and Security	10,073	*	14,447
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	1,068	*	1,140
AEECA	1,068	*	1,140
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	3,112	*	4,207
AEECA	3,112	*	4,207
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	3,000	*	4,650
NADR	3,000	*	4,650
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	493	*	1,000
IMET	493	*	1,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	2,400	*	3,450
INCLE	2,400	*	3,450
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	14,934	*	16,263
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	5,052	*	4,478
AEECA	1,452	*	2,828
INCLE	3,600	*	1,650
DR.2 Good Governance	2,835	*	3,700
AEECA	2,835	*	3,700
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,498	*	1,050
AEECA	2,498	*	1,050
DR.4 Civil Society	3,662	*	3,622
AEECA	3,662	*	3,622
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	887	*	2,413
AEECA	887	*	2,413

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DR.6 Human Rights	-	*	1,000
AEECA	-	*	1,000
ES Education and Social Services	2,861	*	60
ES.1 Basic Education	2,801	*	-
AEECA	2,801	*	-
ES.2 Higher Education	60	*	60
AEECA	60	*	60
EG Economic Growth	12,626	*	10,981
EG.2 Trade and Investment	5,052	*	6,261
AEECA	5,052	*	6,261
EG.4 Financial Sector	4,557	*	2,700
AEECA	4,557	*	2,700
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,030	*	-
AEECA	1,030	*	-
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	1,987	*	430
AEECA	1,987	*	430
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	1,590
AEECA	-	*	1,590
Bulgaria	6,286	*	1,700
PS Peace and Security	6,286	*	1,700
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	6,286	*	1,700
FMF	5,000	*	-
IMET	1,286	*	1,700
Croatia	907	*	850
PS Peace and Security	907	*	850
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	907	*	850
IMET	907	*	850
Cyprus	-	*	500
PS Peace and Security	-	*	500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	*	500
IMET	-	*	500
Czech Republic	511	*	425
PS Peace and Security	511	*	425
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	511	*	425
IMET	511	*	425
Estonia	8,652	*	9,850
PS Peace and Security	8,652	*	9,850
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	8,652	*	9,850
FMF	8,000	*	8,750
IMET	652	*	1,100
Georgia	131,415	*	120,625
PS Peace and Security	50,615	*	34,480
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,100	*	-
NADR	1,100	*	-

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PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	550	*	1,050
AEECA	150	*	1,050
INCLE	400	*	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	115	*	100
INCLE	115	*	100
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	4,475	*	3,575
AEECA	4,475	*	3,575
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	-	*	1,000
NADR	-	*	1,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	41,590	*	27,200
FMF	40,000	*	25,000
IMET	1,590	*	2,200
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	2,785	*	1,555
INCLE	2,785	*	1,555
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	35,860	*	43,745
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	7,395	*	9,330
AEECA	4,995	*	6,585
INCLE	2,400	*	2,745
DR.2 Good Governance	14,775	*	10,323
AEECA	14,775	*	10,323
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,365	*	4,607
AEECA	3,365	*	4,607
DR.4 Civil Society	8,090	*	9,385
AEECA	8,090	*	9,385
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	945	*	5,410
AEECA	945	*	5,410
DR.6 Human Rights	1,290	*	4,690
AEECA	1,290	*	4,690
ES Education and Social Services	4,965	*	4,180
ES.1 Basic Education	3,520	*	3,720
AEECA	3,520	*	3,720
ES.2 Higher Education	360	*	460
AEECA	360	*	460
ES.4 Social Services	1,085	*	-
AEECA	1,085	*	-
EG Economic Growth	39,850	*	38,220
EG.2 Trade and Investment	2,232	*	2,232
AEECA	2,232	*	2,232
EG.3 Agriculture	6,780	*	4,800
AEECA	6,780	*	4,800
EG.4 Financial Sector	888	*	888
AEECA	888	*	888
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	18,005	*	22,174

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AEECA	18,005	*	22,174
EG.6 Workforce Development	5,075	*	3,256
AEECA	5,075	*	3,256
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	5,000	*	730
AEECA	5,000	*	730
EG.10 Environment	1,870	*	1,870
AEECA	1,870	*	1,870
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	2,270
AEECA	-	*	2,270
HA Humanitarian Assistance	125	*	-
HA.3 Migration Management	125	*	-
AEECA	125	*	-
Greece	445	*	1,000
PS Peace and Security	445	*	1,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	445	*	1,000
IMET	445	*	1,000
Hungary	800	*	800
PS Peace and Security	800	*	800
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	800	*	800
IMET	800	*	800
International Fund for Ireland	2,000	*	-
PS Peace and Security	2,000	*	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	2,000	*	-
ESF	2,000	*	-
Kosovo	53,300	*	47,850
PS Peace and Security	11,650	*	5,172
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	5,000	*	800
NADR	5,000	*	800
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	750	*	750
IMET	750	*	750
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	5,900	*	3,622
INCLE	5,900	*	3,622
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	23,100	*	26,828
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	9,600	*	10,628
AEECA	5,000	*	5,000
INCLE	4,600	*	5,628
DR.2 Good Governance	9,880	*	9,880
AEECA	9,880	*	9,880
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	*	2,000
AEECA	-	*	2,000
DR.4 Civil Society	3,070	*	3,770
AEECA	3,070	*	3,770
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	550	*	550

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AEECA	550	*	550
ES Education and Social Services	1,750	*	2,010
ES.2 Higher Education	1,750	*	2,010
AEECA	1,750	*	2,010
EG Economic Growth	16,800	*	13,840
EG.2 Trade and Investment	2,950	*	2,950
AEECA	2,950	*	2,950
EG.4 Financial Sector	185	*	185
AEECA	185	*	185
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	9,125	*	3,465
AEECA	9,125	*	3,465
EG.6 Workforce Development	2,040	*	1,990
AEECA	2,040	*	1,990
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	2,500	*	4,620
AEECA	2,500	*	4,620
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	630
AEECA	-	*	630
Latvia	8,690	*	9,850
PS Peace and Security	8,690	*	9,850
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	8,690	*	9,850
FMF	8,000	*	8,750
IMET	690	*	1,100
Lithuania	9,022	*	9,850
PS Peace and Security	9,022	*	9,850
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	9,022	*	9,850
FMF	8,000	*	8,750
IMET	1,022	*	1,100
Malta	128	*	100
PS Peace and Security	128	*	100
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	128	*	100
IMET	128	*	100
Moldova	55,800	*	54,550
PS Peace and Security	7,067	*	5,767
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	2,317	*	2,317
AEECA	2,117	*	2,117
INCLE	200	*	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,150	*	1,150
IMET	1,150	*	1,150
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	3,600	*	2,300
INCLE	3,600	*	2,300
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	25,826	*	25,050
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	8,100	*	7,984
AEECA	5,100	*	4,934
INCLE	3,000	*	3,050

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DR.2 Good Governance	2,704	*	2,539
AEECA	2,704	*	2,539
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,700	*	2,535
AEECA	2,700	*	2,535
DR.4 Civil Society	6,264	*	6,099
AEECA	6,264	*	6,099
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	5,958	*	5,793
AEECA	5,958	*	5,793
DR.6 Human Rights	100	*	100
AEECA	100	*	100
ES Education and Social Services	1,000	*	1,000
ES.4 Social Services	1,000	*	1,000
AEECA	1,000	*	1,000
EG Economic Growth	21,907	*	22,733
EG.2 Trade and Investment	1,716	*	5,716
AEECA	1,716	*	5,716
EG.3 Agriculture	6,002	*	3,000
AEECA	6,002	*	3,000
EG.4 Financial Sector	1,500	*	2,417
AEECA	1,500	*	2,417
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	11,089	*	10,000
AEECA	11,089	*	10,000
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	1,600	*	240
AEECA	1,600	*	240
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	1,360
AEECA	-	*	1,360
Montenegro	12,287	*	6,890
PS Peace and Security	7,637	*	2,675
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	5,337	*	500
FMF	5,000	*	-
IMET	337	*	500
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	2,300	*	2,175
INCLE	2,300	*	2,175
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	4,500	*	3,515
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,700	*	2,265
INCLE	2,700	*	2,265
DR.4 Civil Society	850	*	615
AEECA	850	*	615
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	950	*	635
AEECA	950	*	635
ES Education and Social Services	-	*	700
ES.2 Higher Education	-	*	700
AEECA	-	*	700
EG Economic Growth	150	*	-

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EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	150	*	-
AEECA	150	*	-
North Macedonia	20,613	*	15,263
PS Peace and Security	8,820	*	2,909
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	5,720	*	1,100
FMF	5,000	*	-
IMET	720	*	1,100
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	3,100	*	1,809
AEECA	1,000	*	-
INCLE	2,100	*	1,809
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	9,728	*	9,357
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	3,839	*	3,561
AEECA	839	*	1,000
INCLE	3,000	*	2,561
DR.2 Good Governance	3,834	*	3,900
AEECA	3,834	*	3,900
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	165	*	155
AEECA	165	*	155
DR.4 Civil Society	1,665	*	1,100
AEECA	1,665	*	1,100
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	225	*	641
AEECA	225	*	641
ES Education and Social Services	500	*	450
ES.2 Higher Education	500	*	450
AEECA	500	*	450
EG Economic Growth	1,565	*	2,547
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	659	*	1,347
AEECA	659	*	1,347
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	906	*	533
AEECA	906	*	533
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	667
AEECA	-	*	667
Poland	3,220	*	1,350
PS Peace and Security	1,220	*	1,350
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,220	*	1,350
IMET	1,220	*	1,350
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,000	*	-
DR.6 Human Rights	2,000	*	-
AEECA	2,000	*	-
Romania	6,693	*	1,500
PS Peace and Security	6,693	*	1,500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	6,693	*	1,500
FMF	5,599	*	-
IMET	1,094	*	1,500

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Serbia	29,272	*	28,705
PS Peace and Security	3,317	*	2,825
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	1,000	*	1,000
NADR	1,000	*	1,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	317	*	1,050
IMET	317	*	1,050
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	2,000	*	775
INCLE	2,000	*	775
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	18,369	*	17,425
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	4,408	*	3,475
AEECA	1,908	*	1,050
INCLE	2,500	*	2,425
DR.2 Good Governance	3,271	*	2,180
AEECA	3,271	*	2,180
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,271	*	2,700
AEECA	3,271	*	2,700
DR.4 Civil Society	4,114	*	5,070
AEECA	4,114	*	5,070
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	3,305	*	4,000
AEECA	3,305	*	4,000
ES Education and Social Services	500	*	530
ES.1 Basic Education	80	*	80
AEECA	80	*	80
ES.2 Higher Education	420	*	450
AEECA	420	*	450
EG Economic Growth	7,086	*	7,925
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	4,906	*	5,789
AEECA	4,906	*	5,789
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	2,180	*	336
AEECA	2,180	*	336
EG.10 Environment	-	*	1,100
AEECA	-	*	1,100
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	700
AEECA	-	*	700
Slovakia	548	*	575
PS Peace and Security	548	*	575
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	548	*	575
IMET	548	*	575
Slovenia	192	*	50
PS Peace and Security	192	*	50
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	192	*	50
IMET	192	*	50
Turkey	651	*	1,940

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PS Peace and Security	651	*	1,940
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	651	*	1,940
IMET	651	*	1,940
Ukraine	447,049	*	458,900
PS Peace and Security	195,692	*	189,783
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	6,500	*	4,000
NADR	6,500	*	4,000
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	3,617	*	3,617
AEECA	3,617	*	3,617
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	1,000	*	1,000
AEECA	1,000	*	1,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	35,526	*	35,526
AEECA	35,526	*	35,526
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	8,500	*	6,000
NADR	8,500	*	6,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	117,049	*	118,000
FMF	115,000	*	115,000
IMET	2,049	*	3,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	23,500	*	21,640
INCLE	23,500	*	21,640
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	124,035	*	139,760
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	12,800	*	27,480
AEECA	6,300	*	21,720
INCLE	6,500	*	5,760
DR.2 Good Governance	47,714	*	51,025
AEECA	47,714	*	51,025
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	10,950	*	10,450
AEECA	10,950	*	10,450
DR.4 Civil Society	28,402	*	27,607
AEECA	28,402	*	27,607
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	19,979	*	19,208
AEECA	19,979	*	19,208
DR.6 Human Rights	4,190	*	3,990
AEECA	4,190	*	3,990
HL Health	35,000	*	48,500
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	27,416	*	40,000
GHP-STATE	27,416	*	40,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	7,584	*	8,500
GHP-USAID	7,584	*	8,500
ES Education and Social Services	262	*	262
ES.4 Social Services	262	*	262
AEECA	262	*	262
EG Economic Growth	91,544	*	80,079

