

# Congressional Budget Justification

## Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs



FISCAL YEAR 2025

This page intentionally left blank.

**Congressional Budget Justification**  
**Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs**

**Table of Contents**

<i>Statement of the Secretary of State</i> .....	<i>i</i>
<i>Summary Budget Table</i> .....	<i>1</i>
<i>Statement of Performance and Acting on Evidence</i> .....	<i>10</i>
<i>Summary of Appropriations Table</i> .....	<i>21</i>
<b>DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCIES</b> .....	<b>24</b>
<b>I. Department of State</b> .....	<b>24</b>
<b>A. Administration of Foreign Affairs</b> .....	<b>24</b>
Diplomatic Programs .....	25
Consular and Border Security Programs.....	39
IT Central Fund.....	43
Working Capital Fund.....	47
Creating Helpful Incentives to Produce Semiconductors .....	49
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance .....	56
Enduring Welcome .....	57
Office of Inspector General.....	58
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs.....	60
Representation Expenses.....	65
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service .....	66
Buying Power Maintenance Account.....	69
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials .....	70
Repatriation Loans Program Account.....	71
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan.....	72
<b>B. International Organizations</b> .....	<b>73</b>
Contributions to International Organizations.....	73
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities .....	79
<b>C. International Commissions (Function 300)</b> .....	<b>84</b>
International Boundary and Water Commission.....	84
International Fisheries Commissions .....	86
American Sections .....	87
International Joint Commission .....	87
International Boundary Commissions.....	92
North American Development Bank (NADB).....	94
<b>D. Related Programs</b> .....	<b>95</b>
The Asia Foundation.....	95

East-West Center .....	96
National Endowment for Democracy.....	97
<b><i>E. Trust Funds.....</i></b>	<b>98</b>
Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue.....	98
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program.....	100
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program .....	102
International Chancery Center .....	103
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.....	104
<b><i>F. Related Agencies.....</i></b>	<b>106</b>
United States Agency for Global Media .....	106
United States Institute of Peace .....	107
<b>FOREIGN OPERATIONS AND RELATED PROGRAMS.....</b>	<b>108</b>
<b>Summary Table .....</b>	<b>109</b>
<b>II.    United States Agency for International Development .....</b>	<b>113</b>
USAID Operating Expenses .....	113
USAID Capital Investment Fund.....	114
USAID Office of Inspector General Operating Expenses .....	115
<b>III.   Bilateral Economic Assistance .....</b>	<b>116</b>
<b><i>A. Bilateral Economic Assistance.....</i></b>	<b>116</b>
Global Health Programs.....	116
Development Assistance.....	123
International Disaster Assistance .....	127
Transition Initiatives .....	129
Complex Crises Fund.....	130
Economic Support Fund.....	131
Democracy Fund.....	136
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia.....	138
Migration and Refugee Assistance .....	142
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance .....	144
Food for Peace Title II .....	145
<b><i>B. Independent Agencies.....</i></b>	<b>147</b>
Peace Corps.....	147
Millenium Challenge Corporation .....	149
Inter-American Foundation.....	150
U.S. African Development Foundation.....	151
<b><i>C. Department of Treasury.....</i></b>	<b>152</b>
Office of Technical Assistance .....	152
<b>IV.   International Security Assistance .....</b>	<b>156</b>
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement .....	156
Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs .....	160
Peacekeeping Operations .....	165

International Military Education and Training .....	168
Foreign Military Financing .....	170
Special Defense Acquisition Fund .....	173
<b>V. Multilateral Assistance.....</b>	<b>174</b>
Contribution to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Portfolio Guarantee .....	174
Multilateral Assistance and Debt Restructuring .....	175
<b>VI. Export and Investment Assistance .....</b>	<b>182</b>
Export-Import Bank of the United States.....	182
U.S. Trade and Development Agency .....	183
U.S. International Development Finance Corporation.....	185
<b>MANDATORY BUDGET AUTHORITY.....</b>	<b>189</b>
Department of State and USAID Mandatory Budget Authority .....	189
<b>COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES .....</b>	<b>191</b>
International Trade Commission.....	191
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.....	192
<b>ACCOUNT TABLES.....</b>	<b>193</b>
Global Health Programs- USAID.....	194
Global Health Programs- State.....	198
Development Assistance.....	201
Economic Support Fund.....	205
Assistance to Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia.....	210
Humanitarian Assistance Accounts.....	211
Transition Initiatives.....	212
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement.....	213
Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs.....	216
Peacekeeping Operations.....	221
International Military Education and Training.....	222
Foreign Military Financing.....	227
International Organization and Programs.....	229
<b>ACRONYMS .....</b>	<b>231</b>

Additional volumes to follow:

Congressional Budget Justification  
Appendix 1: Department of State Diplomatic Engagement Fiscal Year 2025

Congressional Budget Justification  
Appendix 2: Foreign Operations Fiscal Year 2025

Congressional Budget Justification  
Appendix 3: Status of Open Government Accountability Office (GAO) and  
Office of the Inspector General (OIG) Recommendations: Department of State  
and US Agency for International Development



The Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) are advancing the President's vision of a more free, open, secure, and prosperous world that delivers for the American people. The President's FY 2025 Budget Request of \$58.8 billion will enable the Department of State and USAID to promote U.S. national interests and lead the world in tackling global challenges.

We are expanding the reach of our diplomacy and foreign assistance in the face of intensifying strategic competition – especially in the Indo-Pacific region. We remain intensely focused on mobilizing our allies and partners to support Ukraine as it defends its people, its territory, and its self-determination against Russia's war of aggression. We're leading diplomatic efforts to bring an end to the conflict in the Middle East as quickly as possible and scale up critically needed humanitarian assistance in the region, even as we support Israel and its right to defend its people. We're spearheading multilateral efforts to address shared global problems – from climate change and food insecurity, to infectious disease threats and epidemics, to the opioid crisis, and forced displacement and migration. Under the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGI), the Administration, along with our G7 partners, is making historic efforts to close the infrastructure gap in lower and middle-income countries and foster inclusive economic growth. And we're building our own strength to secure wins for the American people, now and in the future, by investing in our workforce and modernizing our institutions.

Sustaining our support to Ukraine is essential to ensuring Russia's strategic failure; bolstering Ukraine's ongoing success in defending its people and liberating cities and land; and helping Ukraine's economy recover from Russia's full-scale invasion. The President's Request, along with the Administration's October 2023 supplemental Request of \$16 billion for State and USAID Ukraine response, would provide the necessary security, staffing, infrastructure, and programming to sustain crucial support for Ukraine.

Our economic development assistance to Ukraine focuses on bolstering Ukraine's energy supply, countering corruption, and enhancing economic development and resilience against Kremlin malign influence and overt aggression. Meanwhile, the Request would provide the resources needed to continue our lifesaving humanitarian assistance to Ukraine's brave and resilient citizens. The Request also supports resuming embassy operations in Libya, where it is vital that we work to counter Russia's malign influence.

The Israel-Hamas conflict and its impacts across the Middle East demand the United States be steadfast in promoting regional security, bolstering our allies and partners, and confronting serious challenges including violent extremism, food and health insecurity, water scarcity, human rights abuses, and democratic backsliding. The President's Request maintains our long-standing investments to support key partners in the Middle East and North Africa and their security against growing violence by extremists and Iranian-linked malign actors. It proposes resources to partner with citizens of the region, foster economic growth, deepen democratic institutions and respect for human rights, and provide life-saving aid, including for the Palestinian people.

Expanding our diplomatic presence and increasing our engagement in our own hemisphere, with Pacific Island states, and with likeminded allies and partners in the Indo-Pacific region, remains a top priority for countering the influence of the People's Republic of China (PRC). Our Request would catalyze projects for trusted financing partners, continue to build our network of likeminded allies and partners, and

empower our partners to push back on coercive PRC activity. The Countering PRC Influence Fund and the PGI Fund enable us to work globally to block PRC inroads, compete with the PRC, and respond concretely to specific PRC challenges.

Modernizing diplomacy, investing in our people, and building capacity and expertise in critical mission areas are vital to ensuring this Administration's foreign policy delivers for the American people.

The Request will strengthen our global workforce by reducing Foreign Service vacancies, initiating the Department's Diplomatic Reserve Auxiliary Corps, supporting USAID's Global Development Partnership Initiative, and reforming locally employed staff compensation. Administrator Power and I are committed to improving the morale, recruitment, and retention of our global workforce, whose expertise is essential to our success in nearly 200 countries.

Our Request would expand the State and USAID investment in global cyber and digital development initiatives. These funds would sustain our work to address cross-cutting issues in cyberspace and the global digital ecosystem and to strengthen the security of international communications technology and semiconductor supply chains. Our digital initiatives promote the expansion of open, inclusive, and secure digital ecosystems in partner countries, and help secure U.S. competitiveness and equitable development in the digital age.

Enabling developing economies to reach and maintain broad-based growth requires expanding private sector partnerships and deploying new tools to build economic resilience and inclusive growth. The Request will support USAID's Enterprises for Development, Growth, and Empowerment (EDGE) Fund, designed to unlock private sector solutions to development challenges. In addition, the Request will strengthen and revitalize economic resilience efforts to support long-term economic activity in partner countries. Funding will also continue to support change agents in Democracy Delivers countries who bravely work to turn the tide against global trends of rising authoritarianism in countries experiencing democratic and economic openings and windows of opportunity.

The Western Hemisphere is at a critical crossroads that has profound implications for the American people. The region is suffering from record levels of forced displacement and irregular migration, and continued democratic backsliding, political instability, corruption, and inequity.

Our Request would empower State and USAID to strengthen collaboration to manage migration with our Western Hemisphere partners, including the 20 countries we've organized through the Los Angeles Declaration to adopt a regional approach that prioritizes safe, orderly, humane, and regular migration. Our Request would also enable us to fulfill the President's commitment to invest \$4 billion over four years to address the Root Causes Strategy.

Synthetic opioids, such as fentanyl, are the primary driver of the tragic increase in drug overdoses amongst Americans – the deadliest drug crisis our country has faced. Our Request proposes to increase our work to disrupt the illicit trade in synthetic drugs before they reach our shores and affect our people. We have successfully coordinated United Nations (UN) action to improve international controls over new psychoactive substances and precursor chemicals, including fentanyl analogues and precursors, but there is more we must do. Requested funds will sustain our mobilization of bilateral and multilateral efforts to stop the manufacture and trafficking of synthetic drugs such as fentanyl, identify new substances that pose an ever-evolving threat, and strengthen our global public health response to the rise in synthetic drugs.



America's leadership also rests in our compassion and commitment to manifesting our values. Escalating conflicts, more frequent manmade and natural disasters, and worsening food insecurity have led to unprecedented need for humanitarian assistance across the world. Our Request, coupled with the \$10 billion requested in the Administration's October 2023 supplemental Request, will enable us to aid millions of people who have been impacted or displaced by conflicts like those in Ukraine, Gaza, and Sudan. It will enable us to address the human suffering and displacement that have been compounded by multi-season droughts and climate-induced disasters, worsening malnutrition, and food insecurity worldwide. These funds will be used to assist the more than 330 million people globally who face acute food insecurity.

Our Request includes robust support for long-term food security through Feed the Future and by investing \$100 million in financing for crop and soil adaptation, to boost climate-resilient agriculture practices and boost yields.

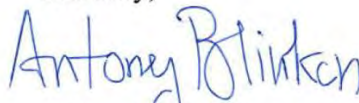
This Administration has committed to lead, in collaboration with international partners, to address shared global challenges and crises. In the past year, we've successfully brought together world leaders, civil society, the private sector, and key regional allies and partners from the Americas to promote inclusive economic growth, humane and orderly migration, and sustainability and resilience for the Western Hemisphere. In the Indo-Pacific, we've promoted U.S. investment that has expanded U.S. exports and economic growth while simultaneously boosting Indo-Pacific economies and development. Our Request seeks to meet the President's pledges, to underscore our commitments, maintain our leadership on the global stage, and advance our national interests. The FY 2025 President's Budget Request includes funding to fully support the Administration's priorities and commitments made at the U.S.-Africa Leaders Summit. The Request also fulfills the President's pledge made at the U.S.-hosted Seventh Replenishment of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria to match \$1 for every \$2 contributed by other donors by providing \$1.2 billion to the Global Fund, and it advances U.S. leadership by providing sustained funding for the Pandemic Fund to enhance global preparedness against infectious disease threats.

Building and sustaining our partnerships around the world is critical for our national security and national interests. Our Request provides for our projected assessed contributions to the UN and other international organizations. Our mission to the UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization bolsters U.S. leadership on scientific cooperation, freedom of expression, and media independence. Projected assessed contributions for UN peacekeeping activities are consistent with the existing statutory cap on assessed contributions to UN peacekeeping missions.

The Department's Request increases support for diplomatic security programs, which are the first line of defense for chief of mission personnel. It advances our information technology modernization through artificial intelligence pilots and cloud services, as well as cybersecurity investments to safeguard sensitive data. Our Request includes authorities that will enhance the capacity of our fee-funded consular and border security programs account to support secure global travel. These authorities will also facilitate efforts to fund increased staffing at overseas posts and domestic passport agencies, and further efforts to increase the accessibility and efficiency of consular services, such as through the electronic consular report of birth abroad application and online passport renewal. Finally, we are relying on funds previously provided by Congress to sustain our steadfast commitment to our Afghan allies through a proposed new account for Enduring Welcome.

From the outset of this Administration, the Department and USAID have worked to strengthen U.S. national security and deliver for the American people by revitalizing our alliances and partnerships in every part of the world, by forging new coalitions, and by galvanizing global responses to shared challenges. Our FY 2025 Request is essential to sustain this work and realize the President's vision of a more free, open, secure, and prosperous world in which all Americans, and people everywhere, can reach their full potential. Thank you for your consideration of this Request.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Antony Blinken". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Antony J. Blinken

**DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE DISCRETIONARY REQUEST  
FY 2023 - FY 2025**

\$ in Thousands

	FY 2023 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2024 Estimate <sup>7</sup>	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate Levels	Change from FY 2024 Estimate Levels
<b>INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Includes Function 150, 300, and 800 accounts included in President's Budget Request)</b>	63,665,602	63,433,692	64,351,222	685,620	917,530
<b>Total - State Department and USAID (including Function 300)</b>	58,083,585	58,093,675	58,801,378	717,793	707,703
<b>DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT &amp; RELATED ACCOUNTS</b>	16,670,406	16,680,496	17,042,419	372,013	361,923
<b>DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT</b>	15,730,706	15,740,796	16,036,960	306,254	296,164
<b>Administration of Foreign Affairs</b>	12,357,717	12,367,807	12,563,692	205,975	195,885
<b>State Programs</b>	9,448,123	9,458,213	9,832,273	384,150	374,060
<b>Diplomatic Programs</b>	9,550,213	9,550,213	10,121,425	571,212	571,212
Ongoing Operations <sup>2</sup>	5,736,506	5,736,506	6,192,713	456,207	456,207
Worldwide Security Protection	3,813,707	3,813,707	3,928,712	115,005	115,005
Worldwide Security Protection (rescission of unobligated balances)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Capital Investment Fund</b>	389,000	389,000	401,848	12,848	12,848
<b>Consular Border Security Programs - Net<sup>3</sup></b>	(491,090)	(481,000)	(691,000)	(199,910)	(210,000)
of which, Passport Application and Execution Fee (PAEF) Revenue <sup>3</sup>	(491,090)	(481,000)	(491,000)	90	(10,000)
of which, Passport Application and Execution Fee (PAEF) Spending Authority	-	-	491,000	491,000	491,000
of which, Rescission of Unobligated Balances	-	-	(691,000)	(691,000)	(691,000)
<b>Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance</b>	1,915,821	1,915,821	1,732,073	(183,748)	(183,748)
Ongoing Operations	902,615	902,615	945,210	42,595	42,595

**DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE DISCRETIONARY REQUEST  
FY 2023 - FY 2025**

\$ in Thousands

	FY 2023 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2024 Estimate <sup>7</sup>	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate Levels	Change from FY 2024 Estimate Levels
Worldwide Security Upgrades	1,055,206	1,055,206	961,863	(93,343)	(93,343)
Worldwide Security Upgrades (PY Unobligated Balance Recission)	(42,000)	(42,000)	(175,000)	(133,000)	(133,000)
<b>Other Administration of Foreign Affairs</b>	<b>993,773</b>	<b>993,773</b>	<b>999,346</b>	<b>5,573</b>	<b>5,573</b>
Office of the Inspector General	133,700	133,700	134,638	938	938
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs (ECA)	777,500	777,500	777,500	-	-
Representation Expenses	7,415	7,415	7,415	-	-
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	30,890	30,890	30,890	-	-
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Services <sup>4</sup>	8,885	8,885	8,885	-	-
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1,300	1,300	1,800	500	500
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	34,083	34,083	38,218	4,135	4,135
<b>International Organizations</b>	<b>2,819,915</b>	<b>2,819,915</b>	<b>2,910,830</b>	<b>90,915</b>	<b>90,915</b>
Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	1,438,000	1,438,000	1,676,686	238,686	238,686
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA)	1,481,915	1,481,915	1,234,144	(247,771)	(247,771)
CIPA Prior Year Rescissions/Transfers	(100,000)	(100,000)	-	100,000	100,000
<b>Related Programs</b>	<b>359,000</b>	<b>359,000</b>	<b>344,255</b>	<b>(14,745)</b>	<b>(14,745)</b>
The Asia Foundation	22,000	22,000	22,000	-	-
National Endowment for Democracy	315,000	315,000	300,000	(15,000)	(15,000)
East-West Center	22,000	22,000	22,255	255	255
<b>Trust Funds</b>	<b>1,186</b>	<b>1,186</b>	<b>1,285</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>
Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue	177	177	195	18	18
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	175	175	185	10	10
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	91	91	160	69	69

**DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE DISCRETIONARY REQUEST  
FY 2023 - FY 2025**

\$ in Thousands

	FY 2023 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2024 Estimate <sup>7</sup>	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate Levels	Change from FY 2024 Estimate Levels
International Chancery Center	743	743	745	2	2
<i>Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund (non-add)</i>	<i>158,900</i>	<i>158,900</i>	<i>60,000</i>	<i>(98,900)</i>	<i>-</i>
<b>International Commissions (Function 300)</b>	<b>192,888</b>	<b>192,888</b>	<b>216,898</b>	<b>24,010</b>	<b>24,010</b>
International Boundary and Water Commission - Salaries and Expenses	57,935	57,935	69,300	11,365	11,365
International Boundary and Water Commission - Construction	53,030	53,030	78,000	24,970	24,970
<b>American Sections</b>	<b>16,204</b>	<b>16,204</b>	<b>14,332</b>	<b>(1,872)</b>	<b>(1,872)</b>
International Joint Commission	10,881	10,881	11,900	1,019	1,019
International Boundary Commission	2,323	2,323	2,432	109	109
North American Development Bank	3,000	3,000	-	(3,000)	(3,000)
<b>International Fisheries Commissions</b>	<b>65,719</b>	<b>65,719</b>	<b>55,266</b>	<b>(10,453)</b>	<b>(10,453)</b>
<b>U.S. Agency for Global Media (USAGM)</b>	<b>884,700</b>	<b>884,700</b>	<b>950,000</b>	<b>65,300</b>	<b>65,300</b>
International Broadcasting Operations	875,000	875,000	940,300	65,300	65,300
Broadcasting Capital Improvements	9,700	9,700	9,700	-	-
<b>Other Programs</b>	<b>55,000</b>	<b>55,000</b>	<b>55,459</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>459</b>
United States Institute of Peace	55,000	55,000	55,459	459	459
<b>FOREIGN OPERATIONS</b>	<b>45,051,977</b>	<b>44,809,977</b>	<b>45,380,933</b>	<b>328,956</b>	<b>570,956</b>
<b>U.S. Agency for International Development</b>	<b>2,082,950</b>	<b>2,082,950</b>	<b>2,224,752</b>	<b>141,802</b>	<b>141,802</b>
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	1,743,350	1,743,350	1,863,064	119,714	119,714
USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF)	259,100	259,100	272,888	13,788	13,788
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	80,500	80,500	88,800	8,300	8,300

**DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE DISCRETIONARY REQUEST  
FY 2023 - FY 2025**

\$ in Thousands

	FY 2023 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2024 Estimate <sup>7</sup>	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate Levels	Change from FY 2024 Estimate Levels
<b>Bilateral Economic Assistance</b>	<b>28,947,596</b>	<b>28,947,596</b>	<b>28,237,159</b>	<b>(710,437)</b>	<b>(710,437)</b>
Global Health Programs (USAID and State)	10,560,950	10,560,950	9,827,600	(733,350)	(733,350)
Global Health Programs - USAID	[4,165,950]	[4,165,950]	[3,991,000]	[-174,950]	[-174,950]
Global Health Programs - State	[6,395,000]	[6,395,000]	[5,836,600]	[-558,400]	[-558,400]
Development Assistance (DA)	4,368,613	4,368,613	4,534,697	166,084	166,084
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	4,543,362	4,543,362	4,543,362	-	-
Transition Initiatives (TI)	80,000	80,000	90,000	10,000	10,000
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	60,000	60,000	60,000	-	-
Economic Support Fund (ESF)	4,301,301	4,301,301	4,113,230	(188,071)	(188,071)
Estimated Transfer of ESF to Development Finance Corporation (DFC)	[50,000]	[50,000]	[50,000]	-	-
Democracy Fund	355,700	355,700	290,700	(65,000)	(65,000)
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia & Central Asia (AEECA)	850,334	850,334	850,334	-	-
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	3,827,236	3,827,236	3,827,236	-	-
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	100	100	100,000	99,900	99,900
<b>Independent Agencies</b>	<b>1,352,500</b>	<b>1,352,500</b>	<b>1,513,000</b>	<b>160,500</b>	<b>160,500</b>
Peace Corps	430,500	430,500	479,000	48,500	48,500
Peace Corps Rescission	-	-	-	-	-
Millennium Challenge Corporation	930,000	930,000	937,000	7,000	7,000
Millennium Challenge Corporation Rescission	(100,000)	(100,000)	-	100,000	100,000
Inter-American Foundation	47,000	47,000	52,000	5,000	5,000
U.S. African Development Foundation	45,000	45,000	45,000	-	-
<b>Department of Treasury</b>	<b>110,000</b>	<b>110,000</b>	<b>(61,000)</b>	<b>(171,000)</b>	<b>(171,000)</b>

**DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE DISCRETIONARY REQUEST  
FY 2023 - FY 2025**

\$ in Thousands

	FY 2023 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2024 Estimate <sup>7</sup>	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate Levels	Change from FY 2024 Estimate Levels
International Affairs Technical Assistance	38,000	38,000	40,000	2,000	2,000
Debt Restructuring	72,000	72,000	(101,000)	(173,000)	(173,000)
<b>International Security Assistance</b>	<b>9,013,733</b>	<b>9,013,733</b>	<b>9,042,707</b>	<b>28,974</b>	<b>28,974</b>
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)	1,466,000	1,466,000	1,566,183	100,183	100,183
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement Rescission	-	-	(65,000)	(65,000)	(65,000)
Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)	921,000	921,000	921,000	-	-
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	460,759	460,759	411,050	(49,709)	(49,709)
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	112,925	112,925	125,425	12,500	12,500
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)	6,053,049	6,053,049	6,084,049	31,000	31,000
<b>Multilateral Assistance</b>	<b>2,743,115</b>	<b>2,743,115</b>	<b>4,002,215</b>	<b>1,259,100</b>	<b>1,259,100</b>
Contribution to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Portfolio Guarantee	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
International Organizations and Programs	508,600	508,600	459,800	(48,800)	(48,800)
<b>Multilateral Development Banks and Related Funds</b>	<b>2,234,515</b>	<b>2,234,515</b>	<b>2,542,415</b>	<b>307,900</b>	<b>307,900</b>
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	206,500	206,500	233,322	26,822	26,822
International Development Association (IDA)	1,430,256	1,430,256	1,430,256	-	-
African Development Bank	54,649	54,649	54,649	-	-
African Development Fund (ADF)	171,300	171,300	197,000	25,700	25,700
Asian Development Bank Programs	-	-	84,378	84,378	84,378
Asian Development Fund	43,610	43,610	43,610	-	-
Inter-American Development Bank	-	-	75,000	75,000	75,000
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	150,200	150,200	150,200	-	-
Green Climate Fund (Treasury Contribution)	-	-	-	-	-

**DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE DISCRETIONARY REQUEST  
FY 2023 - FY 2025**

\$ in Thousands

	FY 2023 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2024 Estimate <sup>7</sup>	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate Levels	Change from FY 2024 Estimate Levels
Clean Technology Fund (CTF)	125,000	125,000	150,000	25,000	25,000
MDB Climate Trust Funds and Facilities	-	-	-	-	-
Global Infrastructure Facility (GIF)	-	-	5,000	5,000	5,000
Treasury International Assistance Programs	-	-	15,000	15,000	15,000
International Fund for Agricultural Development	43,000	43,000	54,000	11,000	11,000
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	10,000	10,000	-	(10,000)	(10,000)
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	-	-	50,000	50,000	50,000
<b>International Monetary Fund</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(20,000)</b>	<b>(20,000)</b>
<b>Export &amp; Investment Assistance</b>	<b>802,083</b>	<b>560,083</b>	<b>422,100</b>	<b>(379,983)</b>	<b>(137,983)</b>
Export-Import Bank <sup>5</sup>	102,500	(67,500)	(174,200)	(276,700)	(106,700)
Export-Import Bank Rescission	-	-	(55,100)	(55,100)	(55,100)
Development Finance Corporation (DFC) <sup>6</sup>	612,583	540,583	551,400	(61,183)	10,817
Estimated Transfer of ESF to Development Finance Corporation (DFC)	[50,000]	[50,000]	[50,000]	-	-
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	87,000	87,000	100,000	13,000	13,000
<b>Related International Affairs Accounts</b>	<b>122,400</b>	<b>122,400</b>	<b>126,100</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>3,700</b>
International Trade Commission	122,400	122,400	126,100	3,700	3,700
<b>Department of Agriculture</b>	<b>1,800,000</b>	<b>1,800,000</b>	<b>1,800,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
P.L. 480, Title II	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	-	-
<b>Other Commissions</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>1,770</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>951</b>
Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad (Function 800)	819	819	770	(49)	(49)
Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission (Function 150) <sup>8</sup>	-	-	1,000	1,000	1,000



**DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE DISCRETIONARY REQUEST  
FY 2023 - FY 2025**

**\$ in Thousands**

	FY 2023 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2024 Estimate <sup>7</sup>	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate Levels	Change from FY 2024 Estimate Levels
<b>Other Programs (not included above)</b>					
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission (Function 150) - <i>Non-add</i>	[2,504]	[2,504]	[2,656]	[152]	[152]
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Programs (Agriculture, Function 150) - <i>Non-add</i>	[248,331]	[248,331]	[243,331]	[-5,000]	[-5,000]

<sup>1</sup>The FY 2023 Estimate column for State and USAID foreign assistance accounts are based on levels in the FY 2023 section 653(a) report, plus \$2.0 billion in enacted emergency funding that was shifted from the base. All other levels represent 'Adjusted Enacted'.

<sup>2</sup>Not shown in the FY 2023 Estimate are \$176.4 million in transfers-in from the Buying Power Maintenance Account to manage exchange rate fluctuations, overseas inflation and local wage increases.

<sup>3</sup> FY 2023 Estimate includes FY 2023 Actual PAEF revenue of \$491.1 million.

<sup>4</sup> Not shown in the FY 2023 Estimate is a \$1.0 million transfer-out to the Repatriation Loan Program account.

<sup>5</sup> FY 2023 Estimate Export-Import Bank total includes FY 2023 actual offsetting collections of \$45.0 million.

<sup>6</sup> FY 2023 Estimate Development Finance Corporation total includes FY 2023 actual offsetting collections of \$393.0 million.

<sup>7</sup> FY 2024 Estimate is the FY 2024 Continuing Resolution (CR) level.

<sup>8</sup> The FY 2025 President's Budget Request includes a change in mandatory programs (CHIMP) for the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission to maintain current levels of operation.

**DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE - FY 2023 ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS**

\$ in Thousands

	FY 2023 Ukraine 3 Supplemental (P.L. 117- 180) <sup>1</sup>	FY 2023 Adjusted Ukraine 4 Supplemental (P.L. 117-328) <sup>2</sup>	FY 2023 Emergency Funding (non-add) <sup>3</sup>	FY 2023 Adjusted Additional Funding Total
<b>TOTAL ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS</b>	<b>4,500,000</b>	<b>14,505,000</b>	<b>2,115,000</b>	<b>19,005,000</b>
<b>DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT</b>	-	65,500	87,054	65,500
Administration of Foreign Affairs	-	65,500	87,054	65,500
State Programs	-	60,000	87,054	60,000
Diplomatic Programs	-	50,000	87,054	50,000
Ongoing Operations	-	50,000	87,054	50,000
Capital Investment Fund	-	10,000	-	10,000
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	-	5,500	-	5,500
Office of the Inspector General	-	5,500	-	5,500
<b>FOREIGN OPERATIONS</b>	<b>4,500,000</b>	<b>14,439,500</b>	<b>2,027,946</b>	<b>18,939,500</b>
<b>U.S Agency for International Development</b>	-	13,000	-	13,000
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	-	5,000	-	5,000
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	-	8,000	-	8,000
<b>Bilateral Economic Assistance</b>	<b>4,500,000</b>	<b>13,936,500</b>	<b>1,902,950</b>	<b>18,436,500</b>
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	-	300,000	637,902	300,000
Transition Initiatives (TI)	-	50,000	-	50,000
Economic Support Fund (ESF)	4,500,000	12,966,500	-	17,466,500

**DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE - FY 2023 ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS**

**\$ in Thousands**

	FY 2023 Ukraine 3 Supplemental (P.L. 117- 180) <sup>1</sup>	FY 2023 Adjusted Ukraine 4 Supplemental (P.L. 117-328) <sup>2</sup>	FY 2023 Emergency Funding (non-add) <sup>3</sup>	FY 2023 Adjusted Additional Funding Total
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia & Central Asia (AEECA)	-	-	350,000	-
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	-	620,000	915,048	620,000
<b>International Security Assistance</b>	-	<b>485,000</b>	<b>74,996</b>	<b>485,000</b>
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)		300,000	74,996	300,000
Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)		105,000	-	105,000
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)	-	80,000	-	80,000
<b>Department of Agriculture</b>	-	<b>5,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>
P.L. 480, Title II	-	-	50,000	-
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Programs	-	5,000	-	5,000

<sup>1</sup> FY 2023 Ukraine 3 is the September 2022 Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (FY 2023 USAA; P.L. 117-180 Div. B).

<sup>2</sup> FY 2023 Ukraine 4 is the December 2022 Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (FY 2023 AUSAA; P.L. 117-328, Div. M).

<sup>3</sup> FY 2023 Ukraine 4 Supplemental (P.L.117-328) included \$2.1 billion in emergency funding that was shifted from base.

# STATEMENT OF PERFORMANCE AND ACTING ON EVIDENCE

## Statement of Performance

The Department of State (the Department) and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) implement planning and performance processes to advance the National Security Strategy, the Biden-Harris Administration's top foreign policy priorities, and the United States' development and humanitarian goals. The Department and USAID's policies accord with key laws, including the Government Performance and Results Act Modernization Act of 2010 (GPRAMA), the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act of 2016 (FATAA), the Program Management Improvement Accountability Act of 2016 (PMIAA), and the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 (Evidence Act). The Department and USAID coordinate strategic planning and performance management at the agency, bureau, and country levels to efficiently and effectively achieve the United States' foreign policy priorities. Performance and planning processes are directly linked to the Fiscal Year 2022-2026 State-USAID Joint Strategic Plan (JSP).

## Strategic Planning and Progress Reviews

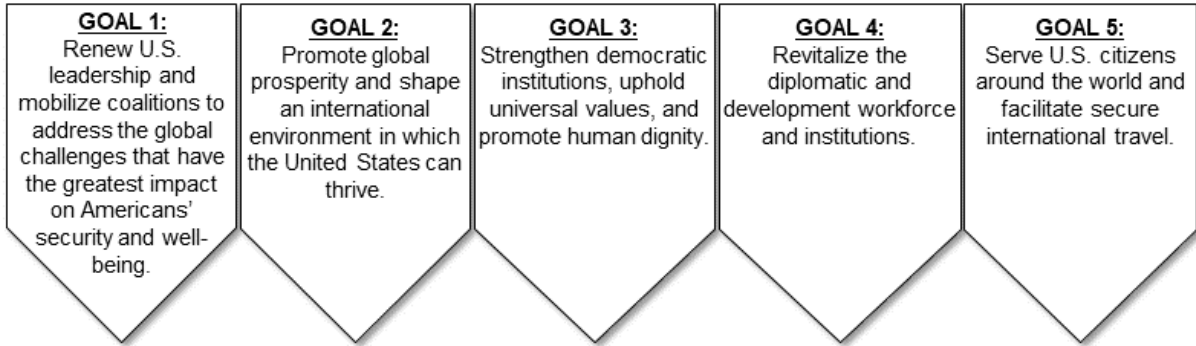
The Department and USAID use strategic planning to articulate priorities, advance U.S. foreign policy, and provide greater transparency and accountability to the American people. Strategic plans are the basis for mission and bureau resource requests, inform the Department and USAID's Congressional Budget Justification (CBJ), and provide a framework through which the Department and USAID collaborate and monitor progress.

The Joint Strategic Plan is also the management tool both organizations use to measure their progress on their diplomatic and development objectives. The JSP is informed by leadership priorities, applicable Executive Orders, Presidential directives and policies, and the National Security Strategy. Feedback received from the National Security Council, the Office of Management and Budget, and Congressional oversight committees was also integrated into the JSP. The JSP Framework, which comprises five overarching goals and nineteen objectives, is shown on the following page.

The Department and USAID use the JSP as a guide to develop bureau and country-level strategies, which are tailored to different geographic contexts and cross-cutting functional responsibilities. These strategies inform program, policy, and activity planning, and specify performance metrics to measure progress.

Country-level strategies are flexible and dynamic learning and management tools that the Department and USAID can adjust to respond to new policy priorities and emerging evidence. Department and USAID policies require regular progress reviews such as USAID's annual portfolio reviews and the Department's strategy reviews to assess progress toward achieving country strategic objectives.

**Figure: FY 2022-2026 JSP Strategic Framework**



<p><b>Objective 1.1:</b> Strengthen global health security, combat infectious disease threats, and address priority global health challenges through bilateral engagement and within multilateral fora.</p>	<p><b>Objective 2.1:</b> Promote a global economy that creates opportunities for all Americans.</p>	<p><b>Objective 3.1:</b> Promote good governance and defend strong, accountable, and resilient democracies that deliver for their citizens.</p>	<p><b>Objective 4.1:</b> Build and equip a diverse, inclusive, resilient, and dynamic workforce.</p>	<p><b>Objective 5.1:</b> Support and serve American citizens traveling or residing abroad.</p>
<p><b>Objective 1.2:</b> Secure ambitious climate mitigation and adaptation outcomes, including supporting effective Paris Agreement implementation.</p>	<p><b>Objective 2.2:</b> Support inclusive and sustainable economic growth and opportunity for communities around the globe.</p>	<p><b>Objective 3.2:</b> Advance equity, accessibility, and rights for all.</p>	<p><b>Objective 4.2:</b> Modernize IT and leverage data to inform decision-making and support mission delivery.</p>	<p><b>Objective 5.2:</b> Advance U.S. interests by facilitating legitimate travel to and from the United States.</p>
<p><b>Objective 1.3:</b> Reinvigorate U.S. humanitarian leadership and provide lifesaving protection and assistance in response to international disasters and humanitarian crises overseas.</p>	<p><b>Objective 2.3:</b> Support U.S. technological leadership, strengthen competitiveness, and enhance and protect the U.S. innovation base while leveraging technology to improve lives around the world.</p>	<p><b>Objective 3.3:</b> Prevent, expose, and reduce corruption.</p>	<p><b>Objective 4.3:</b> Protect our personnel, information, and physical infrastructure from 21st century threats.</p>	
<p><b>Objective 1.4:</b> Lead allies and partners to address shared challenges and competitors; prevent, deter, and resolve conflicts; and promote international security.</p>	<p><b>Objective 2.4:</b> Strengthen U.S. and global resilience to economic, technological, environmental, and other systemic shocks.</p>	<p><b>Objective 3.4:</b> Promote a safe, humane, and orderly immigration and asylum system, address the root causes of irregular migration collaboratively with our partners, and enhance protections for refugees and displaced persons.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 1.5:</b> Enhance foreign publics' understanding of and support for the values and policies of the United States.</p>		<p><b>Objective 3.5:</b> Improve inclusive and equitable health, education, and livelihood services, especially for women, youth, and marginalized groups.</p>		

## **Performance Management**

Sound strategic planning, program design, and performance management are the basis for the effective and efficient use of the Department's resources to achieve the United States' strategic goals. Program design articulates how the Department plans to achieve goals for a sector, region, or country; and performance management enables the Department to assess the extent to which their efforts are working and why. The Department's Program and Project Design, Monitoring, and Evaluation Policy details how to implement these principles. Their implementation helps the Department better understand what is and is not working and what might be changed to achieve more effective outcomes. To that end, the Department's policy requires key programs and projects to document goals, objectives, and monitoring and evaluation plans and requires all bureaus and independent offices to conduct evaluations and use performance data and evaluation findings. The Department's Program Design and Performance Management Toolkit supports the implementation of these performance principles. Bureau-level Performance Management Plans (PMP's) provide a framework for bureaus to assess progress towards implementing their strategic plans and promote evidence-based learning and decision-making. This newly developed tool responds bureaus' requests for guidance on syncing programs to policy objectives.

USAID implements an integrated Program Cycle Operational Policy, which is USAID's framework for strategically planning, implementing, assessing, and adapting programs that support countries to advance their development outcomes. The Program Cycle provides policy and procedures for making strategic programming decisions to ensure effective use of foreign assistance resources. USAID integrates continuous learning throughout all Program Cycle components to manage programs adaptively and achieve better results. By robustly monitoring and evaluating programs, USAID generates evidence on progress in achieving short- and long-term objectives. USAID also implements Mission-wide PMPs to ensure USAID effectively monitors, evaluates, learns from and adapts its country programs.