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EG.2 Trade and Investment	9,030	*	9,580
AEECA	9,030	*	9,580
EG.3 Agriculture	3,500	*	2,620
AEECA	3,500	*	2,620
EG.4 Financial Sector	13,979	*	15,679
AEECA	13,979	*	15,679
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	32,924	*	20,089
AEECA	32,924	*	20,089
EG.6 Workforce Development	3,381	*	3,381
AEECA	3,381	*	3,381
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	27,680	*	15,080
AEECA	27,680	*	15,080
EG.10 Environment	1,050	*	1,050
AEECA	1,050	*	1,050
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	12,600
AEECA	-	*	12,600
HA Humanitarian Assistance	516	*	516
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	65	*	65
AEECA	65	*	65
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	361	*	361
AEECA	361	*	361
HA.3 Migration Management	90	*	90
AEECA	90	*	90
Europe and Eurasia Regional	244,590	*	256,994
PS Peace and Security	147,792	*	148,802
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,600	*	1,600
NADR	1,600	*	1,600
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	5,452	*	8,700
AEECA	3,152	*	6,000
INCLE	2,300	*	2,700
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	900	*	3,498
AEECA	900	*	3,498
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	137,460	*	132,774
AEECA	75	*	-
FMF	132,500	*	132,774
IMET	4,885	*	-
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	2,380	*	2,230
AEECA	1,030	*	1,030
INCLE	1,350	*	1,200
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	57,699	*	58,527
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	3,321	*	5,271
AEECA	1,171	*	3,671
INCLE	2,150	*	1,600
DR.2 Good Governance	7,568	*	6,262

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AEECA	5,368	*	4,012
INCLE	2,200	*	2,250
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,351	*	3,000
AEECA	1,351	*	3,000
DR.4 Civil Society	28,182	*	17,886
AEECA	28,182	*	17,886
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	15,125	*	21,418
AEECA	15,125	*	21,418
DR.6 Human Rights	2,153	*	4,690
AEECA	2,153	*	4,690
HL Health	3,772	*	1,200
HL.2 Tuberculosis	1,200	*	1,200
GHP-USAID	1,200	*	1,200
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	2,025	*	-
AEECA	2,025	*	-
HL.5 Other Public Health Threats	547	*	-
AEECA	547	*	-
ES Education and Social Services	5,225	*	5,225
ES.2 Higher Education	5,225	*	5,225
AEECA	3,225	*	3,225
ESF	2,000	*	2,000
EG Economic Growth	30,101	*	43,240
EG.2 Trade and Investment	2,844	*	5,800
AEECA	2,844	*	5,800
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	8,502	*	10,597
AEECA	6,502	*	8,597
ESF	2,000	*	2,000
EG.6 Workforce Development	1,489	*	1,489
AEECA	1,489	*	1,489
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	12,616	*	16,074
AEECA	10,866	*	14,324
ESF	1,750	*	1,750
EG.10 Environment	4,650	*	6,150
AEECA	-	*	1,500
ESF	4,650	*	4,650
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	3,130
AEECA	-	*	3,130
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	17,850	*	17,850
PS Peace and Security	15,850	*	15,850
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	*	250
AEECA	-	*	250
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	15,850	*	15,600
AEECA	15,850	*	15,600
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,000	*	2,000

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DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,000	*	2,000
AEECA	2,000	*	2,000
Near East	7,820,197	*	7,630,470
Algeria	1,779	*	3,300
PS Peace and Security	1,779	*	1,300
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	700	*	-
NADR	700	*	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,079	*	1,300
IMET	1,079	*	1,300
EG Economic Growth	-	*	2,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	*	1,000
ESF	-	*	1,000
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	*	1,000
ESF	-	*	1,000
Bahrain	80	*	4,950
PS Peace and Security	80	*	4,950
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	80	*	4,950
FMF	-	*	4,000
IMET	80	*	950
Egypt	1,430,500	*	1,430,300
PS Peace and Security	1,303,500	*	1,305,300
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,500	*	1,500
NADR	1,500	*	1,500
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	2,000	*	2,000
NADR	2,000	*	2,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,300,000	*	1,301,800
FMF	1,300,000	*	1,300,000
IMET	-	*	1,800
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	32,948	*	30,948
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	7,100	*	3,000
ESF	5,100	*	3,000
INCLE	2,000	*	-
DR.2 Good Governance	12,250	*	14,000
ESF	12,250	*	14,000
DR.6 Human Rights	13,598	*	13,948
ESF	13,598	*	13,948
HL Health	13,000	*	23,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	3,000	*	3,000
ESF	3,000	*	3,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	10,000	*	7,000
ESF	10,000	*	7,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	-	*	13,000
ESF	-	*	13,000
ES Education and Social Services	52,000	*	30,000

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ES.1 Basic Education	17,000	*	10,000
ESF	17,000	*	10,000
ES.2 Higher Education	35,000	*	20,000
ESF	35,000	*	20,000
EG Economic Growth	29,052	*	41,052
EG.2 Trade and Investment	4,522	*	1,000
ESF	4,522	*	1,000
EG.3 Agriculture	4,500	*	4,500
ESF	4,500	*	4,500
EG.4 Financial Sector	1,500	*	-
ESF	1,500	*	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	9,950	*	9,500
ESF	9,950	*	9,500
EG.6 Workforce Development	8,580	*	14,000
ESF	8,580	*	14,000
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	-	*	3,000
ESF	-	*	3,000
EG.10 Environment	-	*	3,052
ESF	-	*	3,052
EG.11 Adaptation	-	*	3,000
ESF	-	*	3,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	3,000
ESF	-	*	3,000
Iraq	454,110	*	448,500
PS Peace and Security	351,610	*	343,000
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	6,000	*	6,000
NADR	6,000	*	6,000
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	860	*	1,500
NADR	860	*	1,500
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	49,500	*	44,500
ESF	49,500	*	44,500
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	40,650	*	40,000
NADR	40,650	*	40,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	251,000	*	251,000
FMF	250,000	*	250,000
IMET	1,000	*	1,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	3,600	*	-
INCLE	3,600	*	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	81,000	*	85,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	4,000	*	3,000
ESF	2,000	*	3,000
INCLE	2,000	*	-
DR.2 Good Governance	22,309	*	26,000

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ESF	22,309	*	26,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	33,492	*	31,500
ESF	33,492	*	31,500
DR.4 Civil Society	15,350	*	15,000
ESF	15,350	*	15,000
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	348	*	500
ESF	348	*	500
DR.6 Human Rights	5,500	*	9,000
ESF	5,500	*	9,000
ES Education and Social Services	10,000	*	10,000
ES.2 Higher Education	10,000	*	10,000
ESF	10,000	*	10,000
EG Economic Growth	11,500	*	10,500
EG.2 Trade and Investment	500	*	500
ESF	500	*	500
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	11,000	*	9,000
ESF	11,000	*	9,000
EG.11 Adaptation	-	*	1,000
ESF	-	*	1,000
Israel	3,300,000	*	3,300,000
PS Peace and Security	3,300,000	*	3,300,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	3,300,000	*	3,300,000
FMF	3,300,000	*	3,300,000
Jordan	1,525,000	*	1,275,000
PS Peace and Security	442,600	*	364,200
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	10,000	*	6,800
NADR	10,000	*	6,800
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	3,200	*	3,200
NADR	3,200	*	3,200
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	400	*	400
NADR	400	*	400
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	429,000	*	353,800
FMF	425,000	*	350,000
IMET	4,000	*	3,800
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	51,125	*	77,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	4,750	*	13,000
ESF	4,750	*	13,000
DR.2 Good Governance	17,420	*	17,420
ESF	17,420	*	17,420
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	5,030	*	5,030
ESF	5,030	*	5,030
DR.4 Civil Society	16,425	*	34,050
ESF	16,425	*	34,050

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DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	4,000	*	4,000
ESF	4,000	*	4,000
DR.6 Human Rights	3,500	*	3,500
ESF	3,500	*	3,500
HL Health	168,750	*	182,343
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	2,343	*	2,343
ESF	2,343	*	2,343
HL.5 Other Public Health Threats	250	*	3,000
ESF	250	*	3,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	23,774	*	21,000
ESF	23,774	*	21,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	21,000	*	10,000
ESF	21,000	*	10,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	118,750	*	142,000
ESF	118,750	*	142,000
HL.9 Nutrition	2,633	*	4,000
ESF	2,633	*	4,000
ES Education and Social Services	119,000	*	80,000
ES.1 Basic Education	119,000	*	80,000
ESF	119,000	*	80,000
EG Economic Growth	743,525	*	571,457
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	709,523	*	526,705
ESF	709,523	*	526,705
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	24,377	*	35,127
ESF	24,377	*	35,127
EG.6 Workforce Development	625	*	625
ESF	625	*	625
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	4,000	*	4,000
ESF	4,000	*	4,000
EG.10 Environment	5,000	*	5,000
ESF	5,000	*	5,000
Lebanon	215,995	*	295,960
PS Peace and Security	127,495	*	181,760
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	6,060	*	5,000
NADR	6,060	*	5,000
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	760	*	760
NADR	760	*	760
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	5,000	*	6,000
NADR	5,000	*	6,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	107,675	*	163,500
FMF	105,000	*	160,000
IMET	2,675	*	3,500
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	8,000	*	6,500

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INCLE	8,000	*	6,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	19,437	*	21,637
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,000	*	1,700
INCLE	2,000	*	1,700
DR.2 Good Governance	8,810	*	13,310
ESF	8,810	*	13,310
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,000	*	-
ESF	2,000	*	-
DR.4 Civil Society	6,627	*	6,627
ESF	6,627	*	6,627
HL Health	15,000	*	23,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	15,000	*	23,000
DA	7,550	*	-
ESF	7,450	*	23,000
ES Education and Social Services	41,300	*	35,000
ES.1 Basic Education	20,800	*	22,000
ESF	20,800	*	22,000
ES.2 Higher Education	20,500	*	13,000
ESF	20,500	*	13,000
EG Economic Growth	12,763	*	34,563
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	12,763	*	34,563
ESF	12,763	*	34,563
Libya	25,165	*	43,000
PS Peace and Security	8,515	*	8,000
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	*	1,000
NADR	-	*	1,000
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	*	-
NADR	500	*	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	6,450	*	5,000
ESF	6,450	*	5,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	1,000	*	2,000
NADR	1,000	*	2,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	565	*	-
INCLE	565	*	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	11,100	*	19,500
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	*	1,500
ESF	-	*	1,500
DR.2 Good Governance	4,425	*	8,550
ESF	4,425	*	8,550
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,700	*	2,900
ESF	1,700	*	2,900
DR.4 Civil Society	3,975	*	4,150
ESF	3,975	*	4,150

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DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	*	1,400
ESF	-	*	1,400
DR.6 Human Rights	1,000	*	1,000
ESF	1,000	*	1,000
EG Economic Growth	5,550	*	15,500
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	*	5,100
ESF	-	*	5,100
EG.2 Trade and Investment	525	*	1,175
ESF	525	*	1,175
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	3,125	*	5,000
ESF	3,125	*	5,000
EG.6 Workforce Development	1,900	*	2,650
ESF	1,900	*	2,650
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	*	1,575
ESF	-	*	1,575
Morocco	41,000	*	35,900
PS Peace and Security	18,500	*	14,400
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,000	*	-
NADR	2,000	*	-
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	2,000	*	-
NADR	2,000	*	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	12,000	*	12,000
FMF	10,000	*	10,000
IMET	2,000	*	2,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	2,500	*	2,400
INCLE	2,500	*	2,400
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	13,000	*	12,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,500	*	1,500
INCLE	2,500	*	1,500
DR.2 Good Governance	6,500	*	6,500
ESF	6,500	*	6,500
DR.4 Civil Society	4,000	*	4,000
DA	2,000	*	-
ESF	2,000	*	4,000
ES Education and Social Services	6,000	*	5,500
ES.1 Basic Education	6,000	*	5,500
DA	6,000	*	-
ESF	-	*	5,500
EG Economic Growth	3,500	*	4,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	500	*	-
ESF	500	*	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	2,500	*	3,400
DA	1,500	*	-
ESF	1,000	*	3,400

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EG.6 Workforce Development	500	*	600
DA	500	*	-
ESF	-	*	600
Oman	2,499	*	3,000
PS Peace and Security	2,499	*	3,000
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,000	*	1,000
NADR	1,000	*	1,000
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	700	*	-
NADR	700	*	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	799	*	2,000
IMET	799	*	2,000
Syria	40,300	*	145,000
PS Peace and Security	18,500	*	80,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	18,500	*	60,000
ESF	18,500	*	60,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	-	*	10,000
NADR	-	*	10,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	-	*	10,000
INCLE	-	*	10,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	16,500	*	45,000
DR.2 Good Governance	-	*	10,000
ESF	-	*	10,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	*	10,000
ESF	-	*	10,000
DR.4 Civil Society	4,000	*	15,000
ESF	4,000	*	15,000
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	3,000	*	8,000
ESF	3,000	*	8,000
DR.6 Human Rights	9,500	*	2,000
ESF	9,500	*	2,000
ES Education and Social Services	5,300	*	8,000
ES.1 Basic Education	5,000	*	8,000
ESF	5,000	*	8,000
ES.4 Social Services	300	*	-
ESF	300	*	-
EG Economic Growth	-	*	12,000
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	*	5,000
ESF	-	*	5,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	3,000
ESF	-	*	3,000
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	*	4,000
ESF	-	*	4,000
Tunisia	191,400	*	197,100

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PS Peace and Security	101,300	*	104,300
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	5,500	*	2,000
NADR	5,500	*	2,000
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	600	*	-
NADR	600	*	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	87,300	*	87,300
FMF	85,000	*	85,000
IMET	2,300	*	2,300
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	7,900	*	15,000
INCLE	7,900	*	15,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	49,007	*	47,799
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	5,100	*	15,555
ESF	-	*	7,755
INCLE	5,100	*	7,800
DR.2 Good Governance	20,565	*	13,937
DA	2,795	*	-
ESF	17,770	*	13,937
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,500	*	2,745
DA	3,500	*	-
ESF	-	*	2,745
DR.4 Civil Society	15,842	*	12,425
DA	14,842	*	-
ESF	1,000	*	12,425
DR.6 Human Rights	4,000	*	3,137
ESF	4,000	*	3,137
HL Health	-	*	3,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	3,000
ESF	-	*	3,000
ES Education and Social Services	5,000	*	2,905
ES.2 Higher Education	5,000	*	2,905
ESF	5,000	*	2,905
EG Economic Growth	36,093	*	39,096
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	2,000	*	2,000
DA	2,000	*	-
ESF	-	*	2,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	4,427	*	1,000
DA	4,427	*	-
ESF	-	*	1,000
EG.4 Financial Sector	6,000	*	6,000
DA	6,000	*	-
ESF	-	*	6,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	16,731	*	12,661
DA	2,731	*	-
ESF	14,000	*	12,661

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EG.6 Workforce Development	6,935	*	17,435
DA	3,705	*	-
ESF	3,230	*	17,435
West Bank and Gaza	75,000	*	219,000
PS Peace and Security	75,000	*	30,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	75,000	*	-
ESF	75,000	*	-
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	-	*	1,000
NADR	-	*	1,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	-	*	29,000
INCLE	-	*	29,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	*	19,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	*	4,000
INCLE	-	*	4,000
DR.2 Good Governance	-	*	5,000
ESF	-	*	5,000
DR.4 Civil Society	-	*	10,000
ESF	-	*	10,000
HL Health	-	*	50,000
HL.5 Other Public Health Threats	-	*	25,000
ESF	-	*	25,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	-	*	25,000
ESF	-	*	25,000
ES Education and Social Services	-	*	25,000
ES.2 Higher Education	-	*	10,000
ESF	-	*	10,000
ES.4 Social Services	-	*	10,000
ESF	-	*	10,000
ES.5 Social Assistance	-	*	5,000
ESF	-	*	5,000
EG Economic Growth	-	*	70,000
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	*	6,000
ESF	-	*	6,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	*	5,000
ESF	-	*	5,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	32,000
ESF	-	*	32,000
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	*	11,000
ESF	-	*	11,000
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	*	6,000
ESF	-	*	6,000
EG.9 Transport Services	-	*	10,000
ESF	-	*	10,000

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HA Humanitarian Assistance	-	*	25,000
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	*	20,000
ESF	-	*	20,000
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	-	*	5,000
ESF	-	*	5,000
Yemen	372,626	*	45,100
PS Peace and Security	5,080	*	5,100
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	*	2,600
NADR	-	*	2,600
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000	*	-
NADR	1,000	*	-
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	4,000	*	2,000
NADR	4,000	*	2,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	*	500
IMET	-	*	500
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	80	*	-
INCLE	80	*	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,220	*	8,500
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	220	*	-
INCLE	220	*	-
DR.2 Good Governance	-	*	5,500
ESF	-	*	5,500
DR.6 Human Rights	3,000	*	3,000
ESF	3,000	*	3,000
HL Health	-	*	13,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	-	*	10,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	10,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	-	*	3,000
ESF	-	*	3,000
ES Education and Social Services	4,500	*	9,000
ES.1 Basic Education	2,000	*	7,000
ESF	2,000	*	7,000
ES.5 Social Assistance	2,500	*	2,000
ESF	2,500	*	2,000
EG Economic Growth	2,500	*	9,500
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,500	*	4,000
ESF	1,500	*	4,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	500	*	3,000
ESF	500	*	3,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	500	*	2,500
ESF	500	*	2,500
HA Humanitarian Assistance	357,326	*	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	357,326	*	-

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FFP	357,326	*	-
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	-	*	500
PS Peace and Security	-	*	500
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	*	500
ESF	-	*	500
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	-	*	27,200
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	*	16,750
DR.2 Good Governance	-	*	1,590
ESF	-	*	1,590
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	*	3,290
ESF	-	*	3,290
DR.4 Civil Society	-	*	11,870
ESF	-	*	11,870
EG Economic Growth	-	*	10,450
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	9,300
ESF	-	*	9,300
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	*	1,150
ESF	-	*	1,150
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	*	5,000
PS Peace and Security	5,000	*	5,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	5,000	*	5,000
ESF	5,000	*	5,000
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	31,000	*	24,000
PS Peace and Security	31,000	*	24,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	31,000	*	24,000
PKO	31,000	*	24,000
Near East Regional Democracy	-	*	55,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	*	55,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	*	20,000
ESF	-	*	20,000
DR.4 Civil Society	-	*	18,250
ESF	-	*	18,250
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	*	16,750
ESF	-	*	16,750
Nita Lowey ME Peace Fund	-	*	50,000
PS Peace and Security	-	*	13,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	*	13,000
ESF	-	*	13,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	*	13,000
DR.4 Civil Society	-	*	13,000
ESF	-	*	13,000
EG Economic Growth	-	*	24,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	24,000
ESF	-	*	24,000

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(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
State NEA Regional	92,443	*	6,360
PS Peace and Security	9,743	*	6,360
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	9,743	*	2,000
NADR	9,743	*	2,000
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	*	4,360
NADR	-	*	4,360
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	58,000	*	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	6,900	*	-
ESF	6,900	*	-
DR.2 Good Governance	1,563	*	-
ESF	1,563	*	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	562	*	-
ESF	562	*	-
DR.4 Civil Society	17,225	*	-
ESF	17,225	*	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	16,750	*	-
ESF	16,750	*	-
DR.6 Human Rights	15,000	*	-
ESF	15,000	*	-
ES Education and Social Services	20,000	*	-
ES.2 Higher Education	20,000	*	-
ESF	20,000	*	-
EG Economic Growth	4,700	*	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	4,367	*	-
ESF	4,367	*	-
EG.6 Workforce Development	333	*	-
ESF	333	*	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	16,300	*	16,300
PS Peace and Security	3,866	*	2,820
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	313	*	420
DA	-	*	420
ESF	313	*	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	3,553	*	2,400
DA	-	*	2,400
ESF	3,553	*	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,500	*	2,450
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	*	260
DA	-	*	260
DR.2 Good Governance	701	*	860
DA	-	*	860
ESF	701	*	-
DR.4 Civil Society	1,099	*	1,110
DA	-	*	1,110
ESF	1,099	*	-

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(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	148	*	110
DA	-	*	110
ESF	148	*	-
DR.6 Human Rights	552	*	110
DA	50	*	110
ESF	502	*	-
HL Health	2,620	*	2,210
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	978	*	-
ESF	978	*	-
HL.5 Other Public Health Threats	442	*	-
ESF	442	*	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	1,200	*	2,210
DA	-	*	2,210
ESF	1,200	*	-
ES Education and Social Services	3,700	*	3,120
ES.1 Basic Education	3,700	*	3,120
DA	-	*	3,120
ESF	3,700	*	-
EG Economic Growth	3,614	*	5,700
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	222	*	480
DA	-	*	480
ESF	222	*	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	831	*	2,530
DA	-	*	2,530
ESF	831	*	-
EG.4 Financial Sector	222	*	-
ESF	222	*	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	470
DA	-	*	470
EG.6 Workforce Development	763	*	-
ESF	763	*	-
EG.10 Environment	576	*	1,220
DA	-	*	1,220
ESF	576	*	-
EG.11 Adaptation	1,000	*	1,000
DA	-	*	1,000
ESF	1,000	*	-
South and Central Asia	1,105,672	*	1,185,050
Afghanistan	332,041	*	363,800
PS Peace and Security	90,541	*	80,300
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	17,500	*	25,000
NADR	17,500	*	25,000
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000	*	800
NADR	1,000	*	800

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(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	35,000	*	21,200
INCLE	35,000	*	21,200
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	2,500	*	2,500
ESF	2,500	*	2,500
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	20,000	*	20,000
NADR	20,000	*	20,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	541	*	800
IMET	541	*	800
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	14,000	*	10,000
INCLE	14,000	*	10,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	94,650	*	138,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	48,000	*	31,500
ESF	9,000	*	3,500
INCLE	39,000	*	28,000
DR.2 Good Governance	34,650	*	89,350
ESF	34,650	*	89,350
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	5,000	*	6,900
ESF	5,000	*	6,900
DR.4 Civil Society	7,000	*	10,250
ESF	7,000	*	10,250
HL Health	37,650	*	39,300
HL.2 Tuberculosis	-	*	2,000
ESF	-	*	2,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	5,000	*	8,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	*	8,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	20,050	*	16,700
ESF	20,050	*	16,700
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	12,600	*	12,600
ESF	12,600	*	12,600
ES Education and Social Services	60,000	*	60,000
ES.1 Basic Education	33,000	*	33,000
ESF	33,000	*	33,000
ES.2 Higher Education	17,000	*	17,000
ESF	17,000	*	17,000
ES.4 Social Services	10,000	*	10,000
ESF	10,000	*	10,000
EG Economic Growth	49,200	*	46,200
EG.3 Agriculture	49,200	*	46,200
ESF	49,200	*	46,200
Bangladesh	206,634	*	193,000
PS Peace and Security	7,357	*	5,900
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,000	*	-
NADR	3,000	*	-

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(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	1,000	*	4,100
DA	1,000	*	4,100
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	2,857	*	1,800
FMF	1,500	*	-
IMET	1,357	*	1,800
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	500	*	-
INCLE	500	*	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	27,477	*	34,185
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	3,864	*	5,000
DA	3,364	*	5,000
INCLE	500	*	-
DR.2 Good Governance	2,865	*	9,000
DA	2,865	*	9,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,400	*	4,000
DA	2,400	*	4,000
DR.4 Civil Society	12,672	*	9,185
DA	11,995	*	9,185
FFP	677	*	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	2,381	*	2,000
DA	2,381	*	2,000
DR.6 Human Rights	3,295	*	5,000
DA	3,295	*	5,000
HL Health	77,288	*	73,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	16,123	*	17,000
GHP-USAID	16,123	*	17,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	23,044	*	20,000
FFP	544	*	-
GHP-USAID	22,500	*	20,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	20,000	*	22,000
GHP-USAID	20,000	*	22,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	4,838	*	4,000
DA	4,000	*	4,000
FFP	838	*	-
HL.9 Nutrition	13,283	*	10,000
FFP	3,283	*	-
GHP-USAID	10,000	*	10,000
ES Education and Social Services	21,000	*	21,000
ES.1 Basic Education	15,000	*	15,000
DA	15,000	*	15,000
ES.5 Social Assistance	6,000	*	6,000
DA	6,000	*	6,000
EG Economic Growth	72,510	*	58,915
EG.3 Agriculture	50,694	*	36,000
DA	49,985	*	36,000

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(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
FFP	709	*	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	4,720	*	4,500
DA	3,000	*	4,500
FFP	1,720	*	-
EG.6 Workforce Development	3,000	*	4,500
DA	3,000	*	4,500
EG.10 Environment	7,181	*	2,500
DA	7,000	*	2,500
FFP	181	*	-
EG.11 Adaptation	2,000	*	3,000
DA	2,000	*	3,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	1,415	*	4,500
DA	1,415	*	4,500
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	3,500	*	3,915
DA	3,500	*	3,915
HA Humanitarian Assistance	1,002	*	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	1,002	*	-
FFP	1,002	*	-
Bhutan	-	*	2,200
PS Peace and Security	-	*	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	*	200
IMET	-	*	200
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	*	1,000
DR.2 Good Governance	-	*	1,000
ESF	-	*	1,000
EG Economic Growth	-	*	1,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	-	*	1,000
ESF	-	*	1,000
India	101,801	*	87,900
PS Peace and Security	1,629	*	2,400
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	800	*	800
NADR	800	*	800
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	829	*	1,600
IMET	829	*	1,600
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	5,600	*	7,000
DR.2 Good Governance	4,600	*	-
DA	1,600	*	-
ESF	3,000	*	-
DR.4 Civil Society	1,000	*	5,000
DA	1,000	*	5,000
DR.6 Human Rights	-	*	2,000
DA	-	*	2,000
HL Health	57,172	*	40,500
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	12,688	*	-

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(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
GHP-STATE	12,688	*	-
HL.2 Tuberculosis	18,984	*	15,000
GHP-USAID	18,984	*	15,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	9,500	*	9,500
GHP-USAID	9,500	*	9,500
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	10,000	*	10,000
GHP-USAID	10,000	*	10,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	6,000	*	6,000
DA	6,000	*	6,000
ES Education and Social Services	13,650	*	3,000
ES.1 Basic Education	7,150	*	3,000
DA	3,650	*	3,000
ESF	3,500	*	-
ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems	500	*	-
ESF	500	*	-
ES.4 Social Services	6,000	*	-
ESF	6,000	*	-
EG Economic Growth	23,750	*	35,000
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	7,000	*	-
ESF	7,000	*	-
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	-	*	1,000
DA	-	*	1,000
EG.10 Environment	6,750	*	6,500
DA	6,750	*	6,500
EG.11 Adaptation	4,000	*	3,000
DA	-	*	3,000
ESF	4,000	*	-
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	19,500
DA	-	*	19,500
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	6,000	*	5,000
DA	6,000	*	5,000
Kazakhstan	12,148	*	10,700
PS Peace and Security	4,717	*	5,600
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	800	*	800
NADR	800	*	800
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	350	*	367
INCLE	350	*	367
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	676	*	659
INCLE	676	*	659
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	900	*	900
AEECA	400	*	400
INCLE	500	*	500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	17	*	900
IMET	17	*	900