## **Performance Reporting and Agency Priority Goals**

The Department and USAID jointly establish an Annual Performance Plan (APP), which outlines how the agencies will assess progress toward their JSP objectives. Both agencies also qualitatively and quantitatively analyze and report on their progress implementing the JSP through the joint Annual Performance Report (APR). The joint APR tracked approximately 130 key performance indicators (KPIs) annually for the FY 2018-2022 JSP. Available APR KPI data suggest that State and USAID improved performance by 15 percent from FYs 2018-2021, based on the number of KPIs that met or exceeded targets in each of those years. The Department and USAID identified approximately 100 KPIs for JSP FY 2022-2026. In FY 2022, the first year of reporting progress for the FY 2022-2026 JSP, the Department and USAID met approximately 65 percent of the KPI targets and expect to increase the number of KPIs that meet or exceed targets over the course of the JSP. The Department and USAID will include a complete analysis of their FY 2023 performance data in the joint FY 2025 APP / FY 2023 APR, which they will publish on [www.state.gov](http://www.state.gov) and [www.USAID.gov](http://www.USAID.gov) in spring 2024.

The Department and USAID have developed a new set of Agency Priority Goals (APGs) for FYs 2024-2025 to support the second half of the four-year JSP cycle. The Department and USAID collaborate closely to implement and track progress on two joint APGs - one for HIV/AIDS and one for Climate Change. In addition, the Department also has four State-only APGs, which represent leadership's key priorities. These include Data Informed Diplomacy; Cybersecurity; Equity Across Foreign Affairs Work; and Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility (DEIA) in the Workforce. USAID has four USAID-only APGs: Resilience and Food Security; Preventing Child and Maternal Deaths; DEIA in USAID Programs; and Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance.

## **Acting on Evidence**

With passage of the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act (“Evidence Act”; Public Law No. 115-435) in 2019, the Department and USAID engaged with leadership, performance, and evaluation professionals to implement this groundbreaking legislation to advance evidence-building in the Federal government by improving access to data and expanding evaluation capacity, ensure accountability to stakeholders for resources, and support organizational learning and decision making.

## **U.S. Department of State**

### **Build a Learning and Data-Centric Culture: Implementing the Evidence Act**

In support of Title 1 of the Evidence Act, the Department published its inaugural Learning Agenda in 2022 (Learning Agenda 2022-2026). Department of State regional and functional bureaus completed multiple learning activities during the Learning Agenda’s second year, providing critical evidence to senior leaders to frame policy decisions on issues such as rule of law, advancing equity in diplomatic engagement, digital diplomacy, global health, climate, and anti-corruption, among others. This work, together with the Annual Evaluation Plan and the Capacity Assessment, advance research and evidence synthesis relevant to the Department’s mission and assess the Department’s ability to carry out evidence-building activities. All three documents are available on [Evaluation.gov](https://evaluation.gov).

Learning Agenda activity highlights include the following completed and ongoing efforts:

- The Department used the results from an in-depth qualitative study assessing current monitoring and evaluation (M&E) norms and practices among Public Diplomacy (PD) section staff at post to revise, develop, and improve the technical support services it provides to M&E personnel in the field. This involves setting expectations, offering capacity-building support, and keeping PD field staff informed about M&E resources.
- The Department evaluated the impact of its mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) programming and identified current best practices as well as areas for improvement. The evaluation findings were used to update the bureau's MHPSS funding strategy and closes service access gaps for refugees, victims of conflict, internally displaced persons (IDPs), stateless persons, and vulnerable migrants.
- The Department finished data collection, including survey data from 136 posts (100 percent participation rate) for the five-year Security Cooperation Evaluation Framework (SCEF) Index pilot. The SCEF is a diagnostic tool that holistically assesses partners’ security sectors to evaluate the effectiveness of U.S. security cooperation activities over time against five enduring political outcomes: 1) access, 2) influence and assurance, 3) security governance and institutional capacity, 4) stable security environment, and 5) national security innovation base.
- Following the success of the “Data for the Decisive Decade” Climate Data Campaign, the Department created a climate data hub where State Department users (and soon all USAID staff) can conveniently access the Climate Data Campaign data products in a single location. This centralized hub provides U.S. diplomats readily available comprehensive multi-country information on key metrics around climate mitigation, adaptation, programming, and integration to visualize how U.S. Government activities align with country need.

- As part of a Customer Experience initiative, the Department is working on an evaluation of how behaviorally-informed interventions can reduce passport in-person appointment no-show rates to more effectively allocate limited resources for U.S. citizens who have urgent travel needs. The Department expects to better understand compliance costs associated with attending a scheduled appointment. Ideally, this will result in making appointments easier to attend or to cancel so that U.S. citizens can maximize use of Consular Affairs' appointment resources.
- The Department launched State Evidence and Learning (SEAL), a partnership between the Department and research organizations with the shared objective of improving U.S. foreign policy through generating evidence, research, and learning that supports informed policy decisions. SEAL is a key component of the Department's efforts to address evidence gaps and increase the generation and use of all types of evidence to better inform decision-making. Several bureaus are engaging with organizations to explore addressing learning agenda questions via SEAL.

In addition to accomplishments aligned to enhance evidence-based decision-making, the Department has made significant strides in its use of data. As an active member of the Interagency Council on Statistical Policy and in the Federal Chief Data Officer Council, the Department has continued to improve its data practices and quality in line with federal mandates, interagency peers, and mission requirements.

The Department continues to build a culture of data-informed diplomacy. In the past year, in partnership with the Chief Data and AI Officer (CDAO), the Foreign Service Institute (FSI) increased data literacy at all levels, delivering over 30,000 hours of data and AI training. Additionally, the CDAO and the Bureau for Global Talent Management (GTM) recruited high-end data talent through multiple hiring mechanisms, and State was also the first agency to take advantage of the new Office of Personnel Management STEM Direct Hiring Authority for data scientist positions. The Department has also increased its evidence-building capabilities by improving the depth and breadth of its enterprise data inventory, which gives Department personnel an understanding of the myriad assets on which it can create evidence, and it has expanded the reach and scope of its data governance bodies by adding artificial intelligence into its scope and expanding tactical data governance to all domestic bureaus and offices.

As part of the Secretary's Modernization Agenda priorities, the Department added six Bureau Chief Data Officers (BCDOs) in the past year, with the plan to further broaden dedicated data expertise. While addressing Evidence Act requirements, the BCDOs will support bureau leadership by infusing evidence into decision-making, leading analytic efforts, managing data assets, and advancing enterprise data alignment through coordinated processes and infrastructure. By the end of FY 2024, we expect to see over a dozen BCDOs supporting evidence-building efforts across the enterprise.

Furthermore, through the implementation of the Department's first-ever Enterprise Data Strategy, the Department's foreign policy and management experts have successfully leveraged data science, data policy, and data technology expertise to make higher-quality data and data assets more widely available to the Department's workforce, senior leadership, and the public.

### **Produce evaluations of programs, projects, and processes**

In FY 2023, the Department completed 17 evaluations of Diplomatic Engagement funded programs and 38 evaluations of foreign assistance funded programs. Findings and recommendations from evaluation reports are tracked and implemented within their commissioning bureau and are used to improve the bureaus' effectiveness.



## **Build staff capacity to use data and evidence throughout the planning, performance management, project management and evaluation processes**

The Department provides training courses and technical assistance to help staff integrate data and evidence into each stage of our work. The Department revised the Strategic Planning and Performance Management course, relaunched in February 2023, to better reflect current learning needs, which will increase the number of staff with skills in strategic planning, program design, and performance assessment. The complementary Managing Evaluations course is now offered in both in-person and distance learning formats. In addition, the Department introduced an Integrated Country Strategy implementation course to strengthen posts' skills in the implementation and management of their new strategies. Technical assistance from skilled staff as well as toolkits for strategic planning, program design, performance management, and evaluation are easily accessible and proactively offered through multiple fora. Consistent with the FATAA, foreign assistance management tools are available through the [Foreign Assistance Resource Library](#) (FARL). Foreign assistance evaluations are posted publicly on the FARL's [Foreign Assistance Evaluations](#) page.

## **Conduct Resourcing Strategy Reviews**

The Department introduced a senior-level strategy and resource review process in 2019 to inform development of the annual budget request and assess overall strategic progress and direction. Resourcing strategy reviews use data and evidence to highlight the relationship between strategic priorities, performance, and resource allocations. The Department continues to refine the process to enable senior leadership of the Department and USAID to better assess progress on our core strategies and how the allocation of resources advances the Administration's foreign policy and assistance priorities. These reviews are jointly conducted with USAID and serve as our internal strategic reviews required by GPRAMA and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) circular A-11.

## **U.S. Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development**

### **Improving Access to and Quality of Foreign Assistance Data**

The State Department and USAID jointly launched a new, consolidated [ForeignAssistance.gov](#) website in August 2021 that provides a single, public-facing view of U.S. foreign assistance data. ForeignAssistance.gov is the U.S. government's flagship website for making U.S. foreign assistance data available to the public. It serves as the central resource for budgetary and financial data produced by U.S. government agencies that manage foreign assistance portfolios. In keeping with the U.S. government's commitment to transparency, ForeignAssistance.gov presents U.S. foreign assistance in accurate and understandable terms. The updated website addresses aid transparency standards and reporting requirements, including the FATAA, Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act, and OMB Bulletin 12-01.

Almost 300,000 users have viewed the site more than 1.3 million times since its launch. The website will continue to collect and publish foreign assistance data from more than 20 U.S. government agencies that manage foreign assistance programs. In FY 2021, State and USAID created a joint Foreign Assistance Data and Reporting Team (FA-DART) and fulfilled the final provision in FATAA regarding data collection and presentation by consolidating ForeignAssistance.gov and Explorer.USAID.gov. Since consolidation, the State Department and USAID has implemented processes to validate and verify the data at multiple stages to ensure data quality.

The State Department and USAID continue to advance transparency goals and implementation of FATAA by expanding reporting through the [International Aid Transparency Initiative \(IATI\)](#). The United States joined IATI in 2009 and began publishing data to IATI in 2014 to provide greater context for understanding foreign assistance activities and to increase the amount and quality of financial and descriptive information available. In FY 2022, USAID began to develop the process to publicly publish activity-level subnational and results data reported through the Development Information Solution (DIS). USAID will greatly expand its reporting in those areas once it implements the process. The State Department is also working with bureaus to educate users and improve the quality of the data collected or acquired for enhanced transparency and better quality of data.

## **U.S. Agency for International Development**

USAID is recognized by external organizations like Results for America, and by reports published by the Government Accountability Office and the White House’s Office of Management and Budget, as a leader among federal agencies in building and acting on evidence for decision-making. USAID’s Program Cycle Operational Policy (ADS 201) is the foundation for USAID implementing the FATAA and the Evidence Act. Through the Program Cycle Policy, USAID helps ensure it bases its country strategies, projects, and activities on evidence, monitors and evaluates their effectiveness, and strives to achieve sustainable development results. As part of implementing the Evidence Act, [USAID’s Agency Learning Agenda \(ALA\)](#) coordinates and capitalizes on Agency-wide research and learning related to the Administration's nine highest policy priority areas for 2022 to 2026. The ALA is supported by networks of sectoral experts throughout the Agency who share evidence produced in various operating units (OUs) and Missions through Agency-wide events, peer learning gatherings, regular learning digests, as well as other dissemination channels. In addition to the Agency Learning Agenda, USAID OUs use sector-specific and regional Learning Agendas to organize and share evidence. Currently, there are at least 38 active sector-specific and regional learning agendas in the Agency. In addition, USAID’s newly established Office of the Chief Economist is charged with the mandate to increase the use of cost effectiveness evidence to inform strategy and activity design and to build USAID capacity to design and carry out impact evaluations and experimental operations research which employ insights from behavioral science.

### **Progress Building and Using Evidence in Decision-Making**

USAID used leading practices to develop its FY 2022-2026 ALA, which included coordinating and collaborating with key stakeholders to assess existing evidence and prioritize new evidence needs.<sup>1</sup> In its ALA, USAID includes nine learning questions that focus on the Administration's highest policy priorities. The ALA aligns with the FY 2022 - FY 2026 Department of State and USAID Joint Strategic Plan and USAID [Policy Framework: Driving Progress Beyond Programs](#). USAID and State foster evidence exchange on shared learning priorities through a number of coordination channels, where there is overlap with Department of State’s learning questions. Since launching the ALA in May 2022, USAID has implemented the ALA through a series of key activities, which include coordination meetings with stakeholders, quarterly peer learning events and learning digests, an annual set of events to synthesize and share learning and evidence, and ongoing support to Missions.

In 2023, USAID held a [month-long series of 35 virtual learning events](#) that highlighted high quality research, evaluation, and evidence use cases focused on the FY 2022-2026 USAID Agency Learning Agenda from across USAID, the Interagency, academia, and other external thought leaders. Participants

---

<sup>1</sup> GAO, December 2019, *Evidence-Based Policymaking: Selected Agencies Coordinate Activities, but Could Enhance Collaboration, the U.S. Government Accountability Office.*

joined from over 150 different organizations and from more than 115 countries, with average attendance of 300 participants per session. Additionally, USAID hosted four Agency Peer Learning Events, each attended by hundreds of USAID colleagues, on harnessing the power of cash transfers, protection of human rights in a backsliding global environment, crisis readiness and response, and the 2023 World Development Report on migration; aggregated and amplified the latest USAID and external evidence and learning in three Agency Learning Digests on locally-led development, anti-corruption and affirmative development, and other Agency policy priorities; published [four rapid literature reviews](#) summarizing select USAID and external literature from 2018–2022 in response to critical evidence needs, including addressing systemic corruption, mitigating authoritarian influences, systems-level approaches to resilience, and engaging directly with migrants; and conducted 12 new evaluation and research activities, generating and supporting use of evidence on USAID’s highest policy priorities. USAID will continue to use these and similar approaches to continue to lead in the evidence space. USAID’s Products and Resources Webinar Series, hosted by the Data Services Team, features a different data product, platform or service each month to help USAID staff better navigate and utilize the Agency’s data ecosystem and bolster USAID evidence-based practices. In FY 2023, there were over 700 participants who attended the Products and Resources Webinar Series.

Together, through ALA activities like these, USAID engages key stakeholders in building and using evidence to inform decisions to help the Agency achieve its highest policy priorities.

### **Recent Major Progress in Building Evidence, Advancing the Use of Evidence in Decision Making, and Increasing the Agency’s Capacity to Build and Use Evidence**

In FY 2022, USAID completed 100 program evaluations. This included 21 impact evaluations and 79 performance evaluations and covered the range of the Agency’s foreign assistance programs. USAID also produces an agency-wide [Annual Evaluation Plan](#) that describes significant evaluation activities the Agency plans to conduct each fiscal year. USAID defines “significant evaluations” as evaluations that will help USAID answer an ALA question and that are: (1) performance evaluations of activities with a budget of \$40 million or more; or (2) impact evaluations, regardless of the activity budget; or (3) ex-post evaluations regardless of the activity budget.

In the FY 2024 Annual Evaluation Plan, USAID identified 41 significant evaluations reported by 22 OUs that are planned to begin or will be carried out partially or fully in FY 2024. Among these are 29 performance evaluations of activities with a budget of \$40 million or more, 8 impact evaluations, and 4 ex-post evaluations.

USAID continues to strengthen policies and practice to use evidence to achieve better outcomes. In FY 2023, USAID published the first edition of the [Evidence to Action briefs](#). These briefs provide USAID OUs an opportunity to demonstrate how evidence from evaluations are transformed into action. In this first edition, five impact evaluations conducted in Bangladesh, Ghana, Eastern and Southern Caribbean, Malawi, and Nepal, showcase how the evidence from these evaluations transform into policy and program actions.

USAID uses evidence to end or adapt programs to more effectively achieve outcomes. For example:

- In Bangladesh, an activity to reduce violence against women and children could not be realistically scaled up and lacked the necessary buy-in of national leaders who could effectively replicate the best practices with limited resources. The activity was not extended and was replaced by a new approach that focuses more broadly on changing social attitudes.

- In Honduras, a program to strengthen a youth outreach center network had to adapt due to COVID-19 and the aftermath of Hurricanes Eta and Iota. The centers became community hubs for distributing educational materials and hurricane-related humanitarian assistance. With those more urgent needs met, the outreach centers reopened and are providing violence prevention services to vulnerable youth.
- An evaluation of the Advancing Community Empowerment Activity in Burma confirmed that because of COVID-19 the activity had shifted most of its community engagement activities from in-person to communications through mobile phones, and shifted its focus from support to governmental service provisions to providing direct grants to local partners. As a result, USAID worked with the implementing partner to create additional opportunities for providing grants to local partners.

In 2022, OMB named USAID as a high impact service provider (HISP) for the first-time based on the breadth and reach of USAID services. As a HISP, USAID is focusing on opportunities to improve the customer experience (CX) to ensure that the procurement process does not place undue burdens on local organizations and underserved communities. As part of this work, USAID completed a CX capacity assessment to gauge its CX progress and to engage various bureaus and independent offices in this work. USAID now has a clear path forward to improve CX and embed this critical principal into functions across the Agency. USAID will review and update the CX capacity assessment annually.

### **Updates on Providing and Using Administrative Data for Statistical Purposes**

USAID is committed to advancing management of its data assets to deliver trustworthy data for statistical purposes and decision-making. In accordance with laws and executive notices, such as the [Evidence Act](#), the [EO on Maintaining American Leadership in Artificial Intelligence](#), the [EO on Promoting the Use of Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence](#), the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) [Memo Ensuring Free, Immediate, and Equitable Access to Federally Funded Research](#), and other Federal data initiatives, USAID promotes best practices for data management and using data through policy, staffing, processes, and digital infrastructure. USAID participates in the Interagency Council on Statistical Policy (ICSP) and the [Federal CDO Council](#)'s Data Sharing Working Group to guide best practices for using data for statistical purposes.

One foundational piece of providing and using administrative data for USAID's statistical purposes and decision making is the Master Data Management (MDM) effort to develop and maintain standardized reference tables that address organizational, geographic, programmatic and administrative Agency-wide needs. By working with stakeholders from across the Agency to normalize these data sets and offer them as a service, MDM allows staff to focus on value-added data elements without recreating basic information and, at the same time, make connections with other data sets also based on those common standards. These efforts make internal and external data more useful to our staff globally and to the public, including leading U.S. researchers and practitioners.

USAID has engaged an interagency group of experts in a rulemaking action that, when enacted, will incorporate new requirements related to: [Planning, Collection, and Submission of Digital Information as well as Submission of Activity Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Plans to USAID](#) into the Agency's supplement to the Federal Acquisition Regulation (48 CFR chapter 7). This rule includes USAID requirements for managing digital information as a strategic asset and is intended to improve the use of data across the USAID's programs and operations. USAID has completed its edits in response to public feedback and plans to submit the proposed final rule to OMB in 2024.

USAID is modernizing its Enterprise Reporting Portal (ERP), the Agency's enterprise system for data sharing and reports, to enhance end-user experience by improving functionality for using the Agency's administrative data. ERP improvements will expand accessibility to data for statistical analysis at USAID. For example, data shared in dashboards will undergo a certification process to designate it as the most trustworthy, up-to-date data available. In 2023, USAID passed and signed the Technical Architecture and Design specifications, clearing one of the final hurdles for modernizing the ERP and putting more data and data visualizations into the hands of Agency leadership and staff.

USAID's Organizational Health Index (OHI) Dashboard pulls data from over 50 sources across eight dimensions including: accountability, capabilities, direction, employee engagement, innovation and learning, operational control, service orientation, and work environment. This tool enhances the efficiency and effectiveness of our Agency's operations and responds to [M-23-15, Measuring, Monitoring, and Improving Organizational Health and Organizational Performance in the Context of Evolving Agency Work Environments](#), which urges agencies to identify key performance indicators for optimizing organizational performance and achieving mission-aligned results. USAID recently improved the Dashboard to include new indicators that better reflect health and progress on Agency priorities, workforce planning, DEIA, and operational control.

In 2023, OMB recognized the USAID OHI as a standout model within the federal government. In particular, they commended USAID's innovative use of existing data collection methods and employee engagement tools, such as the Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey (FEVS), annual Customer Experience Survey, and enhanced Work Environment planning, to comprehensively assess organizational health and performance. The OHI Dashboard is now available for Agency decision makers and staff to review and use to continually assess areas for improvement across USAID programs and operations.

USAID uses a number of tools to assess operations and management, including business process reviews, after action reviews, hotwashes, and [organizational effectiveness reviews](#). An example of this is USAID's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory, through which USAID has: 1) estimated its carbon footprint across its U.S. facilities, U.S. staff commuting, global vehicle fleet fuel use, and global business travel for FYs 2008, 2019, 2021, and 2022; and 2) identified opportunities to reduce emissions by strategically targeting resources, including by making more intentional travel decisions, transitioning its vehicle fleet to electric vehicles as country conditions enable, and using renewable energy in its U.S. facilities and overseas, as possible. These reviews build the evidence base to continually improve USAID's organizational health and reduce burdens from internal practices, processes, and policies.

USAID's official data governance body, [the DATA Board](#), convened working groups in 2023 to address complex issues ranging from Artificial Intelligence (AI) to Data Disaggregation; MDM; Data Literacy; Data Policy and Guidance; Data Science; Data Standards; and Revisions to the Agency's Public Access Plan for Federally Funded Research. To fulfill requirements of EOs 13859 and 13960, in 2023, the DATA Board AI Working Group compiled and submitted the USAID AI inventory to OMB. The DATA Board also launched a public-facing [data resource library](#) with approximately 300 assets, promoted use of USAID's source code repository, and piloted a data commons environment for advanced data science and analytics. The new global search feature allows users to access results, data, and information from across multiple USAID-owned or managed repositories with a single query. In 2024, USAID will further expand its data literacy training through a new Data Literacy Certification Program. These data management efforts directly support USAID's ability to deliver and open high-quality, machine-readable administrative and program data for use.

In 2023, USAID launched an improved version of its [AidScope](#) platform, a centralized and publicly available source for USAID administrative and programmatic data, including U.S. foreign assistance data, international socioeconomic data, and technical and project materials. USAID proactively publishes the

results of Agency-funded projects, activities, and initiatives on the [Development Experience Clearinghouse \(DEC\)](#), the Agency’s repository for reports, evaluations, and other publications. In FY 2023, USAID published 12,888 new documents and digital artifacts to the DEC, and uploaded metadata for 613 peer reviewed articles. USAID publishes project and activity-related data on the [Development Data Library \(DDL\)](#), the Agency’s official data repository. USAID increased the total number of publicly available data assets (project and activity-related data sets) by 13 percent in FY 2023 compared to FY 2022. USAID will continue to improve its transparency efforts by increasing data use and developing and adopting the DIS to collect data.

## SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
<b>Administration of Foreign Affairs</b>	12,357,717	12,367,807	12,563,692	205,975
<b>State Programs</b>	9,448,123	9,458,213	9,832,273	384,150
<b>Diplomatic Programs</b>	9,550,213	9,550,213	10,121,425	571,212
Ongoing Operations <sup>2</sup>	5,736,506	5,736,506	6,192,713	456,207
<i>Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations (non-add) <sup>3</sup></i>	50,000	-	-	-50,000
Worldwide Security Protection	3,813,707	3,813,707	3,928,712	115,005
<b>Capital Investment Fund</b>	389,000	389,000	401,848	12,848
<i>Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations (non-add)</i>	10,000	-	-	-10,000
<b>Consular and Border Security Programs</b>	-491,090	-481,000	-691,000	-199,910
<i>of which, Passport Application and Execution Fee (PAEF) Revenue</i>	-491,090	-481,000	-491,000	90
<i>of which, Passport Application and Execution Fee (PAEF) Spending Authority</i>	-	-	491,000	491,000
<i>of which, Rescission of Unobligated Balances</i>	-	-	-691,000	-691,000
<b>Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance</b>	1,915,821	1,915,821	1,732,073	-183,748
Ongoing Operations	902,615	902,615	945,210	42,595
Worldwide Security Upgrades	1,055,206	1,055,206	961,863	-93,343
ESCM Prior Year Rescissions/Transfers	-42,000	-42,000	-175,000	-133,000
<b>Other Administration of Foreign Affairs</b>	993,773	993,773	999,346	5,573
Office of Inspector General	133,700	133,700	134,638	938
<i>Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations (non-add) <sup>4</sup></i>	5,500	-	-	-5,500
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	777,500	777,500	777,500	-
Representation Expenses	7,415	7,415	7,415	-

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	30,890	30,890	30,890	-
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service <sup>5</sup>	8,885	8,885	8,885	-
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1,300	1,300	1,800	500
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	34,083	34,083	38,218	4,135
<b>International Organizations</b>	<b>2,819,915</b>	<b>2,819,915</b>	<b>2,910,830</b>	<b>90,915</b>
Contributions to International Organizations	1,438,000	1,438,000	1,676,686	238,686
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities	1,481,915	1,481,915	1,234,144	-247,771
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities Rescission	-100,000	-100,000	-	100,000
<b>International Commissions (Function 300)</b>	<b>192,888</b>	<b>192,888</b>	<b>216,898</b>	<b>24,010</b>
International Boundary and Water Commission - S&E	57,935	57,935	69,300	11,365
International Boundary and Water Commission – Construction <sup>6</sup>	53,030	53,030	78,000	24,970
American Sections	16,204	16,204	14,332	-1,872
International Joint Commission	10,881	10,881	11,900	1,019
International Boundary Commission	2,323	2,323	2,432	109
North American Development Bank	3,000	3,000	-	-3,000
International Fisheries Commissions	65,719	65,719	55,266	-10,453
<b>Related Programs</b>	<b>359,000</b>	<b>359,000</b>	<b>344,255</b>	<b>-14,745</b>
The Asia Foundation	22,000	22,000	22,000	-
National Endowment for Democracy	315,000	315,000	300,000	-15,000



(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
East-West Center	22,000	22,000	22,255	255
<b>Special and Trust Funds</b>	<b>1,186</b>	<b>1,186</b>	<b>1,285</b>	<b>99</b>
Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue	177	177	195	18
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	175	175	185	10
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	91	91	160	69
International Chancery Center	743	743	745	2
<i>Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund (non-add)</i>	<i>158,900</i>	<i>158,900</i>	<i>60,000</i>	<i>-98,900</i>
<b>TOTAL, Department of State Appropriations</b>	<b>15,730,706</b>	<b>15,740,796</b>	<b>16,036,960</b>	<b>306,254</b>
<b>TOTAL, Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations (P.L. 117-328) (non-add)</b>	<b>65,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-65,500</b>

<sup>1</sup> In addition to the FY 2024 Estimate, the Administration's National Security Supplemental Request requested \$260 million for Diplomatic Programs, \$50 million for Emergencies in the Diplomatic & Consular Services, and \$5 million for the Office of Inspector General.

<sup>2</sup> Of the \$147.1 million appropriated to Diplomatic Programs under the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-328), \$87.1 million is incorporated as part of the enduring base.

<sup>3</sup> Of the amounts appropriated to Diplomatic Programs under P.L. 117-328, \$10 million was transferred to the Capital Investment Fund.

<sup>4</sup> P.L. 117-328 appropriated \$5.5 million to the Office of the Inspector General.

<sup>5</sup> FY 2023 Estimate includes a \$1 million transfer out to the Repatriation Loan Program Account.

<sup>6</sup> In addition to the FY 2024 Estimate, \$310 million in International Boundary and Water Commission funding was requested in the Administration's domestic supplemental request.

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
AND RELATED AGENCIES**

## DIPLOMATIC PROGRAMS (DP)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Actual <sup>1</sup>	FY 2024 Estimate <sup>4</sup>	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Actual
<b>Diplomatic Programs</b>	<b>9,726,613</b>	<b>9,550,213</b>	<b>10,121,425</b>	<b>394,812</b>
<b>Ongoing Operations</b>	<b>5,912,906</b>	<b>5,736,506</b>	<b>6,192,713</b>	<b>279,807</b>
Program Operations	5,231,571	5,080,827	5,478,542	246,971
Public Diplomacy	681,335	655,679	714,171	32,836
<b>Worldwide Security Protection</b>	<b>3,813,707</b>	<b>3,813,707</b>	<b>3,928,712</b>	<b>115,005</b>
<b>Other DP-Wide Funding</b>				
<i>Additional Funding (non-add) <sup>2</sup></i>	<i>50,000</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-50,000</i>
<i>OHDACA Transfer <sup>3</sup></i>	<i>625,212</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-625,212</i>
<b>Diplomatic Programs Grand Total</b>	<b>10,351,825</b>	<b>9,550,213</b>	<b>10,121,425</b>	<b>-230,400</b>

<sup>1</sup> FY 2023 Actual is \$176.4 million above the FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted level of \$5.7 billion due to a transfer-in from the Buying Power Maintenance Account.

<sup>2</sup> FY 2023 Additional Funding includes \$60 million of supplemental funds appropriated by the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (Div. M., P.L. 117-328), of which \$10 million was transferred to the Capital Investment Fund. An additional \$87.1 million in DP funds that were appropriated by the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (Div. M., P.L. 117-328) are included in the FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted base.

<sup>3</sup> \$625.2 million was transferred in from Department of Defense Overseas Humanitarian Disaster, and Civic Aid (OHDACA) funds to the Diplomatic Programs account to continue the Department's Afghanistan-related Enduring Welcome (EW) support.

<sup>4</sup> In addition to the FY 2024 Estimate, \$260 million was requested in the Administration's National Security Supplemental Request.

The Diplomatic Programs (DP) appropriation is fundamental to the implementation of U.S. foreign policy, providing the people, infrastructure, security, and programs that facilitate productive and peaceful U.S. relations with foreign governments and international organizations worldwide. It funds personnel and programs spanning 41 bureaus and offices, 191 countries, and 279 diplomatic posts. The DP appropriation contains four categories (Human Resources, Overseas Programs, Diplomatic Policy and Support, and Security Programs) and three major programmatic allocations (Program Operations, Public Diplomacy, and Worldwide Security Protection (WSP)). Program Operations and Public Diplomacy (PD) are referred to collectively as "Ongoing Operations."

The FY 2025 DP Request is \$10,121.4 million, an increase of \$394.8 million above the FY 2023 Actual level and \$571.2 million above the FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted level. The Request includes \$6,192.7 million for Ongoing Operations and \$3,928.7 million for WSP.

### Diplomatic Programs - Ongoing Operations

The Department's FY 2025 Request for DP Ongoing Operations is \$6,192.7 million, with \$5,478.5 million for Program Operations and \$714.2 million for PD. The Request is a net increase of \$279.8

million above FY 2023 Actual, including a net \$59.2 million for current services and \$220.6 million for program changes. The Request is \$456.2 million above the FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted level.

Within current services and other built-in adjustments, major changes from FY 2023 Actual include:

- -\$176.4 million to non-recur FY 2023 transfers from the Buying Power Maintenance Account;
- -\$21.5 million for bureau-level re-baselining to FY 2023 levels, as well as realignment of certain A Bureau support activities to the Working Capital Fund;
- +\$177.9 million for the American Pay Raises of +5.2 percent for 2024, +2.0 percent for 2025, and associated annualizations;
- +\$91.6 million for increased Locally Employed (LE) staff wages, supporting the largest portion of the Department's workforce and the backbone for continuity of overseas operations;
- Longstanding compensation structures have struggled to keep pace with high global inflation despite the Department's efforts to try to remain competitive within local job markets overseas;
- -\$12.5 million for non-recurrence of surge security operations in the NEA region; and
- Net-zero change for Overseas Price Inflation (OPI), absorbing \$31.3 million of increased costs for goods and services within regional bureaus' existing levels.

The Department seeks to have DP Ongoing Operations funding appropriated with two-year availability to provide greater flexibility and streamline execution of funding during the second year of availability.

### **DP Ongoing Operations – Category Details**

#### **Human Resources: \$3,898.3 million, of which \$688.8 million is WSP American Salaries**

Resources requested in this category will be directed toward salaries for domestic and overseas American employees (including employees engaged in Public Diplomacy and WSP programs). This also includes funding for the Foreign Service Institute (FSI) and the Bureau of Global Talent Management (GTM), which recruits and manages a diverse, talented workforce equipped to effectively carry out the Department's goals and priorities domestically and worldwide.

The Request supports a 'funded employment ceiling' for DP Ongoing Ops of 16,227 Foreign Service (FS) and Civil Service (CS) employees including 94 new positions.

Major bureau managed program changes from FY 2023 Actual include:

- Foreign Service Institute (FSI): +\$4.5 million. This increase will provide for integrated training systems; the Secretary's Modernization Agenda goals of supporting employee growth and training throughout their careers; technology refresh in Building B at the George P. Shultz National Foreign Affairs Training Center (NFATC) in Arlington, VA; and program support for the Office of the Historian.
- Global Talent Management (GTM): +\$11.7 million. This increase will enable modernization of the Department's human capital management information technology (IT) systems; accessibility and reasonable accommodations for growing numbers of persons with disabilities, increased

demand for human resource services stemming from recent legislative and DEIA changes, medical human resources policy changes, and implementation of the Pregnant Workers Fairness Act (PWFA); increased eligibility to receive Service Need Differential (SND) to incentivize extended tours of duty at difficult to staff posts; and improved work life wellness, including authorized assistance with employee childcare services and certain emergency backup care services.

- Human Resources Initiative (HRI): +\$122.6 million for workforce investments, including additional LE wage increases to strengthen recruitment and retention; hiring up to 100 new FS employees above projected attrition to reduce overseas vacancies and mid-level staffing gaps; establish a Diplomatic Auxiliary Reserve Corps to provide a cadre of trained personnel capable of surging contingency response efforts and improving Department's workforce resilience; implement structural reforms to LE compensation practices, improving data quality and transparency; and further expansion of Professional Development and Training Float to provide ten new opportunities for CS employees to develop management expertise.

### **Overseas Programs: \$1,900.2 million**

The Department's overseas programs link the country to the rest of the world by relaying on-the-ground political and economic analysis back to the United States and representing U.S. national interests at both the personal and governmental levels. This category includes the regional bureaus (African Affairs, East Asian and Pacific Affairs, European and Eurasian Affairs, Near Eastern Affairs, South and Central Asian Affairs, Western Hemisphere Affairs, and International Organization Affairs), the Bureau of Global Public Affairs, and the Bureau of Medical Services. In addition, resources in this category cover: Public Diplomacy; Department employees' travel expenses to and from assignment; and potential liabilities resulting from the separation of LE staff.

DP Overseas Programs also includes a decrease of \$48.1 million to account for the planned centralization of funding of non-residential utilities in the Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance (ESCM) account under the responsibility of the Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations (OBO). Such expenses were previously reflected in the regional bureaus' DP allocations. Consolidating this spending in the ESCM account will align design, investment, and maintenance incentives to achieve statutory and executive requirements. Through this change, OBO intends to maximize efficiency, aiming to reach 100 percent clean energy by 2030 and net-zero emissions by 2050; address long-standing challenges for improving utility tracking and performance and instituting management controls; provide greater transparency to ICASS customers; and enable the Department to comply with statutory requirements to report energy and water costs and consumption.

Major changes include:

- African Affairs (AF): +\$1.1 million, to sustain operational costs supporting the phased opening of a permanent embassy facility in Seychelles as a key component of the Department's Indo-Pacific Strategy. Establishing a permanent facility for the U.S. Embassy in Seychelles is essential to advance regional priorities and national security interests.
- Conflict and Stabilization Operations (CSO): +\$1.5 million for expansion of Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) to analyze underlying causes of conflict and undertake robust efforts to address these causes effectively, including enhanced monitoring and evaluation of Global Fragility Act implementation activities.

- East Asian and Pacific Affairs (EAP): +\$27.7 million to support 50 new positions (9 CS, 41 FS) to increase strategic engagement in the Indo-Pacific region and push back against the People's Republic of China's (PRC's) malign influence; increased operational support costs for the expanding U.S. presence in the Pacific Islands; and strengthening China House.
- European and Eurasian Affairs (EUR): +\$989,000 to sustain facility operating costs in Cyprus, Latvia, Montenegro, and at the U.S. Mission to NATO in Belgium.
- International Organization Affairs (IO): The Request sustains program operations consistent with FY 2023 Actual.
- Medical Services (MED): +\$6.9 million. This funding increase will enhance MED's Mental Health program capabilities by expanding services to Department personnel and their families; as well as fund five new CS positions to modernize the medical and mental health clearance system by transitioning to a Care Management program to modernize outdated procedures and improve the quality of engagement between MED's medical professionals and Chief of Mission personnel and their families.
- Near Eastern Affairs (NEA): +\$12.7 million to enable a potential resumption of embassy operations in Libya, providing operational expenses for a planned Diplomatic Travel and Support Operations Facility as well as increased utilization of dedicated aircraft stationed in Malta for flights to Tripoli. With Russia's influence rising on NATO's southern flank, U.S. presence with trips into Libya is vital to preserving our long-term security interests.
- Post Assignment Travel (PAT): +\$21.4 million to normalize funding for increased global shipping costs, enhancements to authorized transfer allowance payments; and increased PCS trips for the expanding Foreign Service workforce and their eligible family members.
- South and Central Asian Affairs (SCA): +\$9.1 million provides core operational costs for the Afghanistan Affairs Unit (AAU) operating out of Embassy Doha, as well as increased operating costs for the interim embassy facility for the U.S. Embassy in Maldives.
- Western Hemisphere Affairs (WHA): +\$5.6 million. This increase provides for expanded engagement in the Eastern Caribbean, including 2 new FS positions and additional LE Staff positions; WHA's policy and program coordination to address irregular migration throughout the region; and USG-specific policy direction and program oversight of the planned multinational security support (MSS) mission to assist the Haitian National Police in restoring security and stability.
- Public Diplomacy (PD): +\$14.3 million, including for one new CS position. The FY 2025 PD Request is \$714.2 million, including \$245.4 million in American Salaries and \$468.7 million in Bureau Managed funds, a net increase of \$32.8 million over FY 2023. Within the PD allocation, the FY 2025 Request includes:
  - Global Engagement Center (GEC): +\$1.5 million for countering PRC propaganda and disinformation;
  - Western Hemisphere Affairs: +\$4.5 million for public diplomacy migration messaging;

- Cyberspace and Digital Policy (CDP): +\$694,000, including one CS position and programming for digital strategy development and content for CDP and Posts' outreach to foreign audiences on cyberspace priorities;
- Global Public Affairs (GPA): +\$984,000 for opinion analysis regarding Western Hemisphere migration;
- Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs: +\$1.0 million for public diplomacy engagement including at the U.N.'s Conference of the Parties (COP) forum, marshaling global efforts to tackle the climate crisis; and
- Office of the Secretary: +\$5.7 million, including \$3.0 million for PD creative content and other operating expenses for Expo Osaka and \$2.7 million for expanded training of PD LE staff.