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(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	1,974	*	1,974
INCLE	1,974	*	1,974
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,800	*	2,100
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	920	*	400
AEECA	920	*	400
DR.2 Good Governance	500	*	500
INCLE	500	*	500
DR.4 Civil Society	980	*	700
AEECA	980	*	700
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	400	*	300
AEECA	400	*	300
DR.6 Human Rights	-	*	200
AEECA	-	*	200
HL Health	2,331	*	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	2,331	*	-
GHP-STATE	2,331	*	-
ES Education and Social Services	750	*	1,095
ES.1 Basic Education	500	*	695
AEECA	500	*	695
ES.2 Higher Education	250	*	400
AEECA	250	*	400
EG Economic Growth	1,550	*	1,905
EG.2 Trade and Investment	150	*	805
AEECA	150	*	805
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	600
AEECA	-	*	600
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	1,400	*	-
AEECA	1,400	*	-
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	500
AEECA	-	*	500
Kyrgyz Republic	34,359	*	31,400
PS Peace and Security	1,450	*	4,100
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	700	*	950
AEECA	700	*	700
INCLE	-	*	250
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	-	*	2,000
NADR	-	*	2,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	100	*	500
IMET	100	*	500
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	650	*	650
INCLE	650	*	650
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	13,505	*	12,785
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,120	*	3,455

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AEECA	2,120	*	2,455
INCLE	-	*	1,000
DR.2 Good Governance	2,986	*	1,490
AEECA	1,986	*	1,490
INCLE	1,000	*	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,700	*	1,280
AEECA	1,700	*	1,280
DR.4 Civil Society	5,190	*	4,165
AEECA	5,190	*	4,165
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	1,509	*	2,020
AEECA	1,509	*	2,020
DR.6 Human Rights	-	*	375
AEECA	-	*	375
HL Health	10,359	*	6,750
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	3,609	*	-
GHP-STATE	3,609	*	-
HL.2 Tuberculosis	6,000	*	6,000
GHP-USAID	6,000	*	6,000
HL.9 Nutrition	750	*	750
AEECA	750	*	750
ES Education and Social Services	4,250	*	4,250
ES.1 Basic Education	4,250	*	4,000
AEECA	4,250	*	4,000
ES.2 Higher Education	-	*	250
AEECA	-	*	250
EG Economic Growth	4,795	*	3,515
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	4,795	*	3,515
AEECA	4,795	*	3,515
Maldives	4,990	*	6,700
PS Peace and Security	790	*	500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	790	*	500
FMF	400	*	-
IMET	390	*	500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,000	*	4,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,000	*	2,250
DA	-	*	1,250
ESF	1,000	*	1,000
DR.2 Good Governance	500	*	1,250
DA	-	*	1,250
ESF	500	*	-
DR.4 Civil Society	500	*	500
DA	-	*	500
ESF	500	*	-
EG Economic Growth	2,200	*	2,200

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EG.11 Adaptation	2,200	*	2,200
DA	2,200	*	2,200
Nepal	127,956	*	123,710
PS Peace and Security	4,591	*	2,600
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	1,000	*	1,200
DA	-	*	1,200
ESF	1,000	*	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	2,591	*	1,400
FMF	1,700	*	-
IMET	891	*	1,400
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	1,000	*	-
INCLE	1,000	*	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	16,925	*	19,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,225	*	2,500
DA	1,000	*	2,500
ESF	225	*	-
INCLE	1,000	*	-
DR.2 Good Governance	7,115	*	8,000
DA	-	*	8,000
ESF	7,115	*	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,069	*	4,000
DA	-	*	4,000
ESF	4,069	*	-
DR.4 Civil Society	2,216	*	4,000
DA	-	*	4,000
ESF	2,216	*	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	1,300	*	500
DA	-	*	500
ESF	1,300	*	-
HL Health	54,365	*	43,910
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	8,394	*	-
GHP-STATE	8,394	*	-
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	15,000	*	15,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	*	15,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	16,971	*	17,310
GHP-USAID	16,971	*	17,310
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	6,000	*	3,600
DA	6,000	*	3,600
HL.9 Nutrition	8,000	*	8,000
GHP-USAID	8,000	*	8,000
ES Education and Social Services	21,000	*	10,000
ES.1 Basic Education	21,000	*	10,000
DA	19,000	*	10,000
ESF	2,000	*	-

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EG Economic Growth	31,075	*	39,300
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	*	2,000
DA	-	*	2,000
EG.3 Agriculture	19,000	*	23,000
DA	12,000	*	23,000
ESF	7,000	*	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	6,000
DA	-	*	6,000
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	3,300	*	-
ESF	3,300	*	-
EG.10 Environment	6,775	*	-
ESF	6,775	*	-
EG.11 Adaptation	2,000	*	5,300
DA	2,000	*	5,300
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	3,000
DA	-	*	3,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	-	*	8,900
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	-	*	8,900
DA	-	*	8,900
Pakistan	72,800	*	87,800
PS Peace and Security	23,200	*	24,500
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	800	*	-
NADR	800	*	-
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	5,000	*	4,000
INCLE	5,000	*	4,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	3,200	*	4,000
ESF	3,200	*	4,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	*	3,500
IMET	-	*	3,500
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	14,200	*	13,000
INCLE	14,200	*	13,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	15,300	*	12,800
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,800	*	1,800
INCLE	1,800	*	1,800
DR.2 Good Governance	5,000	*	4,500
ESF	5,000	*	4,500
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	250	*	2,700
ESF	250	*	2,700
DR.4 Civil Society	5,650	*	2,300
ESF	5,650	*	2,300
DR.6 Human Rights	2,600	*	1,500
ESF	2,600	*	1,500
HL Health	5,000	*	18,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	-	*	5,000

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GHP-USAID	-	*	5,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	3,000	*	5,000
GHP-USAID	3,000	*	5,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	-	*	8,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	8,000
HL.9 Nutrition	2,000	*	-
FFP	2,000	*	-
ES Education and Social Services	13,888	*	12,537
ES.1 Basic Education	5,233	*	5,233
ESF	5,233	*	5,233
ES.2 Higher Education	8,655	*	7,304
ESF	8,655	*	7,304
EG Economic Growth	15,412	*	19,963
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	*	4,500
ESF	-	*	4,500
EG.3 Agriculture	5,000	*	5,000
ESF	5,000	*	5,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	7,450	*	6,000
ESF	7,450	*	6,000
EG.6 Workforce Development	1,612	*	1,463
ESF	1,612	*	1,463
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	1,350	*	-
ESF	1,350	*	-
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	3,000
ESF	-	*	3,000
Sri Lanka	35,552	*	38,400
PS Peace and Security	7,552	*	8,900
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	1,000	*	-
DA	1,000	*	-
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	5,500	*	8,000
NADR	5,500	*	8,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,052	*	900
FMF	500	*	-
IMET	552	*	900
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	14,100	*	16,800
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	9,075	*	7,200
DA	6,400	*	6,500
ESF	2,675	*	700
DR.2 Good Governance	-	*	2,500
DA	-	*	2,500
DR.4 Civil Society	3,000	*	3,800
DA	2,700	*	3,800
ESF	300	*	-

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(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	1,000	*	2,800
DA	-	*	2,300
ESF	1,000	*	500
DR.6 Human Rights	1,025	*	500
ESF	1,025	*	500
EG Economic Growth	13,900	*	12,700
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	*	1,000
ESF	-	*	1,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	5,200	*	6,200
DA	1,200	*	4,400
ESF	4,000	*	1,800
EG.6 Workforce Development	1,500	*	2,900
DA	1,500	*	1,400
ESF	-	*	1,500
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	5,200	*	-
DA	5,200	*	-
EG.11 Adaptation	2,000	*	1,400
DA	2,000	*	1,400
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	1,200
DA	-	*	1,200
Tajikistan	50,090	*	48,400
PS Peace and Security	7,150	*	8,600
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	100	*	100
AEECA	100	*	100
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	1,000	*	1,000
INCLE	1,000	*	1,000
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	550	*	550
AEECA	300	*	300
INCLE	250	*	250
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	1,500	*	2,500
NADR	1,500	*	2,500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	*	450
IMET	-	*	450
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	4,000	*	4,000
INCLE	4,000	*	4,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	5,064	*	4,750
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	750	*	750
INCLE	750	*	750
DR.2 Good Governance	1,989	*	2,071
AEECA	1,989	*	2,071
DR.4 Civil Society	1,550	*	1,500
AEECA	1,550	*	1,500
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	650	*	429

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AEECA	650	*	429
DR.6 Human Rights	125	*	-
AEECA	125	*	-
HL Health	16,940	*	12,500
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	3,140	*	-
GHP-STATE	3,140	*	-
HL.2 Tuberculosis	6,000	*	6,000
GHP-USAID	6,000	*	6,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	2,000	*	2,000
GHP-USAID	2,000	*	2,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	3,300	*	2,000
AEECA	3,300	*	2,000
HL.9 Nutrition	2,500	*	2,500
GHP-USAID	2,500	*	2,500
ES Education and Social Services	7,145	*	7,400
ES.1 Basic Education	6,950	*	7,200
AEECA	6,950	*	7,200
ES.2 Higher Education	195	*	200
AEECA	195	*	200
EG Economic Growth	13,791	*	15,150
EG.2 Trade and Investment	200	*	200
AEECA	200	*	200
EG.3 Agriculture	10,620	*	10,000
AEECA	10,620	*	10,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	2,971	*	3,000
AEECA	2,971	*	3,000
EG.11 Adaptation	-	*	500
AEECA	-	*	500
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	950
AEECA	-	*	950
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	-	*	500
AEECA	-	*	500
Turkmenistan	4,023	*	4,100
PS Peace and Security	373	*	450
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	250	*	250
AEECA	250	*	250
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	123	*	200
IMET	123	*	200
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,445	*	2,000
DR.2 Good Governance	645	*	650
AEECA	645	*	650
DR.4 Civil Society	800	*	1,350
AEECA	800	*	1,350
ES Education and Social Services	775	*	775

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ES.1 Basic Education	775	*	775
AEECA	775	*	775
EG Economic Growth	1,430	*	875
EG.2 Trade and Investment	370	*	240
AEECA	370	*	240
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	360	*	185
AEECA	360	*	185
EG.6 Workforce Development	700	*	450
AEECA	700	*	450
Uzbekistan	43,678	*	44,000
PS Peace and Security	2,978	*	3,300
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	740	*	600
NADR	740	*	600
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	500	*	200
INCLE	500	*	200
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	1,200	*	1,500
AEECA	700	*	700
INCLE	500	*	800
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	538	*	1,000
IMET	538	*	1,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	13,741	*	18,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	8,582	*	9,495
AEECA	5,382	*	6,295
INCLE	3,200	*	3,200
DR.2 Good Governance	1,389	*	3,300
AEECA	589	*	2,500
INCLE	800	*	800
DR.4 Civil Society	3,550	*	3,795
AEECA	3,550	*	3,795
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	220	*	1,000
AEECA	220	*	1,000
DR.6 Human Rights	-	*	410
AEECA	-	*	410
HL Health	6,000	*	6,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	6,000	*	6,000
GHP-USAID	6,000	*	6,000
ES Education and Social Services	10,484	*	8,000
ES.1 Basic Education	10,484	*	8,000
AEECA	10,484	*	8,000
EG Economic Growth	10,475	*	8,700
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	2,065	*	1,625
AEECA	2,065	*	1,625
EG.2 Trade and Investment	1,700	*	2,400
AEECA	1,700	*	2,400

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EG.4 Financial Sector	1,572	*	890
AEECA	1,572	*	890
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	4,038	*	3,422
AEECA	4,038	*	3,422
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	600	*	-
AEECA	600	*	-
EG.10 Environment	500	*	-
AEECA	500	*	-
EG.11 Adaptation	-	*	363
AEECA	-	*	363
Central Asia Regional	47,550	*	55,050
PS Peace and Security	19,870	*	29,160
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,070	*	3,210
AEECA	1,770	*	2,010
NADR	1,300	*	1,200
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	2,430	*	1,230
INCLE	2,430	*	1,230
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	600	*	300
INCLE	600	*	300
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	1,420	*	1,420
AEECA	1,000	*	1,000
INCLE	420	*	420
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	5,450	*	7,000
AEECA	5,450	*	7,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	5,000	*	15,000
FMF	5,000	*	15,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	1,900	*	1,000
INCLE	1,900	*	1,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	7,485	*	7,500
DR.2 Good Governance	700	*	700
AEECA	200	*	200
INCLE	500	*	500
DR.4 Civil Society	2,270	*	2,285
AEECA	2,270	*	2,285
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	4,515	*	4,515
AEECA	4,515	*	4,515
HL Health	2,500	*	2,500
HL.2 Tuberculosis	2,500	*	2,500
GHP-USAID	2,500	*	2,500
ES Education and Social Services	3,100	*	3,100
ES.1 Basic Education	2,500	*	2,500
AEECA	2,500	*	2,500
ES.2 Higher Education	600	*	600
AEECA	600	*	600

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EG Economic Growth	14,595	*	12,790
EG.2 Trade and Investment	3,500	*	4,250
AEECA	3,500	*	4,250
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	2,290	*	1,300
AEECA	2,290	*	1,300
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	4,605	*	-
AEECA	4,605	*	-
EG.10 Environment	4,200	*	1,740
AEECA	4,200	*	1,740
EG.11 Adaptation	-	*	1,500
AEECA	-	*	1,500
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	4,000
AEECA	-	*	4,000
State South and Central Asia Regional	31,050	*	86,890
PS Peace and Security	18,550	*	49,890
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,000	*	6,000
NADR	3,000	*	6,000
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	2,050	*	3,440
NADR	2,050	*	3,440
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	10,000	*	35,000
FMF	10,000	*	35,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	3,500	*	5,450
INCLE	3,500	*	5,450
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,750	*	6,500
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,500	*	4,000
INCLE	2,500	*	4,000
DR.2 Good Governance	-	*	2,500
ESF	-	*	2,500
DR.4 Civil Society	250	*	-
ESF	250	*	-
HL Health	-	*	15,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	-	*	15,000
GHP-STATE	-	*	15,000
EG Economic Growth	9,750	*	15,500
EG.2 Trade and Investment	7,500	*	11,400
ESF	7,500	*	11,400
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	2,250	*	-
ESF	2,250	*	-
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	-	*	2,000
ESF	-	*	2,000
EG.10 Environment	-	*	2,000
ESF	-	*	2,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	-	*	100
ESF	-	*	100

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USAID South Asia Regional	1,000	*	1,000
EG Economic Growth	1,000	*	1,000
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	1,000	*	-
DA	1,000	*	-
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	1,000
DA	-	*	1,000
Western Hemisphere	1,734,737	*	2,073,438
Argentina	3,061	*	650
PS Peace and Security	2,061	*	650
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	1,500	*	-
INCLE	1,500	*	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	561	*	650
IMET	561	*	650
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,000	*	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,000	*	-
INCLE	1,000	*	-
Bahamas, The	197	*	200
PS Peace and Security	197	*	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	197	*	200
IMET	197	*	200
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	5,854	*	5,700
PS Peace and Security	594	*	1,000
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	*	300
DA	-	*	300
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	594	*	700
IMET	594	*	700
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,000	*	-
DR.2 Good Governance	500	*	-
DA	500	*	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	500	*	-
DA	500	*	-
HL Health	260	*	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	260	*	-
GHP-STATE	260	*	-
ES Education and Social Services	1,000	*	1,000
ES.1 Basic Education	1,000	*	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000
EG Economic Growth	3,000	*	3,000
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,000	*	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,000	*	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000
EG.11 Adaptation	1,000	*	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000

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HA Humanitarian Assistance	-	*	700
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	-	*	700
DA	-	*	700
Belize	1,179	*	250
PS Peace and Security	1,179	*	250
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,179	*	250
FMF	1,000	*	-
IMET	179	*	250
Brazil	20,060	*	17,800
PS Peace and Security	767	*	800
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	767	*	800
IMET	767	*	800
HL Health	4,293	*	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	4,293	*	-
GHP-STATE	4,293	*	-
EG Economic Growth	15,000	*	17,000
EG.10 Environment	15,000	*	17,000
DA	15,000	*	17,000
Chile	553	*	450
PS Peace and Security	553	*	450
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	553	*	450
IMET	553	*	450
Colombia	460,183	*	453,850
PS Peace and Security	295,810	*	275,014
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	178,533	*	169,195
DA	-	*	5,200
ESF	43,533	*	31,495
INCLE	135,000	*	132,500
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	6,000	*	5,000
INCLE	6,000	*	5,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	22,969	*	19,469
ESF	22,969	*	19,469
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	21,000	*	21,000
NADR	21,000	*	21,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	47,308	*	41,850
FMF	45,525	*	40,000
IMET	1,783	*	1,850
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	20,000	*	18,500
INCLE	20,000	*	18,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	57,000	*	78,075
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	26,139	*	38,263
DA	7,139	*	19,263
INCLE	19,000	*	19,000

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DR.2 Good Governance	12,861	*	14,425
DA	12,861	*	14,425
DR.4 Civil Society	8,000	*	19,400
DA	8,000	*	19,400
DR.6 Human Rights	10,000	*	5,987
DA	10,000	*	5,987
HL Health	4,547	*	5,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	1,547	*	-
GHP-STATE	1,547	*	-
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	3,000	*	5,000
GHP-USAID	3,000	*	5,000
ES Education and Social Services	21,500	*	18,211
ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems	10,750	*	14,211
ESF	10,750	*	14,211
ES.4 Social Services	10,750	*	4,000
DA	2,600	*	-
ESF	8,150	*	4,000
EG Economic Growth	50,950	*	58,850
EG.3 Agriculture	-	*	5,000
DA	-	*	5,000
EG.4 Financial Sector	1,700	*	-
ESF	1,700	*	-
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	10,000	*	-
ESF	10,000	*	-
EG.10 Environment	21,250	*	20,850
DA	3,250	*	725
ESF	18,000	*	20,125
EG.11 Adaptation	-	*	8,000
ESF	-	*	8,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	6,500
ESF	-	*	6,500
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	18,000	*	18,500
DA	6,500	*	-
ESF	11,500	*	18,500
HA Humanitarian Assistance	30,376	*	18,700
HA.3 Migration Management	30,376	*	18,700
DA	10,650	*	-
ESF	19,726	*	18,700
Costa Rica	8,225	*	725
PS Peace and Security	8,225	*	725
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	8,225	*	725
FMF	7,500	*	-
IMET	725	*	725
Cuba	20,000	*	20,000

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DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	20,000	*	20,000
DR.4 Civil Society	9,980	*	9,980
ESF	9,980	*	9,980
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	4,780	*	4,780
ESF	4,780	*	4,780
DR.6 Human Rights	5,240	*	5,240
ESF	5,240	*	5,240
Dominican Republic	28,569	*	28,500
PS Peace and Security	408	*	500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	408	*	500
IMET	408	*	500
HL Health	22,161	*	21,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	21,161	*	20,000
GHP-STATE	21,161	*	20,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	1,000	*	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000
ES Education and Social Services	4,800	*	4,800
ES.1 Basic Education	4,800	*	4,800
DA	4,800	*	4,800
EG Economic Growth	1,200	*	2,200
EG.11 Adaptation	1,200	*	2,200
DA	1,200	*	2,200
Ecuador	19,450	*	28,800
PS Peace and Security	7,300	*	15,800
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	7,000	*	10,500
INCLE	7,000	*	10,500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	300	*	5,300
FMF	-	*	5,000
IMET	300	*	300
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,300	*	2,000
DR.2 Good Governance	1,790	*	1,520
DA	1,790	*	1,520
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	180	*	180
DA	180	*	180
DR.4 Civil Society	300	*	300
DA	300	*	300
DR.6 Human Rights	30	*	-
DA	30	*	-
EG Economic Growth	9,850	*	11,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	1,150
DA	-	*	1,150
EG.10 Environment	4,000	*	4,000
DA	4,000	*	4,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	1,850	*	1,850

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DA	1,850	*	1,850
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	4,000	*	4,000
DA	4,000	*	4,000
El Salvador	78,865	*	95,800
PS Peace and Security	2,700	*	800
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	2,700	*	800
FMF	1,900	*	-
IMET	800	*	800
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	25,046	*	35,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	4,450	*	6,500
DA	4,450	*	6,500
DR.2 Good Governance	16,776	*	17,500
DA	16,776	*	17,500
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	*	1,500
DA	-	*	1,500
DR.4 Civil Society	1,525	*	2,500
DA	1,525	*	2,500
DR.6 Human Rights	2,295	*	7,000
DA	2,295	*	7,000
HL Health	6,165	*	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	6,165	*	-
GHP-STATE	6,165	*	-
ES Education and Social Services	18,429	*	18,429
ES.1 Basic Education	15,000	*	15,000
DA	15,000	*	15,000
ES.2 Higher Education	3,429	*	3,429
DA	3,429	*	3,429
EG Economic Growth	26,525	*	41,571
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	5,954	*	-
DA	5,954	*	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	4,707	*	10,000
DA	4,707	*	10,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	13,600	*	22,000
DA	13,600	*	22,000
EG.6 Workforce Development	2,264	*	9,571
DA	2,264	*	9,571
Guatemala	95,887	*	127,450
PS Peace and Security	1,587	*	3,100
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	800	*	2,300
DA	800	*	2,300
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	787	*	800
IMET	787	*	800
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	13,000	*	13,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	*	1,450

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DA	-	*	1,450
DR.2 Good Governance	12,000	*	10,500
DA	12,000	*	10,500
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	*	1,050
DA	1,000	*	1,050
HL Health	33,450	*	17,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	16,450	*	-
GHP-STATE	16,450	*	-
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	3,000	*	3,000
GHP-USAID	3,000	*	3,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	5,500	*	5,500
GHP-USAID	5,500	*	5,500
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	4,000	*	4,000
DA	4,000	*	4,000
HL.9 Nutrition	4,500	*	4,500
GHP-USAID	4,500	*	4,500
ES Education and Social Services	13,100	*	15,000
ES.1 Basic Education	11,000	*	12,000
DA	11,000	*	12,000
ES.2 Higher Education	2,100	*	3,000
DA	2,100	*	3,000
EG Economic Growth	34,750	*	74,300
EG.3 Agriculture	19,000	*	23,350
DA	19,000	*	23,350
EG.4 Financial Sector	-	*	3,000
DA	-	*	3,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	18,450
DA	-	*	18,450
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	*	12,000
DA	-	*	12,000
EG.10 Environment	6,100	*	6,100
DA	6,100	*	6,100
EG.12 Clean Energy	3,800	*	5,550
DA	3,800	*	5,550
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	5,850	*	5,850
DA	5,850	*	5,850
HA Humanitarian Assistance	-	*	5,050
HA.3 Migration Management	-	*	5,050
DA	-	*	5,050
Guyana	140	*	200
PS Peace and Security	140	*	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	140	*	200
IMET	140	*	200
Haiti	180,357	*	187,855

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PS Peace and Security	18,096	*	9,355
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	96	*	255
IMET	96	*	255
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	18,000	*	9,100
INCLE	18,000	*	9,100
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	8,000	*	11,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,490	*	5,490
DA	2,490	*	2,490
INCLE	-	*	3,000
DR.2 Good Governance	1,890	*	1,890
DA	1,890	*	1,890
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,030	*	3,030
DA	3,030	*	3,030
DR.6 Human Rights	590	*	590
DA	590	*	590
HL Health	117,265	*	135,500
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	78,765	*	100,000
GHP-STATE	78,765	*	100,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	14,000	*	14,000
GHP-USAID	14,000	*	14,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	8,000	*	8,000
GHP-USAID	8,000	*	8,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	14,000	*	11,000
DA	14,000	*	11,000
HL.9 Nutrition	2,500	*	2,500
GHP-USAID	2,500	*	2,500
ES Education and Social Services	7,500	*	6,500
ES.1 Basic Education	7,500	*	6,500
DA	7,500	*	6,500
EG Economic Growth	21,500	*	25,500
EG.3 Agriculture	13,000	*	13,000
DA	13,000	*	13,000
EG.11 Adaptation	1,000	*	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	7,500	*	11,500
DA	7,500	*	11,500
HA Humanitarian Assistance	7,996	*	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	7,996	*	-
FFP	7,996	*	-
Honduras	73,365	*	95,800
PS Peace and Security	800	*	8,981
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	-	*	1,764
DA	-	*	1,764
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	*	6,417

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DA	-	*	6,417
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	800	*	800
IMET	800	*	800
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	19,075	*	19,075
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,250	*	4,945
DA	2,250	*	4,945
DR.2 Good Governance	12,043	*	8,800
DA	12,043	*	8,800
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,700	*	1,020
DA	1,700	*	1,020
DR.4 Civil Society	3,082	*	4,310
DA	3,082	*	4,310
HL Health	7,565	*	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	7,565	*	-
GHP-STATE	7,565	*	-
ES Education and Social Services	13,000	*	19,629
ES.1 Basic Education	13,000	*	19,629
DA	13,000	*	19,629
EG Economic Growth	32,925	*	48,115
EG.3 Agriculture	24,400	*	27,150
DA	24,400	*	27,150
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	9,660
DA	-	*	9,660
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	*	3,305
DA	-	*	3,305
EG.10 Environment	6,075	*	-
DA	6,075	*	-
EG.11 Adaptation	2,450	*	8,000
DA	2,450	*	8,000
Jamaica	8,206	*	1,600
PS Peace and Security	483	*	600
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	483	*	600
IMET	483	*	600
HL Health	6,723	*	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	6,723	*	-
GHP-STATE	6,723	*	-
EG Economic Growth	1,000	*	1,000
EG.11 Adaptation	1,000	*	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000
Mexico	157,910	*	116,575
PS Peace and Security	80,910	*	43,575
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,160	*	1,000
NADR	1,160	*	1,000
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	52,000	*	22,000