### **Diplomatic Policy & Support: \$1,048.9 million**

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

- Bureau of Administration (A): -\$83.7 million. This decrease provides increased investment in Domestic Infrastructure, Sustainability, and Safety; enhancements to the Overseas Schools Programs, with funding for an additional CS position; and installation of electric vehicle charging infrastructure. The FY 2025 Request sustains a planned realignment of \$116.4 million from A Bureau's DP allocation to other bureaus' operational resources in DP, to include 87 CS positions and other applicable funding sources, enabling a self-sustaining Real Property Management (RPM) service center under Working Capital Fund (WCF).
- Arms Control, Deterrence and Stability (ADS): +\$1.1 million, including expanded arms control engagements to implement risk reduction and arms control measures, and sustaining the International Security Advisory Board.
- Budget and Planning (BP): +\$5.3 million for operations and maintenance of the Budget System Modernization program that is integral to funds control and budget execution of all State Department funding (more than \$50 billion annually), providing new features and enhancements for system operators and users.
- Chief of Protocol (CPR): +\$45.7 million to prepare for the U.S. hosting of the 2026 G-20 Summit, including over 60 Finance and Sherpa track meetings and ministerial culminating in a Leaders' Summit. Requested funding will provide a total of \$62.9 million in FY 2025, to secure leased space in hotels, a convention center, and off-site properties. CPR must initiate agreements

to confirm/hold the planned space in FY 2025. This initial planning must be conducted in FY 2025, months ahead of the actual event, in 2026 to ensure availability.

- Comptroller and Global Financial Services (CGFS): +\$7.8 million. This increase incorporates platform upgrades (PeopleTools 8.60) to the Global Foreign Affairs Compensation System (GFACS), as well as continued Pay Intake Modernization to improve accuracy and the user experience.
- Cyberspace and Digital Policy (CDP): +\$396,000 will fund two new CS positions to enhance the Digital Freedom Unit's engagement with international partners on digital freedom priorities.
- Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL): +\$2.4 million. This Request supports three new FS positions overseas for democracy and human rights programs and advocacy for U.S. human rights policy with officials from the host government, the Human Rights Council, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, and other international organizations and non-governmental organizations focused on the development of policies and programs on protecting human rights, advancing democracy, and labor rights globally; as well as two additional CS positions for the Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat Antisemitism (J/SEAS) and for the development and release of the first-ever U.S. National Strategy to Counter Antisemitism and to combat antisemitism consistent with its Congressional mandate.
- Economic and Business Affairs (EB): +\$10.2 million. This increase sustains increased sanctions targeting while adding three new CS positions for the Indo-Pacific Infrastructure Transaction and Assistance Network (ITAN) and Strategic Ports Initiative (SPI). Sanctions-related funding will shape economic sanctions and maintain coalitions with allies and partners to impose significant costs on Iran, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), and other malign actors that threaten international security, abuse human rights, and engage in corruption. The Sanctions Targeting and Analytics Team (STAT) conducts research and develops sanctions packages in support of foreign policy priorities.
- Energy Resources (ENR): +\$200,000 for Presidential Permitting and Infrastructure support that allows ENR to meet the dramatically increased pace and workflow expected with a new Executive Order that mandates a novel process for providing the Secretary's national interest determination recommendation for Presidential permit applications.
- Global Engagement Center (GEC): The Request sustains program operations consistent with FY 2023 Actual for GEC activities that do not fall under the Smith-Mundt Act.
- Global Health, Security, and Diplomacy (GHSD): +\$1.6 million, for increased management and oversight expenses of the new bureau, as well as three new CS positions to improve management, increase financial oversight, and combat infectious disease threats by strengthening outbreak preparedness and response.
- Global Public Affairs (GPA): The Request sustains GPA operations consistent with FY 2023 Actual.
- Information Resource Management (IRM): -\$88.0 million, to include a plan to fund \$90.0 million in certain domestic and overseas information IT infrastructure security services from CBSP instead of DP, and+\$2.0 million for Cyber Special Incentive Pay (SIP), to better retain Civil Service and Foreign Service IT professionals responsible for cybersecurity activities.



- Intelligence and Research (INR): -\$15.3 million due to the consolidation of Technology and Innovation Office (TIO) resources within WSP, including funding 11 CS positions previously funded from DP Program Operations with WSP instead.
- International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN): +\$100,000 for U.S. share of Biological Weapons Convention expenses, including to the working group focused on strengthening the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC).
- Office of the Legal Adviser (L): +\$4.5 million, providing increases for the E-Discovery System; Treaty Information Management Systems (TIMS); and funding two new CS attorneys to focus on PRC and Taiwan-related issues.
- Legislative Affairs (H): +\$526,000, adding one Staff Assistant and one Congressional Liaison Officer; as well as increased H staff travel to support Congressional delegations.
- Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES): +\$4.9 million, including three new Foreign Service positions for the Regional Technology Officer (RTO) program; expanding the Atlantic Cooperation Initiative to promote science and technology cooperation and sustainable economic development among the Atlantic states; and increased operational and travel support.
- Political-Military Affairs (PM): +\$2.2 million, for four new CS positions managing Ukraine assistance and arms transfers, related contract support, and enhancements to security assistance data modernization.
- Population & International Migration (PRM): The Request sustains program operations consistent with FY 2023 Actual.
- Office of the Secretary (S): +\$4.2 million, including IT modernization and adaptation for Operations Center; enhanced digital services for the Secretary and other principals; and expanded recruitment of economists for the Office of Chief Economist.
- Trafficking in Persons (TIP): +\$198,000 for one new civil service position to engage governments across the Western Hemisphere on the trafficking and vulnerabilities of migrants.
- Undersecretary for Management (M): +\$2.3 million to expand artificial intelligence (AI) implementation and oversight by Center for Analytics, as well as updated training for State and interagency users on submitting overseas staffing requests pursuant to National Security Decision Directive (NSDD) 38.

**Security Programs: \$3,273.9 million, of which \$3,239.9 million is for Worldwide Security Protection**

This category includes the Bureau of Counterterrorism, SPEHA, the Office of Foreign Missions, and WSP.

- Counterterrorism (CT): The Request sustains program operations consistent with FY 2023 Actual.

- Special Presidential Envoy for Hostage Affairs (SPEHA): \$6.6 million, including funding for 20 positions (14 CS, 6 FS), is reflected in the CBSP chapter. As discussed in that chapter, the Department plans to fund SPEHA expenses, including associated CBSP Salaries, using a portion of Expedited Passport Fee revenue that will be deposited in the Diplomatic Programs account, consistent with the first proviso under the heading “Diplomatic and Consular Programs” in title V of Public Law 103–317 (22 U.S.C. 214 note). The Department is showing this amount in the CBSP chapter rather than DP, because it pertains to consular fees.
- Office of Foreign Missions (OFM): +\$118,000 for maintaining additional properties owned by the PRC, Russia, and Venezuela for which the Department assumed custody under the Foreign Missions Act.

***Diplomatic Programs Appropriations***  
(\$ in thousands)

Funding Categories	FY 2023 Actual <sup>1,2</sup>	FY 2024 Estimate <sup>3</sup>	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Actual
<b>Total, Diplomatic Programs</b>	<b>9,726,613</b>	<b>9,550,213</b>	<b>10,121,425</b>	<b>394,812</b>
<b>FY 2023 Supplemental Base Shift <sup>4</sup></b>	<b>66,054</b>	-	-	<b>-66,054</b>
<b>Human Resources</b>	<b>3,577,698</b>	<b>3,602,752</b>	<b>3,898,331</b>	<b>320,633</b>
American Salaries, Central Account	3,269,491	3,294,545	3,425,370	155,879
<i>Public Diplomacy American Salaries (non-add)</i>	<i>228,081</i>	<i>228,081</i>	<i>245,424</i>	<i>17,343</i>
<i>WSP - American Salaries (non-add)</i>	<i>684,767</i>	<i>684,767</i>	<i>688,767</i>	<i>4,000</i>
Foreign Service Institute	86,426	86,426	106,835	20,409
Global Talent Management	184,018	184,018	205,265	21,247
Human Resources Initiative	37,763	37,763	160,861	123,098
<b>Overseas Programs</b>	<b>1,853,683</b>	<b>1,693,773</b>	<b>1,900,230</b>	<b>46,547</b>
African Affairs	214,941	192,028	200,196	-14,745
Conflict Stabilization Operations	9,850	9,850	11,781	1,931
East Asian and Pacific Affairs	184,600	161,697	189,093	4,493

Funding Categories	FY 2023 Actual <sup>1,2</sup>	FY 2024 Estimate <sup>3</sup>	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Actual
European and Eurasian Affairs	303,905	262,913	294,610	-9,295
FSN Separation Liability Trust Fund	10,380	10,380	10,380	-
Global Public Affairs	9,703	9,645	9,717	14
International Conferences	3,954	3,954	3,954	-
International Organization Affairs	35,836	35,168	40,293	4,457
Medical Services	39,650	39,650	58,432	18,782
Near Eastern Affairs	219,384	202,680	236,452	17,068
Post Assignment Travel	98,709	108,709	120,064	21,355
South and Central Asian Affairs	88,609	74,493	91,375	2,766
Western Hemisphere Affairs	180,908	155,008	165,136	-15,772
Public Diplomacy	453,254	427,598	468,747	15,493
<b>Diplomatic Policy and Support</b>	<b>1,070,759</b>	<b>1,095,269</b>	<b>1,048,934</b>	<b>-21,825</b>
Administration (including GSA Rent)	354,094	360,094	273,944	-80,150
<i>GSA Rent (non-add)</i>	<i>162,962</i>	<i>162,962</i>	<i>169,362</i>	<i>6,400</i>
Arms Control, Deterrence, and Stability	14,961	14,961	17,783	2,822
Budget and Planning	18,425	18,425	24,277	5,852
Chief of Protocol	40,135	40,135	84,895	44,760
Comptroller and Global Financial Services	90,195	89,705	107,357	17,162
Cyberspace and Digital Policy (CDP)	6,596	6,596	7,086	490
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	18,094	18,094	21,995	3,901
Economic and Business Affairs	14,006	22,006	26,052	12,046

Funding Categories	FY 2023 Actual <sup>1,2</sup>	FY 2024 Estimate <sup>3</sup>	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Actual
Energy Resources	3,880	3,880	4,607	727
Global Engagement Center	12,000	12,000	12,000	-
Global Health Security and Diplomacy	3,805	4,805	5,055	1,250
Global Public Affairs	30,498	30,498	32,732	2,234
Information Resource Management	248,962	248,962	160,048	-88,914
Intelligence and Research	27,230	27,230	24,503	-2,727
International Religious Freedom	4,962	4,962	4,982	20
International Security and Nonproliferation	18,523	18,523	21,500	2,977
Legal Adviser	13,825	13,825	21,217	7,392
Legislative Affairs	3,360	3,360	4,297	937
Management	21,690	21,690	26,286	4,596
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	15,192	17,192	21,949	6,757
Political-Military Affairs	10,599	13,599	15,862	5,263
Population & International Migration	620	620	638	18
Trafficking in Persons	8,312	8,312	8,471	159
Office of the Secretary	90,795	95,795	121,398	30,603
<b>Security Programs</b>	<b>3,158,419</b>	<b>3,158,419</b>	<b>3,273,930</b>	<b>115,511</b>
Counterterrorism	13,522	13,522	16,871	3,349
Special Presidential Envoy for Hostage Affairs	1,844	1,844	-	-1,844
Office of Foreign Missions	14,113	14,113	17,114	3,001
Worldwide Security Protection	3,128,940	3,128,940	3,239,945	111,005

Funding Categories	FY 2023 Actual <sup>1,2</sup>	FY 2024 Estimate <sup>3</sup>	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Actual
<i>WSP Current Services - Bureau Managed (non-add)</i>	2,571,637	2,571,637	3,144,650	573,013
<i>WSP Program Changes (non-add)</i>	557,303	557,303	95,295	-462,008

<sup>1</sup> FY 2023 Actual is \$176.4 million above the FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted level of \$5.7 billion due to a transfer-in from the Buying Power Maintenance Account.

<sup>2</sup> FY 2023 Additional Funding includes \$60 million of supplemental funds appropriated by the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (Div. M., P.L. 117-328), of which \$10 million was transferred to the Capital Investment Fund. An additional \$87.1 million in DP funds that were appropriated by the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (Div. M., P.L. 117-328) are included in the FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted base.

<sup>3</sup> In addition to the FY 2024 Estimate, \$260 million was requested in the Administration’s National Security Supplemental Request.

<sup>4</sup> FY 2023 Actual includes \$87.1 million in total shifted base funds from PL 117-328, with initial allocations notified to the Congress via CN 23-130. The \$66.1 million on this line reflects total remaining allocations pending congressional approval.

**Worldwide Security Protection (WSP): \$3,928.7 million (including \$688.8 million for WSP American Salaries)**

The total WSP FY 2025 Request is \$3,928.7 million, a \$115 million increase above the FY 2023 Actual. WSP supports a targeted range of programs providing security, cybersecurity, emergency management, and emergency medical care for State Department personnel, as well as other U.S. government personnel serving under Chief of Mission authority overseas.

The majority of WSP funding goes to the Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS), which is principally responsible for security programs located at 279 overseas posts and 118 domestic programs, including a worldwide guard force protecting overseas diplomatic posts, residences, and domestic offices. WSP is responsible for supporting DS Regional Security Officers (RSO) and DS personnel at all regional bureaus and posts.

WSP also supports security and emergency response programs in 10 functional bureaus, including operational medicine, information security accreditation and deployment, continuity of operations and exercise planning, and security and crisis management training.

The Request includes \$688.8 million for American Salaries (AmSals) under the Human Resources (HR) category, \$4 million over the FY 2023 Actual level. This increase includes the following changes:

- +\$53.4 million for the 2024 and 2025 American Pay Raises, as well as the annualized 2023 and 2024 American Pay Raises;
- -\$46.9 million to realign funding for 237 DS Civil Service positions from WSP to CBSP, aligning with their responsibilities for consular-related criminal investigations. Combined with the realignment of associated bureau-managed resources described below, the CBSP account will fund \$89.7 million in personnel expenses that have previously been supported by WSP;

- +\$2.4 million for 11 CS positions that were previously funded by the Bureau of Intelligence and Research's (INR) Diplomatic Programs (DP) allocation. This change will consolidate funding for the Technology and Innovation Office (TIO) program within WSP; and
- +\$500,000 million to support four new INR CS positions for the INR TIO program.

The FY 2025 Request also includes \$3,239.9 million in bureau-managed funding within all security programs, an increase of \$111 million above the FY 2023 Actual level. Bureau sub-allocations within WSP are described below.

- Bureau of Diplomatic Security: \$2,727.1 million. The FY 2025 Request is a net \$110.3 million increase over FY 2023, and includes the following major program changes and realignments:
  - +\$44.5 million for start-up and recurring security operations in Libya protecting the planned Diplomatic Travel Support Operation Facility (DTSOF);
  - -\$42.8 million for DS operational support of consular activities, realigned from by WSP to the CBSP account:
    - -\$23.2 million for security clearances for consular U.S. direct hire and contract employees;
    - -\$18.2 million for Assistant Regional Security Officer Investigator (ARSO-I) program support, LE staff, and Eligible Family Member employees assisting in passport and visa fraud cases at posts; and
    - -\$1.4 million for Foreign Affairs Counter-Threat (FACT) training for approximately 300 Bureau of Consular Affairs (CA) employees per year;
  - +\$28.9 million for projected LE staff wage increases;
  - +\$23.4 million for increased operating expenses of the global Local Guard Program;
  - +\$21.6 million for the Real Property Working Capital Fund (WCF) adjustment;
  - +\$10.3 million (\$35.0 million total) to sustain protective services for former Department employees;
  - +\$9.8 million for sustained protection of domestic facilities;
  - -\$6.0 million for security activities eligible to be funded from the Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials (PFMO) account;
  - +\$5.7 million for increased DS payments to the IT WCF;
  - +\$4.6 million for labor contract increases at the Foreign Affairs Security Training Center (FASTC);
  - +\$4.3 million for the 2024 and 2025 American Pay Raises;
  - +\$3 million for the modernization of the Department's Top Secret/Sensitive Compartmented Information (TS/SCI) systems;
  - +\$1.5 million (\$2.0 million total) for security operations at new Pacific Islands posts; and
  - +\$1.5 million for additional security operations in the eastern Caribbean or other posts as needed.

The FY 2025 Request for WSP resources includes \$512.8 million for other WSP-funded bureaus, an increase of \$673,000 over the FY 2023 Actual level. Highlights are broken out below.

- Bureau of Administration: \$61 million, a net -\$21.6 million decrease from the FY 2023 Actual, including:
  - -\$21.6 million to realign real property activities supporting DS from A Bureau to the DS suballocation for the Working Capital Fund;

- -\$4.5 million baseline adjustment to non-recur one-time expenses for relocating A Bureau's pouch and mail services from Springfield, Virginia to Fort Belvoir, Virginia;
  - +\$4.2 million for Sensitive Compartmentalized Information Facility (SCIF) upgrades to the Harry S. Truman (HST) building; and
  - +\$277,000 for IT WCF increases.
- Foreign Service Institute: \$18.5 million, with a current service increase of \$6,000 above the FY 2023 Actual.
  - Intelligence and Research: \$43 million, a \$32.6 million increase over the FY 2023 Actual. In addition to the staffing changes noted above, this increase will address cybersecurity deficiencies and modernize INR's TIO program. Enhancements within this increase include:
    - +\$9.7 million to modernize technology;
    - +\$3.4 million for associated requirements, including:
      - behavior analytics for User Activity Monitoring (UAM);
      - Storage Hardware Refresh;
      - Privileged Access Management;
      - Cross Domain Solution (CDS);
      - Secure Flash Drives and Management System; and
      - Endpoint Configuration Management.
    - +\$2.4 million for the End-of-Life Operational Network Hardware Refresh;
    - +\$2.2 million for network hardware at primary site to support Continuity of Operations (COOP); and
    - +\$1.9 million for the Security Operations Center.
  - Information Resource Management: \$294.6 million, a \$10.7 million decrease below the FY 2023 Actual level. This amount is comprised of: -\$18 million baseline adjustment to non-recur the SA-8 relocation expenses from FY 2023; +\$3.8 million to enhance the Secure Mobile Communication program expanding secure communications capabilities; and +\$3.5 million for current service increases.
  - Medical Services: \$46.6 million to sustain bureau operational expenses at the FY 2023 Actual level.
  - Post Assignment Travel: \$42.9 million, an increase of \$1.3 million for escalating shipping and transport costs; additional transfer allowance entitlements for Foreign Service personnel; and domestic long-term storage increases.

**Worldwide Security Protection**  
(\$ in thousands)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Actual
<b>Worldwide Security Protection Total</b>	<b>3,813,707</b>	<b>3,813,707</b>	<b>3,928,712</b>	<b>115,005</b>
<b>Total Diplomatic Security</b>	<b>3,282,725</b>	<b>3,282,725</b>	<b>3,392,082</b>	<b>109,357</b>
<i>Diplomatic Security (DS)</i>	<i>2,535,317</i>	<i>2,535,317</i>	<i>2,644,421</i>	<i>109,104</i>
<i>DS/WSP – Iraq</i>	<i>747,408</i>	<i>747,408</i>	<i>747,661</i>	<i>253</i>
<b>WSP Other Bureaus</b>	<b>530,982</b>	<b>530,982</b>	<b>536,630</b>	<b>5,648</b>
<i>Administration</i>	<i>85,479</i>	<i>85,479</i>	<i>64,072</i>	<i>-21,407</i>
<i>Chief of Protocol</i>	<i>900</i>	<i>900</i>	<i>900</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Counterterrorism</i>	<i>1,643</i>	<i>1,643</i>	<i>1,643</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Foreign Service Institute</i>	<i>20,721</i>	<i>20,721</i>	<i>20,942</i>	<i>221</i>
<i>FSN Separation Liability Trust Fund</i>	<i>2,359</i>	<i>2,359</i>	<i>2,359</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Global Talent Management</i>	<i>385</i>	<i>385</i>	<i>405</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>Intelligence and Research</i>	<i>10,855</i>	<i>10,855</i>	<i>46,282</i>	<i>35,427</i>
<i>Information Resource Management</i>	<i>308,681</i>	<i>308,681</i>	<i>298,258</i>	<i>-10,423</i>
<i>Int'l Security and Nonproliferation</i>	<i>1,364</i>	<i>1,364</i>	<i>1,364</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Medical Services</i>	<i>56,924</i>	<i>56,924</i>	<i>57,399</i>	<i>475</i>
<i>Office of Foreign Missions</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Post Assignment Travel</i>	<i>41,553</i>	<i>41,553</i>	<i>42,888</i>	<i>1,335</i>



## CONSULAR AND BORDER SECURITY PROGRAMS (CBSP)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2024 Estimate
<b>CBSP Resources</b>				
<b>Carryforward In (Total)</b>	<b>1,744,400</b>	<b>2,971,026</b>	<b>3,127,135</b>	<b>156,109</b>
Carryforward In, CBSP Available	1,744,051	2,479,857	2,405,045	-74,812
Carryforward In, Appropriations <sup>1</sup>	349	79	-	-79
Carryforward In, PAEF <sup>2</sup>	-	491,090	722,090	231,000
Recoveries and Transfers In	88,387	2,528	-	-2,528
<b>Current Year Collections, Total</b>	<b>5,529,028</b>	<b>5,213,361</b>	<b>5,102,568</b>	<b>-110,793</b>
Of which, available for Expenditure	5,037,938	4,732,361	4,611,568	-120,793
Of which, PAEF <sup>2</sup>	491,090	481,000	491,000	10,000
Cancellation of prior year balances <sup>3</sup>	-	-250,000	-691,000	-441,000
<b>CBSP Spending</b>	<b>4,390,789</b>	<b>4,809,780</b>	<b>5,068,799</b>	<b>259,019</b>
CBSP	4,390,789	4,559,780	4,577,799	18,019
PAEF Authority <sup>2</sup>	-	250,000	491,000	241,000
<b>CBSP Carryforward Out</b>	<b>2,971,026</b>	<b>3,127,135</b>	<b>2,469,904</b>	<b>-657,231</b>
Carryforward Out Available Spending	2,479,936	2,405,045	1,747,814	-657,231
Carryforward out, PAEF	491,090	722,090	722,090	-

<sup>1</sup> Appropriations comprise remaining balance of emergency supplemental funds made available from the Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2020 (P.L. 116-123); Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (P.L. 116-136); and Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 116-260).

<sup>2</sup> Passport Application and Execution Fees (PAEF) are retained by the Department but require additional authority for the Department to make them available for obligation.

<sup>3</sup> Cancellation of prior year unobligated CBSP balances does not include PAEF which cannot not be "scored" as an offset to budget authority.

The Bureau of Consular Affairs (CA) has no higher priority than the welfare of U.S. citizens abroad. Across the globe, CA serves U.S. citizens during some of their most important moments, such as births, adoptions, medical emergencies, deaths, arrests, and disasters. CA also helps U.S. citizens explore the world by issuing millions of U.S. passports each year. Consular officers adjudicate visas for qualified visitors, workers, and immigrants in a manner that keeps the country safe and helps foreign nationals connect with the United States.

The Consular and Border Security Programs (CBSP) account enables CA to perform its mission. CA relies on user fees deposited in the CBSP account to fund the consular activities of more than 13,000 professionals in more than 300 locations worldwide, including 29 domestic passport facilities and 14 partner bureaus across the Department, updated in FY 2025 to include the Bureau of Budget and Planning and the Office of the Special Envoy for Hostage Affairs. A network of 7,900 local passport application acceptance facilities around the country supports passport operations, enabling eligible U.S. citizens to apply for a passport. CA programs benefit the U.S. economy through tourist spending, foreign investments, and employment of highly skilled foreign workers in the United States.

National security underpins all aspects of consular work. To protect U.S. borders from evolving threats at home and abroad, CA coordinates proactively with foreign governments and interagency partners, such as the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the Department of Justice (DOJ), the Department of the Treasury, and others within the intelligence and law enforcement communities. Each visa and passport adjudication is a national security decision, with consular integrity programs and a robust fraud prevention effort enabling Department employees to make appropriate decisions that strengthen U.S. border security.

The fees and surcharges collected for consular services and retained by the Department include Machine Readable Visa (MRV) fees, the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI) surcharge, the Passport Security Surcharge (PSS), the Immigrant Visa Security Surcharge (IVSS), Diversity Visa (DV) Lottery fees, Fraud Prevention and Detection (H&L) fees, Affidavit of Support (AoS) Review fees, Expedited Passport Fees (EPF), and J-Waiver fees. Passport Application and Execution fees (PAEF) are collected and retained in the CBSP account; however, these fees are not available for expenditure absent additional legislative authority. For FY 2025, the Department requests the authority to spend up to \$491 million in PAEF revenue, equal to projected collections, which the Department plans to use to fund overseas citizens services and passport services. To offset PAEF spending authority and reduce carryover balances, the Request proposes canceling \$691 million in unobligated prior-year CBSP balances.

CA projects 11.1 million MRV fee receipts in FY 2025. The accuracy of this estimate will depend on global business norms and confidence in air travel; the political, economic, and social conditions in foreign countries; and U.S. policy in programs such as the Visa Waiver Program and fee reciprocity.

Passport application growth since FY 2020 demonstrates U.S. citizens' increased interest in overseas travel. Projected demand for passports in FY 2025 is 20.4 million. Spending estimates account for a combination of a growing U.S. population, increased international travel by U.S. citizens, economic variables, and anticipated demand from the 20th anniversary of the WHTI program. Passport Operations obligations are projected to increase by 16 percent in FY 2024 to support updated demand projections, expansion at the National Passport Information Center to enhance the customer experience, and increases in postage costs, passport books, and various contract costs. We anticipate that these Passport Operations expenses will normalize to \$1.1 billion in FY 2025 based on workload trends.

The following information table displays projected obligations for CBSP in FY 2025, including increases/decreases from the FY 2024 Estimate.

***Funds by Program Activity***  
(\$ in thousands)

Consular Fee Spending by Program	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2024 Estimate
Bureau of Consular Affairs	3,141,448	3,651,372	3,728,389	77,017
Consular Systems and Technology	698,114	656,526	708,698	52,172
Domestic Executive Support	39,230	60,148	54,598	-5,550
Fraud Prevention Programs	2,439	3,256	2,991	-265
Visa Services	283,982	307,189	291,251	-15,938
Passport Services	1,071,342	1,236,056	1,118,458	-117,598
Overseas Citizens Services	14,332	17,541	14,251	-3,290
Overseas Support	1,027,075	615,069	702,521	87,452
FSN Separation Liability Trust Fund	4,934	4,934	4,934	-
Consular Management and Support <sup>1</sup>	-	750,653	830,687	80,034
Partner Bureaus	528,833	285,925	410,222	124,297
Bureau of Administration	61,887	50,464	51,631	1,167
Diplomatic Security	44,641	72,674	98,828	26,154
Overseas Buildings Operations	271,033	-	-	-
Information Resource Management	63,569	62,788	155,000	92,212
Criminal Investigations <sup>2</sup>	84	-	-	-
Foreign Service Institute	28,987	30,575	29,071	-1,504
Post Assignment Travel	34,787	41,268	41,763	495
Global Talent Management	17,577	19,404	19,404	-
Bureau of Counterterrorism	76	158	1,105	947
Legal Adviser	2,844	4,015	4,256	241
Comptroller and Global Financial Services	1,428	1,426	1,466	40
Repatriation Loan Program (Admin.)	839	841	855	14
Medical Services	1,086	2,312	478	-1,834
Bureau of Budget and Planning	-	-	3,300	3,300

Consular Fee Spending by Program	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2024 Estimate
Special Presidential Envoy for Hostage Affairs <sup>3</sup>	-	-	3,065	3,065
CBSP Salaries	720,508	872,483	930,188	57,705
Consular and Border Security Programs	4,390,789	4,809,780	5,068,799	259,019

<sup>1</sup> The Consular Management and Support (CMS) line consolidates CBSP funding for OBO, domestic facilities, ICASS, and IRM support into a single line item for the FY 2024 Estimate and FY 2025 Request.

<sup>2</sup> In consultation with Diplomatic Security (DS), CA is discontinuing the separate Criminal Investigations (CI) suballocation and displaying expenses previously covered by CI in the DS Partner Bureau suballocation.

<sup>3</sup> The Department plans to fund SPEHA's Partner Bureau expenses and associated CBSP Salaries using a portion of Expedited Passport Fee revenue that will be deposited in the Diplomatic Programs account, consistent with the first proviso under the heading "Diplomatic and Consular Programs" in title V of Public Law 103-317 (22 U.S.C. 214 note). The Department is showing this amount in the CBSP chapter rather than DP, because it involves consular fees. The remaining EPF revenue will continue to be deposited directly into the CBSP account.

## IT CENTRAL FUND (ITCF)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
Capital Investment Fund	389,000	389,000	401,848	12,848
Additional Funding <sup>1</sup>	10,000	-	-	-10,000

<sup>1</sup>For FY 2023 Estimate, \$10.0 million transfer of Diplomatic Programs to Capital Investment Fund, pursuant to authority provided in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023, (P.L. 117-328).

The Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995, established the Capital Investment Fund (CIF) for the development of Information Technology (IT) and other related programs for the Department of State. Over the last several years, the IT Central Fund (ITCF) has been nearly entirely comprised of only the CIF appropriation, as well as certain fee revenue from prior year recoveries. The Department utilizes the ITCF to support the twin agency IT priorities of Modernization and Cybersecurity.

In the FY 2025 Request, the Department is prioritizing investments in Artificial Intelligence (AI), including efforts to develop and refine use cases and increase efficiencies and enhance decision-making and policy development. These programs are vital to the future of the Department of State's operations and advancing the agency's core mission in a changing technological landscape. The Department will also continue to leverage the ITCF to bolster the Department's cybersecurity posture through development and procurement activities that support implementation of both Executive Order 14028, Improving the Nation's Cybersecurity, as well as OMB Memorandum M-22-09 Moving the U.S. Government Toward Zero Trust Cybersecurity Principles. The Request will also continue to support the development of new IT systems, procurement of enterprise-level software licenses, and modernization efforts including to update legacy IT infrastructure, and financial, personnel, logistics and administrative applications.

The FY 2025 CIF Request of \$401.8 million represents a \$12.8 million increase over the FY 2023 appropriated level.

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
<b>ITCF Total</b>	<b>399,000</b>	<b>389,000</b>	<b>401,848</b>	<b>2,848</b>
<b>CIF Appropriation</b>	<b>389,000</b>	<b>389,000</b>	<b>401,848</b>	<b>12,848</b>
<b>Additional Appropriations/ Transfers</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-10,000</b>
<b>Administration (A)</b>	<b>22,168</b>	<b>22,168</b>	<b>15,019</b>	<b>-7,149</b>
Workplace Management Initiative	-	8,857	6,500	6,500
Global Information Services (GIS)/eRecords (State Archiving) System	-	5,825	2,019	2,019
FREEDOMS Enterprise-Wide FOIA	-	1,350	3,000	3,000

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
System				
Permanent Change of Station Portal (myServices)	-	-	3,500	3,500
Integrated Logistics Management System (ILMS)	19,794	4,190	-	-19,794
IT Management Services	2,374	-	-	-2,374
Zero Trust Network Scanning Vulnerabilities	-	1,946	-	-
<b>Arms Control, Deterrence, and Stability (ADS)</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>-</b>
Nuclear Risk Reduction Center (NRRC)	827	827	827	-
<b>Budget and Planning (BP)</b>	<b>8,517</b>	<b>6,320</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-8,517</b>
Budget Formulation and Planning System (BFPS)	4,850	4,000	-	-4,850
Budget Systems Modernization (BSM)	3,667	2,320	-	-3,667
<b>Comptroller, Global Financial Services (CGFS)</b>	<b>25,313</b>	<b>25,313</b>	<b>27,184</b>	<b>1,871</b>
Cloud Solution Development Network	3,400	3,400	3,400	-
Development of Operations and Robotic Process Automation (RPA)	1,586	1,586	1,586	-
Global Foreign Affairs Compensation System (GFACS)	4,152	4,152	7,200	3,048
Global e-Travel Program (GeT)	800	800	800	-
Global Time and Attendance (gTA)	6,500	6,175	4,000	-2,500
Joint Financial Management System (JFMS)	6,857	6,857	7,657	800
Zero Trust Architecture for CGFS Applications (ZTA)	-	2,343	541	541
Financial Systems Consolidation (FSC)	2,018	-	-	-2,018
Implementation and Sustained Compliance with SFFAS 54, Leases	-	-	2,000	2,000
<b>Foreign Service Institute (FSI)</b>	<b>8,653</b>	<b>8,017</b>	<b>8,032</b>	<b>-621</b>
Cybersecurity Zero-Trust	-	1,167	1,500	1,500
Support of FSILearn	-	-	4,307	4,307
Enterprise Learning Operations	-	2,850	225	225
Training Management Solutions	7,115	4,000	2,000	-5,115
Continuous Learning Solution	1,538	-	-	-1,538

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
<b>Global Talent Management (GTM)</b>	<b>12,094</b>	<b>12,094</b>	<b>12,585</b>	<b>491</b>
Integrated Personnel Management System (IPMS)	12,094	12,094	12,585	491
<b>Information Resource Management (IRM)</b>	<b>292,192</b>	<b>294,692</b>	<b>305,625</b>	<b>13,433</b>
<b>Cybersecurity Operations:</b>	<b>77,160</b>	<b>77,160</b>	<b>73,671</b>	<b>-3,489</b>
Cybersecurity Event Logging	17,090	17,090	19,000	1,910
Increased Cloud Security	51,850	51,850	50,560	-1,290
Security Operation Center (SOC) Maturation	8,220	8,220	4,111	-4,109
<b>Information Technology Acquisitions:</b>	<b>197,461</b>	<b>197,461</b>	<b>199,500</b>	<b>2,039</b>
Enterprise Software License and Maintenance	197,461	197,461	199,500	2,039
<b>Data Center Services and Hosting:</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>
Data Center Infrastructure Services	-	-	10,000	10,000
<b>Cloud Services:</b>	<b>17,571</b>	<b>17,571</b>	<b>19,454</b>	<b>1,883</b>
Enterprise Multi-Cloud Ecosystem Management and Support	17,571	17,571	16,454	-1,117
Non-Enterprise Network Cloud Migration	-	-	3,000	3,000
<b>Artificial Intelligence (AI):</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>
Artificial Intelligence (AI)	-	2,500	3,000	3,000
<b>International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>2,076</b>	<b>1,331</b>
Data Archive, Analysis, and Verification Environment Modernization (DAAVE)	-	-	1,000	1,000
Power Platform Development	-	-	486	486
Solutions Business Manager (SBM) Modernization	-	-	590	590
IT Support/Infrastructure Modernization	745	745	-	-745
<b>Management Strategy and Solutions (M/SS)</b>	<b>11,045</b>	<b>10,550</b>	<b>14,200</b>	<b>3,155</b>
Data Analytics Capabilities/Center for Analytics	6,645	9,600	7,500	855
Emerging AI Capabilities	-	-	4,800	4,800
Greening Diplomacy Initiatives	3,700	950	-	-3,700
NSDD-38 Application	700	-	1,900	1,200

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
<b>Medical Services (MED)</b>	7,446	8,274	15,100	7,654
Integrated Health Electronic Records System (iHERS)	7,446	8,274	15,100	7,654
<b>Political-Military Affairs</b>	-	-	1,200	1,200
Zero Trust Network Implementation for Diplomatic Clearance Application System (DCAS)	-	-	1,200	1,200



## WORKING CAPITAL FUND (WCF)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2024 Estimate <sup>1</sup>
WCF	1,731,517	1,886,275	1,949,343	63,068

<sup>1</sup> Unlike CBJ entries for other accounts, this chapter compares the FY 2025 Request to the FY 2024 Estimate because WCF revenue is derived from internal collections and not from an appropriation.

The Working Capital Fund (WCF) operates under the legal authority of section 13 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2684) and does not receive direct appropriations. The WCF encompasses 14 service centers: administrative services; freight forwarding; global publishing solutions; library; operations; information technology services; information technology desktop support; procurement; post-assignment travel; medical services; aviation services; special issuance passport services; services to the offices of foreign missions; and real property management. Funding is generated in the WCF from the provision of goods and services to the Department, other Federal agencies, and non-Federal sources authorized by law. The fees collected from customers are used to pay for the acquisition of services needed to ensure the continuous operation of the various WCF activities.

Customer collections are the cornerstone of the WCF business model. The WCF harnesses efficiencies through the leveraging of economies of scale, centralized cost control, and elimination of duplication across the organization. Like any other business, cash flow and carryover from year-to-year depend on when services are provided and when payments are received. Carryover allows the critical functions of the WCF to continue to operate smoothly at the beginning of each fiscal year, as well as during periods when revenue is adversely impacted, such as during a pandemic. Available funds also enable capital improvements and technology investments for WCF activities.

Estimated FY 2025 obligations by service center are summarized below.

### *Funds by Service Centers*

(\$ in Thousands)

WCF Service Centers	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2024 Estimate
Administrative Services	4,320	3,183	4,153	970
Freight Forwarding	447,919	474,384	474,384	-
Global Publishing Solutions	17,197	18,400	19,500	1,100
Library	10,176	5,478	5,478	-
Operations	14,856	16,848	17,868	1,020
Procurement Shared Services	197,120	192,994	214,600	21,606
Real Property Management	142,981	163,200	167,688	4,488

WCF Service Centers	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2024 Estimate
Post Assignment Travel	361,824	397,000	399,000	2,000
Bureau of Medical Services	44,078	61,200	60,000	-1,200
Information Technology Services	167,907	181,003	181,003	-
Information Technology Desktop	83,539	100,076	116,569	16,493
Aviation	182,764	198,058	215,033	16,975
Office of Foreign Missions	21,343	35,568	34,871	-697
Special Issuance Passports	35,492	38,883	39,196	313
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,731,517</b>	<b>1,886,275</b>	<b>1,949,343</b>	<b>63,068</b>

## CREATING HELPFUL INCENTIVES TO PRODUCE SEMICONDUCTORS (CHIPS)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
<b>ITSI Fund</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	-
Diplomatic Programs	15,800	15,800	15,800	-
Office of Inspector General	500	500	500	-
Economic Support Fund	66,700	66,700	66,700	-
Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs	17,000	17,000	17,000	-

The Creating Helpful Incentives to Produce Semiconductors (CHIPS) Act of 2022 (Div. A, P.L. 117-167) established the International Technology Security and Innovation Fund (ITSI Fund), which authorizes and appropriates \$500 million (\$100 million per year over five years, starting in FY 2023). Amounts appropriated in the ITSI fund may be transferred by the Secretary of State to designated accounts to “provide for international information and communications technology security and semiconductor supply chain activities, including to support the development and adoption of secure and trusted telecommunications technologies, secure semiconductors, semiconductor supply chains, and other emerging technologies.” The ITSI Fund advances the purposes of the CHIPS Act, and provides up to \$4.5 million per year for salaries, expenses, and administration; and \$500,000 per year for oversight by the Office of the Inspector General.