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INCLE	52,000	*	22,000
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	8,000	*	8,000
INCLE	8,000	*	8,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	6,750	*	1,575
FMF	5,000	*	-
IMET	1,750	*	1,575
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	13,000	*	11,000
INCLE	13,000	*	11,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	64,000	*	60,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	36,641	*	32,641
ESF	9,641	*	9,641
INCLE	27,000	*	23,000
DR.2 Good Governance	12,462	*	12,462
ESF	12,462	*	12,462
DR.4 Civil Society	5,618	*	5,618
ESF	5,618	*	5,618
DR.6 Human Rights	9,279	*	9,279
ESF	9,279	*	9,279
EG Economic Growth	13,000	*	13,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	2,000	*	2,000
ESF	2,000	*	2,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	11,000	*	11,000
ESF	11,000	*	11,000
Nicaragua	11,323	*	15,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	10,000	*	15,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	*	2,000
DA	-	*	2,000
DR.2 Good Governance	-	*	2,500
DA	-	*	2,500
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,500	*	1,500
DA	2,500	*	1,500
DR.4 Civil Society	5,000	*	5,000
DA	5,000	*	5,000
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	2,500	*	2,000
DA	2,500	*	2,000
DR.6 Human Rights	-	*	2,000
DA	-	*	2,000
HL Health	1,323	*	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	1,323	*	-
GHP-STATE	1,323	*	-
Panama	10,131	*	1,225
PS Peace and Security	3,034	*	1,225
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	*	500
NADR	500	*	500

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PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	2,534	*	725
FMF	2,000	*	-
IMET	534	*	725
HL Health	7,097	*	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	7,097	*	-
GHP-STATE	7,097	*	-
Paraguay	4,227	*	4,400
PS Peace and Security	227	*	400
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	227	*	400
IMET	227	*	400
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	4,000	*	4,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,140	*	1,860
DA	2,140	*	1,860
DR.2 Good Governance	1,860	*	2,140
DA	1,860	*	2,140
Peru	78,342	*	86,870
PS Peace and Security	51,689	*	65,870
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	47,100	*	62,220
DA	10,000	*	18,535
INCLE	37,100	*	43,685
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	1,900	*	1,500
INCLE	1,900	*	1,500
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	300	*	500
DA	300	*	500
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	-	*	1,000
NADR	-	*	1,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	2,389	*	650
FMF	1,800	*	-
IMET	589	*	650
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	4,500	*	4,500
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,000	*	1,000
INCLE	1,000	*	1,000
DR.2 Good Governance	3,500	*	3,500
DA	3,500	*	3,500
HL Health	1,153	*	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	1,153	*	-
GHP-STATE	1,153	*	-
ES Education and Social Services	-	*	1,500
ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems	-	*	1,500
DA	-	*	1,500
EG Economic Growth	21,000	*	15,000
EG.10 Environment	13,000	*	6,000
DA	13,000	*	6,000

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EG.11 Adaptation	2,000	*	2,000
DA	2,000	*	2,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	6,000	*	7,000
DA	6,000	*	7,000
Suriname	178	*	200
PS Peace and Security	178	*	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	178	*	200
IMET	178	*	200
Trinidad and Tobago	2,058	*	300
PS Peace and Security	291	*	300
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	291	*	300
IMET	291	*	300
HL Health	1,767	*	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	1,767	*	-
GHP-STATE	1,767	*	-
Uruguay	377	*	350
PS Peace and Security	377	*	350
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	377	*	350
IMET	377	*	350
Venezuela	38,452	*	55,000
PS Peace and Security	-	*	10,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	*	10,000
ESF	-	*	10,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	30,000	*	30,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,450	*	2,900
ESF	2,450	*	2,900
DR.4 Civil Society	13,350	*	14,500
ESF	13,350	*	14,500
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	4,600	*	6,000
ESF	4,600	*	6,000
DR.6 Human Rights	9,600	*	6,600
ESF	9,600	*	6,600
HL Health	8,452	*	5,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	3,452	*	-
GHP-STATE	3,452	*	-
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	5,000	*	5,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	*	5,000
EG Economic Growth	-	*	10,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	7,000
ESF	-	*	7,000
EG.10 Environment	-	*	3,000
ESF	-	*	3,000
Organization of American States (OAS)	5,000	*	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	5,000	*	-

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DR.6 Human Rights	5,000	*	-
ESF	5,000	*	-
State Central America Regional	-	*	423,765
PS Peace and Security	-	*	197,915
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	-	*	45,500
INCLE	-	*	45,500
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	-	*	52,665
INCLE	-	*	52,665
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	-	*	2,000
NADR	-	*	2,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	*	27,500
FMF	-	*	27,500
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	-	*	70,250
INCLE	-	*	70,250
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	*	174,250
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	*	60,212
ESF	-	*	8,962
INCLE	-	*	51,250
DR.2 Good Governance	-	*	100,869
ESF	-	*	100,869
DR.4 Civil Society	-	*	3,700
ESF	-	*	3,700
DR.6 Human Rights	-	*	9,469
ESF	-	*	9,469
HL Health	-	*	43,600
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	-	*	43,600
GHP-STATE	-	*	43,600
EG Economic Growth	-	*	8,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	5,500
ESF	-	*	5,500
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	*	2,500
ESF	-	*	2,500
State Western Hemisphere Regional	355,610	*	125,660
PS Peace and Security	167,255	*	59,960
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,900	*	1,900
NADR	1,900	*	1,900
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	710	*	610
NADR	710	*	610
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	38,525	*	7,950
INCLE	38,525	*	7,950
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	37,460	*	9,900
INCLE	37,460	*	9,900

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PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	2,000	*	3,000
NADR	2,000	*	3,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	15,000	*	22,500
FMF	15,000	*	22,500
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	71,660	*	14,100
INCLE	71,660	*	14,100
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	181,017	*	33,300
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	79,854	*	21,938
ESF	19,799	*	10,938
INCLE	60,055	*	11,000
DR.2 Good Governance	85,813	*	6,391
ESF	85,813	*	6,391
DR.4 Civil Society	7,373	*	4,652
ESF	7,373	*	4,652
DR.6 Human Rights	7,977	*	319
ESF	7,977	*	319
HL Health	-	*	26,400
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	-	*	26,400
GHP-STATE	-	*	26,400
ES Education and Social Services	5,470	*	4,056
ES.4 Social Services	5,470	*	4,056
ESF	5,470	*	4,056
EG Economic Growth	868	*	1,944
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	1,300
ESF	-	*	1,300
EG.6 Workforce Development	868	*	644
ESF	868	*	644
PO Program Development and Oversight	1,000	*	-
PO.2 Administration and Oversight	1,000	*	-
ESF	1,000	*	-
USAID Caribbean Development Program	10,000	*	10,000
EG Economic Growth	10,000	*	10,000
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	5,000	*	-
DA	2,000	*	-
ESF	3,000	*	-
EG.10 Environment	5,000	*	5,000
DA	5,000	*	5,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	5,000
DA	-	*	5,000
USAID Central America Regional	5,000	*	73,085
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	*	15,350
DR.2 Good Governance	-	*	11,350
DA	-	*	11,350

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DR.6 Human Rights	-	*	4,000
DA	-	*	4,000
EG Economic Growth	5,000	*	57,735
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	*	16,000
DA	-	*	16,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	21,650
DA	-	*	21,650
EG.10 Environment	2,000	*	6,000
DA	2,000	*	6,000
EG.11 Adaptation	3,000	*	7,085
DA	3,000	*	7,085
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	7,000
DA	-	*	7,000
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	36,978	*	75,178
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	4,000	*	2,000
DR.2 Good Governance	260	*	750
DA	260	*	750
DR.4 Civil Society	2,955	*	1,000
DA	2,955	*	1,000
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	585	*	250
DA	585	*	250
DR.6 Human Rights	200	*	-
DA	200	*	-
HL Health	7,800	*	11,000
HL.3 Malaria	5,000	*	5,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	*	5,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	1,800	*	3,000
GHP-USAID	1,800	*	3,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	1,000	*	3,000
GHP-USAID	1,000	*	3,000
ES Education and Social Services	14,500	*	14,500
ES.1 Basic Education	10,000	*	10,000
DA	10,000	*	10,000
ES.2 Higher Education	4,500	*	4,500
DA	4,500	*	4,500
EG Economic Growth	10,678	*	47,678
EG.3 Agriculture	1,000	*	400
DA	1,000	*	400
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	39,600
DA	-	*	4,600
ESF	-	*	35,000
EG.10 Environment	1,500	*	1,500
DA	1,500	*	1,500
EG.11 Adaptation	2,000	*	2,000

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DA	2,000	*	2,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	3,528	*	1,528
DA	3,528	*	1,528
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	2,650	*	2,650
DA	2,650	*	2,650
USAID South America Regional	15,000	*	20,200
EG Economic Growth	14,000	*	12,100
EG.10 Environment	12,000	*	8,600
DA	12,000	*	8,600
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	2,000	*	3,500
DA	2,000	*	3,500
HA Humanitarian Assistance	1,000	*	8,100
HA.3 Migration Management	1,000	*	8,100
DA	1,000	*	8,100
USAID Asia Regional	19,250	*	23,000
USAID Asia Regional	19,250	*	23,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,500	*	4,000
DR.2 Good Governance	1,500	*	2,250
DA	1,500	*	2,250
DR.4 Civil Society	1,000	*	1,750
DA	1,000	*	1,750
HL Health	5,250	*	9,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	2,250	*	4,000
GHP-USAID	2,250	*	4,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	3,000	*	5,000
GHP-USAID	3,000	*	5,000
ES Education and Social Services	2,600	*	1,850
ES.1 Basic Education	2,000	*	1,250
DA	2,000	*	1,250
ES.2 Higher Education	600	*	600
DA	600	*	600
EG Economic Growth	8,900	*	8,150
EG.2 Trade and Investment	1,500	*	500
DA	1,500	*	500
EG.3 Agriculture	650	*	1,650
DA	650	*	1,650
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	1,500	*	-
DA	1,500	*	-
EG.10 Environment	1,750	*	1,000
DA	1,750	*	1,000
EG.11 Adaptation	2,000	*	2,000
DA	2,000	*	2,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	1,500
DA	-	*	1,500

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EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	1,500	*	1,500
DA	1,500	*	1,500
AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	31,000	*	31,000
State Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (AVC)	31,000	*	31,000
PS Peace and Security	31,000	*	31,000
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	31,000	*	31,000
NADR	31,000	*	31,000
BHA - Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance	4,443,654	*	6,252,362
USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (HA)	4,443,654	*	6,252,362
HA Humanitarian Assistance	4,443,654	*	6,252,362
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,256,767	*	6,052,362
FFP	48,292	*	1,570,000
IDA	4,208,475	*	4,482,362
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	186,887	*	200,000
IDA	186,887	*	200,000
CPS - Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization	169,543	*	199,543
Center for the Prevention of Conflict and Violence (CVP)	-	*	31,000
PS Peace and Security	-	*	31,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	*	31,000
DA	-	*	31,000
Conflict-Prevention and Stabilization Program Oversight (CPS PO)	-	*	76,500
PS Peace and Security	-	*	75,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	*	75,000
CCF	-	*	60,000
DA	-	*	15,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	*	1,500
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	*	1,500
DA	-	*	1,500
Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI)	-	*	92,043
PS Peace and Security	-	*	92,043
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	*	92,043
TI	-	*	92,043
USAID Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization (CPS)	169,543	*	-
PS Peace and Security	162,043	*	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	162,043	*	-
CCF	30,000	*	-
DA	34,000	*	-
ESF	6,000	*	-
TI	92,043	*	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	7,500	*	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	7,500	*	-
DA	1,500	*	-
ESF	6,000	*	-
CSO - Conflict and Stabilization Operations	2,500	*	2,500

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State Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations (CSO)	2,500	*	2,500
PS Peace and Security	2,500	*	2,500
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	2,500	*	2,500
ESF	2,500	*	2,500
CT - Bureau of Counterterrorism	199,900	*	218,647
Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	115,400	*	113,100
PS Peace and Security	115,400	*	113,100
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	115,400	*	113,100
ESF	15,000	*	15,000
NADR	100,400	*	98,100
Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund	84,500	*	105,547
PS Peace and Security	84,500	*	105,547
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	84,500	*	105,547
NADR	84,500	*	105,547
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	730,839	*	1,002,839
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	730,839	*	1,002,839
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	191,615	*	354,351
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	36,309	*	25,225
AEECA	10,000	*	-
DF	885	*	1,000
DA	2,399	*	24,225
ESF	23,025	*	-
DR.2 Good Governance	18,639	*	27,125
DF	935	*	1,000
DA	12,804	*	26,125
ESF	4,900	*	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	39,609	*	62,225
DF	38,155	*	38,000
DA	1,454	*	24,225
DR.4 Civil Society	23,020	*	44,225
DF	17,945	*	20,000
DA	3,360	*	24,225
ESF	1,715	*	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	15,239	*	31,225
DF	7,085	*	7,000
DA	1,699	*	24,225
ESF	6,455	*	-
DR.6 Human Rights	58,799	*	164,326
DF	30,245	*	33,000
DA	20,119	*	116,326
ESF	8,435	*	15,000
HL Health	15,750	*	12,500
HL.5 Other Public Health Threats	15,000	*	12,500
DA	15,000	*	12,500