Semiconductors and telecommunications networks are critical domains of global technology competition. Securing long-term U.S. national security and economic competitiveness hinges on the ability to: restore U.S. leadership in semiconductor manufacturing; bring cost-competitive trustworthy suppliers to the telecommunication market; and secure semiconductor supply chains. For example, if the United States’ adversaries can disrupt segments of the chip supply, they can negatively impact billions of dollars’ worth of manufacturing and tens of thousands of jobs in the U.S. economy. If U.S. adversaries dominate global telecommunications networks, they have the means to manipulate or disrupt essential services, critical infrastructure, and supply chains with the push of a button. As international adversaries increase their sway in both the semiconductor and telecommunications sectors, they will be better able to export authoritarian practices and undermine democratic governance. In addition, the ITSI Fund is well aligned with the President and G7’s objectives for the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGI). For example, within the G7 Digital and Tech Working Group (DTWG), technology and semiconductors are key focus areas for increased partnerships as is the significant growth in workforce needed to grow the global tech supply chain.

The State Department, through diplomacy and foreign assistance, is supporting U.S. leadership, national and economic security, and prosperity in these sectors, as well as enhancing partnerships with key allies. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the Development Finance Corporation (DFC), Export-Import Bank (EXIM), U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA), and other U.S. government agencies are integral partners in these efforts.

The CHIPS Act requires the President to submit to Congress detailed allocations of the amounts made

available under the ITSI Fund to be submitted as part of the President’s Budget. The Department’s proposed FY 2025 allocations are for the Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN), the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs (EB), the Office of the Chief Economist (OCE), the Bureau of Energy Resources (ENR), and the Bureau of Cyberspace and Digital Policy (CDP). These activities build on the FY 2024 Request, FY 2023 Report to Congress on Proposed Allocations, submitted on November 7, 2022, and on the allocations in the FY 2023 Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the FY 2023 appropriations act.

## **Semiconductor Supply Chains**

Securing the global supply chain hinges on the United States’ ability to restore its place among global leaders in semiconductor manufacturing technology. A central goal of the CHIPS Act is to make the global semiconductor supply chain more resilient, diversified, and secure. The Department of Commerce’s programs to promote the building of leading-edge semiconductor manufacturing facilities in the United States and support U.S. research and development are the centerpiece of this effort.

The State Department will use FY 2025 ITSI funds to develop the international environment which U.S. semiconductor manufacturing facilities need to succeed. There are three critical nodes in the semiconductor supply chain: (1) upstream inputs; (2) chip fabrication; and (3) downstream processing. The Department will meet essential needs at each node (*see figure 1*) in the following ways:

### **Upstream Inputs: Critical Materials Project: \$6.0 million, Economic Support Fund**

Funding will support increased production of the critical materials, including those needed by U.S. chip makers. Where domestic production is not feasible or sufficient, this will mean evaluating partner countries’ ability to add/expand production. The Department will also identify and implement regulatory capacity-building and technical assistance in target nations to attract private investment. (*Lead: State/ENR*)

### **Fabrication: International Policy Coordination: \$3.5 million, Diplomatic Programs**

The Department will coordinate with partner economies to support more resilient and diversified semiconductor supply chains. This effort may include: developing common or complementary approaches to industry incentives; improving coordination during supply disruptions; and cooperation on semiconductor over/under supply to help the private sector respond. (*Lead: State/EB*)

The Department will continue to develop an informal, multilateral semiconductor protection action group, as well as maintain a secure information-sharing platform that will maximize the timely exchange of select unclassified, non-proprietary export licensing data amongst a select group of semiconductor technology suppliers. The Department will also continue to support strategic opportunities to strengthen semiconductor security with allies and partners. (*Lead: State/ISN*)

### **Downstream: Capacity Building in the Americas and Indo-Pacific: \$20.0 million, Economic Support Fund, and \$17.0 million, Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs.**

There is currently not enough international testing, packaging, and assembly capacity to support new U.S. facilities, and the capacity that does currently exist is geographically concentrated. These factors have recently triggered market shortages. To address this gap, the State Department will support development of downstream processing capacity in target regions where additional capacity is needed, including to support domestic U.S. efforts. This support will include efforts to bolster assembly, testing, and packaging (ATP) operations.

The Department will identify existing or potential bottlenecks in infrastructure, regulatory environment, or workforce in key economies. The Department will partner with the interagency partners such as USAID to fill those gaps, engaging host governments, industry, and stakeholders to build technical capacity and develop the workforce needed to facilitate new investments that will complement the growth of new U.S. chip production. *(Lead: State/EB)*


The Department will strengthen technology control policies to address proliferation threats by ensuring that needed increases in supply chain diversity do not create new loopholes adversaries can exploit to access leading-edge chips and technology. To prevent technology transfer, the State Department will help foreign partners in key regions to strengthen their regulatory environments, implementation practices, and enforcement measures, including export controls, intangible technology transfer (ITT) controls, internal compliance, investment screening, intellectual property protection, visa vetting, law enforcement, judicial processes, and outreach to industry. *(Lead: State/ISN)*

**Information/Data - Map Supply/Demand Linkages:** \$300,000, Diplomatic Programs

The Department will conduct international supply chain data analysis to identify potential bottlenecks and problematic market concentrations. This activity will include mapping entity relationships to identify entities of potential concern. The State Department will leverage this analysis to guide activities and benchmark progress. *(Lead: State/OCE)*

**Information/Data - Supply Chain Mapping:** \$7.5 million, Diplomatic Programs

The Department will promote improved quality and speed of semiconductor supply chain protection policymaking through the provision of consistent access to unclassified semiconductor industry data and analysis for Department personnel. *(Lead: State/ISN)*

<b>Figure 1: Leveraging the ITSI Fund to meet essential needs along the semiconductor manufacturing value chain</b>			
			
<b><u>Semiconductor Production Chain:</u></b>	<b>UPSTREAM</b> <i>Generate inputs for fabrication.</i>	<b>FABRICATION</b> <i>Produce the chips.</i>	<b>DOWNSTREAM</b> <i>Testing, packaging, and assembly.</i>
<b><u>State Department ITSI Projects:</u></b>	Bring mining and refining capacity into supply chain to provide critical materials fabrication locations need to succeed.	Rally partners around common policy approach to avoid technology leakage and avoid subsidy arms race.	Bring partner nations into supply chain to provide ATP capacity fabrication locations need to succeed.
	Map the supply chain and forecast shifts to inform the policy roadmap.		

**Semiconductor Supply Chains funding allocation:** \$54.3 million (comprised of: \$26 million, Economic Support Fund; \$17 million, Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, and Demining; and \$11.3 million, Diplomatic Programs)

**Secure and Trustworthy Information and Communications Technology (ICT)**

The State Department’s long-term objective regarding secure ICT networks and services is to help

partners harness the benefits of a vibrant digital economy underpinned by secure and trustworthy ICT infrastructure and services. Due to market distorting practices, untrustworthy telecommunications suppliers dominate, or are on the verge of dominating, the telecommunications infrastructure ecosystems in many countries. In addition to creating critical security challenges, their market position creates a “lock-in” effect, increasing opportunities to export authoritarian models of Internet governance along with ICT infrastructure and services. The lack of low-cost options is a significant barrier to partners’ use of secure and trustworthy ICT network equipment and services.

With FY 2025 ITSI Funds, the Department will position partners around the world to harness the benefits of a vibrant digital economy through the development and adoption of secure and trustworthy ICT networks. To achieve this objective, the FY 2025 ITSI funding will build upon and expand FY 2023 programming along the following workstreams:

**Develop, strengthen, and expand international enabling environments for secure ICT networks and services:** \$11.7 million, Economic Support Fund

The Department will provide capacity building training and technical advisory support to raise risk awareness and support the adoption of policy and regulatory frameworks that ensure trust and security are central decision-making factors across the ICT ecosystem. Programs will also advance policies that promote telecommunications supplier diversity, including through the development and adoption of open and interoperable network architectures. *(Lead: State/CDP)*


**Deploy secure ICT networks and services in partner countries, including open and interoperable network architectures, to drive innovation, increase competition, and drive down costs:** \$17 million, Economic Support Fund

ITSI funds will support financing and de-risking for private sector investments in commercially viable secure ICT infrastructure and services in partner countries. These efforts will help level the playing field for trustworthy vendors and increase competition and diversity in the supply chain, including by accelerating the commercialization of Open Radio Access Networks (Open RAN). *(Lead: State/CDP)*

**Defend and strengthen networks with sound cybersecurity practices and incident response capabilities:** \$12 million, Economic Support Fund

ITSI funds will build upon FY 2023 funding to expand technical assistance and operational support for cybersecurity incident preparation and response. These activities will be executed in coordination with the U.S. private sector, and they will include efforts to create healthy and thriving ICT ecosystems with cybersecurity tools and technologies, as well as national incident management capabilities, that defend against, manage, respond, and recover from persistent cybersecurity threats to ICT infrastructure. *(Lead: State/CDP)*

**Figure 2: Leveraging the ITSI Fund to promote the development and adoption of secure ICT networks and services**

			
	<b>DEVELOP</b> <i>Create enabling environments for the deployment of secure and trustworthy ICT ecosystems.</i>	<b>DEPLOY</b> <i>Deploy secure ICT networks and services.</i>	<b>DEFEND</b> <i>Help Partner Countries defend against and address cyber threats.</i>
<b><u>Secure ICT Objectives:</u></b>			
<b><u>ITST ICT Programs:</u></b>	Work with partners to adopt policy and regulatory frameworks for secure ICT ecosystems.	Level the playing field for secure and trustworthy vendors and accelerate Open RAN commercialization.	Provide cybersecurity incident response preparation and operational support.

**Secure and Trustworthy ICT funding allocation:** \$40.7 million, Economic Support Fund. This funding will be complementary to and closely coordinated with other sources of funding in this sector, including through the Digital Connectivity and Cybersecurity Partnership and PGI.

**Oversight**

The CHIPS Act also includes \$500,000 to fund the State Department Office of Inspector General (OIG) audits, inspections, and other projects that focus on oversight of programs related to the CHIPS Act. These funds would also provide resources for operational and administrative support related to this oversight work. *(Lead: OIG)*

**Salaries and Positions**

The CHIPS Act provides up to \$4.5 million in Diplomatic Programs funding for salaries and related expenses for program management staff, including monitoring and evaluation (MEL). The State Department will use this funding to sustain salaries and expenses for the 18 new direct hire positions described in the FY 2023 Report to Congress, covering program administration and oversight in EB (6 FTE), CDP (7 FTE) and ISN (5 FTE). At least one position from each office will focus primarily on MEL to ensure a cohesive, elevated strategic monitoring and evaluation framework across the Fund as a whole.

**FY 2025 Proposed Allocations**

The Department’s proposed notional allocations of FY 2025 ITSI funds are included in the tables below. The Department notes intent to transfer some of this funding to other agencies for implementation, utilizing interagency agreements, potentially including to USAID, DFC, EXIM, and USTDA, but additional planning is needed to determine specific allocations.

### ***Bureau Allocation Summary***

(\$ in thousands)

Bureaus	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
Economic and Business Affairs (EB)	24,500	24,500	24,500	-
Energy Resources (ENR)	6,000	6,000	6,000	-
Office of the Chief Economist (E/OCE)	300	300	300	-
International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	26,250	26,250	26,250	-
Cyberspace and Digital Policy (CDP)	42,450	42,450	42,450	-
Office of Inspector General (OIG)	500	500	500	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	-

### ***Position Summary***

Positions	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
Economic and Business Affairs (EB)	6	6	6	-
Cyberspace and Digital Policy (CDP)	7	7	7	-
International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	5	5	5	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	-

### ***ITSI Fund Supported Activities by Funding Account***

(\$ in thousands)

Activity and Bureau by Funding Source	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate	
<b>Diplomatic Programs (DP)</b>					
<i>Fabrication: International Policy Coordination</i>	EB	3,000	3,000	3,000	-
	ISN	3,000	3,000	500	-2,500
<i>Information/Data - Map Supply/Demand Linkages</i>	E/OCE	300	300	300	-
<i>Information/Data - Supply</i>	ISN	5,000	5,000	7,500	2,500



Activity and Bureau by Funding Source		FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
<i>Chain Mapping</i>					
<i>Salaries</i>	EB	1,500	1,500	1,500	-
	ISN	1,250	1,250	1,250	-
	CDP	1,750	1,750	1,750	-
<b>DP Subtotal</b>		<b>15,800</b>	<b>15,800</b>	<b>15,800</b>	-
<b>Office of the Inspector General (OIG)</b>					
<i>Oversight</i>	OIG	500	500	500	-
<b>OIG Subtotal</b>		<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	-
<b>ESF</b>					
<i>Upstream Inputs: Critical Materials Project</i>	ENR	6,000	6,000	6,000	-
<i>Downstream: Capacity Building in the Americas and Indo-Pacific</i>	EB	20,000	20,000	20,000	-
<i>Develop, strengthen, and expand an international enabling environment to invest in ICT networks and services</i>	CDP	10,700	10,700	11,700	1,000
<i>Deploy and expand open and secure networks and services in partner countries, driving innovation, increasing competition, and driving down costs</i>	CDP	20,000	20,000	17,000	-3,000
<i>Defend and strengthen these networks with sound cybersecurity practices and incident response capabilities</i>	CDP	10,000	10,000	12,000	2,000
<b>ESF Subtotal</b>		<b>66,700</b>	<b>66,700</b>	<b>66,700</b>	-
<b>Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR)</b>					
<i>Downstream: Capacity Building in the Americas and Indo-Pacific</i>	ISN	17,000	17,000	17,000	-
<b>NADR Subtotal</b>		<b>17,000</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>17,000</b>	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>100,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	-

**EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE (ESCM)**

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
<b>Ongoing Operations</b>	902,615	902,615	945,210	42,595
<b>Worldwide Security Upgrades</b>	1,055,206	1,055,206	961,863	-93,343
Sub-Total	<b>1,957,821</b>	<b>1,957,821</b>	<b>1,907,073</b>	<b>-50,748</b>
<b>Rescission / Cancellation</b>	-42,000	-42,000	-175,000	-133,000
ESCM Grand Total	<b>1,915,821</b>	<b>1,915,821</b>	<b>1,732,073</b>	<b>-183,748</b>

<sup>1</sup> In addition to FY 2023 Estimate, \$161.6 million was transferred in from Department of Defense Overseas Humanitarian Disaster, and Civic Aid (OHDACA) funds to support Enduring Welcome (EW).

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

The FY 2025 Request includes \$1.9 billion in new appropriations and a proposed cancellation of \$175 million in prior year balances, for a net total of \$1.7 billion. The work supported by this Request is vital, as more than 91,000 U.S. Government employees from 30 agencies at over 289 locations depend on the infrastructure OBO provides and maintains. The FY 2025 Request includes the Department of State’s share of the Capital Security and Maintenance Cost Sharing Programs (CSCS-MCS) to construct and maintain new, secure facilities, consistent with the recommendation of the Benghazi Accountability Review Board (ARB). In FY 2025, the budget supports a \$2.2 billion CSCS-MCS program for planned construction projects and to provide worldwide maintenance and repairs, and extend the useful life of existing facilities - this level further advances the Indo-Pacific Strategy with multiple new or renovated facilities, and also supports the Administration’s commitment for new post openings in the Caribbean. A \$570.5 million Maintenance Cost Sharing Program and \$90 million Minor Construction and Improvement Program address deferred maintenance for State’s facilities. In FY 2025, the Department is centralizing the management of non-residential utility funding and transferring the responsibility for the majority of these costs from the regional bureaus to OBO. This base shift in resources from the regional bureaus to OBO is budgeted at \$48.1 million. In addition, \$2.8 million will fund increased utility costs related to newly constructed non-residential properties that will come online during FY 2025.

## ENDURING WELCOME (EW)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Changes from FY 2023 Estimate
Enduring Welcome Resources	4,815,321	-	-	-4,815,321
Enduring Welcome Obligations	1,445,230	1,640,600	1,729,491	284,261

<sup>1</sup> FY 2023 Estimate includes unobligated balance transfers from the Afghanistan Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (Div. C, P.L. 117-43) and the Additional Afghanistan Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (Div. B, P.L. 117-70) (“Additional Afghanistan Supplemental”). Additionally, the Department of Defense transferred \$3 billion in unobligated balances as notified in Congressional Notifications 22-368, 22-369, 23-250, and 23-251.

Since 2021, the U.S. Government has welcomed over 135,000 Afghans to the United States, and the Administration remains committed to the brave Afghans who stood side-by-side with the United States. Enduring Welcome (EW) is the whole-of-Government effort to expeditiously process the applications of our Afghan allies, such as Afghan Special Immigrant Visa (SIV) candidates, and family reunification cases, and welcome them to the United States—while simultaneously safeguarding national security.

At the start of FY 2023, the State Department assumed leadership of activities previously supported by the Department of Defense (DoD), including standing up and managing overseas processing sites, as necessary, to process the applications of certain individuals from Afghanistan for potential U.S. immigration benefits.

While not seeking additional appropriated funding, State’s FY 2025 Request seeks authority to establish a new “Enduring Welcome” appropriations account in which remaining balances from previous Operation Allies Welcome supplemental appropriations and related transfers would be consolidated, as also proposed in the FY 2024 Request. The new account would enable the Department to integrate EW operational efforts as well as streamline prioritization, tracking, and management of resources.

In FY 2025, the Department plans to continue to process and support the country’s Afghan allies at several overseas locations. For example, CARE Doha (previously Camp As Sayliyah) in Qatar continues to serve as the primary overseas platform for processing applications for individuals relocated from Afghanistan. In addition, the Department is focused on SIV processing in Tirana, Albania, and is increasing capacity to process SIV and refugee applicants in Pakistan. The State Department continues to strive to bring online additional processing capacity in the East Asian and Pacific Affairs areas of responsibility.

The Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs (SCA)’s Office of the Coordinator for Afghan Relocation Efforts (SCA/CARE) leads the Department’s efforts including sustainment functions previously provided by DoD in addition to its responsibility for preparing eligible individuals for and facilitating their travel. CARE is also responsible for general oversight of key elements and implementers of EW processes, including integrating support from the applicable Department bureaus such as the Bureaus of Population, Refugees, and Migration, Consular Affairs, Overseas Buildings Operations, and Diplomatic Security. Several other Department bureaus as well as other U.S. Government agencies and departments also provide key functional support (budget, vetting, talent management, legal, etc.) and staffing support at EW platforms.

## OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL (OIG)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
<b>Total</b>	<b>133,700</b>	<b>133,700</b>	<b>134,638</b>	<b>938</b>
State OIG	98,500	98,500	107,838	9,338
Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR)	35,200	35,200	26,800	-8,400
Additional Funding <sup>1, 2</sup>	5,500	-	-	-5,500

<sup>1</sup> FY 2023 Additional funding includes \$5.5 million from the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (Div. M, P.L.117-328).

<sup>2</sup> In addition to the FY 2024 Estimate, \$5 million in funding was Requested in the Administration's pending National Security Supplemental.

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) is responsible for the oversight of more than \$84 billion in Department of State (Department) and U.S. Agency for Global Media (USAGM) programs and operations, as well as oversight for the U.S. International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico (USIBWC), a federal agency operating under the foreign policy guidance of the Department. Together, these entities have more than 80,000 employees and more than 270 embassies, consulates, and other posts in over 180 countries, as well as domestic offices.

OIG focuses its oversight activities on fulfilling statutory mandates, identifying vulnerabilities, and recommending positive, meaningful actions the Department and USAGM can take to mitigate risks. OIG is committed to identifying and addressing Department and USAGM top management challenges to include protection of people and facilities, management of contracts and grants, and information security.

In addition, the State OIG acting with its Department of Defense and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) OIG counterpart provides statutorily mandated oversight of three ongoing Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO), including Operation Atlantic Resolve (OAR), Operation Inherent Resolve (OIR), and Operation Enduring Sentinel (OES). Robust, coordinated OCO oversight extends from coverage of the U.S. response to Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine under OAR, to efforts to degrade and defeat the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria under OIR, to initiatives to contain terrorist threats emanating from Afghanistan and protect the homeland by maintaining pressure on those threats under OES.

From October 2018 through September 2023, OIG published more than 508 reports, which included audits of annual financial statements and procurement activities and inspections of Department and USAGM operations, facilities, and management assistance reports addressing vulnerabilities requiring agency leadership's prompt action. During this same period, OIG identified more than \$2 billion in questioned costs, taxpayer funds that could be put to better use, and monetary results from investigations. OIG's work yielded monetary benefits of approximately \$5 for every \$1 dollar received in base appropriations over the past five years.

The FY 2025 Request for State OIG is \$107.8 million, an increase of \$9.3 million above FY 2023 Estimate. The Request will provide continuing support for Ukraine response oversight, which is critical to

OIG's ability to continue this important work given existing supplemental funds expire at the end of FY 2024. Among other things, this increase will enable OIG to maintain its permanent personnel presence at Embassy Kyiv. OIG's oversight of Department and USAGM Ukraine response efforts addresses significant risks to these large-scale programs and operations while providing critical assurance to stakeholders on these strategically significant activities. The funds also enable OIG to sustain oversight of the three OCOs and includes \$205,000 for training and \$431,000 for the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE).

Moreover, the overall Request would enable OIG to provide effective audit, evaluation, inspection, and investigation programs with an extensive track record of returning substantial value to U.S. taxpayers; improve the safety of U.S. personnel and facilities worldwide; and strengthen the integrity of the Department's programs, operations, and resources. The Request for carryover authority of up to \$16.2 million would allow critical OIG oversight activities, including audits, inspections, and evaluations to continue during a lapse of appropriations. In the absence of such authority, such oversight activities would likely have to be suspended during a lapse.

The FY 2025 Request for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) is \$26.8 million, a decrease of \$8.4 million from FY 2023 Estimate. The decrease in this Request from FY 2023 Estimate amounts reflects a significant decrease in required personnel compensation, and related travel and transportation expenditures, following the Taliban takeover of Afghanistan. The Request allows SIGAR to continue to conduct independent and objective audits, evaluations, investigations, and analysis of programs and includes SIGAR's mandatory contribution to CIGIE. SIGAR's enabling legislation (P.L. 110-181) mandates SIGAR to conduct audits and investigations of reconstruction assistance programs and projects in Afghanistan until 180 days after the date on which amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for the reconstruction of Afghanistan that are unexpended are less than \$250 million.

With the Taliban takeover in August 2021, SIGAR staff were evacuated along with all other U.S. government personnel. However, SIGAR's audits, investigations, and other oversight work have continued. While it is not feasible for SIGAR personnel to work in Afghanistan at this time, SIGAR is continuing a cooperative agreement with a respected Afghan nongovernmental organization to conduct remote monitoring and assessments, as needed. SIGAR has found this to be a reliable and effective augmentation of its normal audit, inspection, and investigative work, and believes it can continue despite the Taliban takeover.

Since 2009, SIGAR has provided effective oversight of reconstruction activities in Afghanistan. SIGAR's Audits and Inspections Directorate has issued 468 audit reports, alert letters, and inspection reports, and made 1,318 recommendations to recover funds, improve agency oversight, and increase program effectiveness, resulting in saving the U.S. taxpayer approximately \$2.4 billion. In addition, the SIGAR Investigations Directorate has obtained 169 criminal convictions, 141 contractor suspensions, and 585 contractor debarments, with criminal fines, restitutions, forfeitures, and civil settlements resulting in cost savings and recoveries totaling approximately \$1.67 billion.

## EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS (ECE)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	777,500	777,500	777,500	-

The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) furthers U.S. foreign policy objectives through its educational, cultural, and professional exchange programs and public engagement activities. These programs advance democratic principles, promote mutual understanding, and increase the professional skills of emerging and established leaders to address key priorities, such as climate change and countering foreign disinformation. ECA contributes to ensuring a forward-leaning, resilient, and diverse Department.

More than one million people have participated in ECA-funded programs since activities began more than 80 years ago, including approximately 230,000 U.S. citizens. ECA exchange alumni have considerable impact and reach in civil society, business, education, culture, sports, health, and government, as reflected by the fact that program alumni include more than 600 current or former heads of state and government and 88 Nobel Prize winners. This record of leadership and range of expertise make alumni critical partners in U.S. efforts to achieve foreign policy goals.

U.S. ambassadors depend on ECA exchanges to foster relationships with current and future government, business, and civil society leaders. U.S. embassies regard exchanges as an essential means to connect the country team on a day-to-day basis to the local population and those who share specific mission goals. ECA programs and activities align resources to target geographic areas and societal actors not easily reached through traditional means. ECA exchanges and programs foster resilience in individuals and communities, including by promoting media literacy and critical thinking skills. The Bureau’s programming helps posts to counter government-sponsored disinformation, media manipulation, and malign influence. The results are striking, as 87 percent of EA participants in relevant ECA FY 2023 programs with a disinformation component reported an increased ability to counter foreign disinformation.

People-to-people exchanges provide significant benefits to the American people and economy. Roughly 90 percent of the Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs (ECE) appropriation is spent in the United States or invested in U.S. citizens and organizations. Academic and professional exchanges with foreign exchange participants bring international networks to American campuses and workplaces, while building skills and expertise for those U.S. participants who go abroad. According to evaluations, 98 percent of Americans who participated in an ECA program in FY 2023 reported an increase in soft skills, while 93 percent reported an increase in technical skills. ECA programs allow U.S. and foreign leaders to exchange and increase professional skills that enable and support them to address global challenges. ECA promotes American values through educational, professional, sports, and cultural exchange programs that bolster democratic principles. ECA exchange programs encourage activities in the U.S. interest and expose participants to democratic practices and institutions. More broadly, the ECA-funded 2023 Open Doors report on international exchange activity in the United States found that, in the 2022/2023 academic year, new international student enrollment in U.S. universities surpassed pre-pandemic levels, with 1,057,188

international students enrolled in U.S. higher education institutions – maintaining U.S. leadership as the top hosting nation.

The Department’s FY 2025 Request for ECA is \$777.5 million, which recurs FY 2023 Estimate levels with realignments between bureau program activities.

**Academic Programs: \$378.8 million**

The FY 2025 Request for Academic Programs is \$378.8 million, a decrease of \$10.8 million below FY 2023 Estimate level. ECA leverages the dynamism and diversity of the U.S. higher education sector, including through minority serving institutions and community colleges to promote equity and inclusion, and exposes people in other countries to the breadth of American culture and society. Educational cooperation and joint research enable ECA-funded students, teachers, scientists, businesses, governments, and others to work together with peers to address global challenges, including climate change, food security, and pandemics, which can threaten U.S. citizens’ health, prosperity, peace, and security.

The Fulbright Program is ECA’s universally recognized and highly valued partnership exchange. Fulbright and other ECA exchanges can reach all sectors of society and are vital to the Department’s diplomatic engagement worldwide, including with longstanding allies, countries in transition, emerging economies, and competitor nations.

The FY 2025 Request includes a straight-line level for American Spaces, the U.S. government’s primary public platforms to connect foreign audiences to the United States, providing open access to accurate information reflecting American values, such as the promotion of democracy, civic engagement, the rule of law, and protection of human rights. American Spaces receive tens of millions of visitors around the world each year who participate in a variety of innovative in-person and virtual programs, including professional skills-building activities to help build local economies.

International education is one of the nation’s top service exports, supporting more than 400,000 U.S. jobs, and the EducationUSA network of more than 500 advising centers provides U.S. higher education organizations with a cost-effective means to recruit in underserved and emerging markets on behalf of all U.S. colleges and universities. This advances the Administration’s foreign policy, promotes democratic values, and enables every U.S. state to make connections that benefit American communities and local economies. American English language programs promote American democratic values and diversity overseas; combat state-sponsored disinformation; and develop overseas audiences’ media literacy, critical thinking, and linguistic skills, so they are less susceptible to malign influence while improving access to educational and employment opportunities.

**Professional and Cultural Exchanges: \$224.8 million**

The FY 2025 Request for Professional and Cultural Exchanges is \$224.8 million, a decrease of \$2.7 million from FY 2023 Estimate level. The Request will support the International Visitor Leadership Program (IVLP) which is the nation’s premier professional exchange program that advances the American foreign policy priority of a free, open, secure, and prosperous world. In partnership with a broad network of citizens, the IVLP brings current and emerging leaders from around the world to the United States to foster relationships with their American counterparts, thereby promoting the international cooperation needed to tackle shared global challenges. The National Security Strategy (NSS) places a premium on such international partnerships. The Request also supports the Citizen Exchanges (CE) Program, which engages people across the globe to create inclusive networks, strengthen civil society, and build a more stable and prosperous world. CE programs facilitate opportunities for citizens to cultivate mutual understanding and advance U.S. foreign policy objectives by bringing artists, athletes, professionals, technical experts, and youth to the United States and sending their U.S. counterparts

overseas.

**Special Initiatives: \$66.8 million**

The FY 2025 Request for Special Initiatives is \$66.8 million, an increase of \$11.3 million (20.4 percent) above the FY 2023 Estimate level. The Request includes \$48.8 million for the Young Leaders Initiatives (YLIs), \$12.0 million for Countering State Disinformation, and \$6.0 million for the Community Engagement Exchange (CEE) Program.

The \$48.8 million Request for the Young Leaders Initiatives (YLIs), which includes the Young South-East Asian Leaders Initiative (YSEALI), the Young Leaders of the Americas Initiative (YLAI) and the Young African Leaders Initiative (YALI) programs, will support dynamic engagements globally. For instance, YSEALI programs build the leadership capabilities of youth in the region, empower young leaders with the skills and resources needed to address pressing challenges critical to U.S. interests, strengthen ties between the United States and Southeast Asia, and nurture a network of alumni in Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries to work across borders to solve regional and global challenges. Both YLI program increases support the Administration's commitments to doubling of the YSEALI, and reflects the Administration's enduring commitment to Africa through the YALI program, which was highlighted during the U.S. Africa Leaders' Summit.

The increase includes \$6.2 million to double the number of participants in the YSEALI Academic and Professional Fellowship programs from 450 to 900 participants. A \$5.1 million increase for YALI would increase the size of the FY 2025 Mandela Washington Fellows cohort from 700 to 800, adding four Leadership Institutes; strengthen recruitment and increase the diversity and number of eligible applicants (otherwise qualified applicants but who lack the level of English fluency to participate) by creating a Pre-Institute English Language component (both virtual and in-person) for 50 Fellows.

The FY 2025 Request maintains the existing \$12 million aimed at countering state-sponsored disinformation campaigns through exchanges. ECA leverages existing program models to enhance cross-border, cross-generational, and cross-platform human networks that are the most effective solutions for addressing foreign disinformation efforts. Funding is allocated to programs in key eligible countries that are strategically vetted with the Department's Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs, Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs, and Global Engagement Center.

The FY 2025 Request includes \$6 million to sustain CEE, ECA's core civil society exchange program that focuses on some of the world's most vulnerable countries. CEE is designed for a younger cohort across 100 countries, focusing on individuals new to the civil society field with approximately two years of work or volunteer experience. The Exchange provides a strong counterpoint to continued declines in global freedoms and ensures that young civil society leaders have the network, skills, and resources needed to support democracy around the world.

**Program and Performance: \$13.4 million**

The FY 2025 Request for Program and Performance is \$13.4 million, a decrease of \$2.4 million below FY 2023 Estimate level. Funding will sustain cross-cutting program management activities that increase the U.S. Government's return on investment in exchange programs, including evaluations and monitoring, exchange alumni programming and outreach, the U.S. Speaker Program, the Cultural Heritage Center, and the Cultural Antiquities Task Force.



**Exchanges Support: \$93.7 million**

The FY 2025 Request is \$93.7 million for Exchanges Support, an increase of \$4.6 million (5.2 percent) above the FY 2023 Estimate level. The funding will support the 2025 and 2024 American Pay Raises, one new Civil Service position to administer YSEALI, and working capital fund support for IT and domestic facilities. The funding will sustain operational support, fiscal oversight, and participant safety and well-being to ensure program success.

***Funds by Program Activity***

(\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
<b>Academic Programs</b>	<b>389,639</b>	<b>389,639</b>	<b>378,837</b>	<b>-10,802</b>
<b>Fulbright Program</b>	<b>287,500</b>	<b>287,500</b>	<b>282,213</b>	<b>-5,287</b>
McCain Fellowships and Institute [non-add]	[900]	[900]	[900]	[-]
Madeleine Albright Fellowship [non-add]	[1,500]	[1,500]	[1,500]	[-]
<b>American Spaces Program</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Global Academic Exchanges</b>	<b>63,981</b>	<b>63,981</b>	<b>62,034</b>	<b>-1,947</b>
Educational Advising and Student Services	13,781	13,781	12,708	-1,073
English Language Programs	45,200	45,200	45,200	-
American Overseas Research Centers	5,000	5,000	4,126	-874
<b>Special Academic Exchanges</b>	<b>22,158</b>	<b>22,158</b>	<b>18,590</b>	<b>-3,568</b>
South Pacific Exchanges	1,000	1,000	1,000	-
Timor Leste Exchanges	400	400	372	-28
Mobility (Disability) Exchange Clearinghouse	583	583	595	12
Benjamin A. Gilman International Scholarship Program	17,000	17,000	15,928	-1,072
McCain Scholars [non-add]	[700]	[700]	[-]	[-700]
Tibet Fund	675	675	695	20
Fulbright University - Vietnam	2,500	2,500	-	-2,500
<b>Professional and Cultural Exchanges</b>	<b>227,500</b>	<b>227,500</b>	<b>224,763</b>	<b>-2,737</b>

Activities	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
International Visitor Leadership Program	105,000	105,000	103,363	-1,637
Citizen Exchange Program	115,000	115,000	115,000	-
TechCamp [non-add]	[2,000]	[2,000]	[2,000]	[-2,000]
Special Professional and Cultural Exchanges	7,500	7,500	6,400	-1,100
Arctic Exchange Program	750	750	725	-25
Ngwang Choephel Fellows (Tibet)	750	750	725	-25
J. Christopher Stevens	6,000	6,000	4,950	-1,050
<b>Special Initiatives</b>	<b>55,500</b>	<b>55,500</b>	<b>66,814</b>	<b>11,314</b>
Young Leaders Initiatives	37,500	37,500	48,814	11,314
Young Leaders in the Americas Initiative	6,600	6,600	6,600	-
Young African Leader's Initiative	20,600	20,600	25,714	5,114
Young South-East Asian Leaders Initiative	10,300	10,300	16,500	6,200
Countering State Disinformation and Pressure	12,000	12,000	12,000	-
Community Engagement Exchange Program	6,000	6,000	6,000	-
Pawel Adamowicz Exchange Program [non-add]	[1,000]	[1,000]	[1,000]	[-]
<b>Program and Performance</b>	<b>15,800</b>	<b>15,800</b>	<b>13,426</b>	<b>-2,374</b>
U.S. Speaker Program	4,000	4,000	3,899	-101
Evaluation	4,746	4,746	3,306	-1,440
Alumni	5,854	5,854	5,114	-740
Cultural Antiquities Task Force	1,200	1,200	1,107	-93
Academy for Women Entrepreneurs	-	-	-	-
<b>Exchanges Support</b>	<b>89,061</b>	<b>89,061</b>	<b>93,660</b>	<b>4,599</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>777,500</b>	<b>777,500</b>	<b>777,500</b>	<b>-</b>

## REPRESENTATION EXPENSES

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
Representation Expenses	7,415	7,415	7,415	-

Funds from the Representation Expenses appropriation provide for expenses associated with establishing and maintaining the United States' diplomatic relationships in foreign countries. Cultivating relations with foreign officials and private sector representatives is instrumental to advancing the State Department's goals and objectives.

Covered activities include observing host country and international protocols and major events, such as the: inauguration of national leaders; recognition of deaths or marriages of prominent citizens; and, representation for the U.S. Government at cultural and traditional events overseas, such as national holidays.

The FY 2025 Request of \$7.4 million sustains Representation Expenses funding at previously enacted levels.

## EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE (EDCS)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate <sup>1, 2</sup>	FY 2024 Estimate <sup>3</sup>	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
EDCS	7,885	8,885	8,885	1,000

<sup>1</sup> FY 2023 Estimate includes a \$1 million transfer out to the Repatriation Loan Program Account.

<sup>2</sup> In addition to the FY 2023 Estimate, \$20 million was transferred to EDCS from the Department of Defense Overseas Humanitarian Disaster, and Civic Aid (OHDACA) account for Enduring Welcome (EW).

<sup>3</sup> In addition to the FY 2024 Estimate, \$50 million in EDCS funding was requested in the Administration's pending National Security Supplemental Request.

Consistent with section 4 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2671), the Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service (EDCS) appropriation is a no-year appropriation used to meet unforeseen emergency requirements in the conduct of foreign affairs, including evacuations of U.S. Government personnel and their families overseas, and, in certain circumstances, private U.S. citizens and third country nationals, as well as other authorized activities that further the realization of U.S. foreign policy objectives.

The EDCS appropriation provides the Department with the means to continue to respond to immediate and safe evacuation of U.S. government personnel, private citizens, and their families in times of strife, terrorism, natural disasters, or the threat of a pandemic or influenza outbreaks, as well as other activities vital to the successful execution of U.S. foreign policy goals.

There are enduring demands on the EDCS appropriation. A current example is Afghanistan, where the situation continues to place applicants in the Afghan Special Immigrant Visa (IV) pipeline, visa holders, and others at grave risk. The Department is also monitoring Russia's on-going invasion in Ukraine and the resulting uncertainty of the security environment. Other recent crises highlight the need for funding from which extraordinary expenditures were made by EDCS to further and protect U.S. interests abroad, including costs incurred related to civil unrest in Minsk, Belarus.

The EDCS appropriation also funds certain recurring activities by senior Administration officials, such as the U.S. hosting of international conferences and visiting dignitaries, Presidential delegations, peacekeeping missions, meetings with political advisors, and participation in other diplomatic forums. In addition, the appropriation funds: urgent medical and travel expenses related to natural disasters or terrorist incidents; official visits of foreign dignitaries; travel of Presidential delegations; domestic representation expenses; and, other authorized activities that further the realization of foreign policy objectives.

The Department's FY 2025 Request is \$8.9 million, \$1.0 million above FY 2023 Estimate, and non-recurs the \$1.0 million FY 2023 transfer to the Repatriation Loan Program (REPAT) account.

## **Unforeseen Emergencies and Other Activities: \$8.9 million**

The FY 2025 Request will apply an estimated \$4 million toward addressing emergency evacuations. Demands on this account, although unpredictable, are heavily influenced by evacuations that may occur as a result of natural disasters, epidemics, terrorist acts, and civil unrest. In addressing these demands, the Department also has authorities permitting the transfer of funds to the EDCS account in certain specific circumstances.

Unfortunately, growing instability around the world has only increased the demand for emergency evacuation actions. For example, in Sudan the state of emergency has continued to exacerbate an already unstable political and military situation, with fighting resulting in direct threats to U.S. Government personnel and U.S. citizens. The Department utilized EDCS funding to help address the emergency evacuation requirements of the United States and its foreign counterparts.

The Request also projects \$4.4 million to support representation activities related to the conduct of foreign affairs by senior Administration officials. These activities generally take place in connection with the United States hosting U.S. government-sponsored conferences and other international summits.

In FY 2023, the United States co-hosted the 2<sup>nd</sup> Summit for Democracy, as well as other events:

- Cities of the Americas;
- 18th Annual NATO Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) event;
- U.S. High Level Dialogue on Human Rights;
- 78th Session of the UN General Assembly (UNGA-78);
- Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation 2023 Senior Officials Planning Meetings;
- 37th Overseas Security Advisory Council's (OSAC) Annual Briefing; and
- International Reception at the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) Conference.

Other activities funded by the EDCS appropriation include: travel of Presidential delegations; official visits to the White House of foreign dignitaries; official gifts presented to foreign dignitaries; Presidential, Vice Presidential, and Congressional travel overseas; representation requirements of the Secretary of State and Senior Department Officials; and, certain Passport and Visa Fraud Investigations.

The FY 2025 Request also dedicates \$500,000 to support activities related to other highly sensitive matters. The EDCS account provides funding in support of confidential or highly sensitive unusual activities in the conduct of foreign affairs, such as travel of foreign dissidents, ex gratia payments to foreign nationals, and urgent medical/travel costs incurred in natural disasters or terrorist incidents. In addition, the Department has an agreement with the Department of Defense to use funds from the EDCS account to support the deployment of forensics teams to investigate disasters, such as plane crashes, at the request of foreign governments.

## **Terrorism, Narcotics, War Crimes and Transnational Organized Crime Rewards Program**

The FY 2025 Request includes no additional funding for the Rewards Program, since the Department

relies on transferring prior year, expired, unobligated Diplomatic Programs balances to the EDCS account to fund rewards, as authorized in the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (Div. J, P.L. 110-161).

As of 2023, there are approximately \$1.7 billion in pending reward offers for the Department's rewards program: \$1.2 billion for cases concerning Rewards for Justice (terrorism, North Korea, malicious cyber activity, and foreign election interference); \$315.5 million for cases concerning narcotics traffickers; \$124.7 million for cases concerning transnational organized crime; and, \$50 million for cases concerning war crimes.

## BUYING POWER MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT (BPMA)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
BPMA	-	-	-	-

The Buying Power Maintenance Account (BPMA) is authorized under section 24 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2696). The BPMA is intended to offset adverse fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, as well as overseas wage and price inflation.

Adverse exchange rate fluctuations and overseas inflation erode the Department’s buying power, potentially causing operating issues. To address such circumstances, section 24 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 authorizes the transfer of certain expired funds under the heading of “Administration of Foreign Affairs” into the BPMA account. Those funds may subsequently be transferred back to “Administration of Foreign Affairs” accounts in order to maintain planned levels of activity.

In practice, the Diplomatic Programs account is both the source and recipient of such transfers. Factors for transferring funds include: maintaining the ability to absorb exchange rate losses within the current year financial plan; offsetting gains in other parts of the world; and, weighing the balances available against projections of exchange rate fluctuations in the current budget year. Decisions to transfer exchange rate gains from other accounts under the heading “Administration of Foreign Affairs” into the BPMA are made on a similar basis.

BPMA resources are instrumental to stabilizing the buying power of embassies affected by significant depreciations in the dollar and overseas inflationary pressures.

The FY 2025 Request does not include direct appropriated funding for the BPMA. As in previous years, the Department will continue to use BPMA balances and related transfer authority to manage exchange rate fluctuations, as well as overseas inflation adjustments and locally employed staff wage increases.

Consistent with section 24 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956, the balance of the BPMA never exceeded \$100 million at any one time. The cumulative FY 2024 transfer to Diplomatic Programs (DP) is estimated to be \$99 million.

## PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND OFFICIALS (PFMO)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
PFMO	30,890	30,890	30,890	-

The Bureau of Diplomatic Security administers two programs for the extraordinary protection of international organizations, foreign missions and officials, and foreign dignitaries (under certain circumstances) throughout the United States. These programs are the Extraordinary Protection of International Organizations, Foreign Missions and Officials in New York, and the Extraordinary Protection of International Organizations, Foreign Missions and Officials elsewhere in the United States. This work is done under the authority of the Foreign Missions Act (22 U.S.C. § 4314) and 18 U.S.C. § 3056A(d), as delegated by Executive Order No. 12478 (1984).

The Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials (PFMO) program is essential to the protection of foreign missions and their personnel within the United States, as stipulated in the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations. The PFMO program was created to compensate, in part, U.S. law enforcement agencies at the municipal, state, and federal levels, along with qualified security professionals, for extraordinary services provided for the protection of foreign missions and officials. Payments may be made for extraordinary protective services as set forth in the Foreign Missions Act. Prior to payment, the Department must validate and certify each expense as proper and accurate. Validated claims are paid promptly, as funding remains available.

The FY 2025 Request is \$30.9 million, consistent with prior year levels for this account. The Department continues to request authority, first provided in FY 2014 in section 7034(j) of P.L. 113-76, to transfer expired, unobligated balances from the Diplomatic Programs account to PFMO to pay down arrears.



## REPATRIATION LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1,300	1,300	1,800	500

<sup>1</sup>In addition to the FY 2023 appropriation of \$1.3 million, \$1 million was transferred from EDCS balances to increase loan authority. Total FY 2023 obligations from this account were \$2.3 million.

The Repatriation Loans Program provides emergency loans for temporary transportation, subsistence, and other related expenses to assist destitute U.S. citizens abroad who have no other source of funds to return to the United States. Recipients may include U.S. citizens who are temporarily abroad and without funds because of unforeseen events, such as theft, illness, or accident; suffering from serious physical or mental illness who need to return to the United States for medical care; residing abroad who need assistance to escape an abusive domestic situation; and caught in a disaster or emergency abroad who need to depart the crisis location.

When U.S. citizens overseas require financial assistance during personal emergencies to return to the United States, they may enlist the assistance of the U.S. embassy or consulate in the country in which they are stranded. Generally, consular officers first attempt to obtain funds for the person in need from family members and friends.

If family and friends are unwilling or unable to assist, the post is authorized in certain circumstances to purchase transportation for direct return to the United States and to provide funds for food, lodging, and other related expenses. Approval of a repatriation loan is not based on an applicant's creditworthiness. The recipient, or another adult U.S. citizen, is required to complete a written loan agreement which includes a repayment schedule. To encourage repayment, the adult loan recipient's passport is restricted at the time the loan is issued to allow return only to the United States. This restriction remains in effect until the loan is repaid. In FY 2023, the Department's Passport Services issued 20,461,893 passports books, 3,559,364 passport cards, and 27 products of unknown type for a total 24,021,284 passports. The steady rise in passports for U.S. citizens as a leading indicator for travel, thereby increases the demand for repatriation loans.

The FY 2025 Request is \$1.8 million, a \$500,000 increase from FY 2023 Estimate. The Requested funds will allow the Department of State to subsidize the Repatriation Loans Program in a manner consistent with the Credit Reform Act of 1990. Using a subsidy rate of 48.08 percent, the Request enables a loan level of approximately \$3.7 million, enabling up to 936 loans assuming a maximum loan level of \$4,000 per Departmental guidance. Permissive transfer authority of up to \$1 million from the Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service (EDCS) account would, if exercised, enable another \$2.1 million in loan authority or a total of \$5.8 million. Resources to fund administrative costs for repatriation loans are requested in the Consular and Border Security Programs account.

## PAYMENT TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN TAIWAN (AIT)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
AIT	34,083	34,083	38,218	4,135

The Taiwan Relations Act (TRA) of 1979 provides for the promotion of “commercial, cultural and other relations” between the people of the United States and the people on Taiwan. Consistent with the TRA, the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) fosters extensive and friendly relations between the United States and Taiwan in the absence of diplomatic relations. The TRA specifies that “programs, transactions, and other relations conducted or carried out by the President or any agency of the United States Government with respect to Taiwan shall, in the manner and to the extent directed by the President, be conducted and carried out by or through the American Institute in Taiwan.” Over four decades after its creation, AIT remains unique in its functions, funding, staffing, and structure under U.S. law. This structure is required to manage the complex unofficial relationship between the U.S. and Taiwan.

The FY 2025 Request of \$38.2 million includes an increase of \$4.1 million to support five new positions to aid AIT’s efforts to support Taiwan against malign influences. This includes two reporting positions to strengthen relations and three information management positions to bolster crisis preparedness and response, as well as cybersecurity resilience.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (CIO)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
CIO	1,438,000	1,438,000	1,676,686	238,686

The Contributions to International Organizations (CIO) account is the source of funding for annual U.S. assessed contributions to 44 international organizations, including the United Nations (UN), organizations in the UN system such as the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Labor Organization (ILO), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), and other international organizations such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW).

International organizations offer opportunities to build and lead coalitions that advance shared interests, enable effective global cooperation, promote equity and equality, and protect rights and fundamental freedoms. The Administration is committed to promoting U.S. leadership in international organizations to build the coalitions needed to address our biggest global challenges – climate change, 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. Strategic U.S. investments in the multilateral system allow us to set the agenda to advance U.S. priorities, strengthen the effectiveness of international organizations, and share the burden of action among member states.

International organizations promote and facilitate coordinated efforts to advance global public health security and help set international norms and standards in science and technology, environment, climate, and other relevant fields that foster a dynamic, inclusive, innovative U.S. national economy. International organizations also facilitate collective action by the world community to combat violent extremism, limit the spread of nuclear and chemical weapons, promote inclusive, sustainable, and climate-friendly economic growth and development, and forge solutions to the threats of armed conflict, hunger, poverty, and climate change.

International organizations offer significant benefits to U.S. taxpayers. Nearly every federal agency engages with international organizations funded through the CIO account to help advance their strategic objectives. Countless U.S. businesses and citizens benefit from work done by international organizations to reduce barriers to trade, improve border and port security, obtain international patent and trademark protection, set standards for aviation and maritime security, and maintain the world’s telecommunications networks.

The FY 2025 Request is \$1,676.7 million, an increase of \$238.7 million compared to FY 2023 Estimate. The Request funds U.S. assessments to organizations and \$15.3 million for reimbursements of taxes paid by American citizens working for international organizations funded through the account.

## **UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)**

The Request includes \$75 million to pay an annual assessment for CY 2025 and \$25 million to pay a portion of the arrears that accumulated from 2011 through 2018, during which time the United States ceased payment of assessed contributions to UNESCO following the agency's granting membership as a state to the Palestinians. Once the U.S. arrears had exceeded two years of assessments, the United States lost certain membership privileges, including a vote in the General Conference and eligibility to serve on the Executive Board. These privileges were reinstated when the United States rejoined UNESCO, with the understanding that the United States would begin to repay accumulated arrears over time. The restoration of voting privileges and the ability to serve on the Executive Board is contingent on at least partial payment of the arrears. The status of U.S. arrears will be reexamined at the November 2025 session of the General Conference.

## **UN Regular Budget**

The Request includes an incremental increase in the U.S. assessment for the UN regular budget of \$69 million compared to FY 2023. This amount includes a 7.7 percent increase that was agreed to in the UN General Assembly in December 2023. The United States is responsible for 22 percent of overall member state assessments for the UN regular budget. The increase in assessments reflects increased funding agreed to by the General Assembly in the areas of development, human rights, refugee assistance, construction, global communications, and administrative areas such as conference management and safety and security. Offsetting the increases was a reduction in funding for political affairs, especially special political missions.

## **Common Funding for NATO**

The Request includes \$27.4 million to support a priority U.S. strategic objective of increasing NATO common funding compared to FY 2023. This amount includes a 12.9 percent increase in member assessments that was agreed to by the North Atlantic Council in budget negotiations in December 2023. Increased funding for the NATO civil budget will enable the organization to maintain its technological and operational edge in the evolving strategic and security environment that includes threats and challenges such as a more aggressive and assertive Russia and China, the need for strengthened cybersecurity, and threats posed by emerging and destructive technologies. At the June 2021 and June 2022 NATO Summits, Allied leaders agreed that they would increase resourcing, including through common funding, to support a higher level of ambition for NATO and address the complex modern security environment through annual civil budget increases through 2030.

## **World Health Organization (WHO)**

The Request includes an increase of \$26 million above FY 2023 Enacted to fulfill the first year of a commitment by WHO member states to increase WHO's assessed contributions by 20 percent beginning in FY 2025. The increase will enable WHO to accelerate objectives including improved access to essential health services, strengthened emergency preparedness, and strengthened capacity in data and innovation agreed to by WHO member states through the WHO Executive Board and World Health Assembly. This expansion will include clear progress indicators incorporated into the budget to measure the actual effects of the increased funding as well as measure progress on reforms that are tightly linked to the increase in assessed funding.

## Assessing Performance

The United States has long championed UN efficiency and effectiveness and will continue to advocate throughout the UN system for transparency and accountability. To advance U.S. national interests in international organizations funded through the CIO account, the Department provides financial, analytical, and management oversight and expertise to advocate for the effective, efficient, and responsible use of U.S. contributions to international organizations. The Bureau's monitoring, evaluation and learning also helps advance implementation of the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act.

### *Resource Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

Organization	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
<b>UN and Affiliated Agencies</b>				
United Nations Regular Budget	692,567	707,048	761,584	69,017
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization	34,797	75,516	75,516	40,719
International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals	7,892	6,062	6,062	-1,830
Food and Agriculture Organization	101,557	109,056	114,414	12,857
International Atomic Energy Agency	102,344	112,734	115,960	13,616
International Civil Aviation Organization	18,035	19,266	19,795	1,760
International Labor Organization	89,327	98,791	104,843	15,516
International Maritime Organization	1,068	1,136	1,143	75
International Telecommunication Union	10,647	13,726	13,766	3,119
Universal Postal Union	3,020	3,227	3,737	717
World Health Organization	108,561	118,949	134,580	26,019
World Intellectual Property Organization	1,229	1,334	1,356	127
World Meteorological Organization	15,869	17,114	17,943	2,074
<b>Subtotal, UN and Affiliated Agencies</b>	<b>1,186,914</b>	<b>1,283,959</b>	<b>1,370,699</b>	<b>183,785</b>
<b>Inter-American Organizations</b>				
Organization of American States	43,185	45,442	46,359	3,174
Pan American Health Organization	60,126	58,965	59,340	-786
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture	14,902	14,687	14,761	-141

Organization	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
Pan American Institute of Geography and History	324	324	324	-
<b>Subtotal, Inter-American Organizations</b>	<b>118,537</b>	<b>119,418</b>	<b>120,784</b>	<b>2,247</b>
<b>Regional Organizations</b>				
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	71,378	74,111	74,092	2,714
North Atlantic Treaty Organization	58,471	74,755	85,561	27,090
North Atlantic Parliamentary Assembly	773	827	796	23
The Pacific Community	1,267	1,305	1,305	39
Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation	990	1,023	1,023	33
Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation	16	16	17	1
<b>Subtotal, Regional Organizations</b>	<b>132,895</b>	<b>152,037</b>	<b>162,794</b>	<b>29,899</b>
<b>Other International Organizations</b>				
Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	18,970	18,269	18,079	-891
World Trade Organization	23,598	26,708	27,626	4,028
Customs Cooperation Council	3,674	3,995	3,995	321
Hague Conference on Private International Law	256	286	286	30
International Agency for Research on Cancer	1,810	1,864	1,818	8
International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration	107	127	126	19
International Bureau of Weights and Measures	1,276	1,305	1,321	45
International Center for Study of Preservation & Restoration of Cultural Property	919	928	927	8
International Copper Study Group	31	30	30	-1
International Cotton Advisory Committee	401	320	320	-81
International Grains Council	388	425	424	36
International Hydrographic Organization	109	118	111	2
International Institute for the	138	151	151	13

Organization	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
Unification of Private Law				
International Lead and Zinc Study Grp.	32	35	32	-
International Organization of Legal Metrology	125	128	131	6
International Renewable Energy Agency	4,206	4,769	4,769	563
International Seed Testing Association	12	12	12	-
International Tropical Timber Organization	296	311	293	-3
International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources	562	587	588	26
International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants	306	319	319	13
World Organization of Animal Health	277	324	325	48
Bureau of International Expositions	78	79	99	21
International Energy Forum	-	286	286	286
<b>Subtotal, Other International Organizations</b>	<b>57,568</b>	<b>61,376</b>	<b>62,068</b>	<b>4,500</b>
<b>Total Contributions Not Including TRA</b>				
	<b>1,495,914</b>	<b>1,616,790</b>	<b>1,716,345</b>	<b>220,431</b>
Tax reimbursement agreements (TRA) for All Organizations	6	14,899	15,335	15,329
<b>Total Annual Requirements Including TRA</b>	<b>1,495,920</b>	<b>1,631,689</b>	<b>1,731,680</b>	<b>235,760</b>
<b>Adjustments to Contributions</b>				
UNESCO Arrears	-	-	25,000	25,000
Application of Estimated UN Tax Equalization Fund Credits <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-79,994	-79,994
Other Adjustments to Contributions	-	-193,689	-	-
<b>Total Adjustments to Contributions</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-193,689</b>	<b>54,994</b>	<b>54,994</b>
<b>Subtotal, Contributions after Adjustments</b>	<b>1,495,920</b>	<b>1,438,000</b>	<b>1,676,686</b>	<b>180,766</b>
<b>Appropriated Funds and Request</b>				

Organization	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
Enduring Contributions to International Organizations	1,438,000	1,438,000	1,676,686	238,686
<b>Total Appropriated Funds and Request</b>	<b>1,438,000</b>	<b>1,438,000</b>	<b>1,676,686</b>	<b>238,686</b>
<b>Prior-Year Carryforward Funds</b>				
FY 2022 Carryforward into FY 2023	77,073	-	-	-
FY 2023 Carryforward into FY 2024	-	19,153	-	-
<b>Total Appropriated and Carryforward Funds</b>	<b>1,515,073</b>	<b>1,457,153</b>	<b>1,676,686</b>	<b>-</b>
FY 2023 Year-end Balance	19,153	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> FY 2024 reflects the estimated amount of credits that will enable payment of FY 2024 assessments.



## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES (CIPA)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2024 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,381,915</b>	<b>1,381,915</b>	<b>1,234,144</b>	<b>-147,771</b>
Enduring	1,481,915	1,481,915	1,234,144	-247,771
Rescissions/Cancellations	-100,000	-100,000	-	100,000

<sup>1</sup> The FY 2023 rescission was also applied to the FY 2024 Continuing Resolution used for the FY 2024 Estimate.

The Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) account funds U.S. contributions to United Nations (UN) peacekeeping activities directed to the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security, which promote the peaceful resolution of conflict.

The FY 2025 Request of \$1.2 billion reflects the Administration’s commitment to reassert U.S. leadership in UN peacekeeping for the financial year beginning July 1, 2025, through June 30, 2026. The FY 2025 Request would allow the Department to provide U.S. contributions at a rate of 25 percent for each UN peacekeeping mission, consistent with existing law. The actual U.S. assessment rate, currently set at 26.9 percent, is determined through UN General Assembly resolutions. As a result, the Department anticipates the United States will continue to incur arrears, based on the difference between amounts assessed by the UN and actually paid by the Department in FY 2025. The UN General Assembly will adopt the 2025-2027 peacekeeping scale of assessments in December 2024.

The Department and the U.S. Mission to the United Nations (USUN) in New York are working to strengthen and reform UN peacekeeping operations to make them as effective and efficient as possible, while also providing peacekeeping missions with realistic and achievable mandates and the necessary resources to fully implement those mandates. The Department and USUN review each existing mission’s mandate as it comes up for renewal to ensure that mandates are designed and implemented to better address conflicts, facilitate conditions conducive to life-saving humanitarian assistance, support political solutions, and meet the needs of the people on the ground.

Where peacekeeping missions have fulfilled their mandates, the Department and USUN work with other Security Council members to close or transition these missions, such as in recent cases in Darfur and Mali.

The Department and the U.S. Mission to the United Nations continue to advocate for increased accountability for performance in UN peacekeeping. As a result of U.S. efforts, the UN began implementing the Integrated Peacekeeping Performance and Accountability Framework (IPPAF) in 2020, which identifies clear performance standards for all peacekeeping personnel, better systematizes performance evaluation and accountability, and outlines actions that peacekeeping missions and the Secretariat should take to rectify serious, systemic underperformance and to recognize outstanding performance.

## UN Peacekeeping Operations Funded Through the CIPA Account:

- The **United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)** has largely completed its return to the Area of Separation and partially resumed inspections on both the Alpha (Israeli) and the Bravo (Syrian) side; however, the ongoing Gaza conflict, and the presence of armed elements in the area of separation, have delayed these efforts. The mission will continue to monitor the ceasefire between Israel and Syria according to the 1974 Disengagement of Forces Agreement in a volatile environment.
- The **United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)** will continue to contribute to peace and security in southern Lebanon and along the border with Israel while operating in an increasingly challenging post October 7-environment. In this critical period, UNIFIL's role as a channel for deconfliction between the Israel Defense Forces and the Lebanese Armed Forces, helps to limit the risk of miscalculation and unintended escalation. The mission's other critical functions include its Maritime Task Force, and patrols along the Blue Line; these efforts provide value, even as freedom of movement and access restrictions prevent full implementation of UNIFIL's mandate.
- The **United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)** will continue to serve as a stabilizing force in Cyprus by monitoring the ceasefire between the parties to ensure stability and lay a foundation for the resumption of UN-facilitated, Cypriot-led settlement talks. The mission will monitor and address increased activities by the two communities in the buffer zone, including their establishment of prefabricated firing positions along the southern ceasefire line and inside the buffer zone.
- The **United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)** will continue to promote security, stability, and Request for human rights in Kosovo and the region.
- The **United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUSCO)** will focus on: providing protection to civilians; supporting national disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration efforts; undertaking security sector reform; and, executing other tasks specified in UN Security Council Resolution 2717 (December 2023); Resolution 2717 also renewed MONUSCO for a one-year period and authorized the mission to begin its gradual, responsible, and sustainable withdrawal from the DRC, beginning with South Kivu. The resolution authorizes a reduction in the uniformed personnel ceiling from 16,161 to 13,813 after July 1, 2024. In addition, the Force Intervention Brigade will continue using its offensive mandate to proactively protect civilians from armed groups.
- The **United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA)** will focus on its priority tasks of: protecting civilians from the threat of physical violence; advancing the extension of state authority; supporting the peace process; facilitating the delivery of humanitarian assistance; promoting Request for human rights; facilitating political dialogue; bolstering security sector reform; providing technical support for disarmament, demobilization, reinsertion and reintegration programs; aiding efforts to bring to justice those responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity in Central African Republic; and supporting the implementation of the arms embargo.
- The **United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA)** in Abyei, Sudan/South Sudan will focus on: protecting civilians; monitoring human rights violations and abuses; facilitating the delivery of humanitarian assistance; and supporting the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring

Mechanism. The security situation in Abyei continues to be challenging due to ongoing hostilities between the Twic Dinka and Ngok Dinka over land disputes, an influx of displaced persons, including refugees and returnees fleeing from fighting in Sudan and the violence in South Sudan, clashes between the Ngok Dinka and Misseriya over migration-related issues, and the persistent presence of Sudanese and South Sudanese armed forces within the disputed border. Lack of progress by Sudan and South Sudan on resolving the final status of Abyei and establishing interim institutions necessitate UNISFA's presence.

- The **United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)** will continue to play a critical role in protecting civilians, creating conditions conducive to the delivery of humanitarian assistance, supporting the peace process, and monitoring and investigating human rights. UNMISS's continued presence is necessary given the Sudan crisis, escalating subnational violence and human rights abuses, the growing humanitarian crisis, shrinking of political and civic space, continued lack of sustained commitment from South Sudanese parties to fully implement their political and security agreements essential for a successful transition and credible elections.
- The **United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)** will continue to deter the escalation of hostilities in Western Sahara and support the parties involved in achieving a lasting settlement. Personal Envoy of the UN Secretary-General for Western Sahara Staffan de Mistura continues to build momentum for the UN-led political process through bilateral consultations with relevant parties, including members of the Group of Friends for Western Sahara (United States, UK, France, Spain, and Russia).
- The **United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)** completed its drawdown and withdrawal from Mali on December 31, 2023, in accordance with the UN Security Resolution adopted June 30, 2023. During the current liquidation process – which is of undetermined length but not likely to extend beyond June 2025 – the mission oversees final repatriation of assets and disposal of remaining UN equipment. A small team reporting to the UN Department of Operational Support and troop- and police-contributing countries will remain at MINUSMA sites in Bamako and Gao to support the liquidation.

The Department also Requests funding for the **UN International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals** through the CIPA account. The mission will continue to undertake critical war crimes accountability efforts in follow-up to the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.

For FY 2025, the Department Requests that funds be appropriated in the CIPA account as two-year funds due to both the unpredictability of the requirements from year to year and the inherent nature of multi-year operations that have mandates overlapping U.S. fiscal years.

## *Resource Detailed Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request <sup>1</sup>	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
<b>Activities</b>				
UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	9,533	10,248	9,533	-
UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)	20,647	22,196	20,647	-
UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	157,906	169,749	157,906	-
UN Mission Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)	19,138	20,573	19,138	-
UN Interim Administration Mission Kosovo (UNMIK)	11,950	12,846	11,950	-
UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)	315,515	287,361	315,515	-
UN International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (UNIRMCT)	9,667	9,667	9,667	-
The United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA)	104,510	112,348	104,510	-
UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)	341,920	389,956	341,920	-
UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) <sup>2</sup>	159,001	141,425	-	-159,001
UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA)	339,587	377,487	339,587	-
<b>Total Annual Requirements</b>	<b>1,489,374</b>	<b>1,553,857</b>	<b>1,330,373</b>	<b>-159,001</b>
<b>Adjustments to Assessments</b>				
Auto-Application of Credits	-37,654	-	-	37,654
<b>Subtotal, Assessments after Adjustments</b>	<b>1,451,720</b>	<b>1,553,857</b>	<b>1,330,373</b>	<b>-121,347</b>
<b>Adjustments to Contributions</b>				
Contributions Not Payable Due to the Statutory Cap	-70,544	-112,394	-96,229	-25,685
<b>Subtotal, Contributions after Adjustments</b>	<b>1,381,176</b>	<b>1,441,463</b>	<b>1,234,144</b>	<b>-147,032</b>

Activities	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request <sup>1</sup>	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
<b>Appropriated Funds and Request</b>				
Enduring Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities	1,481,915	1,481,915	1,234,144	-247,771
<b>Total Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities</b>	<b>1,481,915</b>	<b>1,481,915</b>	<b>1,234,144</b>	<b>-247,771</b>
<b>Prior-Year Carryforward Funds</b>				
FY 2022 Carryforward into FY 2023	133,693	-	-	
FY 2023 Carryforward into FY 2024	-	134,432	-	
Rescission Unobligated Balances <sup>3</sup>	-100,000	-100,000	-	100,00
<b>Total Availability of Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities</b>	<b>1,515,608</b>	<b>1,516,347</b>	<b>1,234,144</b>	
<b>Estimated Funds Remaining</b>	134,432	74,884		

<sup>1</sup> FY 2025 Request amounts are estimates of U.S. assessments from July 1, 2025, through June 30, 2026, at 26.94 percent. The UN will approve budgets and assessments levels in June 2025 and the actual 2025-2027 assessment rates in December 2024.

<sup>2</sup> FY 2024 updated Estimate amount for MINUSMA includes the actual U.S. assessment -- which the UN General Assembly approved December 2023 for January 1 through June 30, 2024 -- and the estimate of assessments from July 1, 2024, through June 30, 2025, for liquidation process. The mission has been closed as of June 30, 2023.

<sup>3</sup> Section 7074(c) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2023 (Div. K, P.L. 117-328) rescinds \$100 million in unobligated and unexpended balances from FY 2022 funds. The FY 2024 Updated Estimate amount for Appropriated Funds is assumed to be at FY 2023 Estimate and assumes \$100 million will be rescinded.

## INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION (IBWC)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
<b>Total</b>	<b>110,965</b>	<b>110,965</b>	<b>147,300</b>	<b>36,335</b>
IBWC - Construction	53,030	53,030	78,000	24,970
IBWC - Salaries and Expenses	57,935	57,935	69,300	11,365

<sup>1</sup> In addition to the FY 2024 Estimate, \$310 million in International Boundary and Water Commission funding was requested in the Administration's pending domestic supplemental.

The International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC) is a binational commission established to implement boundary and water treaties and international agreements between the United States and Mexico. The IBWC works to resolve binational issues that arise during the application of those treaties and agreements regarding boundary demarcation, national ownership of waters, sanitation, water quality, and flood control in the border region. The IBWC consists of a United States Section (USIBWC) and a Mexico Section (MXIBWC), each of which is independently funded and administered by its respective country. The USIBWC is headquartered in El Paso, Texas and receives foreign policy guidance from the U.S. Department of State. The USIBWC also has a diplomatic liaison located in the Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs' Office of Mexican Affairs, and 12 field offices strategically located along the United States-Mexico border for operations and maintenance of both domestic and international works authorized under treaty.

The USIBWC operates and maintains nearly 100 hydrologic gaging stations, over 20,000 acres of floodplains, 500 miles of levees, 440 miles of river and interior floodway channels, four diversion dams, two international storage dams and associated hydroelectric power plants, roughly 700 hydraulic structures, two international wastewater treatment plants, and one-half of all boundary monuments and markers on the land boundary and at international ports of entry.

The USIBWC additionally maintains 276 monuments and 442 intermediate markers demarcating the land boundary between the United States and Mexico and maintains monuments and markers at most international ports of entry and will continue to provide for the ongoing mapping and maintenance of a Geographical Information System. A well-marked and maintained boundary enables federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies to accomplish their duties more effectively. Maintaining this boundary ensures the sovereignty of each nation and limits the potential for serious and costly boundary disputes.

As requested for FY 2024, authority is requested for USIBWC to receive funds, including through grants or other funding agreements, from Federal or non-Federal entities to carry out the functions of the USIBWC and to study, design, construct, operate, and maintain treatment and flood control works and related structures.

### **IBWC - Salaries and Expenses**

The FY 2025 Request for Salaries and Expenses (S&E) is \$69.3 million, an increase of \$11.4 million above FY 2023 Estimate. The Request will support administrative operations in the amount of \$14.1

million and provide for USIBWC's engineering activities at \$7.7 million. The Request also provides \$47.5 million for operations and maintenance, that includes \$4 million for maintenance and repair at the South Bay and Nogales international wastewater treatment plants. The appropriation further preserves the demarcation of the U.S. and Mexico border.

### **IBWC – Construction**

The FY 2025 Request for Construction is \$78 million, an increase of \$25 million above FY 2023 Estimate. The Request includes \$18.5 million for the Water Management (Conveyance) Program – Safety of Dams; \$56 million for the Water Quality Program, including \$40.1 million for Tijuana Sewage Treatment Facilities and \$15.9 million for the Nogales Sewage Treatment Plant; and \$3.5 million for the Resource and Asset Management Program, Heavy Mobile Equipment Replacement. The FY 2025 Request and prior year balances will support the assessment, design, and construction of capital improvements at the international wastewater treatment plants, dams, river flood control levee systems, and field office facilities. The appropriation will also provide for the assessment of capital assets and development of asset management and capital plans, replacement of heavy mobile equipment, renovation and replacement of field office facilities, physical security improvements, and address deferred maintenance and repairs of capital assets. Most of the requested increase for FY 2025 will be for facility upgrades to the South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant to improve the Tijuana River's transboundary wastewater flows.

## INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS (IFC)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
IFC	65,719	65,719	55,266	-10,453

The FY 2025 Request of \$55.3 million for the International Fisheries Commissions (IFC) will fund the United States’ anticipated treaty-mandated assessments and other expenses to 19 international commissions and organizations. IFC are cornerstone of U.S. strategic efforts to support inclusive and sustainable economic growth and opportunity for communities around the globe. Through them, the United States advances a shared vision to ensure economic prosperity, promote conservation, and strengthen global partnerships through the sustainable management of fisheries and protection of their related ecosystems in the ocean, polar regions, and Great Lakes. These bodies enable the United States to work with other countries to coordinate scientific study of shared resources and their habitats and establish common measures to be implemented by member governments. U.S. leadership drives science-based conservation and management measures to regulate the global fishing industry, leveling the playing field and promoting growth and job-creation for U.S. fishers. They contribute to U.S. efforts to build resilient ecosystems, mitigate climate change, and support global food security. The commercial and recreational fisheries managed through these organizations generate more than \$12 billion in annual U.S. income, and support over one million full- and part-time jobs throughout the country.

The FY 2025 Request is a decrease of \$10.5 million from FY 2023 Estimate for the Great Lakes Fishery Commission (GLFC), which has successfully reduced sea lamprey populations in most areas of the Great Lakes by 90 percent. In addition, funds are required to maintain U.S. leadership and good standing – and in many cases voting privileges – in each, in order to advance the interests of the United States and our diverse stakeholders. The U.S. commissioners are appointed by the President and are responsible to the Secretary of State in carrying out their duties. Pursuant to the U.S. implementing legislation enacted in respect of each of these bodies, commissioners receive transportation expenses and per diem while engaged in this work. The list of the specific commissions and organizations funded under this account is unchanged from previous years.



## INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSIONS (IJC)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
International Joint Commission	10,881	10,881	11,900	1,019

The Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 (BWT) established the International Joint Commission (IJC) as a basic element of United States–Canada relations in the boundary region. The IJC has proved so successful that the United States and Canada have used it as a model of cooperation in the use of the boundary waters that is unbiased, scientifically based, inclusive and open to public input. In achieving the aims of the BWT, the IJC addresses potential causes of friction between the participant countries, such as additional approval of water uses and obstructions or diversions of boundary waters in one country that affect water levels and flows on the other side of the boundary.

In the 114 years since the BWT was signed, the United States and Canadian governments have given the IJC ongoing responsibilities for:

- Overseeing the operations of structures in a number of basins along the boundary, including the St. Croix River, Lake Ontario-St. Lawrence River, the Niagara River, Lake Superior, Rainy and Namakan Lakes, the Columbia River, Osoyoos Lake, and Kootenay Lake;
- Addressing water apportionment in the St. Mary and Milk River, the Souris River, the Red River, and the Poplar River and Big Muddy Creek; and,
- Monitoring the conditions in these basins.

The IJC and its boards ensure that structures operate, and apportionments are carried out, according to stated requirements on a continuing basis. Under the United States–Canada Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, the IJC monitors water quality issues affecting the lakes and reports its findings to the partner governments.

The Joint Commission conducts studies at the request of, and provides advice to, the United States and Canadian governments. The IJC informs the governments about emerging issues that might be of interest; these issues include, but are not limited to, the latest developments in science, engineering, and administration that could benefit the management, security, or conservation of the boundary waters administered by the two governments. The IJC has also been tasked by the two governments to assess progress in restoration of water quality in the Great Lakes.

Led by three commissioners from each country, the IJC operates through small section staffs in: Washington, D.C. (United States funded); Ottawa, Canada (Canadian funded); and, a binational Great Lakes Regional Office in Windsor, Canada (jointly funded). There are currently 18 active boards and committees, plus various related technical working groups, which provide expert advice to the IJC and the two governments. Approximately 200 professionals from government agencies, universities, nonprofit agencies, and private industry carry out this work in their personal and professional capacities, rather than

as representatives of their respective organizations or countries.

Under the Boundary Waters Treaty, the governments assign the IJC the responsibility of approving applications for the operation of hydropower dams and other infrastructure projects that affect the waters along the United States-Canada border. In reviewing such applications, the IJC “may require that suitable and adequate provision, approved by the Commission, be made for the protection and indemnity against injury of all interests on the other side of the line which may be injured” by these projects if such activities are approved. Upon IJC approval of an application, a binational board typically is established to oversee project compliance with the orders of approval. The board acts to ensure that conditions set by the IJC for the operation of a project are met, along with helping the IJC with any further technical requests from the two governments.

The Boundary Waters Treaty also stipulates that the United States and Canadian governments may refer questions or matters of difference to the IJC for examination and reporting back to the two governments. When the IJC receives such a “reference,” it appoints an investigative board or task force to advise on the matters addressed in the reference. Since the establishment of the IJC, there have been more than 120 occasions in which two governments have requested that the IJC review applications for projects affecting boundary waters or undertake reference studies on issues about which advice is being sought.

The IJC’s work adheres to the Joint Strategic Plan’s Goal 1 “*Protect America’s Security at Home and Abroad,*” by assisting the United States and Canada in managing the vital water resources that the two countries share.

The FY 2025 Request is \$11.9 million, a \$1 million increase above the FY 2023 Estimate level. The additional funding will be dedicated to addressing critical cybersecurity needs, water resource issues, and an inflation increase. The Request will fund the operations of the American Section office of the IJC, provide for ongoing technical studies, and support the oversight of the operations of structures for which the IJC has responsibility.

Key components of the FY 2025 Request are broken out below.

**Personnel and Other Services: \$4.6 million**

The \$4.5 million request will fund: operations and personnel of the American Section; ongoing technical studies; the 2024 American Pay raise; the 2025 American Pay raise; annualization of 2023 American Pay raise; costs tied to overseas price inflation; adjustments in funding provided to the Real Property Management Working Capital fund (RPM WCF); and the oversight of the operations of structures for which IJC has responsibility.