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(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	750	*	-
DA	750	*	-
ES Education and Social Services	249,740	*	201,800
ES.1 Basic Education	128,250	*	110,000
DA	128,250	*	110,000
ES.2 Higher Education	56,425	*	51,800
DA	56,425	*	51,800
ES.4 Social Services	65,065	*	40,000
DA	44,065	*	19,000
GHP-USAID	21,000	*	21,000
EG Economic Growth	273,734	*	434,188
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	2,106	*	5,000
DA	2,106	*	5,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	7,344	*	25,000
DA	5,844	*	25,000
ESF	1,500	*	-
EG.3 Agriculture	16,500	*	16,500
DA	1,500	*	1,500
ESF	15,000	*	15,000
EG.4 Financial Sector	2,836	*	17,000
DA	2,836	*	17,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	143,959	*	166,735
DA	125,030	*	151,735
ESF	18,929	*	15,000
EG.6 Workforce Development	22,140	*	19,000
DA	3,699	*	14,000
ESF	18,441	*	5,000
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	-	*	34,128
DA	-	*	34,128
EG.9 Transport Services	979	*	1,000
DA	979	*	1,000
EG.10 Environment	52,621	*	40,575
DA	40,121	*	40,575
ESF	12,500	*	-
EG.11 Adaptation	1,750	*	5,250
DA	1,750	*	5,250
EG.12 Clean Energy	10,499	*	48,000
DA	9,999	*	48,000
ESF	500	*	-
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	13,000	*	56,000
DA	13,000	*	56,000
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	224,225	*	250,725
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	224,225	*	250,725
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	224,225	*	250,725

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DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	11,000	*	11,500
DF	11,000	*	11,000
ESF	-	*	500
DR.2 Good Governance	10,150	*	10,150
DF	9,150	*	9,150
ESF	1,000	*	1,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	45,550	*	55,550
DF	45,550	*	55,550
DR.4 Civil Society	54,819	*	54,800
DF	41,569	*	41,550
ESF	13,250	*	13,250
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	30,975	*	43,705
DF	21,950	*	23,930
ESF	9,025	*	19,775
DR.6 Human Rights	71,732	*	75,020
DF	49,232	*	49,520
ESF	22,500	*	25,500
EB - Economic and Business Affairs	15,000	*	23,000
Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs (EB)	15,000	*	23,000
PS Peace and Security	1,500	*	1,000
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	1,500	*	1,000
ESF	1,500	*	1,000
EG Economic Growth	13,000	*	22,000
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	5,000	*	5,000
ESF	5,000	*	5,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	1,000	*	1,000
ESF	1,000	*	1,000
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	6,000	*	15,000
ESF	6,000	*	15,000
EG.9 Transport Services	1,000	*	1,000
ESF	1,000	*	1,000
PO Program Development and Oversight	500	*	-
PO.1 Program Design and Learning	350	*	-
ESF	350	*	-
PO.3 Evaluation	150	*	-
ESF	150	*	-
ENR - Energy Resources	5,500	*	30,500
Bureau for Energy Resources (ENR)	5,500	*	30,500
EG Economic Growth	5,500	*	30,500
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	5,500	*	3,000
ESF	5,500	*	3,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	27,500
ESF	-	*	27,500
R/GEC - Global Engagement Center	5,000	*	3,000

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R/GEC - Global Engagement Center	5,000	*	3,000
PS Peace and Security	50	*	-
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	50	*	-
ESF	50	*	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	4,450	*	2,850
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	450	*	-
ESF	450	*	-
DR.2 Good Governance	50	*	850
ESF	50	*	850
DR.4 Civil Society	2,200	*	700
ESF	2,200	*	700
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	1,750	*	1,300
ESF	1,750	*	1,300
ES Education and Social Services	-	*	150
ES.2 Higher Education	-	*	150
ESF	-	*	150
EG Economic Growth	500	*	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	500	*	-
ESF	500	*	-
GH - Global Health	321,403	*	308,966
Global Health - Core	321,403	*	308,966
HL Health	321,403	*	308,966
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	955	*	955
GHP-USAID	955	*	955
HL.2 Tuberculosis	47,811	*	47,811
GHP-USAID	47,811	*	47,811
HL.3 Malaria	60,000	*	60,000
GHP-USAID	60,000	*	60,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	74,270	*	82,150
GHP-USAID	74,270	*	82,150
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	124,367	*	104,050
GHP-USAID	124,367	*	104,050
HL.9 Nutrition	14,000	*	14,000
GHP-USAID	14,000	*	14,000
GH - International Partnerships	657,287	*	1,280,029
GH/IP - Blind Children	4,000	*	4,000
ES Education and Social Services	4,000	*	4,000
ES.4 Social Services	4,000	*	4,000
GHP-USAID	4,000	*	4,000
GH/IP - Commodity Fund	20,335	*	20,335
HL Health	20,335	*	20,335
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	20,335	*	20,335
GHP-USAID	20,335	*	20,335
GH/IP - GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance	290,000	*	290,000

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HL Health	290,000	*	290,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	290,000	*	290,000
GHP-USAID	290,000	*	290,000
GH/IP - Global Health Security in Development	100,000	*	745,000
HL Health	100,000	*	745,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	745,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	745,000
HL.5 Other Public Health Threats	100,000	*	-
GHP-USAID	100,000	*	-
GH/IP - International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	28,710	*	28,710
HL Health	28,710	*	28,710
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	28,710	*	28,710
GHP-USAID	28,710	*	28,710
GH/IP - Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)	2,500	*	2,500
HL Health	2,500	*	2,500
HL.9 Nutrition	2,500	*	2,500
GHP-USAID	2,500	*	2,500
GH/IP - MDR Financing	31,970	*	26,984
HL Health	31,970	*	26,984
HL.2 Tuberculosis	31,970	*	26,984
GHP-USAID	31,970	*	26,984
GH/IP - Microbicides	45,000	*	45,000
HL Health	45,000	*	45,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	45,000	*	45,000
GHP-USAID	45,000	*	45,000
GH/IP - Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	102,500	*	102,500
HL Health	102,500	*	102,500
HL.5 Other Public Health Threats	102,500	*	102,500
GHP-USAID	102,500	*	102,500
GH/IP - New Partners Fund	3,529	*	-
HL Health	3,529	*	-
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	3,529	*	-
GHP-USAID	3,529	*	-
GH/IP - New Partnership Initiative (NPI)	13,743	*	-
HL Health	13,743	*	-
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	3,800	*	-
GHP-USAID	3,800	*	-
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	9,943	*	-
GHP-USAID	9,943	*	-
GH/IP - TB Drug Facility	15,000	*	15,000
HL Health	15,000	*	15,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	15,000	*	15,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	*	15,000
GP - Office of Global Partnerships	-	*	4,000

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State Office of Global Partnerships (E/GP)	-	*	4,000
EG Economic Growth	-	*	4,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	1,000
ESF	-	*	1,000
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	*	1,000
ESF	-	*	1,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	2,000
ESF	-	*	2,000
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	263,725	*	433,791
INL - Atrocities Prevention	2,500	*	-
PS Peace and Security	2,500	*	-
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	2,500	*	-
INCLE	2,500	*	-
INL - CFSP, Critical Flight Safety Program	18,000	*	-
PS Peace and Security	18,000	*	-
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	18,000	*	-
INCLE	18,000	*	-
INL - Cyber Crime and IPR	10,000	*	20,000
PS Peace and Security	10,000	*	20,000
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	10,000	*	20,000
INCLE	10,000	*	20,000
INL - Demand Reduction	15,000	*	15,000
PS Peace and Security	15,000	*	15,000
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	15,000	*	15,000
INCLE	15,000	*	15,000
INL - Drug Supply Reduction	17,000	*	17,000
PS Peace and Security	17,000	*	17,000
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	17,000	*	17,000
INCLE	17,000	*	17,000
INL - Fighting Corruption	7,000	*	30,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	7,000	*	30,000
DR.2 Good Governance	7,000	*	30,000
INCLE	7,000	*	30,000
INL - Global Crime and Drugs Policy	7,000	*	7,000
PS Peace and Security	5,500	*	5,500
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	3,100	*	3,100
INCLE	3,100	*	3,100
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	2,400	*	2,400
INCLE	2,400	*	2,400
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,500	*	1,500
DR.2 Good Governance	1,500	*	1,500
INCLE	1,500	*	1,500
INL - ILEA, International Law Enforcement Academy	27,000	*	37,925
PS Peace and Security	27,000	*	37,925

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PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	27,000	*	37,925
INCLE	27,000	*	37,925
INL - Inter-regional Aviation Support	42,000	*	28,400
PS Peace and Security	42,000	*	28,400
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	42,000	*	28,400
INCLE	42,000	*	28,400
INL - International Organized Crime	55,225	*	55,225
PS Peace and Security	55,225	*	55,225
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	55,225	*	55,225
INCLE	55,225	*	55,225
INL - IPPOS, International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support	3,000	*	3,000
PS Peace and Security	3,000	*	3,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	3,000	*	3,000
INCLE	3,000	*	3,000
INL - Knowledge Management	11,000	*	15,965
PS Peace and Security	9,500	*	13,465
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	9,500	*	13,465
INCLE	9,500	*	13,465
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,500	*	2,500
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,500	*	2,500
INCLE	1,500	*	2,500
INL - Program Development and Support	46,000	*	204,276
PS Peace and Security	33,109	*	169,999
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	18,000	*	60,025
INCLE	18,000	*	60,025
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	2,109	*	39,839
INCLE	2,109	*	39,839
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	*	525
INCLE	-	*	525
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	13,000	*	69,610
INCLE	13,000	*	69,610
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	12,891	*	34,277
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	12,000	*	32,277
INCLE	12,000	*	32,277
DR.2 Good Governance	891	*	2,000
INCLE	891	*	2,000
INL - Security Force Professionalization	3,000	*	-
PS Peace and Security	3,000	*	-
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	3,000	*	-
INCLE	3,000	*	-
IO - International Organizations	358,000	*	457,100
IO - ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization	1,200	*	1,200
PS Peace and Security	1,200	*	1,200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,200	*	1,200

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IO&P	1,200	*	1,200
IO - IDLO International Development Law Organization	400	*	400
ES Education and Social Services	400	*	400
ES.4 Social Services	400	*	400
IO&P	400	*	400
IO - IMO International Maritime Organization	325	*	325
PS Peace and Security	325	*	325
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	325	*	325
IO&P	325	*	325
IO - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	6,400	*	21,000
EG Economic Growth	6,400	*	21,000
EG.11 Adaptation	6,400	*	10,500
IO&P	6,400	*	10,500
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	10,500
IO&P	-	*	10,500
IO - International Chemicals and Toxins Programs	3,175	*	3,175
EG Economic Growth	3,175	*	3,175
EG.10 Environment	3,175	*	3,175
IO&P	3,175	*	3,175
IO - International Conservation Programs	7,000	*	7,000
EG Economic Growth	7,000	*	7,000
EG.10 Environment	7,000	*	7,000
IO&P	7,000	*	7,000
IO - Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	32,000	*	64,000
EG Economic Growth	32,000	*	64,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	32,000	*	64,000
IO&P	32,000	*	64,000
IO - OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy	4,500	*	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	4,500	*	-
DR.2 Good Governance	4,500	*	-
IO&P	4,500	*	-
IO - ReCAAP - Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery Against Ships in Asia	50	*	50
PS Peace and Security	50	*	50
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	50	*	50
IO&P	50	*	50
IO - UN Junior Professional Officers Program	-	*	1,500
EG Economic Growth	-	*	1,500
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	*	1,500
IO&P	-	*	1,500
IO - UN OCHA UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	3,500	*	3,500
HA Humanitarian Assistance	3,500	*	3,500
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,500	*	3,500

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IO&P	3,500	*	3,500
IO - UN Resident Coordinator System	23,000	*	23,000
EG Economic Growth	23,000	*	23,000
EG.6 Workforce Development	23,000	*	23,000
IO&P	23,000	*	23,000
IO - UN Special Coordinator for UN Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	1,500	*	1,500
EG Economic Growth	1,500	*	1,500
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,500	*	1,500
IO&P	1,500	*	1,500
IO - UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sexual Violence in Conflict	1,750	*	1,750
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,750	*	1,750
DR.6 Human Rights	1,750	*	1,750
IO&P	1,750	*	1,750
IO - UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women	1,500	*	1,500
ES Education and Social Services	1,500	*	1,500
ES.5 Social Assistance	1,500	*	1,500
IO&P	1,500	*	1,500
IO - UN Voluntary Funds for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights	1,150	*	1,150
EG Economic Growth	1,150	*	1,150
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,150	*	1,150
IO&P	1,150	*	1,150
IO - UN Women	10,000	*	10,000
ES Education and Social Services	10,000	*	10,000
ES.5 Social Assistance	10,000	*	10,000
IO&P	10,000	*	10,000
IO - UN-HABITAT UN Human Settlements Program	700	*	700
ES Education and Social Services	700	*	700
ES.4 Social Services	700	*	700
IO&P	700	*	700
IO - UNCDF UN Capital Development Fund	1,100	*	1,000
EG Economic Growth	1,100	*	1,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,100	*	1,000
IO&P	1,100	*	1,000
IO - UNDF UN Democracy Fund	3,500	*	3,500
ES Education and Social Services	3,500	*	3,500
ES.5 Social Assistance	3,500	*	3,500
IO&P	3,500	*	3,500
IO - UNDP UN Development Program	81,550	*	81,550
EG Economic Growth	81,550	*	81,550
EG.6 Workforce Development	81,550	*	81,550
IO&P	81,550	*	81,550
IO - UNEP UN Environment Program	10,600	*	10,200