**Monitoring and Maintenance of Gauges in Boundary Region Water Bodies: \$1.7 million**

The U.S. Section of the IJC is a longstanding program for the monitoring and gauging of water bodies along the international boundary. Carried out by the U.S. Geological Survey, the program continues to provide critical data and information to the U.S. government to help achieve its national water priorities, as well as to the IJC and its Boards for the implementation of their binational work. The majority of a \$100,000 increase in the FY 2025 Request will provide for the additional water quality, water level, and flow monitoring required to meet IJC’s alerting function on water-related issues for the Department of State; the balance of these additional funds will be applied to equipment replacement and maintenance activities.

### **Great Lakes Regional Office (GLRO): \$1.7 million**

Established by the Commission in the 1970s following the signing of the United States-Canada Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, the IJC's GLRO carries out a wide range of activities, including reporting on the progress by the governments in fulfilling the objectives of the agreement. The next triennial assessment of progress (TAP) report will be due in 2026, and associated work on TAP will be underway in FY 2025.

The FY 2025 Request includes an increase of \$100,000 above the FY 2023 Estimate level to cover inflation-related costs tied to post-pandemic contracting services. The additional funding will ensure that GLRO can remain responsive to the water quality boards' and the IJC's research requests, while enabling the Office to meet concurrent project/programming capacity needs, as needed. New and ongoing projects will focus on chemicals of emerging concern (e.g., polyfluoroalkyl substances, more commonly known as "forever chemicals," and microplastics) and environmental disasters (e.g., oil spills, harmful algal blooms, and invasive species).

### **Great Lakes Adaptive Management (GLAM): \$1.3 million**

The Great Lakes act as a unique ecosystem, and its importance to both the United States and Canada cannot be overstated. The Great Lakes contain 20 percent of the world's fresh water, and the nearly 40 million people living in the Great Lakes basin on both sides of the border rely on its water resources.

Utilizing an adaptive management approach, the IJC regularly monitors key system parameters to provide accurate information on the effects of regulation plans for structures on the boundary waters, as well as address other questions arising from changing climatic conditions.

In 2020, the IJC initiated an expedited review of the regulation plan for Lake Ontario-St. Lawrence River outflows. This study followed the implementation of a new regulation plan ("Plan 2014") in January 2017 and the measurement of record-breaking high-water levels in 2017 and 2019. However, this possible trend in high water levels was counterbalanced in 2021, when levels dropped below the extreme low water levels and were measured as being in drought condition. Further complicating the issue, water levels in 2022 and the first half of 2023 were above average, demonstrating the need for the IJC to continue with its adaptive management studies.

Further emphasizing the practical need for these observations, high water levels in May 2023 resulted in minor flooding, requiring the IJC to provide continued communications and impact assessment support. The GLAM studies include looking at all components and impacts of the regulation plan, including the varying high and low water levels discussed above.

The FY 2025 Request includes funding for further implementation of recommendations from the Lake Ontario Plan 2014 expedited review studies, originally scheduled to conclude in FY 2024. Funding will also be utilized to adhere to the Great Lakes Adaptive Management Committee's strategic plan and the decade-long review of Lake Superior Regulation Plan 2012.

With the Lake Superior regulation plan review having begun in FY 2021, resources requested will be used to pay the United States' share of the associated costs for its continued execution. The work completed by GLAM thus far in Phase 2 has identified needs for increased collaboration and data collection in support of the plan evaluation tools currently under development.

### **International Watersheds Initiative (IWI): \$800,000**

Implemented in basins along the United States-Canada boundary, IWI's wide range of activities are designed to help identify problems at a local level and help to resolve them before they grow into larger problems on an international scale. In undertaking these activities, the IWI produces important data and information that is of benefit to people living in these basins, potentially impacted U.S. states and Canadian Provinces, and both federal governments.

The FY 2025 Request includes funding to assist with IWI project activities for various IJC boards. In addition to advancing these efforts, \$100,000 in FY 2025 funding will be dedicated to promoting collaboration and engagement with Indigenous populations. Targeted actions will include implementing Indigenous-focused and -led IWI projects; conducting a transboundary Indigenous awareness course; developing of an Indigenous Advisory Circle; and, targeting outreach to Indigenous communities along the transboundary.

### **Review of Orders of Approval and Climate Change Resiliency: \$800,000**

In certain water basins, the IJC's Orders of Approval stipulate it undertake a periodic review, subject to concurrence from the participant governments. In addition, the IJC researches and reports on matters or questions of difference between the two countries when tasked by references.

FY 2025 funding will be used to initiate technical, adaptive management, and climate change resilience studies in the Columbia River, Osoyoos River, Red River, Souris River, St. Croix River, and Rainy Lake – Lake of the Woods basins. The IJC is prepared for new and emerging work in the Columbia River and other basins, should the U.S. government task the IJC with assistance on the provision of monitoring, reporting, and alert services on water related issues in other transboundary waters, including on such topics as trans-boundary mining pollution.

### **Cybersecurity & Website Requirements: \$650,000**

In September 2023, the IJC experienced a breach in its Information Technology (IT) network system. The breach was significant and law enforcement and cybersecurity professionals were engaged. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and cybersecurity professionals notified the IJC that its servers in three offices were accessed, encrypted, and exfiltrated by an international ransomware gang. The impacted offices were located in: Washington, D.C.; Windsor, Ontario; and, Ottawa, Ontario. The ransom demands were not paid. Over 80 gigabytes of IJC's data was posted on the dark web and a large amount of data remains encrypted in on-premises servers.

The IT breach disrupted the IJC's systems and website, and the personally identifiable information of hundreds of employees, invitational travelers, and IJC board members was stolen and posted on the dark web. The IJC's website was also targeted by a distributed denial of service attack and was taken offline for a period.

The IJC is providing identity theft protection and credit monitoring services for individuals whose data was impacted and stored in on premises servers in Washington, D.C., as per U.S. law. Cybersecurity experts made recommendations to upgrade the U.S. Section's network to comply with U.S. federal cybersecurity standards and requirements (Executive Order 1408 on Improving the Nation's Cybersecurity; Federal Information Security Modernization Act). The FY 2025 funding will be used for the required upgrades.

**St. Mary Milk Rivers Water Apportionment Procedures Review: \$357,000**

The Order of Approval for the apportionment of St. Mary and Milk Rivers waters between the United States and Canada dates to 1921 and is due for a review. Although the treaty provides for equal apportionment, the United States has received less than half of the flows of the two rivers over most of the life of this Order, especially in dry years. The IJC's Accredited Officers for the St. Mary and Milk have developed a plan of study estimated to cost approximately \$2.8 million over four years, with financing being split evenly between the United States and Canada. The FY 2025 Request will dedicate \$357,000 for the United States' share for year four of the study, maintaining the same level as the FY 2023 Estimate level.

## INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSIONS (IBC)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
International Boundary Commission	2,323	2,323	2,432	109

The International Boundary Commission’s (IBC) mission is to maintain an “effective” (clear and well-marked) boundary between the United States and Canada as mandated by the 1925 Treaty of Washington. This ensures the sovereignty of each nation over its territory by clearly establishing where one’s rights and responsibilities end and the others begin, thus virtually eliminating the potential for serious and costly boundary disputes. In recent years, the IBC has modified its mission to support the Department’s Strategic goals of Regional Stability and Homeland Security more effectively. To achieve its mission, the IBC has established a 15-year maintenance schedule for the entire U.S.-Canadian boundary (5,525 miles) as the primary performance measure of the effectiveness of the IBC. All boundary maintenance is accomplished jointly with Canada.

The IBC began a resurvey of the entire boundary in 1995 to convert all North American Datum 27 (NAD27) map coordinates that currently define the boundary to NAD 83 positions which has been adopted as the standard for both the United States and Canada. These surveys are being used to update the 256 “Official Boundary Maps.”

Although the boundary was cleared, surveyed, and marked years ago, a cyclical program of maintenance is required to sustain an effective boundary line. The necessity of continuous maintenance is due to the deterioration and destruction of boundary monuments and to brush and timber overgrowth obstructing the 20-foot-wide vista. Costs associated with clearing these areas have almost doubled. In addition, increased security issues along the boundary in recent years has caused the IBC to alter project priorities and maintenance cycles in some areas and to accelerate the maintenance cycle in other high traffic areas. Where required, helicopter support costs have doubled the cost of projects over the last ten years.

Any disruptions to the maintenance cycle would be difficult to overcome as it would skew project planning. If left unattended, the costs to recover a “lost” boundary would escalate. Additionally, stakeholders in the United States and Canada (citizens and government agencies alike) would be adversely impacted with potential risk to national security.

While the IBC is not involved with security, the organization’s goals would be aligned with the Joint Strategic Plan’s (JSP) Goal 5: Serve U.S. citizens around the world and facilitate secure international travel.

A well-marked and maintained boundary enables federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies to accomplish their duties more effectively; it ensures persons arriving at the boundary anywhere along its length will know which country they are in and therefore, what laws they are under. An ambiguous boundary line would needlessly complicate and disrupt the business of government and private industry, as well as the lives of the people living and working along it.

The FY 2025 Request of \$2.4 million will fund the cost of all salaries and benefits for the permanent staff

of the IBC as well as their support costs (e.g., communications, supplies, rent and all travel by headquarters staff and non-field season travel undertaken by field officers) for the Washington, D.C. office and three field offices located in Great Falls, Montana, Thief River Falls, Minnesota and Houlton, Maine.

The Request will provide for IBC's 15-year maintenance cycle of the boundary, which is the Commission's metric for success. The FY 2025 Request will fund IBC operations and six boundary maintenance projects.

- Passamaquoddy Bay Range (ME/NB) - Range Mark Repairs: \$210,000
- Passamaquoddy Bay Range (ME/NB) - North Line vista clearing contract: \$160,000
- Lake Superior to Rainy River (MN/ON) - Reference Mark Maintenance and vista clearing of Portages: \$210,000
- 49th Parallel (MT/BC, AB)- Monument maintenance and vista clearing: \$210,000
- 49th Parallel - Foothills to West Kootenay (MT/BC) - Vista clearing contract: \$216,000
- Boundary Bay (WA/BC) - Range Mark Maintenance: \$30,000

**Total: \$1,036,000**

**Mapping/Geographic Information System (GIS) Projects: \$50,000**

The FY 2025 Request provides \$50,000 to support mapping and Geographic Information System (GIS) development. This funding will be required to update maps every year, as mandated by treaty. The findings will populate and maintain the GIS system on a yearly basis and any additional surveys to support the program.

## NORTH AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (NADB)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
North American Development Bank	3,000	3,000	-	-3,000

The Border Environment Cooperation Commission (BECC) was integrated into the North American Development Bank (NADB) on November 10, 2017, with the BECC becoming a standing subsidiary called the Community Assistance (CAP) program. To effectuate the merger, the United States and Mexico entered into a Second Protocol of Amendment to the “Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the United Mexican States Concerning the Establishment of a Border Environment Cooperation Commission and the North American Development Bank” (the Agreement). The Agreement first entered into force in 1993 and was subsequently amended in 2002.

CAP works with, and through, the NADB to implement BECC functions. Both entities were created by the Governments of the United States and Mexico to address the environmental infrastructure needs in the border region between the countries.

The NADB offers grants to support the implementation of critical environmental infrastructure projects. These grants are provided to public entities in low-income communities in the border region with a limited capacity to incur debt.

The FY 2025 Request does not propose continued State Department funding for NADB. The program activities previously funded by the BECC appropriation are now supported by the NADB without relying on a separate State Department appropriation. As a result, while appropriations have been provided through FY 2024, the Department has not requested this funding since FY 2019. Continuing this trend, the FY 2025 Request does not propose State Department funding for NADB.



## THE ASIA FOUNDATION (TAF)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
TAF	22,000	22,000	22,000	-

The Asia Foundation (TAF) is a non-governmental organization (NGO) that has advanced US interests throughout the Indo-Pacific for over 70 years. TAF solves local and regional problems in cooperation with Asian partners through a network of 17 permanent offices in the Indo-Pacific. Through its continued efforts, TAF maintains local credibility; a nuanced understanding of the issues facing each partner country; and strong relationships with host governments, local NGOs, and the American and Indo-Pacific private sectors. TAF advances U.S. interests, with an emphasis on good governance, economic reform, responsible development, women’s empowerment, climate action, and peaceful international relations.

TAF’s longstanding field offices and expert country representatives are unique and proven resources for the U.S. Government, Congress, and the American business sector. These stakeholders seek TAF’s expertise to identify trends and needs on the ground, deliver impactful programs, and rapidly respond to urgent governance and economic priorities. TAF’s hallmark is its ability to mobilize quickly, provide strategic grants to reformers, and make immediate impacts while laying the groundwork for longer-term solutions that support U.S. interests.

TAF promotes American prosperity by facilitating improved governance, and economic policy reforms, removing barriers to growth, and reinforcing a rules-based economy that creates jobs on both sides of the Pacific. By designing and delivering focused programs working with local partners, TAF helps protect women’s rights, counter trafficking, and combat gender-based violence. More recently, the Foundation’s technology programs, such as the App Challenge and the annual Digital Prosperity Award, promote cooperation with Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation members, provide digital upskilling training for women and marginalized populations, and offer innovative solutions to the problem of unequal access to e-commerce.

The FY 2025 Request provides \$22 million to sustain operations, including regional programs to address shared challenges within the ASEAN, South Asia, and Northeast Asia communities. These activities foster stronger dialogue on significant transborder issues, governance practices, and economic policy. Similarly, TAF’s Fiji office operates as a regional presence aligned with U.S. objectives that support regional institutions, civil society organizations, and government priorities.

## EAST-WEST CENTER

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
EWC	22,000	22,000	22,255	255

The Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange between East and West (EWC) was established by an act of Congress as part of the Mutual Security Act of 1960. Its purpose is to promote better relations and understanding between the United States and the nations of Asia and the Pacific through cooperative study, training, and research.

Having promoted U.S. foreign policy interests and people-to-people engagement in the Indo-Pacific region through targeted programs for nearly 64 years, the East-West Center continues to foster understanding of U.S. policies and values, build networks, and leverage funds through hundreds of institutional partnerships in the United States and 80 countries. Since 1960, EWC has produced 71,000 alumni and maintains 53 active alumni chapters. EWC has produced over 30 heads of state or governments, 300 diplomats, and countless business leaders, educators, and civil society leaders, and many of them women and from underrepresented communities.

EWC programs and activities address national and regional issues while providing a consistent U.S. presence in the region, helping ensure the security, stability, and freedom needed for enduring prosperity in the region. The work of the EWC:

- Strengthens democracy and supports good governance in the Indo-Pacific through programs that demonstrate the tangible benefits of free and open societies, and how democratic institutions are more effective and equitable than authoritarianism, leading to resilient societies, and reliable economic and security partners for the U.S.
- Supports U.S. interests in the global competition with the People’s Republic of China by deepening long-standing cooperation through innovative programs and high-level convenings on issues of regional concern, including climate, environment, sustainable economies, free and open media, and gender equity and empowerment, among others.
- Advances multilateral diplomacy through an international, sustained network of emerging leaders in the U.S., Asia, and the Pacific.

The FY 2025 Request is \$22.3 million, \$255,000 above the FY 2023 estimate, with the increase to support a new Pacific leadership training program as well as infrastructure and operations costs. The Request also continues funding for current EWC programming, which is essential to leveraging other partnerships and funding sources.

## NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY (NED)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
National Endowment for Democracy	315,000	315,000	300,000	-15,000

The National Endowment for Democracy (NED) is an independent, nonprofit organization dedicated to the development and strengthening of democratic institutions around the world. Founded in 1983, NED is authorized to receive federal funding by the National Endowment for Democracy Act (P.L. 98-164).

Working in cooperation with its four core institutes (the National Democratic Institute, the International Republican Institute, the Solidarity Center, and the Center for International Private Enterprise), NED provides assistance to strengthen democratic institutions and political processes; trade unions; free market think tanks; and business associations. With direct grants, the Endowment also supports the development of a vibrant civil society that promotes respect for human rights, an independent media, and the rule of law.

NED’s grants program is augmented by work of the International Forum for Democratic Studies, a research center that publishes the Journal of Democracy and administers the Reagan-Fascell Fellows Program, which also provides fellowships for democracy advocates at risk. In addition, the Endowment manages two other democracy support initiatives: the World Movement for Democracy, a global hub for networking and solidarity, and the Center for International Media Assistance, which works to improve the efficacy of media development assistance.

The FY 2025 Request of \$300 million will enable NED to carry out its grants program in priority countries and regions, including continued support for NED’s four core institutes, as well as efforts to address global challenges that threaten democratic development, including efforts to address malign foreign influence, transnational kleptocracy, information integrity, and technology and democracy. The Endowment makes roughly 2,000 grants per year to organizations in over 100 countries around the world on the frontlines of the struggle for democracy and freedom.

**CENTER FOR MIDDLE EASTERN-WESTERN DIALOGUE  
(HOLLINGS CENTER)**

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
Center for Middle Eastern- Western Dialogue (Hollings Center)	177	177	195	18

The International Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue (Hollings Center) is an independent non-profit organization that convenes dialogue meetings for U.S. and regional experts about key issues of Middle Eastern-Western concern. The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2004 (P.L. 108-199) established the International Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue Trust Fund to support the operations of the Hollings Center.

Created after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the Hollings Center focuses on opening, fostering, and reinforcing networks and connections between the United States and predominantly Muslim populations. The Center’s mission is to promote dialogue between the United States and the nations with predominantly Muslim populations, with an aim of expanding people-to-people contacts, generating new thinking on important international issues, and encouraging regional peace and greater economic growth and prosperity.

The Hollings Center dialogues are categorized into several ongoing initiatives: Bilateral Relations; Regional Policy; Higher Education; Collective and Human Security; Resource Resiliency; and Responsible Business. The conclusions of the dialogues are issued in public documents and freely available multimedia which are disseminated to U.S. policymakers and other stakeholders in support of strategic decision-making. Complementing the dialogues, the Hollings Center organizes speaker series, networking activities, and follow-on activities, thereby maximizing the impact of its programming.

Since its inception, the Center has served its mission by hosting hundreds of participants in its signature dialogue programs and organized public events. In addition to supporting dozens of participants’ projects through seed funding, the Hollings Center has published numerous reports, videos, and podcasts. The Center provides U.S. and international participants with opportunities to share expertise on important issues, such as: countering radicalization and misinformation; promoting American trade and investment; and, addressing regional and global-scale security challenges through collaboration.

All funds for the Hollings Center are invested in interest-bearing securities guaranteed by the United States; these investments are subject to financial market interest rates and investment decisions made by the Bureau of the Comptroller and Global Financial Services (CGFS). The interest and earnings from these investments are credited to the Trust Fund and made available, subject to an annual appropriation, for the Hollings Center program operations.

The FY 2025 Request is \$194,790, an increase of \$17,435 (10.2 percent) above the FY 2023 Estimate. This value includes projected net interest earned on investments; the projection is based on interest earned on reinvestments at higher interest rates in FY 2024, with the expectation of expending the funds on

operations during FY 2025.

The Hollings Center anticipates an annual operating budget of \$850,000 in FY 2025, which will be utilized to support dialogues, workshops, and grants for ongoing research, professional development, and exchanges. Of this amount, \$647,000 will be drawn from the Trust Fund principal, and the remaining \$203,000 will be derived from projected interest earnings during FY 2024. Ongoing fundraising efforts by the Hollings Center will support offsetting additional principal withdrawals.

## **EISENHOWER EXCHANGE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM (EEF)**

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
EEF	175	175	185	10

The Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship (EEF) Program was created in 1953 to honor President Dwight D. Eisenhower. With programs tailored for each participant, the EEF brings outstanding professionals who are emerging leaders in their countries to the United States and sends U.S. counterparts abroad. The EEF consists of four major components:

### **Global Program**

This program provides U.S. fellowships for 20 to 25 Fellows representing 20 to 25 countries for a five- to six-week program.

### **Fall Global Program (single region or common interest)**

This program provides U.S. fellowships for 20 to 25 Fellows for a five- to six-week program. Participating Fellows represent a range of expertise from either a single geographic region or similar professional interests.

### **USA Program**

This activity sends eight to 12 Americans abroad for a four- to five-week program. Traveling in one or two countries within the EEF Network, participants are engaged in an immersive, customized program with leaders of specific fields.

### **Eisenhower Fellowship Network**

The network links Fellows worldwide to extend and strengthen relationships and develop international connections. With the implementation of a new EEF database powered system, the network also enables participants to collaborate on projects.

The EEF network includes more than 2,200 men and women from over 100 countries who have joined the ranks of Eisenhower Fellows since 1953. A significant number of these participants actively continue their engagement in the EEF Network, with some periodically hosting regional international conferences on topics of common interest.

The EEF identifies, empowers, and connects innovative emerging leaders through a transformative fellowship experience that leads to a lifelong engagement in EEF's global network of dynamic change agents. Committed to creating a more peaceful, prosperous, and just world, participants work together to achieve consequential outcomes across sectors and borders.

The EEF supports the following priorities:

- Providing learning and networking opportunities for mid-career international and U.S. leaders in preparation for increasingly senior positions in government, business, and non-governmental organizations;
- Exposing these emerging leaders to best practices in building democratic institutions and free markets;
- Advancing peace through the increased international dialogue, understanding, and collaboration resulting from fellowship participation and an active global alumni leadership network; and,
- Promoting a sense of global community which underpins efforts to help address needs, accomplish goals, and promote prosperity at an international level.

The FY 2025 Request is \$185,000 for the EEF Program, an increase of \$10,000 above the FY 2023 Estimate level. This value is based on the projected interest earnings in FY 2024. The increase will support an expanded number of Fellows who will be traveling and the costs associated with providing fellowships.

FY 2025 resources will provide a significant portion of the funding necessary to support both the domestic and international fellowship programs. In addition to interest earned by the EEF's Trust Fund, the EEF will continue to seek external support through the private sector in order to maintain an appropriate, yet sustainable, number of fellowships.

## ISRAELI ARAB SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM (IASP)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
IASP	91	91	160	69

The Israeli Arab Scholarship Program (IASP) funds scholarships for Israeli-Arab students to attend institutions of higher education in the United States, as authorized by section 214 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (P.L. 102-138). The IASP consists of a permanent endowment that was established in 1992 with funds made available under section 556(b) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriation Act of 1990 (as amended by section 551 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriation Act, 1991).

IASP provides scholarships to outstanding Israeli-Arab students to pursue higher education programs at U.S. institutions in order to provide them with a quality graduate education and an opportunity to experience American democracy and society. IASP participants enhance their educational and professional competencies while contributing to society and culture in the United States by sharing their experiences with Americans. Program participants also gain essential skills needed to address the needs of underserved communities in Israel that are at risk of political violence and extremist ideology, thereby promoting greater regional and global security. One of the program’s key strengths is its outreach to underserved segments of the population, with participants reflecting diverse gender, ethnic, socioeconomic, religious, and geographic perspectives.

The FY 2025 Request is \$160,000, an increase of \$69,000 above the FY 2023 Estimate. This value reflects the estimated projected interest earnings in FY 2025. IASP trust funds are invested in interest-bearing securities guaranteed by the United States, subject to financial market interest rates and investment decisions made by the Bureau of the Comptroller and Global Financial Services (CGFS). Interest and earnings on these securities are made available to expend on the scholarship program, subject to an annual appropriation.

The Department will continue to review available accumulated interest earnings and may fund one or two scholarship awards in FY 2025, based on the sustainability of future interest earnings. The program’s overall intent is being met by targeted Fulbright scholarships for highly qualified Israeli-Arab graduate students to attend U.S. higher education institutions.



## INTERNATIONAL CHANCERY CENTER (ICC)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
ICC	743	743	745	2

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

Most activity at the ICC is funded by fees that are collected from other executive agencies, in accordance with section 4 of the International Center Act, and from proceeds from past leases to 19 foreign governments. These proceeds have been deposited into a trust fund that is drawn upon, as authorized by Congress, for development, maintenance, repairs, and security at the site. In addition, the Act authorizes the use of proceeds for surveys and planning related to the development of locations within the District of Columbia for use as foreign chanceries and for other diplomatic purposes.

The FY 2025 Request is \$745,000, an increase of \$2,000 above the FY 2023 Estimate level. This increase will adjust for inflation-based increases to site security, routine maintenance, and repairs of the ICC infrastructure, including: sidewalks; streets; curbing; retaining walls; and, staircases.

## FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND (FSRDF)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
FSRDF	158,900	158,900	60,000	-98,900

The FY 2025 Request of \$60 million provides mandatory funding to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund (FSRDF). The \$60.0 million level is based on the most recent review and funding estimate for the Residual Normal Cost and 30-Year Amortization of the unfunded liability for the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System (FSRDS), the legacy Foreign Service (FS) pension system. The \$98.9 million decrease from the FY 2023 Estimate and FY 2024 Estimate is the result of the overall reduction of active annuitants of the legacy FSRDS over the last several years. This has significantly reduced the 30-year amortization of the unfunded liability, even after adjusting for inflation.

The appropriation serves as one of several sources of support for the FSRDF, funding portions from the Department of State (DOS) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The Fund is maintained through multiple sources of income, including: contributions by employees; agency contributions; special government contributions; interest on investments; and, voluntary contributions.

A separate payment into the FSRDF, supplemental to this appropriation, is authorized under the Foreign Service Act of 1980, including:

- Section 821, which authorizes additional funding necessary to fulfill payments for future benefits. These benefits consist of new or liberalized benefits, new groups of beneficiaries, and/or increased salaries;
- Section 822, which authorizes a supplemental payment to finance unfunded liabilities attributable to military service payments and interest accruals; and,
- Section 857, which authorizes an employer contribution into the Foreign Service Pension System (FSPS) based on an amortization of an annual valuation.

The amount of this separate payment is equal to the balance of the annual costs to the Fund in excess of current employee and employer contributions. As a mandatory program, these resources are not included in the total summary of funds for discretionary appropriations.

The FSRDF is comprised of two separate retirement systems: the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System (FSRDS) and FSPS. The FSRDF was established to provide pension payments to all eligible retired and disabled Foreign Service members, former spouses, and survivors enrolled in either of these two systems. The FY 2025 Request of \$60 million will only be applied to purposes related to Section 821.

The purpose of the FY 2025 Request is to maintain the FSRDF funding at the level required to support actuarial valuation of the FSRDS. The appropriation complements the funding required from the other sources previously mentioned to support FSPS.

Funding projections are prepared by the Department's actuaries and are based on actuarial assumptions, plan experience, participant data, and other plan provisions used in the development of the FSRDF Actuarial Report for the period ending September 30, 2022. The Report considers changes arising from the January 2023 cost-of-living adjustment of 8.7 percent for FSRDS including changes from cost-of-living adjustments (COLA), Federal pay raises, and locality increases as appropriate.

Assuming that future plan experience is consistent with the current actuarial valuation assumptions (adopted in 2018, based upon the 2012-2017 actuarial experience study), the budget request reasonably reflects the current and projected actuarial status of the FSRDF.

## UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR GLOBAL MEDIA (USAGM)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
U.S. Agency for Global Media	884,700	884,700	950,000	65,300
International Broadcasting Operations	875,000	875,000	940,300	65,300
Broadcasting Capital Improvements	9,700	9,700	9,700	-

The U.S. Agency for Global Media’s (USAGM) FY 2025 Request of \$950.0 million provides \$940.3 million for International Broadcasting Operations (IBO) and \$9.7 million for Broadcasting Capital Improvements (BCI). USAGM uses IBO funds to operate its international media organizations, along with related program delivery and support activities. The \$9.7 million in BCI funding will maintain the worldwide transmission network of USAGM, including technology improvements, the security requirements of facilities, maintenance, and repairs.

USAGM is an independent federal agency responsible for all United States non-military international media. USAGM entities include two federal entities: Voice of America and the Office of Cuba Broadcasting. USAGM’s entities also include five Agency-sponsored non-federal entities: Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, Radio Free Asia, the Middle East Broadcasting Networks, the Open Technology Fund, and the new USAGM Accelerator.

USAGM’s greatest strengths lie in the dedication and expertise of its journalists and technical experts, as well as its tremendous global reach, delivering fact-based, professional journalism to a weekly audience of 410 million people in 63 different languages and over 100 countries. USAGM journalism gives voice to issues affecting under-represented and under-served communities worldwide, including refugees and displaced people, women, youth, and marginalized populations of all kinds.

USAGM’s non-federal entity, the Open Technology Fund, offers unfettered, secure access to USAGM content and develops circumvention tools and technology to bolster internet freedom and counter attempts by authoritarian governments to control the internet and restrict freedom online. The Agency’s newest non-federal entity, USAGM Accelerator, will incubate and advance new approaches to distributing content, identify opportunities for business savings, and champion issues related to journalistic independence.

Across the world today, countries and communities are inundated with misinformation, disinformation, lies, half-truths, and conspiracy theories which exploit perceived weaknesses and sow division within and among free nations, erode existing international rules, and promote alternative models of authoritarian governance. Reversing these trends is essential to national security.

USAGM’s FY 2025 funding level supports investments critical to modernizing USAGM operations and to remain competitive in dynamic global markets. Resources will support markets impacted by ongoing conflict and repression, enhance journalistic safety, and will allow USAGM to enhance content in key regions that are increasingly targeted by the PRC’s malign influence, including Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and the broader Pacific.

## UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE (USIP)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
USIP	55,000	55,000	55,459	459

The United States Institute of Peace (USIP) was established by Congress in 1984 as a nonpartisan, independent public institute that works alongside U.S. departments and agencies to prevent, mitigate, and resolve violent conflict in strategically important countries. USIP works to safeguard U.S. interests in three ways: the Institute is on-the-ground in 26 countries helping people resolve their own grievances before the U.S. is drawn in. USIP experts work with U.S. agencies, combatant commands, and practitioners to de-escalate tensions, helping to avert costly foreign interventions. USIP also uses the distinctive capacities it has built over many years, some of which are unique to the Institute, to promote American strategies for achieving stability, democracy, and sustainable prosperity in countries where U.S. adversaries are exerting malign influence.

USIP responds to requests from Congress, the military, U.S. diplomats, and other components of the national security system to launch initiatives and provide policy options on critical issues impacting national security including strategic rivalry, fragility, global shocks, and violent extremism.

The FY 2025 Request for USIP provides \$55.5 million to engage directly in conflict zones and provide education, training, analysis, and resources to peacebuilders around the globe.

**FOREIGN OPERATIONS  
AND RELATED  
PROGRAMS**

**FOREIGN ASSISTANCE DISCRETIONARY REQUEST FY 2023 - FY 2025**

**\$ in Thousands**

	FY 2023 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2024 Estimate <sup>2</sup>	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate Levels	Change from FY 2024 Estimate Levels
<b>FOREIGN OPERATIONS</b>	<b>45,051,977</b>	<b>44,809,977</b>	<b>45,380,933</b>	<b>328,956</b>	<b>570,956</b>
<b>U.S Agency for International Development</b>	<b>2,082,950</b>	<b>2,082,950</b>	<b>2,224,752</b>	<b>141,802</b>	<b>141,802</b>
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	1,743,350	1,743,350	1,863,064	119,714	119,714
USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF)	259,100	259,100	272,888	13,788	13,788
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	80,500	80,500	88,800	8,300	8,300
<b>Bilateral Economic Assistance</b>	<b>28,947,596</b>	<b>28,947,596</b>	<b>28,237,159</b>	<b>(710,437)</b>	<b>(710,437)</b>
Global Health Programs (USAID and State)	10,560,950	10,560,950	9,827,600	(733,350)	(733,350)
Global Health Programs - USAID	[4,165,950]	[4,165,950]	[3,991,000]	[-174,950]	[-174,950]
Global Health Programs - State	[6,395,000]	[6,395,000]	[5,836,600]	[-558,400]	[-558,400]
Development Assistance (DA)	4,368,613	4,368,613	4,534,697	166,084	166,084
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	4,543,362	4,543,362	4,543,362	-	-
Transition Initiatives (TI)	80,000	80,000	90,000	10,000	10,000
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	60,000	60,000	60,000	-	-
Economic Support Fund (ESF)	4,301,301	4,301,301	4,113,230	(188,071)	(188,071)
Estimated Transfer of ESF to Development Finance Corporation (DFC)	[50,000]	[50,000]	[50,000]	-	-
Democracy Fund	355,700	355,700	290,700	(65,000)	(65,000)
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia & Central Asia (AEECA)	850,334	850,334	850,334	-	-
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	3,827,236	3,827,236	3,827,236	-	-
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	100	100	100,000	99,900	99,900
<b>Independent Agencies</b>	<b>1,352,500</b>	<b>1,352,500</b>	<b>1,513,000</b>	<b>160,500</b>	<b>160,500</b>
Peace Corps	430,500	430,500	479,000	48,500	48,500
Peace Corps Rescission	-	-	-	-	-
Millennium Challenge Corporation	930,000	930,000	937,000	7,000	7,000
Millennium Challenge Corporation Rescission	(100,000)	(100,000)	-	100,000	100,000
Inter-American Foundation	47,000	47,000	52,000	5,000	5,000
U.S. African Development Foundation	45,000	45,000	45,000	-	-
<b>Department of Treasury</b>	<b>110,000</b>	<b>110,000</b>	<b>(61,000)</b>	<b>(171,000)</b>	<b>(171,000)</b>
International Affairs Technical Assistance	38,000	38,000	40,000	2,000	2,000
Debt Restructuring	72,000	72,000	(101,000)	(173,000)	(173,000)

**FOREIGN ASSISTANCE DISCRETIONARY REQUEST FY 2023 - FY 2025**

**\$ in Thousands**

	FY 2023 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2024 Estimate <sup>2</sup>	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate Levels	Change from FY 2024 Estimate Levels
<b>International Security Assistance</b>	<b>9,013,733</b>	<b>9,013,733</b>	<b>9,042,707</b>	<b>28,974</b>	<b>28,974</b>
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)	1,466,000	1,466,000	1,566,183	100,183	100,183
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement Rescission	-	-	(65,000)	(65,000)	(65,000)
Global Security Contingency Fund (GSCF) Rescission	-	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)	921,000	921,000	921,000	-	-
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	460,759	460,759	411,050	(49,709)	(49,709)
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	112,925	112,925	125,425	12,500	12,500
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)	6,053,049	6,053,049	6,084,049	31,000	31,000
<b>Multilateral Assistance</b>	<b>2,743,115</b>	<b>2,743,115</b>	<b>4,002,215</b>	<b>1,259,100</b>	<b>1,259,100</b>
Contribution to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Portfolio Guarantee	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
International Organizations and Programs	508,600	508,600	459,800	(48,800)	(48,800)
<b>Multilateral Development Banks and Related Funds</b>	<b>2,234,515</b>	<b>2,234,515</b>	<b>2,542,415</b>	<b>307,900</b>	<b>307,900</b>
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	206,500	206,500	233,322	26,822	26,822
International Development Association (IDA)	1,430,256	1,430,256	1,430,256	-	-
African Development Bank	54,649	54,649	54,649	-	-
African Development Fund (AfDF)	171,300	171,300	197,000	25,700	25,700
Asian Development Bank Programs	-	-	84,378	84,378	84,378
Asian Development Fund	43,610	43,610	43,610	-	-
Inter-American Development Bank	-	-	75,000	75,000	75,000
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	150,200	150,200	150,200	-	-
Green Climate Fund (Treasury Contribution)	-	-	-	-	-
Clean Technology Fund (CTF)	125,000	125,000	150,000	25,000	25,000
MDB Climate Trust Funds and Facilities	-	-	-	-	-
Global Infrastructure Facility (GIF)	-	-	5,000	5,000	5,000
Treasury International Assistance Programs	-	-	15,000	15,000	15,000
International Fund for Agricultural Development	43,000	43,000	54,000	11,000	11,000
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	10,000	10,000	-	(10,000)	(10,000)
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	-	-	50,000	50,000	50,000
<b>International Monetary Fund</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(20,000)</b>	<b>(20,000)</b>



**FOREIGN ASSISTANCE DISCRETIONARY REQUEST FY 2023 - FY 2025**

**\$ in Thousands**

	FY 2023 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2024 Estimate <sup>2</sup>	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate Levels	Change from FY 2024 Estimate Levels
<b>Export &amp; Investment Assistance</b>	<b>802,083</b>	<b>560,083</b>	<b>422,100</b>	<b>(379,983)</b>	<b>(137,983)</b>
Export-Import Bank <sup>3</sup>	102,500	(67,500)	(174,200)	(276,700)	(106,700)
Export-Import Bank Rescission	-	-	(55,100)	(55,100)	(55,100)
Development Finance Corporation (DFC) <sup>4</sup>	612,583	540,583	551,400	(61,183)	10,817
Estimated Transfer of ESF to Development Finance Corporation (DFC)	[50,000]	[50,000]	[50,000]	-	-
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	87,000	87,000	100,000	13,000	13,000
<b>Related International Affairs Accounts</b>	<b>122,400</b>	<b>122,400</b>	<b>126,100</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>3,700</b>
International Trade Commission	122,400	122,400	126,100	3,700	3,700
<b>Department of Agriculture</b>	<b>1,800,000</b>	<b>1,800,000</b>	<b>1,800,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
P.L. 480, Title II	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	-	-
<b>Other Commissions</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>1,770</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>951</b>
Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad (Function 800)	819	819	770	(49)	(49)
Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission (Function 150) <sup>5</sup>	-	-	1,000	1,000	1,000
<b>Other Programs (not included above)</b>					
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission (Function 150) - <i>Non-add</i>	[2,504]	[2,504]	[2,656]	[152]	[152]
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Programs (Agriculture, Function 150) - <i>Non-add</i>	[248,331]	[248,331]	[243,331]	[-5,000]	[-5,000]

<sup>1</sup> The FY 2023 Estimate column for State and USAID foreign assistance accounts are based on levels in the FY 2023 section 653(a) report, plus \$2.0 billion in enacted Emergency Funding that was shifted from the base. All other levels represent 'Adjusted Enacted'.

<sup>2</sup> FY 2024 Estimate is the FY 2024 Continuing Resolution (CR) level.

<sup>3</sup> FY 2023 Estimate Export-Import Bank total includes FY 2023 actual offsetting collections of \$45.0 million.

<sup>4</sup> FY 2023 Estimate Development Finance Corporation total includes FY 2023 actual offsetting collections of \$393.0 million.

<sup>5</sup> FY 2025 President's Budget Request includes a change in mandatory programs (CHIMP) for the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission to maintain current levels of operation.

**FOREIGN ASSISTANCE FY 2023 ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS**

**\$ in Thousands**

	FY 2023 Ukraine 3 Supplemental (P.L. 117-180) <sup>1</sup>	FY 2023 Adjusted Ukraine 4 Supplemental (P.L. 117-328) <sup>2</sup>	FY 2023 Emergency Funding (non-add)	FY 2023 Adjusted Additional Funding Total
<b>FOREIGN OPERATIONS</b>	<b>4,500,000</b>	<b>14,439,500</b>	<b>2,027,946</b>	<b>18,939,500</b>
<b>U.S Agency for International Development</b>	-	<b>13,000</b>	-	<b>13,000</b>
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	-	5,000	-	5,000
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	-	8,000	-	8,000
<b>Bilateral Economic Assistance</b>	<b>4,500,000</b>	<b>13,936,500</b>	<b>1,902,950</b>	<b>18,436,500</b>
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	-	300,000	637,902	300,000
Transition Initiatives (TI)	-	50,000	-	50,000
Economic Support Fund (ESF)	4,500,000	12,966,500	-	17,466,500
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia & Central Asia (AEECA)	-	-	350,000	-
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	-	620,000	915,048	620,000
<b>International Security Assistance</b>	-	<b>485,000</b>	<b>74,996</b>	<b>485,000</b>
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)	-	300,000	74,996	300,000
Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)	-	105,000	-	105,000
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)	-	80,000	-	80,000
<b>Department of Agriculture</b>	-	<b>5,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>
P.L. 480, Title II	-	-	50,000	-
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Programs	-	5,000	-	5,000

<sup>1</sup>FY 2023 Ukraine 3 is the September 2022 Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (FY 2023 USAA; P.L. 117-180 Div. B).

<sup>2</sup>FY 2023 Ukraine 4 is the December 2022 Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (FY 2023 AUSAA; P.L. 117-328, Div. M).

<sup>3</sup>FY 2023 Ukraine 4 Supplemental (P.L.117-328) included \$2.0 billion in Emergency Funding that was shifted from base.

## USAID OPERATING EXPENSES (USAID OE)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
USAID OE	1,743,350	1,743,350	1,863,064	119,714

The U.S. Agency for International Development’s (USAID’s) global operations are essential to defending U.S. national security, asserting U.S. leadership and foreign policy influence, and advancing stability, security, and prosperity worldwide. The FY 2025 USAID Operating Expense (OE) Request of \$1,863.1 million will support a U.S. Direct Hire (USDH) workforce focused on advancing the most critical and effective foreign assistance programs, and ensuring strong stewardship and accountability of U.S. taxpayer dollars. It includes funding for an additional 75 Civil Service (CS) and 70 Foreign Service (FS) positions to continue revitalizing the USDH workforce.

The FY 2025 Request of \$1,863.1 million also funds the administrative costs of managing USAID programs. The OE budget covers salaries and benefits, overseas and Washington operations, and central support, including human capital initiatives and information technology (IT).

The FY 2025 Request for OE, including \$274.2 million in other funding sources USAID expects to have available in FY 2025, is summarized below.

- **Global Development Partnership Initiative (\$195.3 million):** The Request continues the Global Development Partnership Initiative (GDPI) to revitalize the USDH workforce in line with the Administration’s priorities and *National Security Memorandum 3*. The request will fund an additional 145 USDH positions in FY 2025, for a total increase of 435 positions since the launch of GDPI. Workforce expansion will focus on climate change, democracy and anti-corruption expertise, global health security, national security, artificial intelligence (AI), operational management, and a more permanent humanitarian assistance workforce.
- **Overseas Operations (\$839.9 million):** The Request includes funding for all USDH salaries and benefits for Foreign Service Officers serving overseas and the costs associated with securing and maintaining mission operations, such as the salaries of local staff, travel, office and residential space, and International Cooperative Administrative Support Services. It includes pay raises for Foreign Service National staff, moving them from the 65<sup>th</sup> to 75<sup>th</sup> percentile of the median wage in their respective countries.
- **Washington Operations (\$656.9 million):** Funding covers USDH salaries and benefits for Civil Service and Foreign Service employees working in Washington, general office support, and advisory and assistance services.
- **Central Support (\$445.2 million):** Funding covers IT, including support for AI; office space; diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility activities; and other mandatory service

## USAID CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND (USAID CIF)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
CIF	259,100	259,100	272,888	13,788

The FY 2025 Request for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Capital Investment Fund (CIF) of \$272.9 million will support capital investments in facility construction, information technology (IT), and real-property maintenance. The USAID Operating Expense account funds the annual operating and maintenance costs of IT systems and facilities infrastructure. The Request for CIF is summarized as follows.

**Facility Construction (\$191.2 million):** The Request will support USAID’s full cost of participation in the Capital Security Cost Sharing Program (CSCS), assuming an overall \$2.2 billion program in FY 2025. The CSCS program is designed to accelerate the construction of new secure, safe, and functional diplomatic and consular office facilities for all U.S. government personnel overseas. The Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 (P.L. 106-113) requires USAID, like most other agencies, to co-locate on new embassy compounds.

**Information Technology (IT) (\$71.4 million):** The Request will continue to support the Innovating to ZERO Trust Initiative, which is a strategy to make IT an integral part of doing business, focusing on investments in enterprise and data solutions to address the following core objectives:

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

Specifically, the Request will enable USAID to continue initiatives critical to cybersecurity, increase investments in cyber-related human capital and infrastructure, and support on-going projects and mandatory investments.

**Real-Property Maintenance (\$10.3 million):** The Request will continue a real-property maintenance fund to allow the Agency to sustain a maintenance-and-repair program for the properties it owns and leases. The fund will reduce the expensive future cost of major repairs, limit health and safety risks, increase efficiencies, protect value, and align with best practices.

**USAID OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL  
OPERATING EXPENSES (USAID OIG)**

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
USAID OIG	80,500	80,500	88,800	8,300

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), provides independent oversight of U.S. foreign assistance programs and operations through its audits, evaluations, inspections, and investigations. OIG also makes recommendations for promoting economy, efficiency, and effectiveness within these programs and works to prevent, detect, and investigate fraud, corruption, and abuse. In addition to its oversight of USAID, OIG is statutorily mandated to provide independent oversight for the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), United States African Development Foundation (USADF), and Inter-American Foundation (IAF). OIG receives additional funding through a reimbursable agreement to support MCC oversight activities.

The FY 2025 Request of \$88.8 million allows OIG to continue to deliver effective independent oversight of U.S. foreign assistance programs that provide sustainable development assistance, respond to humanitarian crises, and address critical U.S. national security aims across the world.

OIG plans to further strengthen its strategic work focus by concentrating oversight on its the top management challenges and high-risk areas for the agencies under its oversight purview. In addition, OIG will address pressing oversight requirements in Ukraine, expand its routine inspections program over USAID missions around the world, and use data analytics to enhance its work.

The FY 2025 Request incorporates funding in our base budget to sustain and expand our office in Kyiv, Ukraine, to support essential oversight activities in that country. This critical oversight work, conducted in coordination with the OIGs for the Department of Defense (DoD) and Department of State (State), is detailed in the Joint Strategic Oversight Plan for Operation Atlantic Resolve, Including U.S. Government Activities Related to Ukraine.

The FY 2025 Request also provides sufficient funding for OIG to support the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency.

## GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS (GHP)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,560,950</b>	<b>10,560,950</b>	<b>9,827,600</b>	<b>-733,350</b>
GHP - State	6,395,000	6,395,000	5,836,600	-558,400
GHP - USAID	4,165,950	4,165,950	3,991,000	-174,950

Investments in global health advance U.S. foreign policy interests by promoting social and economic stability and progress, and by supporting the rise of capable partners who are better able to solve regional and global problems. The FY 2025 Request of \$9.8 billion supports programs to protect Americans from health threats abroad and reduce inequities in global life expectancy and burden of disease. This includes, preventing child and maternal deaths; controlling HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria; combating infectious disease threats; bolstering global health security; and strengthening the health workforce that underpins this work in support of the Global Health Worker Initiative. This Request will allow the United States to continue its global leadership role, built upon decades of investment and success. Global health programs work across the spectrum of public health and have produced extraordinary improvements in health and health security. This work has resulted in stronger and enduring country health systems and capabilities, and lasting international collaborations.

An evidence-based approach guides all global health programs to ensure effectiveness and accountability to U.S. taxpayers and consistency with the Administration’s objectives and policies. In the last three years, the world has endured a coronavirus pandemic that produced the first global reduction in life expectancy since World War II and exposed new health threats due to conflict, climate-related catastrophes, and a surge of additional outbreaks ranging from smallpox and polio to Ebola and cholera. Critical health services have been set back years, including routine immunization, tuberculosis prevention and treatment, and access to family planning information and commodities. GHP funds in the Request will support the recovery of essential services and programs, strengthen the global health workforce, and significantly scale up programs to bolster global health security to ensure the world is better prepared to prevent, detect, and respond to the next pandemic.

**Controlling the HIV/AIDS Epidemic (\$5,916.6 million, of which \$5,586.6 million is in GHP-State and \$330.0 million is in GHP-USAID):**

This Request will allow the United States to continue its global leadership role in a sector with demonstrated success, built upon decades of investment. The vision is to sustain acceleration towards ending HIV as a public health threat- our 2030 goal - by supporting health equity for priority populations, sustaining the HIV response, including by supporting public health systems and security, transformative partnerships, and following the science. Ongoing assessment of the U.S. President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief’s (PEPFAR’s) progress highlights the paramount importance of addressing inequalities that pose barriers to success. This requires taking an intentional approach to closing remaining gaps in HIV prevention and treatment services through efforts to target and adjust PEPFAR activities to reach 95-95-95 (95 percent of all people living with HIV know their status; 95 percent of all people diagnosed with

HIV infection will receive sustained antiretroviral therapy; and 95 percent of all people receiving antiretroviral therapy will have viral suppression) and epidemic control, particularly for key populations and adolescent girls and young women who are disproportionately impacted by new infections and/or not reaching the 95-95-95 global targets. The Administration strongly supports a clean five-year reauthorization of the PEPFAR program by Congress during FY 2024 and will work with Congressional and other key partners to ensure PEPFAR has the tools it needs to empower countries to reach the 95-95-95 goals and implement PEPFAR's five-year strategy. Ensuring HIV is no longer a public health threat is a gateway to lasting health security in the countries PEPFAR supports, as demonstrated by the strong foundation structures and services countries were able to quickly leverage in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

- **Integrated HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care, and Treatment Programs (\$4,183.3 million, of which \$3,966.0 million is in GHP-State and \$217.3 million is in GHP-USAID):** With FY 2025 funds, PEPFAR will continue to work in close collaboration and in partnership with country governments; civil society and other community-based institutions including faith based institutions; multilateral institutions, including the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund), the United Nations Joint Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the regional bodies of the African Union, AUDA-NEPAD and Africa CDC and COMISCA, PAHO and SEARO; the private sector; and other stakeholders to combat the AIDS pandemic. The United States works to control the HIV/AIDS pandemic by targeting HIV prevention and treatment investments through data-driven decision making that focuses resources on sub-populations and geographic areas where PEPFAR can achieve the greatest impact toward 95-95-95. These resources will support PEPFAR core programs, advancing the U.S. government's strategy to achieve 95-95-95 and sustain HIV impact in countries with high HIV/AIDS burdens. PEPFAR will continue to advance this key U.S. objective through a combination of high-impact HIV interventions, including antiretroviral treatment (ART); critical prevention interventions, including prevention of mother-to-child transmission; prevention of new HIV infections among adolescent girls and young women through the DREAMS partnerships; provision of condoms and voluntary medical male circumcision to prevent infections among young men; preexposure prophylaxis (PrEP) for those at high risk, and support for orphans and vulnerable children. It will also invest in the public health systems, notably leveraged for the COVID-19 pandemic, to strengthen the platforms that deliver our HIV/AIDS services. PEPFAR will continue to provide holistic HIV/AIDS services for families and marginalized and hard-to-reach populations, such as children, adolescent girls, and other vulnerable populations, including key populations. Funding will help strengthen HIV services to ensure continuity of critical health systems required for the HIV/AIDS response in challenging environments and contexts, including human resources for health, commodity procurement, supply chains, and laboratory systems. PEPFAR supports the advancement of the Global Health Worker Initiative as part of strengthening the public health system to address HIV, and will continue to prioritize support for healthcare workers, who have been critical to the progress made towards HIV epidemic control to date and will be critical to sustaining progress in the years to come.
- **International Partnerships (\$1,335.6 million, of which \$1,241.6 million is in GHP-State and \$94.0 million is in GHP-USAID):** FY 2025 resources will support a \$1,191.6 million U.S. contribution to the Global Fund. Funds are expected to support a third tranche towards the Seventh Replenishment, with the three-year U.S. contribution totaling \$4.8 billion to match \$1 for every \$2 contributed by other donors. Funding will also support a United States contribution of \$50.0 million to UNAIDS in support of Sustainable Development Goal 3 to end AIDS by 2030 through strategic direction, normative guidance through WHO, civil society advocacy and technical support. GHP-USAID resources 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 control the AIDS pandemic. Finally, resources will increase condom availability to enable a comprehensive prevention approach that decreases the transmission of HIV/AIDS.

- **Technical Oversight and Management (\$342.7 million, of which \$324.0 million in GHP-State and \$18.7 million in GHP-USAID):** FY 2025 funds will support costs incurred by multiple U.S. government agencies, including Department of State, USAID, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Peace Corps, the Department of Defense, the U.S. Census Bureau, and the U.S. Department of Treasury in support of PEPFAR implementation.
- **Centrally Supported Systems (\$55.0 million in GHP-State):** PEPFAR has invested in core systems needed to support program management and oversight since its inception. The activities supported within the PEPFAR Centrally Supported Systems and Cross-Cutting Support funding request focus on collection, use, and exchange of data to facilitate real-time analysis of program performance by overlaying financial, partner performance, geographic, and epidemiological data to allow targeting of finite resources to the specific populations and locations that need them. FY 2025 funding levels will allow 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.

#### **Preventing Child and Maternal Deaths (\$2,474.0 million in GHP-USAID):**

Together with country and global partners, the United States continues to lead the global effort to significantly reduce child and maternal deaths, with the goal of all countries having fewer than 20 child deaths per 1,000 live births and the goal of fewer than 50 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births as a global average by 2035. Reaching these rates would save the lives of an additional three million children each year and decrease the number of women who die from complications during pregnancy annually by 77 percent. The 25 USAID Priority countries currently represent 74% of global maternal deaths and 69% of global under-five deaths. 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, demonstrable commitment to achieving sustainable and efficient program outcomes, and the greatest potential to leverage U.S. government programs and platforms.

- **Maternal and Child Health (MCH) (\$940.0 million):** FY 2025 funds will support country and global partners to increase the use of cost-effective and proven life-saving interventions and to strengthen delivery systems to accelerate the reduction of maternal, newborn, and child mortality targeted to those most in need in priority countries. Priority child health interventions will: address essential newborn care, encourage early and exclusive breastfeeding, and include a focus on postnatal visits and improving care for small or sick newborns; strengthen community and facility child health services for prevention and treatment of leading causes of death, such as pneumonia and diarrheal disease, including increased use of effective sanitation and hygiene practices at household and community levels; strengthen routine immunization; and support polio eradication. Resources will support efforts to combat maternal mortality with expanded coverage of preventive and life-saving interventions, such as prevention and management of postpartum hemorrhage, hypertensive disorders of pregnancy, pre-eclampsia, and sepsis, as well as contributory causes of maternal death such as anemia. Simultaneously resources will support



efforts to build health system capability and resilience while improving emergency referral systems, and comprehensive obstetric care. This will include supporting the advancement of the Global Health Worker Initiative, particularly as it relates to supporting healthcare workers to deliver respectful and quality services. Programs will leverage U.S. government and other investments in nutrition, malaria, family planning and reproductive health, infectious disease prevention and control, and primary health care. The Request includes \$300 million for Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, which expands the impact of USAID's bilateral programs, reaching unvaccinated children with cost-effective vaccines to accelerate progress towards goals in preventing child deaths. FY 2025 resources will be included as the first year of a four-year pledge towards Gavi's next strategic cycle. The Request also includes \$30 million for a contribution to an agreement between USAID and the World Bank's Global Financing Facility (GFF) for Women, Children, and Adolescents. This agreement establishes a Single Donor Trust Fund to provide technical assistance and other support for GFF partner countries to strengthen resilient, sustainably financed primary health care systems to improve services for women, children, and adolescents.

- **Malaria (\$795.0 million):** FY 2025 requested resources will continue to 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. Through investments in the PMI, USAID will continue malaria prevention, control, and elimination activities and strengthen delivery platforms in up to 27 African countries and address multidrug-resistant malaria in three programs in Southeast Asia. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, the PMI will strengthen the capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact. USAID will also support malaria control and elimination efforts in Latin America. In conjunction with multilateral donors, USAID funding will support the development of new malaria vaccine candidates, antimalarial drugs, new insecticide-based tools, and other malaria-related research.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) (\$549.0 million):** In FY 2025, USAID voluntary family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH) activities will continue to advance global technical leadership and bilateral programming in priority countries. The Request will strengthen USAID-supported programs, which will focus on the distinct tools and approaches needed for fragile settings and areas. Funds will support timely and cost-effective commodity procurement and shipment; strengthen supply chain performance; foster enabling policy environments, including predictable and adequate funding; improve service delivery practices, including integrating with MCH and HIV/AIDS services, and addressing gender-based violence; advance biomedical research to develop new products, and implementation science to make programs as effective as possible; address demand-side barriers and reach underserved populations, including youth and men; improve knowledge management, data collection, routine monitoring and oversight, and evaluation; and contribute to cross-cutting activities that benefit both FP/RH and the entire health system. Activities will be implemented in collaboration with a broad range of partners, including multilaterals, public and private sector organizations, and community- and faith-based organizations.
- **Nutrition (\$160.0 million):** Focusing on evidence-based approaches to nutrition during the first 1,000 days—from the start of a woman's pregnancy to a child's second birthday—greatly contributes to the reduction of child mortality and supports long-term health, cognitive development, physical growth, and school and work performance later in life. Activities will focus on integrated services; maternal nutrition during pregnancy; exclusive breastfeeding and

other health-promoting infant and young child feeding practices; diet quality and diversification; and delivery of nutrition services.

- **Vulnerable Children (\$30.0 million):** The FY 2025 requested resources will support assistance for the care and protection of vulnerable children, particularly those who are outside of family care or who are at risk of losing family care and protection. Activities will promote healthy child 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. Funding will also support USAID’s Child Blindness Program to reduce childhood blindness and improve eye health. Activities 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.

**Combating Infectious Disease Threats (\$1,409.0 million, of which \$1,159.0 million is in GHP-USAID and \$250.0 million is in GHP-State):**

As the COVID-19 pandemic illustrated, diseases know no borders in an increasingly interconnected world. With the FY 2025 requested resources, the United States will continue to combat infectious diseases, which pose significant threats not only to health, livelihoods, and governance, but also to regional and international health security. The Request will support public health diagnostic, surveillance, workforce, and response systems, which are critical to reducing mortality and morbidity and ensuring health security by minimizing the impact of both endemic and epidemic-prone infectious diseases. U.S. government efforts will focus on combating tuberculosis (TB) and neglected tropical diseases (NTDs), as well as implementing the United States Global Health Security Strategy to prevent, detect, and respond to infectious disease threats.

- **Global Health Security (GHS) (\$900.0 million, of which \$650.0 million is in GHP-USAID and \$250.0 million is in GHP-State):** The Request includes global health security (GHS) funding that will continue to strengthen capacities to prevent, detect, and respond to infectious disease threats, outbreaks, and pandemics. USAID’s GHS program is a key component of the U.S. Government’s multi-sectoral approach to build better preparedness for current and future health threats and aligns with Administration priorities through the National Biodefense Strategy (NBS), Global Health Security Strategy (GHSS), and the implementation of the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA).

The COVID-19 pandemic and other outbreaks of emerging infectious diseases in humans, including Ebola, mpox, and Marburg, demonstrate that all countries must be better equipped to rapidly detect and effectively respond to emerging infectious disease threats and to stop them from becoming epidemics or pandemics. At the same time, countries need to take measures—including surveillance, infection prevention and control, vaccination, and biosafety measures—to prevent and prepare for these events.

To build this foundational capacity, USAID has expanded its GHS programs in additional countries: from 30 in FY 2020 to 35 in FY 2021 to more than 50 in FY 2024. Activities supported through these programs recognize the importance of the link between animal health, human health, and the environment, and work in partnership with other nations, international organizations, and public and private stakeholders to strengthen country systems to address spillover of diseases from animals to humans at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect emerging 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. USAID coordinates closely with other departments and agencies implementing GHS programs and draws upon the Agency's multi-sectoral capabilities in addressing emerging infectious disease threats including experience gained in responding to outbreaks of Ebola virus disease, severe acute respiratory syndrome, avian influenza, plague, Marburg, and Lassa Fever.

In addition to \$460.0 million in GHP-USAID funding to support bilateral and central programming, this Request includes \$100.0 million in GHP-USAID for contributions to support multilateral initiatives that aim to enhance global health security, including to support the development, delivery, and equitable access of vaccines, therapeutics, and diagnostics, such as through the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI) and other multilateral partners. It also includes \$90.0 million in GHP-USAID funds to replenish the Emergency Reserve Fund to ensure USAID can quickly and effectively respond to emerging infectious disease outbreaks posing severe threats to human health.

The Request also includes \$250.0 million GHP-State funding for the Pandemic Fund, which will strengthen global health security and pandemic preparedness to help make the world safer from infectious disease threats. The Pandemic Fund to date has mobilized nearly \$2 billion in initial commitments from over two dozen donors, including sovereign nations and philanthropies. The Pandemic Fund allocated \$338.0 million in 2023 to 37 countries in its first round of funding and announced up to \$500.0 million for a second round in 2024. The Pandemic Fund is making active, targeted investments to deliver impact in three priority areas: 1) comprehensive disease surveillance and early warning systems, 2.) laboratory systems, and 3.) human workforce capacity and resources.

Continued United States investments in the Pandemic Fund will accelerate the ability of the United States to leverage allies and partners and extend the reach of U.S. global health security and pandemic preparedness efforts beyond existing bilateral programs and other multilateral contributions. The United States continues to be a leader in the Pandemic Fund to achieve the Fund's major goals and articulate a clear narrative to global partners about the Fund's important and unique added value. For example, the United States is leading a committee to develop the fund's first five-year strategy in early 2024 and remains closely engaged in plans to replenish the Pandemic Fund's resources to ensure sustained impact.

- **Tuberculosis (\$394.5 million):** With FY 2025 resources, USAID will continue to lead the U.S. government's efforts to combat tuberculosis (TB) globally, and programs will directly support implementation of the USAID Global TB Strategy 2023-2030 and the new UN General Assembly (UNGA) High Level Meeting (HLM) TB targets. Tuberculosis is one of the top ten killers of people globally from all causes and one of the leading infectious disease killers worldwide, with 10.6 million new infections and more than 1.3 million deaths in 2022. In partnership with Ministries of Health, WHO, the Stop TB Partnership, Global Fund, communities, civil society, and other private and public stakeholders, USAID will continue to support interventions that reach, cure, and prevent TB and multidrug resistant TB (MDR-TB). U.S. assistance will strengthen the commitment and capacity of countries to support access to, and delivery of, high-quality person-centered care; prevention of TB transmission; and acceleration of research and innovation. U.S. bilateral assistance leverages both domestic resources in high-burden countries, as well as the Global Fund's TB resources, in support of evidence-based approaches to achieve national TB strategic plans, USAID strategy, and HLM TB targets. USAID supports a competitive market for quality-assured and affordable TB and MDR-TB drugs, diagnostics, and other commodities, including through the innovative Global Drug Facility.

- **Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD) (\$114.5 million):** With FY 2025 funding, USAID will support preventive drug treatments for seven of the most prevalent NTDs – lymphatic filariasis, trachoma, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, and three soil-transmitted helminths. U.S.-supported programs use an integrated mass drug administration delivery strategy that targets affected communities and can be delivered by trained non-health personnel. USAID will work closely with countries and global partners to support community and school-based mass drug administration for all eligible people at risk; ensure access to quality pharmaceuticals; standardize monitoring and evaluation guidelines for NTD programs; and develop approaches for evaluating the impact of NTD programs in multi-disease settings. Assistance will prioritize expanded and sustained scale-up of NTD treatments in 26 countries to accelerate progress toward the WHO elimination goals. Assistance will complement country programs with strategic investments in research to address barriers to achieving elimination.

**Global Health Worker Initiative (GHWI) (\$20.0 million):** Countries with health systems anchored in a strong primary health workforce are proven to deliver better results, expand service coverage, and lower maternal and child mortality. The FY 2025 Request includes \$20 million to support the Global Health Worker Initiative at USAID to reduce the estimated 10 million global health worker shortage that is hindering frontline capacity to deliver primary health care, respond to emerging threats, and reduce inequities in health and survival. Investments in primary health care and the health workforce ultimately mitigate the broader impacts of health emergencies on communities.

**Health Reserve Fund (HRF) (\$8.0 million):** The HRF will support cross-cutting global health activities in challenging environments or countries emerging from crisis. It will provide flexible, no-year funding to ensure basic health services are accessible to those most in need and to build more resilient health services and systems. Activities will focus on six key areas: support for health service delivery, the global health workforce, health information systems, access to essential medicines, health systems financing, and governance. These resources will strengthen key institutions and infrastructure to prevent the loss of development gains during a crisis.

## DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (DA)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
DA	4,368,613	4,368,613	4,534,697	166,084

The FY 2025 Development Assistance (DA) Request of \$4,534.7 million represents a significant commitment to pursue strong, equitable economic growth, address Western Hemisphere migration, advance democratic values, and counter authoritarianism and kleptocracy. The Request elevates economic growth programs, promotes food security and resilience, and help partners bridge the digital gender divide.

**Africa: (\$1,749.2 million):** The DA Request for Africa includes funding to fully support the Administration’s priorities from the Africa Leadership Summit (ALS). Funding for Power Africa will advance and finance critical power sector generation and distribution projects, including in healthcare facilities, in order to address the challenge of energy poverty, climate change, and electricity access across sub-Saharan Africa. The Request advances the Prosper Africa initiative, which brings together U.S. government resources to advance equitable access to trade and investment; promote transparency and improve the business enabling environment; and harness the power of small businesses, with a special focus on those led by women and members of the African Diaspora.

Funding for the Young Africa Leaders Initiative (YALI) will enable access to quality and inclusive education by expanding support for in-person and online training, networking, and mentoring for young African women and men, as well as expand partnerships with the private sector and African Diaspora to increase economic opportunities, digital connectivity, gender equality, women’s empowerment, and social inclusivity. Lastly, funding will advance Digital Transformation with Africa (DTA) which fosters the growth of open, inclusive, and secure digital ecosystems in Africa. DTA will expand affordable and inclusive digital connectivity, improve the livelihoods and economic well-being of Africans, promote inclusion and resilience, align with internationally-accepted best practices in transparency and governance, and empower citizens to exercise their rights while mitigating the risks posed by digital technology.

Furthermore, the Request includes support for water, agriculture, and food security in countries throughout sub-Saharan Africa to increase household food availability, access to basic water and sanitation services, and income through increased agriculture and livestock productivity to reduce food and water insecurity, while promoting stability and the sustainable use of natural resources. Assistance will also increase access to climate finance to the communities most in need, expand climate services and information for all sectors impacted by climate change to improve decision making, and work to prevent greenhouse gas emissions from entering the atmosphere through land conservation and improved land use practices. Funding will also support biodiversity conservation and the sustainable management of target terrestrial and marine areas, and combat conservation crimes, including wildlife trafficking and illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing.

This Request also supports programming to foster democratic development, strengthen respect for human rights and gender equality, promote the critical role of civil society, prevent and resolve conflict, including violent extremism, and help combat corruption by building accountable institutions and promoting transparency. Assistance will continue to support initiatives that have emerged from the

Summits for Democracy and the U.S.-Africa Leaders Summit including African Democratic and Political Transitions (ADAPT) and efforts to support free and independent media, fight corruption, bolster democratic reformers, advance technology for democracy, and defend free and fair elections and political processes.

**East Asia and Pacific (\$544.5 million, including \$17.3 million for USAID Asia Regional):** The DA Request will continue to support Administration efforts to advance alliances, partnerships, and multilateral institutions to advance a free and open Indo-Pacific, consistent with the Indo-Pacific Strategy. U.S. assistance programs across the region will advance forward-looking global leadership, build partnerships and a strong and resilient civil society, foster democratic institutions and human rights, improve climate resilience and natural resource management, support resilient and inclusive economies, and advance gender equity and equality. By investing in development assistance across the region, the Request builds stability in a region of vital interest to U.S. national security and advances global economic growth.

Funding will reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change and enhance energy security, as well as advance democratic governance and the rule of law, bolster civil society groups, support human rights, improve food security, and promote basic and higher education. Regional programming for Southeast Asia will address transnational challenges, including natural resource management, biodiversity, and regional energy connectivity. In the Pacific Islands, the request supports expanding programs and U.S. presence in alignment with the Strategy for Partnership with the Pacific Islands, including high-quality investments and infrastructure; strengthening early warning systems and decision support tools; and supporting the adoption of climate-smart livelihoods.

**Near East (\$25.0 million):** The DA Request for the USAID Middle East Regional (MER) office is \$15.0 million and will bridge gaps in bilateral programs through investments in technical experts, innovation, and applied research and assessments crossing sectors and countries. Requested funds will address major regional issues such as climate change; economic crisis and food security; countering malign actors; responding and mitigating drivers of conflict in the region; education and youth; and deficits in democracy, human rights, and transparent governance. DA funds in the amount of \$10.0 million will also support basic education and governance activities in Morocco, with special emphasis on vulnerable groups. Specifically, the DA Request for Morocco will support the Government of Morocco's efforts to strengthen education system effectiveness and improve the country's resilience to changing climate. DA funds will also support civil society organizations to develop, test, and implement effective approaches that prevent and counter violent extremism and work with cooperatives and other institutions to advance resilience to environmental shocks.

**South and Central Asia (\$302.1 million):** The DA Request for South Asia is aligned with the Indo-Pacific Strategy and will promote sustainable development to resist PRC influence and combat climate change by increasing investments in clean energy infrastructure and adaptation to climate risks. Funding will continue to support India's role as a regional leader through strengthening our climate partnership with increasing clean energy and adaptation programming. Funds will also advance investments in the digital economy. In Nepal, funds will strengthen disaster-resilient infrastructure, bolster civil society and strengthen independent media, and invest in basic education. Assistance region-wide will combat increasing authoritarianism, bolster human rights, and strengthen civil society participation and democratic governance. Resources will continue to support basic education activities, as well as advance gender equity and equality. Funds will also support investments in agriculture and food security.

**Western Hemisphere (\$672.5 million):** The DA Request will advance Administration goals to reinforce U.S. leadership in the region by strengthening relationships with our partners in the Americas. The Request supports hemispheric countries' efforts to adapt to the impacts of climate change, conserve

globally significant landscapes, and expand economic prosperity and development opportunities, while helping our neighbors invest in good governance and democratic institutions. Programming will respond to irregular migration and forced displacement in the region by addressing the root causes of migration from Central America, improving access to legal pathways, promoting the socio-economic integration of migrants, and providing support to migrant-hosting communities in South America.

In support of the 2021 Root Causes Strategy, the Request includes funding across all accounts and fulfills the President's commitment to provide \$4.0 billion in foreign assistance to Central America over four years. As a comprehensive strategy to address the root causes of irregular migration, the Request includes support for anti-corruption, good governance, economic opportunity, and security, as well as expanding access to legal pathways and integration assistance for migrants. The Request also supports programming that will strengthen communities and governments' capacities to adapt and build resiliency to climate impacts, facilitate regional trade and investment, and address gender-based violence.

In Colombia, requested funding will address key environmental threats, peace building, access to justice services, human rights, and improve licit economic opportunities throughout the region while building resilience to climate-related shocks and stresses, such as flooding, and conserving globally significant biodiversity. The Request will advance an effort in Peru to combat illicit drugs by providing alternative development programs. Programs will also strengthen governance with a focus on anti-corruption and respond to climate change by improving environmental and natural resource management of the Amazon. Funds will support the integration of migrants into host communities in Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, and Brazil through the South America Regional platform.

The Request also supports programming to build resilience to climate change and strengthen disaster resilience and promote renewable energy in the Caribbean. In Haiti, funds will support activities to restore Haiti's democratic institutions, counter insecurity, strengthen civil society, and continue programs that promote resilience and protect Haiti's natural resources.

**Countering PRC Influence Fund (CPIF) (\$27.5 million requested centrally and \$100.0 million requested within DA bilaterally/regionally):** The CPIF will continue to strengthen the Administration's efforts to support our partners' ability to maintain their own autonomy, security, and prosperity, especially for countries that stand on the frontlines of the People's Republic of China's (PRC) coercion in line with principles articulated in the National Security Strategy. DA CPIF funding will support the Administration's goals to increase the capacity and resilience of U.S. partners and allies worldwide to deter aggression, coercion, and influence by the government of the PRC and associated actors. Funds will, among other uses, help confront untrusted digital infrastructure and forced labor in supply chains as well as illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing to create programs that will meet the economic and development needs of partner countries and distinguish the United States and our partners from our competitors.

**USAID Pillar Bureaus (\$1,214.0 million):** The Request will support the development of resilient, democratic societies; enable inclusive, sustainable growth; promote free, peaceful, and self-reliant communities with effective, legitimate governments; build human capital; and create social safety nets that reach the poorest and most vulnerable. In addition to funding programs in various countries, this Request will support programming and technical services that contribute to peace and stability through programs, funding, and technical services focusing on social, communal, and political aspects of crises and political transition via funding for the Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization.

Funding for the Bureau for Inclusive Growth, Partnerships, and Innovation (IPI) will support several key Administration priorities including: economic growth with attention to opening new markets and private sector engagement, including the Enterprises for Development, Growth, and Empowerment (EDGE) Fund

and economic resilience; the Gender Equity and Equality Action (GEEA) Fund in line with the U.S. Government Gender Strategy; and digital development in support of USAID's Digital Strategy. IPI also leads USAID's efforts in education in support of the USAID Education Policy and USG Strategy on International Basic Education; inclusive development, ensuring the rights, safety, and well-being of marginalized and underrepresented groups; partnerships to advance the Administration's localization, diversity and inclusion goals; and innovation and research to enhance response to global development challenges.

Funding for the Bureau for Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG) will enable USAID's efforts to invigorate democracy, enhance human rights and justice, and bolster governance that advances the public interest and delivers inclusive, sustainable development, including through work under the Presidential Initiative for Democratic Renewal (PIDR). Funding will allow USAID to invest in the programs, partners, movements, and innovations necessary to turn the tide on nearly twenty years of democratic backsliding and confront existential threats to democratic actors and institutions worldwide. Funds will also support DRG in the implementation of the U.S. Strategy on Countering Corruption, promoting core U.S. national security interests—preventing, countering, and mitigating corruption and kleptocracy and blunting the impact of corruption on development and democracy. Funding for the Bureau for Resilience, Environment, and Food Security (REFS) will provide global leadership and technical expertise to advance agriculture-led growth and environmental sustainability.

The Request will support resilience; climate and environment; food security and nutrition; water security, sanitation, and hygiene. Through policy engagement and programming, REFS will support U.S. goals related to reducing poverty and malnutrition; increasing resilience and sustainability; and enhancing U.S. national security and economic prosperity. REFS leads USAID's efforts to help governments, civil society, the private sector, and communities in our partner countries address critical food security and environmental threats. REFS leads the U.S. government's global hunger and food security initiative, Feed the Future, guided by the whole-of-government Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS). It also leads implementation of the Agency's Climate Strategy and Biodiversity Policy. REFS also supports the implementation of USAID's Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy (MSNS) and is responsible for co-leading, with the Department of State, the whole of government U.S. Global Water Strategy (GWS).

The Request will also support USAID's policy and strategy implementation, monitoring, and evaluation efforts through funding for the Bureau for Policy, Learning, and Resource Management (PLR). The Request supports assistance to USAID Missions through partner vetting, visa compliance, and development communications through funding for USAID Program Management Initiatives (PMI). The Request also supports USAID Office of Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Access (A/DEIA) to support implementation of programs overseas that advance the goals and objectives of the capital agencies' new DEIA Strategic Plan and Equity Action Plan, and programmatic activities of the USAID Office of the Chief Economist (OCE) which seeks to restore trust in government through scientific integrity and evidence-based policymaking.



## INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE (IDA)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2024 Estimate <sup>2</sup>	FY 2025 Request <sup>3</sup>	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
IDA	4,543,362	4,543,362	4,543,362	-
Additional Funding	300,000	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup>FY 2023 Estimate includes \$637.9 million in shifted base included in the FY 2023 Ukraine 4 Supplemental (P.L. 117-328). The total excludes \$300.0 million in additional funding made available in the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328, Div. M).

<sup>2</sup>FY 2024 Estimate excludes \$5,655.0 million requested funds in the FY 2024 National Security and Border Supplemental Request.

<sup>3</sup>FY 2025 Request includes \$1,091.0 million of discretionary funding designated as emergency.

The FY 2025 International Disaster Assistance (IDA) Request will provide lifesaving humanitarian assistance in response to natural disasters and complex emergencies around the world, including the provision of protection, food assistance, water, health, nutrition, shelter, and livelihoods services, with the ability to surge in a unified, seamless response to crises and adapt to new need. With IDA funds, the United States saves lives, alleviates human suffering, reduces the physical, social, and economic impacts of rapid and slow onset disasters, and supports at-risk populations to build resilience. This Request, complemented by resources requested through the Food for Peace Title II (FFP) and Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) accounts, will maintain U.S. leadership in humanitarian response worldwide.

The FY 2025 Request of \$4,543.4 million in IDA resources will be managed by the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA). 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. BHA's integrated, multisectoral humanitarian programming allows USAID to address the magnitude, political complexity, and protracted nature of these emergencies effectively and efficiently. Through USAID's role as lead federal coordinator for international disaster assistance, BHA elevates USAID's humanitarian voice and promotes principled humanitarian action within the United States Government (USG) interagency and its international partners. By leveraging all available authorities and resources, BHA both responds to crises with agility and speed and builds resilience to future crises by addressing underlying vulnerabilities of communities in need.

Humanitarian interventions work across multiple sectors to support populations' needs as determined by expert analyses of local contexts. Programming includes, but is not limited to, emergency food assistance, nutrition, shelter, protection, disaster risk reduction, water/sanitation/hygiene, health, logistics, coordination, and livelihoods support. The IDA account investments are instrumental to maintain stability of critical ongoing responses, respond to new sudden onset disasters, implement Administration priorities, and continue vital early recovery, risk reduction, and resilience programs that reduce the humanitarian needs in areas of recurrent and protracted crises and enable communities who are already impacted by climate change to adapt to the change.