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EG Economic Growth	10,600	*	10,200
EG.10 Environment	10,600	*	10,200
IO&P	10,600	*	10,200
IO - UNFPA UN Population Fund	-	*	56,000
HL Health	-	*	56,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	-	*	56,000
IO&P	-	*	56,000
IO - UNHCHR UN High Commissioner for Human Rights	14,500	*	14,500
ES Education and Social Services	14,500	*	14,500
ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems	14,500	*	14,500
IO&P	14,500	*	14,500
IO - UNICEF UN Children's Fund	139,000	*	139,000
ES Education and Social Services	139,000	*	139,000
ES.4 Social Services	139,000	*	139,000
IO&P	139,000	*	139,000
IO - UNVFVT UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	8,000	*	8,000
ES Education and Social Services	8,000	*	8,000
ES.4 Social Services	8,000	*	8,000
IO&P	8,000	*	8,000
IO - WMO World Meteorological Organization	1,000	*	1,000
EG Economic Growth	1,000	*	1,000
EG.11 Adaptation	1,000	*	1,000
IO&P	1,000	*	1,000
IO - WTO Technical Assistance	600	*	600
EG Economic Growth	600	*	600
EG.2 Trade and Investment	600	*	600
IO&P	600	*	600
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	230,070	*	246,610
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	230,070	*	246,610
PS Peace and Security	230,070	*	246,610
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	230,070	*	246,610
NADR	230,070	*	246,610
J/GCJ – Office of Global Criminal Justice	10,000	*	-
State Office of Global Criminal Justice (GCJ)	10,000	*	-
PS Peace and Security	5,000	*	-
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	5,000	*	-
INCLE	5,000	*	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	5,000	*	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	5,000	*	-
ESF	5,000	*	-
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	61,000	*	66,000
Ending Modern Slavery (J/TIP)	25,000	*	25,000
PS Peace and Security	25,000	*	25,000
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	25,000	*	25,000

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INCLE	25,000	*	25,000
State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP)	36,000	*	41,000
PS Peace and Security	36,000	*	41,000
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	36,000	*	41,000
INCLE	36,000	*	41,000
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	43,806	*	893,806
OES/M Mercury	3,500	*	3,500
EG Economic Growth	3,500	*	3,500
EG.10 Environment	3,500	*	3,500
ESF	3,500	*	3,500
OES/OESP OES Partnerships	1,750	*	1,750
EG Economic Growth	1,750	*	1,750
EG.10 Environment	1,750	*	1,750
ESF	1,750	*	1,750
OES/OP Other Programs	3,000	*	3,000
EG Economic Growth	3,000	*	3,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	100	*	100
ESF	100	*	100
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	450	*	450
ESF	450	*	450
EG.6 Workforce Development	78	*	78
ESF	78	*	78
EG.10 Environment	2,372	*	2,372
ESF	2,372	*	2,372
OES/SPFF South Pacific Forum Fisheries	21,000	*	21,000
EG Economic Growth	21,000	*	21,000
EG.10 Environment	21,000	*	21,000
ESF	21,000	*	21,000
OES/W Water	2,500	*	2,500
HL Health	2,500	*	2,500
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	2,500	*	2,500
ESF	2,500	*	2,500
State Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	12,056	*	862,056
EG Economic Growth	12,056	*	862,056
EG.10 Environment	56	*	-
ESF	56	*	-
EG.11 Adaptation	3,000	*	429,400
ESF	3,000	*	429,400
EG.12 Clean Energy	2,000	*	266,556
ESF	2,000	*	266,556
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	7,000	*	166,100
ESF	7,000	*	166,100
Office of Foreign Assistance	600	*	600
Foreign Assistance Program Evaluation	600	*	600

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(\$ in thousands)

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
EG Economic Growth	600	*	600
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	600	*	600
ESF	600	*	600
Other Funding	456,743	*	450,000
Countering Chinese Influence Fund	202,000	*	-
PS Peace and Security	145,000	*	-
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	20,000	*	-
INCLE	20,000	*	-
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	25,000	*	-
NADR	25,000	*	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	50,000	*	-
FMF	50,000	*	-
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	50,000	*	-
INCLE	50,000	*	-
EG Economic Growth	57,000	*	-
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	57,000	*	-
DA	26,200	*	-
ESF	30,800	*	-
Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund	-	*	300,000
PS Peace and Security	-	*	145,000
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	*	10,000
NADR	-	*	10,000
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	-	*	20,000
INCLE	-	*	20,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	-	*	15,000
NADR	-	*	15,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	*	50,000
FMF	-	*	50,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	-	*	50,000
INCLE	-	*	50,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	*	80,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	*	16,000
ESF	-	*	16,000
DR.2 Good Governance	-	*	16,000
ESF	-	*	16,000
DR.4 Civil Society	-	*	16,000
ESF	-	*	16,000
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	*	16,000
ESF	-	*	16,000
DR.6 Human Rights	-	*	16,000
ESF	-	*	16,000
EG Economic Growth	-	*	75,000

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EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	*	15,000
ESF	-	*	15,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	*	15,000
ESF	-	*	15,000
EG.4 Financial Sector	-	*	15,000
ESF	-	*	15,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	15,000
ESF	-	*	15,000
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	-	*	15,000
ESF	-	*	15,000
Global Concessional Financing	25,000	*	25,000
EG Economic Growth	25,000	*	25,000
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	25,000	*	25,000
ESF	25,000	*	25,000
Prevention and Stabilization Fund	-	*	125,000
PS Peace and Security	-	*	125,000
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	*	10,000
NADR	-	*	10,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	*	75,000
ESF	-	*	75,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	*	30,000
FMF	-	*	17,500
PKO	-	*	12,500
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	-	*	10,000
INCLE	-	*	10,000
The Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF)	108,635	*	-
PS Peace and Security	107,935	*	-
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	23,500	*	-
NADR	23,500	*	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	65,000	*	-
FMF	25,000	*	-
PKO	40,000	*	-
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	19,435	*	-
INCLE	19,435	*	-
EG Economic Growth	700	*	-
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	700	*	-
ESF	700	*	-
To Be Programmed	121,108	*	-
PS Peace and Security	67,108	*	-
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	21,447	*	-
NADR	21,447	*	-
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	7,000	*	-
INCLE	7,000	*	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	26,661	*	-

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(\$ in thousands)	FY 2020 Actual ¹	FY 2021 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request
IMET	26,661	*	-
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	12,000	*	-
INCLE	12,000	*	-
EG Economic Growth	54,000	*	-
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	54,000	*	-
DA	20,000	*	-
ESF	34,000	*	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	200,877	*	224,750
PM - Conventional Weapons Destruction	21,000	*	24,000
PS Peace and Security	21,000	*	24,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	21,000	*	24,000
NADR	21,000	*	24,000
PM - FMF Administrative Expenses	70,000	*	70,000
PS Peace and Security	70,000	*	70,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	70,000	*	70,000
FMF	70,000	*	70,000
PM - GDRP, Global Defense Reform Program	5,000	*	10,000
PS Peace and Security	5,000	*	10,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	5,000	*	10,000
PKO	5,000	*	10,000
PM - GPOI, Global Peace Operations Initiative	71,000	*	71,000
PS Peace and Security	71,000	*	71,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	71,000	*	71,000
PKO	71,000	*	71,000
PM - IMET Administrative Expenses	4,877	*	5,500
PS Peace and Security	4,877	*	5,500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	4,877	*	5,500
IMET	4,877	*	5,500
PM - PKO Administrative Expenses	-	*	5,750
PS Peace and Security	-	*	5,750
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	*	5,750
PKO	-	*	5,750
PM - Security Force Professionalization	3,000	*	-
PS Peace and Security	3,000	*	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	3,000	*	-
PKO	3,000	*	-
PM - TSCTP, Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership	26,000	*	38,500
PS Peace and Security	26,000	*	38,500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	26,000	*	38,500
PKO	26,000	*	38,500
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	14,550	*	17,000
USAID Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL)	14,550	*	17,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,000	*	-

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DR.4 Civil Society	1,000	*	-
DA	1,000	*	-
ES Education and Social Services	13,550	*	17,000
ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems	13,550	*	17,000
DA	13,550	*	17,000
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	3,432,100	*	3,845,100
PRM, Administrative Expenses	47,400	*	62,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	47,400	*	62,000
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	45,978	*	60,140
MRA	45,978	*	60,140
HA.3 Migration Management	1,422	*	1,860
MRA	1,422	*	1,860
PRM, Emergency Funds	100	*	100
HA Humanitarian Assistance	100	*	100
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	100	*	100
ERMA	100	*	100
PRM, Humanitarian Migrants to Israel	5,000	*	5,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	5,000	*	5,000
HA.3 Migration Management	5,000	*	5,000
MRA	5,000	*	5,000
PRM, OA - Africa	916,700	*	797,600
HA Humanitarian Assistance	916,700	*	797,600
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	916,700	*	797,600
MRA	916,700	*	797,600
PRM, OA - East Asia	230,300	*	221,700
HA Humanitarian Assistance	230,300	*	221,700
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	230,300	*	221,700
MRA	230,300	*	221,700
PRM, OA - Europe	93,600	*	80,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	93,600	*	80,000
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	93,600	*	80,000
MRA	93,600	*	80,000
PRM, OA - Migration	47,100	*	44,900
HA Humanitarian Assistance	47,100	*	44,900
HA.3 Migration Management	47,100	*	44,900
MRA	47,100	*	44,900
PRM, OA - Near East	1,071,600	*	1,145,100
HA Humanitarian Assistance	1,071,600	*	1,145,100
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,071,600	*	1,145,100
MRA	1,071,600	*	1,145,100
PRM, OA - Protection Priorities	268,000	*	496,200
HA Humanitarian Assistance	268,000	*	496,200
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	268,000	*	496,200
MRA	268,000	*	496,200

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PRM, OA - South Asia	111,300	*	74,400
HA Humanitarian Assistance	111,300	*	74,400
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	111,300	*	74,400
MRA	111,300	*	74,400
PRM, OA - Western Hemisphere	390,000	*	368,100
HA Humanitarian Assistance	390,000	*	368,100
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	390,000	*	368,100
MRA	390,000	*	368,100
PRM, Refugee Admissions	251,000	*	550,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	251,000	*	550,000
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	251,000	*	550,000
MRA	251,000	*	550,000
RFS - Bureau for Resilience and Food Security	337,110	*	350,110
USAID Bureau for Resilience and Food Security	337,110	*	350,110
HL Health	18,900	*	18,900
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	18,900	*	18,900
DA	18,900	*	18,900
EG Economic Growth	318,210	*	331,210
EG.3 Agriculture	315,960	*	315,960
DA	315,960	*	315,960
EG.11 Adaptation	2,250	*	15,250
DA	2,250	*	15,250
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	2,111,758	*	2,206,900
S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs	404,029	*	-
HL Health	404,029	*	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	404,029	*	-
GHP-STATE	404,029	*	-
S/GAC, International Partnerships	1,605,000	*	1,855,000
HL Health	1,605,000	*	1,855,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	1,605,000	*	1,605,000
GHP-STATE	1,605,000	*	1,605,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	250,000
GHP-STATE	-	*	250,000
S/GAC, Oversight/Management	53,017	*	301,900
HL Health	53,017	*	301,900
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	53,017	*	301,900
GHP-STATE	53,017	*	301,900
S/GAC, Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	49,712	*	50,000
HL Health	49,712	*	50,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	49,712	*	50,000
GHP-STATE	49,712	*	50,000
Special Representatives	15,000	*	17,000
S/CCI - Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues	5,000	*	7,000
PS Peace and Security	5,000	*	7,000

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PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	5,000	*	7,000
ESF	5,000	*	7,000
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	10,000	*	10,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	6,642	*	6,142
DR.6 Human Rights	6,642	*	6,142
ESF	6,642	*	6,142
EG Economic Growth	3,358	*	3,858
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,858	*	1,858
ESF	1,858	*	1,858
EG.6 Workforce Development	1,500	*	2,000
ESF	1,500	*	2,000
USAID Management	1,663,046	*	1,862,647
USAID Capital Investment Fund	210,300	*	258,200
PO Program Development and Oversight	210,300	*	258,200
PO.2 Administration and Oversight	210,300	*	258,200
USAID Admin	210,300	*	258,200
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	75,500	*	76,500
PO Program Development and Oversight	75,500	*	76,500
PO.2 Administration and Oversight	75,500	*	76,500
USAID Admin	75,500	*	76,500
USAID Operating Expense	1,377,246	*	1,527,947
PO Program Development and Oversight	1,377,246	*	1,527,947
PO.2 Administration and Oversight	1,377,246	*	1,527,947
USAID Admin	1,377,246	*	1,527,947
USAID Program Management Initiatives	3,704	*	3,704
USAID Program Management Initiatives	3,704	*	3,704
PS Peace and Security	-	*	500
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	*	500
DA	-	*	500
ES Education and Social Services	-	*	2,100
ES.2 Higher Education	-	*	2,100
DA	-	*	2,100
EG Economic Growth	-	*	1,104
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	1,104
DA	-	*	1,104
PO Program Development and Oversight	3,704	*	-
PO.1 Program Design and Learning	3,704	*	-
DA	3,704	*	-

1/ FY 2020 levels do not include COVID Supplemental (P.L. 116-123 and P.L. 116-136) funding.

2/ Table excludes emergency funding.

3/ Table excludes prior year rescissions or proposed cancellations.