Using IDA resources in coordination with the State's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM), BHA will support innovative programming and coordinated humanitarian responses to complex emergencies, including those in the Levant, Afghanistan, Haiti, Sudan, Ukraine and Yemen. The Bureau responds to roughly 75 crises in more than 65 countries each year; in the first quarter of FY 2024 alone, BHA responded to floods in West and East Africa, tropical cyclones in Mexico and the South Pacific, and

a volcanic eruption in Papua New Guinea. IDA resources are also used to provide emergency food assistance. The contingency nature of the IDA account allows for the flexibility to respond to protracted crises and new emergencies as they arise and support the full range of humanitarian assistance activities necessary to meet the needs of impacted communities.

BHA's programs are integrated and multi-sectoral in nature, drawing on all available authorities and funding to design programs to meet the needs of people affected by conflict, changing weather patterns, food security crises, and unanticipated natural disasters. Utilizing IDA resources to leverage the full spectrum of food assistance modalities—local, regional, and international procurement; food vouchers; and market-based cash transfers for food—while providing complementary programming to meet an array of humanitarian needs is a necessity when working in rapidly shifting humanitarian contexts. This Request complemented by resources requested through the Food for Peace Title II (Title II) and Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) will allow the United States to lead the international humanitarian system with innovative, flexible, multisectoral programming in FY 2025 and beyond.

## TRANSITION INITIATIVES (TI)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
TI	80,000	80,000	90,000	10,000
Additional Funding <sup>1</sup>	50,000	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> FY 2023 Estimate does not include \$50.0 million provided in additional funding within the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (Div. M, P.L. 117-328).

The FY 2025 Transition Initiatives (TI) Request of \$90.0 million will prioritize support to a limited number of catalytic programs managed by USAID’s Office of Transition Initiatives (USAID/OTI). USAID/OTI programs promote stability, peace, and democracy by catalyzing local initiatives through adaptive and agile programming in countries critical to U.S. foreign policy. TI funds will support a focused number of fast and flexible short-term programs to help government and civilian partners advance peace and democracy. TI funding targets select priority countries where USAID/OTI must engage quickly as a contingency response component of U.S. foreign assistance during conflict and political transitions.

## COMPLEX CRISES FUND (CCF)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
CCF	60,000	60,000	60,000	-

The FY 2025 Request of \$60.0 million for the Complex Crises Fund (CCF) will be used to support USAID programs and activities that prevent or respond to emerging or unforeseen challenges and complex crises overseas, including activities implementing the U.S. Strategy to Prevent Conflict and Promote Stability, and contribute to U.S. foreign policy or national security goals. Managed by USAID’s Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization (USAID/CPS), CCF programs target countries or regions that demonstrate a high or escalating risk of conflict, violence, or instability and where a U.S. government response will help mitigate that risk or advance peace and democracy. CCF support is critical in situations where neglecting to act could jeopardize foreign policy and national security interests in the near-term or impede long-term development goals.

## ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND (ESF)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate <sup>2</sup>	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
ESF	4,301,301	4,301,301	4,113,230	-188,071
Additional Funding <sup>1</sup>	17,466,500	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup>FY 2023 Estimate exclude the \$4,500.0 million appropriated in the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (Div. B, P.L. 117-180) and the \$12,966.5 million in the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (Div. M, P.L. 117-328).

<sup>2</sup> FY 2024 excludes \$12,175.0 million in requested funds in the FY 2024 National Security and Border Supplemental Request.

The FY 2025 Economic Support Fund (ESF) Request of \$4,113.2 million represents significant continued investment in several signature Administration priorities and commitments, such as advancing the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGI); bolstering the Indo-Pacific Strategy; addressing Western Hemisphere migration; reinforcing commitments in Africa and partnerships in the Middle East; and supporting efforts to lead and address shared global challenges such as food insecurity and energy security. These funds will help countries of strategic importance meet near- and long-term political, economic, development, and stabilization needs.

**Africa (\$82.6 million):** The Request will advance partnerships in Africa by strengthening democratic institutions, advancing peace and security, countering violent extremism, promoting trade and commercial ties, and creating an enabling environment for investment to support economic development. In addition to bilateral efforts, this Request will support regional programs within State Africa Regional for activities such as the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP), the Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism (PRACT), the Africa Regional Democracy Fund, and the Ambassador’s Special Self-Help program along with economic growth programs. These programs will advance Women, Peace and Security activities, women’s economic empowerment, and counter malign influence from the Government of the People’s Republic of China (PRC). Assistance will reinforce the United States’ continued partnership with the African Union. The Request will also support the African Democratic and Political Transitions (ADAPT) initiative, a program announced at the U.S.-Africa Leaders' Summit, that will provide rapid, flexible support and assistance to governments and civil society during vulnerable yet critical political transitions, supporting the goal of durable and inclusive civilian rule. Lastly, this Request includes a new Counter Russian Malign Actors in Africa Fund (CRMAA), which will counter disinformation and build resistance to Kremlin-linked disinformation as well as build institutional resilience, strengthen civil society, and improve electoral systems and processes across Africa.

**East Asia and Pacific (\$203.6 million):** The Request will support the Administration’s commitment to an Indo-Pacific that is free and open, connected, prosperous, secure, and resilient, as outlined in the Indo-Pacific Strategy (IPS). Assistance will sustain the United States’ forward-looking approach as a global leader and responsibly manage competition with the PRC. The Request will provide robust funding to support IPS goals, advance the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF), and promote regional and multilateral institutions, including Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Activities will champion regional efforts to foster democratic resilience and human rights, support strategic infrastructure investments, build resilience against cyber threats and disinformation, build emergency preparedness capabilities, and help populations adapt to changing weather patterns and protect natural resources.

**Europe and Eurasia (\$5.0 million):** Assistance will support efforts to counter foreign malign influence and foster economic resilience in Greenland through industry and entrepreneurship opportunities. Assistance in Greenland will also support exchanges of best practices, including technical assistance in key industries, and strengthening institutions and communities.

**Near East (\$2,000.5 million):** The Middle East and North Africa region continues to grapple with instability, especially in light of the Israel-Hamas conflict, as well as serious development challenges including food insecurity, water scarcity, economic instability and democratic backsliding. In light of these challenges, the Request includes a modest increase in assistance to the Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza supporting limited-service restoration and livelihoods. Additionally, the Request reflects targeted increases for Lebanon which will enable broader economic stabilization and improved local governance in post-conflict and post-disaster scenarios. It maintains the Administration's efforts to strengthen U.S. allies and partners in the region, such as Jordan and Egypt, while supporting other regional partners to counter Iran's destabilizing behavior and prioritizes strategic competition with the PRC and Russia. The Request increases assistance in Syria and maintains support in Iraq to address priorities related to al-Hol and Roj displaced persons camps, which are critical to ensure the enduring defeat of ISIS. The Request also includes an increase for Morocco to meet the United States commitment to support Morocco's post-2023 earthquake reconstruction plan. Through this Request, the Administration will invest in sustainable multilateral approaches across the region that focus on solving shared problems like recurring drought and increasing food insecurity while investing in education, inclusive economic growth, strengthening civil society, anti-corruption, good governance, and efforts to prevent democratic backsliding.

**South and Central Asia (\$140.4 million):** In South Asia, the Request will fund activities in support of a free and open Indo-Pacific, including strengthening democratic governance and supporting climate resilience. Assistance for South Asia will strengthen transparent governance, promote civil society and independent media and promote gender equality and women's economic advancement. Assistance will also help foster innovation and strengthen economic competitiveness in South Asia, helping to combat PRC influence and promote energy security, adaptation to changing weather patterns, and the effective management of natural resources. Additionally, U.S. assistance programs will benefit the Afghan people through support of critical sectors, namely health, education, food security, and livelihoods. In addition, targeted support will be provided to Afghan civil society organizations, with a focus on efforts that protect women and girls and promote human rights more broadly. In Pakistan, assistance will expand private sector economic growth; strengthen democratic institutions; and advance gender equity and women's empowerment.

**Western Hemisphere (\$523.5 million):** The Request will support programs that build economic resilience, democratic stability, and citizen security in the region. ESF programs will advance Administration priorities such as regional migration management, democracy and good governance, economic growth and development, build emergency preparedness capabilities, and protect natural resources. Activities will address the root causes of irregular hemispheric migration and forced displacement, including through promoting regional prosperity and economic resilience and combating inequality, corruption, and insecurity – problems made exponentially worse by democratic backsliding and severe economic contraction in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Request includes \$35.0 million for dedicated migration management programming, of which, \$25.0 million is intended for the Inter American Development Bank's Migration Grant Facility. In Central America, the Request supports the Administration's Root Causes Strategy and the President's \$4.0 billion commitment to Central America over four years through citizen security and economic resilience initiatives. In Haiti, the Request supports the Haitian people as they contend with multiple complex challenges they face in insecurity, health, and democracy. The Request sustains programs in Colombia to support peace accord implementation, such as

through access to justice, citizen security, and public services in conflict-affected areas; generates licit economic alternatives to coca cultivation; supports the socio-economic integration of Venezuelan migrants and Colombian returnees into host communities; and conserves Columbia's biodiversity and forests. In Venezuela, funds will support diverse democratic actors to exercise their rights to free speech and assembly and defend democratic principles. The Request also supports programs in Mexico to address corruption and promote human rights; strengthen energy security; and promotes economic opportunities, especially in southern Mexico. Through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative, the Request will build community, local, and national crime and violence prevention capacity, as well as provide critical social, educational, and economic opportunities to youth to reduce the risk of involvement in crime and violence.

**Functional and Pillar Bureaus and Offices (\$515.6 million):** ESF resources will enable State Department and USAID efforts to prevent conflict, counter violent extremism, promote the rights and empowerment of women and girls, prevent and respond to gender-based violence, implement the strategy required by the Women, Peace, and Security Act, empower local civil society to advocate for resilient democratic institutions, and protect human rights through the funding requested for the Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations (CSO); Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT); Office of Global Women's Issues (S/GWI); Bureau for Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG), and the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL). The ESF Request will further contribute to implementation of the Presidential Initiative for Democratic Renewal in support of Summit for Democracy commitments. The Budget allocates more than \$3.0 billion in direct and indirect resources to advance gender equity and equality worldwide. The ESF Request includes funding for the Gender Equity and Equality Action (GEEA) Fund, which will be implemented by the reorganized USAID Bureau for Inclusive Growth, Partnerships, and Innovations (IPI) and S/GWI to advance economic security for women and girls by increasing their access to resources, services, and leadership opportunities and by addressing the barriers that limit their ability to participate fully in the economy.

Funding requested for the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs (EB), Bureau of Energy Resources (ENR), Bureau of Global Health Security and Diplomacy (GHSD), Office of Global Partnerships (GP), and the Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES) and the Special Presidential Envoy for Climate (SPEC) will enable the U.S. government to play a leading role in combatting climate change, advancing energy security, promoting international conservation efforts, strengthening global health security diplomacy, promoting alternatives to the malign influence of strategic competitors, and encouraging sustainable development and economic growth. Climate funds support the President's \$11.0 billion commitment for international climate finance, including \$3.0 billion for the President's Emergency Plan for Adaptation and Resilience (PREPARE).

In particular, funding increases for ENR will support targeted initiatives to increase energy security. Disruptions of global energy supplies have underscored the need to diversify energy sources and reduce demand. Building a resilient global energy system requires the widespread scale up of energy efficiency to reduce demand, rapid deployment of clean and renewable energy, improved energy storage, and end-use electrification, particularly in geographies reliant on Russian oil and gas.

Funding increase for OES will support international forest conservation. In recent years, forest and ecosystem loss has increased at unprecedented rates. The Request would promote effective, long-term management of protected and conserved areas and their contiguous buffer zones in critical forest basins, including the Amazon through \$100.0 million for the Amazon Fund, Congo, and Southeast Asia.

Funding requested for the Global Engagement Center (R/GEC) will support efforts to expose and deny global disinformation and propaganda efforts that aim to undermine the policies, security, and stability of the United States, its allies, and its partners; funding for the newly established Cyberspace and Digital

Policy Bureau (CDP) will advance U.S. leadership through information and communications technology (ICT) and cyber capacity building programming that will promote an open, interoperable, reliable, and secure Internet. Funding for the Office of Foreign Assistance will support Department-wide MEL efforts. Finally, funding for ISN will support international engagement to promote enhanced and more efficient cooperation and assistance in the application of nuclear science and technology for peaceful purposes to meet development needs through the Sustained Dialogue on Peaceful Uses Initiative.

**Funding for the Bureau of Counterterrorism (\$10.0 million):** will support efforts to counter terrorism by breaking the lifecycle of recruitment and radicalization, while building community resilience against the spread of terrorism. Programmatic activities include focusing on countering terrorist narratives and messaging and building capacity of civil society and governments to prevent and counter violent extremism and intervene during the terrorist radicalization process.

**Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGI) Fund (\$250.0 million):** The Department and USAID will support PGI through a Fund that will respond to time-sensitive opportunities to advance strategic infrastructure projects in low- and middle-income countries that align with our national security interests. The Fund will focus on removing transaction-level barriers and building like-minded partner consortiums to compete on projects and mobilize financing from the U.S. government, the private sector, and other partners, across clean energy supply chains, from upstream critical mineral mining and processing to clean energy deployments; trusted ICT networks across subsea and terrestrial cables, data centers, and wireless networks; connective, critical transportation infrastructure, including ports and railroads; sustainable agriculture-related infrastructure; resilient health systems; and gender equality and equity. The Department and USAID will collaborate with the private sector and other partners to support strategic infrastructure to provide a compelling case for a model of development that is sustainable, inclusive, and generates long-term economic growth for our country partners.

**Countering PRC Influence Fund (CPIF) (\$42.5 million requested centrally and \$95.0 million requested within ESF bilaterally/regionally):** The ESF CPIF will strengthen our partners' ability to maintain their own autonomy, security, and prosperity, especially for countries that stand on the frontlines of People's Republic of China's (PRC) coercion, in line with principles articulated in the National Security Strategy. ESF CPIF will support the Administration's goals to increase the capacity and resilience of U.S. partners and allies worldwide to deter aggression, coercion, and influence by the government of the PRC and associated actors. Funds will, amongst other uses, help confront unfair and illegal trade practices, cyber theft, and corrupt and coercive economic practices abroad that undercut access to favorable advanced and emerging technologies and seek to erode our strategic advantage and national competitiveness.

**Prevention and Stabilization Fund (PSF) (\$104.5 million requested within ESF):** This funding will support the implementation of the strategy under 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. Informed by the country and region 10-year plans, the State Department and USAID will use these funds to directly address fragility. Funding will complement other bilateral assistance to these countries and support context specific efforts to strengthen social cohesion, including gender inclusion and equity for underserved communities, combat corruption, protect human rights, promote conflict reduction and reconciliation, engage private-sector actors in peacebuilding, and reinforce critical governance reforms. PSF funds will also enable international coordination and monitoring evaluation and learning. Additionally, 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 Concessional Financing Facility (GCFF) (\$25.0 million):** This Request will support funding for the GCFF, a concessional financing mechanism 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. Funding the GCFF is an important demonstration of U.S. support for refugee populations and an acknowledgement of the challenges confronting both refugee and host communities. Countries currently eligible for support from the GCFF are Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Jordan, Lebanon, and Moldova.

**Atlantic Cooperation (\$10.0 million):** In September 2023, the United States launched the Partnership for Atlantic Cooperation - the first multilateral forum bringing together an unprecedented number of coastal Atlantic states from across Africa, Europe, the Americas, and the Caribbean. Members commit to engage in collective problem solving, uphold a set of shared principles for Atlantic cooperation, and conserve a healthy, sustainable, and resilient resource for generations to come. The requested funding will support U.S. leadership and allow the USG to launch new, innovative programs using new technologies, training, forecasting, and other effective approaches to address the priority issues of interest identified by Partners. The result will be a rules-based Atlantic community that protects resources and enables safe and productive economic activity.

**Vision for Adaptive Crops and Soils (VACS) (\$100.0 million):** The Request also supports the Vision for Adapted Crops and Soils (VACS). Building a more resilient food system requires systemic changes. In support of the Feed the Future initiative's goals and corresponding to its priorities, VACS will increase productivity through a systemic focus on building soil health and increasing the resilience of key indigenous food crops. Programming will facilitate and deploy best practices for improving and sustaining soil health. It will also catalyze investments in plant breeding in order to develop crops that are productive, nutritious, and adapted to changing weather.

**Amazon Fund (\$100.0 million):** The Request includes \$100.0 million for the Amazon Fund to support Brazil's renewed commitment to ending deforestation by 2030. The Amazon Fund was created to attract investments to prevent, monitor and combat deforestation, as well as to promote forest preservation and sustainable economic development in the Brazilian Amazon and other critical biomes in the region. The Amazon Fund is a top priority for – and consistent ask from – the Brazilian government, and the requested funding is central to strengthening the U.S. partnership with Brazil. Managed by Brazil's National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES), it is a results-based mechanism that accepts contributions from donor countries for verified success in reducing deforestation rates and associated emissions below an agreed baseline. It supports activities that include the management of public forests and protected areas; environmental control, monitoring, and inspection; sustainable forest management; economic activities created with sustainable use of the vegetation; ecological and economic zoning, territorial arrangement, and agricultural regulation; preservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and recovery of deforested areas as well as indigenous peoples' efforts to combat deforestation.

## DEMOCRACY FUND (DF)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
DF	355,700	355,700	290,700	-65,000

The Democracy Fund (DF) FY 2025 Request of \$290.7 million supports democracy, human rights, and governance (DRG) as a critical component of defending U.S. national security, fostering economic opportunities for Americans, and asserting U.S. leadership and influence abroad. DRG programming will help build resilient, democratic societies and support countries that are committed to building effective, transparent, and accountable governments that respect human rights and can deliver social and political benefits to citizens. The Request funds programs that build the capacity of local organizations and governments; preserve and expand respect for democratic principles and citizen-centered governance; and respond to political transitions, restrictive civic space, and crises. In addition, the Request supports programs that take aim at systemic corruption, which harms democracy, accelerates conflict and irregular migration, and undermines U.S. investment overseas. The Request also funds DRG programs that build respect for human rights and inclusive development and governance, as well as those that promote gender equality and the rights of women and girls. The FY 2025 Request supports implementation of the Presidential Initiative for Democratic Renewal (PIDR), a signature initiative of the Summit for Democracy.

**State Department Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL) (\$180.7 million):** This Request supports the Administration’s foreign policy priorities of bolstering and defending democracy globally, to include efforts to counter authoritarianism; promote human rights; and meaningfully address diversity, equity, and inclusion as core elements of good governance. DRL will advance pressing democracy and governance priorities globally, including: empowering members of civil society and human rights defenders in their efforts to promote rule of law, international labor rights, and vital fundamental freedoms like freedom of expression; supporting free, fair, and representative elections; promoting the human rights of vulnerable persons, including LGBTQI+ persons, women and girls, and persons with disabilities; supporting Internet freedom; advancing anti-corruption and transparency; strengthening transitional justice and accountability processes; supporting independent media; and, combatting closing spaces and transnational repression. The Request will also support DRL’s implementation of one of the Administration’s top priorities, the Presidential Initiative for Democratic Renewal (PIDR) and broader Summit for Democracy goals.

**USAID Bureau for Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (USAID/DRG) (\$100.0 million):** The Request will enable the new Bureau for Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance to provide strategic support to seize unanticipated political openings, transitions, and critical development opportunities that strengthen institutions; foster the rule of law and people-centered justice; strengthen transparent citizen-centered governance and counter corruption; advance human rights; prevent and address restrictions on civic space and strengthen civil society and civic education; support independent media operating in the public interest; and promote peaceful, free and fair electoral and political processes. The Request includes support for ending gender-based violence, promoting the rights of members of marginalized groups, fostering inclusive development across a range of underserved communities, and bolstering democratic resilience. The Request will also support DRG’s implementation of the Presidential Initiative for Democratic Renewal (PIDR) and broader Summit for Democracy commitments.

**State Department Office of International Religious Freedom (J/IRF) (\$10.0 million):** This Request will support addressing threats to religious freedom for those of faith and no faith on a global scale, particularly in closed or closing political systems. J/IRF seeks this funding to combat authoritarianism and democratic backsliding triggering societal intolerance and human rights abuses so that all community members may fully participate in their communities without compromising their beliefs. Programs advance religious freedom by addressing governmental restraints such as restrictive laws and policies including for indigenous people that are not in compliance with international obligations, addressing societal discrimination such as xenophobia, racism, antisemitism, anti-Muslim hate, and other forms of religious-based hate, and using media to increase information flow around religious freedom issues. Promoting the rights of those most vulnerable and expanding religious freedom fosters political stability, economic growth, and human security for all.

## ASSISTANCE FOR EUROPE, EURASIA AND CENTRAL ASIA (AEECA)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate <sup>2</sup>	FY 2025 Request <sup>3</sup>	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
AEECA	850,334	850,334	850,334	-

<sup>1</sup>The FY 2023 Estimate level includes \$350.0 million in shifted base included in the FY 2023 Ukraine 4 Supplemental (P.L.117-328).

<sup>2</sup>The FY 2024 Estimate excludes \$2,228.0 million in requested funds in the FY 2024 National Security and Border Supplemental Request.

<sup>3</sup>The FY 2025 Request includes \$350.0 million of discretionary funding designated as emergency.

The FY 2025 Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA) Request of \$850.3 million will advance U.S. foreign policy and national security priorities that will promote Russia’s strategic failure. Assistance will support countries in Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia as they face intensified Russian aggression and malign influence and severe economic disruption as a result of Russia’s war against Ukraine. U.S. foreign assistance will advance U.S. interests by supporting U.S. Allies and partners in the region on their paths toward democracy; advancing Euro-Atlantic integration and open-market economies; and building the countries’ capacity to counter malign actions from external foreign actors. Funding will also support programs promoting democracy, anti-corruption, and rule of law; building capacity to counter disinformation and strengthen civil society; supporting independent media and good governance; countering trafficking in persons and promoting gender equality; enhancing cyber and energy infrastructure, including by supporting energy security and independence; mitigating food insecurity; and supporting economic diversification and development.

**Europe and Eurasia (\$722.3 million):** The Request for Europe and Eurasia will increase countries’ resilience to foreign malign influence and advance Euro-Atlantic integration, while addressing the threats posed by Russia and by the growing challenges from the People’s Republic of China (PRC), including predatory economic engagement. Funding will support programs focused on defending democracy and rule of law, advancing human rights and gender equality, fighting corruption, and countering authoritarianism. Programs will work to support the capacity of Allies and partners to address the economic and social impact of Russia’s war against Ukraine. Programs will support free and fair media, civil society, energy diversification and infrastructure, cyber security, and economic and youth development. The FY 2025 Request maintains high levels of support for Armenia, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine, and the Western Balkans, while also supporting the democratic aspirations of the Belarusian people. Regional highlights include:

- **Armenia (\$45.0 million):** This Request will support democratic reforms, rule of law, and combat disinformation and corruption. Funds will support governance reform and economic development at the local level, beneficiaries of which will also include displaced persons from Nagorno-Karabakh. Assistance will help mitigate the economic impacts on Armenia of the Russia’s war in Ukraine. Funding will also support efforts to advance the peace process with Azerbaijan and programs within Armenia to advance normalization of relations with Türkiye. Programs will promote border security, anti-corruption, economic and energy security (including through diversification of trade and energy sources), cyber security, governance reforms, women’s economic empowerment, and youth participation in the labor force. Additionally, assistance will help advance electoral, legislative, local governance, and justice-sector reforms. Support for civil society and independent media will help sustain public engagement and support for reforms,

counter disinformation and malign narratives, promote civic education, advance sustainable civil society capacity-building, support media diversification, enhance media and digital literacy, and further media professionalization.

- **Georgia (\$80.0 million):** The Request for Georgia will support the country’s democratic and economic development, advance Euro-Atlantic integration, and build resilience against malign influence. Funding will help strengthen institutional checks and balances and the rule of law; support efforts led by Georgian civil society to advance democratic and economic development; improve access to independent, reliable, and balanced media; promote political pluralism; support reconciliation efforts including in Abkhazia and South Ossetia; increase energy security and advance clean energy; promote reforms necessary to foster economic development and diversification; advance digitalization and strengthen cyber security and resilience; expand private-sector competitiveness and agricultural productivity; and help Georgia to attract foreign investment. Border security and anti-corruption initiatives will strengthen institutional capacity, public accountability, internal control and oversight, and integrity across the government.
- **Moldova (\$55.0 million):** U.S. assistance will support reforms necessary to solidify Moldova’s hard-won democratic gains and progress on its anti-corruption agenda, bolster the country’s European integration, and mitigate vulnerabilities to Russian malign influence. Funding will support ongoing reforms to improve governance and expand decentralization; increase transparency and accountability; strengthen the rule of law and judicial reform; address corruption; advance digitalization and strengthen cybersecurity and resilience in key sectors; bolster civil society, civic activism, independent media; and improve the integrity of electoral processes as Moldova works towards its European Union (EU) accession goals. The United States will provide support to Moldova’s energy sector to address severe vulnerabilities caused by Russia’s war against Ukraine and assist Moldova’s integration with European energy markets. This assistance will help enhance private-sector competitiveness and build the institutions necessary to deepen Moldova’s integration with the EU and firmly anchor it in the West.
- **Ukraine (\$250.0 million):** Building on the significant assistance provided through supplemental appropriations, the United States will continue to support Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia’s aggression by helping to strengthen Ukraine’s resilience. Funding will support critical energy and cyber-security, including support to protect important government services, industries and infrastructure; critical agricultural production and export initiatives; efforts to counter disinformation; initiatives to document and hold perpetrators accountable for human rights abuses, war crimes, and other atrocities, and build a basis for future peace and reconciliation processes; and contributions to recovery efforts. Funds will continue to promote democratic and economic reforms, including anti-corruption and rule of law; support civil society, decentralization, access to unbiased information, and judicial reform; improve climate governance and climate resilient practices; and encourage clean energy investment. Funds will bolster service delivery where it is safe and possible to do so, including support of critical health services.
- **Western Balkans (\$105.6 million):** U.S. bilateral assistance to Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia, and Serbia will support EU-accession-related reforms, with an emphasis on advancing rule of law and government transparency, countering corruption, bolstering good governance and civil-society engagement, and ensuring a vibrant independent media sector. Assistance will also support transatlantic cooperation and efforts to counter malign influence and disinformation, particularly from Russia. Additionally, assistance programs will engage and empower local government and youth to catalyze economic

growth, stem brain drain, and promote social cohesion and reconciliation among different ethnic groups. Assistance will enhance accountability of government through greater transparency and facilitate citizen engagement with representatives to improve responsiveness to constituent needs. Funding will also promote private-sector-led economic growth, human capital development focused on youth and underserved populations, energy security (including through clean energy), cyber security, a sound financial and regulatory environment, and will back the EU-facilitated dialogue to normalize relations between Kosovo and Serbia.

- **Europe and Eurasia Regional (\$137.0 million):** U.S. assistance will support allies and partners as they counter Russian disinformation and resist intensified Russian aggression, both of which seek to undermine and degrade democracy, human rights, rule of law, and peaceful coexistence. U.S. assistance will support programs that diversify energy sources and reduce reliance on Russian energy; counter corruption and advance economic and democratic transition to support EU membership aspirations in the region; promote sub-regional cooperation and economic integration, including in the Western Balkans and the Caucasus; advance cross-border energy linkages; promote civil-society development and networks, youth engagement, and emergency assistance to democracy activists; foster professional investigative journalism, particularly through regional journalist networks; and leverage transition experience and resources from other donors, including former recipients of U.S. development assistance. Funds will also support regional programs to counter malign influence, including through investment screening and cyber security. Additionally, funding will enable peer-to-peer, educational, cultural, and other regional programs that promote the exchange of best practices and ideas on cross-border themes, including in the health sector.

**Central Asia (\$128.0 million):** The United States supports the sovereignty, security, and independence of the five Central Asian countries (Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan (the C5)), and a Central Asia region that can make its own political and economic decisions independent of external actors. Funding will support the objectives of the C5+1 regional diplomatic platform, which enhances cooperation between the United States and the C5 on mutual commitments to improve economic resilience, support sustainable development, and promote peace. Assistance will address the long-term impacts of Russia's war against Ukraine, including the effects of sanctions on Russia, disruptions to trade, and Ukrainians and Russians fleeing the war. In addition, funding will support strengthening democracy, human rights, and governance; combating climate change; investing in agriculture, including mitigating food insecurity; basic and higher education; countering disinformation; bolstering independent media; and supporting gender equity and equality. Regional highlights include:

- **Central Asia Regional (\$32.9 million):** U.S. assistance will support projects across the C5+1 platform's thematic pillars – economics, energy and environment, and security. This regional programming will complement bilateral programs in Central Asia countries to enhance regional integration among the Central Asian countries, thereby strengthening their resilience to threats emanating from Russia, the PRC, Afghanistan, and other regional actors. Funding will enhance Central Asia's energy security through programs that unlock the potential of clean energy production, integrate regional energy systems, diversify energy transit routes, and improve regional management of water and other natural resources. Assistance will also enhance inclusive and sustainable economic growth in Central Asia through programs that support the private sector and trade within the region, including programs to improve the transit of legal goods and services across borders, governance along trade and transit corridors, and support women in business. To promote a more secure Central Asia, regional programs will counter trafficking in persons, promote civil society development and networks, strengthen independent media, increase access to diverse sources of information, and counter violent extremism. Funding will also support Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) efforts to advance U.S. foreign

policy goals, such as the promotion of democracy and human rights. Regional programs will support the C5+1 objective of integrating human rights and expanding people-to-people ties, including to advance gender equity, protect the rights of persons with disabilities, and provide English language education.

- **Uzbekistan (\$31.8 million):** U.S. assistance will continue to support Uzbekistan's reform efforts and mitigate the effects of Russia's war in Ukraine on Uzbekistan's economy. Funding will support the Government of Uzbekistan's efforts to modernize its education system and produce an English-speaking and information-technology-literate workforce. Funding will also advance systemic rule-of-law reforms critical to combatting corruption across the government. U.S. assistance will facilitate economic reforms, including development of capital markets, tax administration, and critical resources management. Funding will also help strengthen civil society, human rights reforms, gender equality, and religious freedom, as well as help counter disinformation and support independent media. In addition, U.S. assistance will help mitigate the effects of climate change and strengthen Uzbekistan's ability to address security and criminal activity, an essential step for its domestic and regional stability.
- **Tajikistan (\$28.9 million):** U.S. assistance will support Tajikistan's sovereignty, security, and stability by strengthening democratic institutions, supporting education and health reform, while also working to mitigate the negative effects on the Tajik economy from Russia's war against Ukraine. Programming will address climate change, foster agricultural development, mitigate food security, and increase access to safe drinking water and sanitation. Assistance will also expand and improve English-language instruction and resources. Additionally, funding will help combat trafficking in persons; facilitate access to justice and good governance; support independent media and counter disinformation; strengthen civil society and community interaction; protect human rights, including promotion of equal rights for marginalized communities; and build resistance to violent extremism. In the financial sector, technical assistance will support Tajikistan's anti-money-laundering efforts and support reforms that could enable correspondent banking relationships with Western banks to minimize dependence on opaque financial institutions in Russia.

## MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE (MRA)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2024 Estimate <sup>2</sup>	FY 2025 Request <sup>3</sup>	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
MRA	3,827,236	3,827,236	3,827,236	-
Additional Funding	620,000	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup>FY 2023 Estimate include \$915.0 million in shifted base included in the FY 2023 Ukraine 4 Supplemental (P.L. 117-328). The FY 2023 total excludes \$620.0 million in additional funds made available by the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (Div. M, P.L. 117-328) to address humanitarian needs in, and to assist refugees from, Ukraine, and for additional support for other vulnerable populations and communities.

<sup>2</sup>FY 2024 Estimate excludes \$4,345.0 million in requested funds in the FY 2024 National Security and Border Supplemental Request.

<sup>3</sup>FY 2025 Request includes \$1,347.0 million of discretionary funding designated as emergency.

The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) is the humanitarian arm of the Department of State that, along with USAID’s Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), ensures that humanitarian principles and objectives are thoroughly integrated into U.S. foreign and national security policy. PRM’s mission is to provide protection, ease suffering, and resolve the plight of persecuted, conflict affected, and forcibly displaced people around the world. PRM supports the provision of life-saving assistance and protection and works to achieve durable solutions for millions of people in some of the world’s most vulnerable situations, including refugees, victims of conflict, internally displaced persons (IDPs), stateless persons, and vulnerable migrants, including through refugee resettlement in the United States. PRM funded activities support strategic U.S. foreign policy objectives and build resilience in host communities to minimize the spillover of conflicts.

In partnership with international and non-governmental humanitarian organizations, programs funded through the Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) account save lives and ease suffering, uphold human dignity, and play a critical role in responding to complex humanitarian situations with regional and global impact, assisting those who are forcibly displaced as a result of crises in Afghanistan, Burma, Ethiopia, Iraq, Sudan, Syria, Ukraine, Venezuela, Yemen, and elsewhere. MRA funding also plays a role in the U.S. government’s comprehensive approach to manage migration collaboratively in the Western Hemisphere, including by expanding access to international protection and legal migration pathways. 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 Bangladesh, Colombia, Jordan, Kenya, Türkiye, and Uganda.

The proposed FY 2025 MRA Request of \$3,837.2 million will support continued U.S. leadership on refugee and humanitarian issues. The Request provides the resources necessary to fully support the refugee admissions program and will fund contributions to such organizations as the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) as well as other international and non-governmental organizations that address pressing humanitarian needs overseas and resettle refugees in the United States.

Contributions to multilateral international humanitarian organizations, combined with humanitarian diplomacy and advocacy, ensure that the U.S. government demonstrates leadership in the humanitarian community, shaping international responses to humanitarian crises, maintaining global response capacity,



ensuring responsibility sharing, and providing support to host nations for more flexible, robust, and predictable funding and to meet their responsibilities and their commitments to forcibly displaced people.

Highlights include:

**Overseas Assistance (\$2,504.0 million):** U.S. overseas support is commensurate with strengthened U.S. humanitarian and multilateral leadership to address some of the most pressing crises across the globe. MRA-funded programs meet protection and basic needs of refugees and other vulnerable populations, including water and sanitation, nutrition and health care, shelter, mental health, and family reunification, while also promoting self-reliance of refugees through education and economic opportunities and supporting their host communities. PRM programs and diplomatic efforts emphasize protection of the most vulnerable, including women, children, the elderly, disabled, and LGBTQI+ persons; support solutions to displacement through voluntary repatriation, local integration, or refugee resettlement in a third country; advocate for safe, humane, and orderly international migration policies; and aim to ensure that humanitarian principles continue to be respected.

**Refugee Admissions (\$1,215.2 million):** The U.S. Refugee Admissions Program (USRAP) represents an important element of both refugee protection and durable solutions when repatriation and local integration are not possible. PRM continues to rebuild and expand the nation's refugee resettlement infrastructure to provide more durable solutions to refugees in need, in line with the President's commitment to resettle 125,000 refugees in 2025. Funding will enable international and non-governmental organizations to help refugees and certain other categories of special immigrants to resettle in communities across the United States. The USRAP focuses on providing initial reception and placement services for refugees, and on assisting them to achieve economic self-sufficiency. USRAP priorities in FY 2025 include the continued expansion of the Welcome Corps, a new private sponsorship program that empowers everyday Americans to play a leading role in welcoming refugees; continued expansion of legal pathways through the Safe Mobility Office initiative in the Western Hemisphere; expanded opportunities under for Afghans at-risk due to their affiliation with the United States under the Administration's longer-term, sustainable resettlement operation "Enduring Welcome"; greater access to resettlement for LGBTQI+ refugees through increased NGO direct referrals and private sponsorship; continued efforts to build domestic resettlement capacity and expand the traditional resettlement agency network; expand resettlement of Rohingya in Bangladesh and increase resettlement opportunities for Rohingya globally, and continue to build the Resettlement Diplomacy Network and U.S.-led efforts to increase resettlement capacity and resettlement infrastructure globally.

**Humanitarian Migrants to Israel (\$5.0 million):** The 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.

**Administrative Expenses (\$103.0 million):** The Request will ensure monitoring and oversight of MRA-funded programs and support the Department of State's lead role in humanitarian and migration issues; policy oversight of international organizations, and other partners; and related diplomatic engagement. The largest portion of administrative expenses will cover the salaries, benefits, and travel costs of U.S. direct hire staff, including regional refugee coordinators posted in 33 U.S. embassies around the world.

## EMERGENCY REFUGEE AND MIGRATION ASSISTANCE (ERMA)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
ERMA	100	100	100,000	99,900

The President’s Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) Fund enables the President to address unexpected urgent refugee and migration needs worldwide. ERMA funding may be used to meet unexpected urgent refugee and migration needs including support to strengthen protection and provide emergency assistance including shelter, nutrition, water and sanitation, health and psychosocial support, and mental health for refugees, victims of conflict, and other persons at risk. The ERMA fund allows the United States to respond quickly to urgent and unexpected needs of refugees and other populations of concern. In FY 2023, the President authorized a total of \$100.3 million in ERMA to meet non-Afghanistan related emergencies, including \$50.0 million for the earthquake response in Syria and Türkiye and \$50.3 million to respond to the urgent humanitarian needs of vulnerable migrants in the Western Hemisphere, depleting the account. This Request would replenish the Fund.

As of the start of FY 2024, a total of \$1.571 billion in ERMA also remained available separately for the purposes of meeting unexpected urgent refugee and migration needs to support Enduring Welcome and related efforts by the Department of State in Afghanistan, including additional travel and related expenses for individuals at risk.

## FOOD FOR PEACE TITLE II (FFP)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2024 Estimate <sup>2</sup>	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
FFP	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	-

<sup>1</sup>FY 2023 Estimate includes \$50.0 million in shifted base included in the FY 2023 Ukraine 4 Supplemental (P.L. 117-328).

<sup>2</sup>FY 2024 Estimate excludes \$25.0 million in requested funds in the FY 2024 National Security and Border Supplemental Request.

Title II of the Food for Peace Act (P.L. 83-480, as amended, formerly the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954) authorizes the provision of U.S. in-kind food assistance to meet emergency food needs around the world, as well as multi-year, multisectoral 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 FY 2025 Title II Request of \$1,800.0 million primarily includes resources for Title II emergency food programs. In an emergency where people face acute food insecurity, agricultural commodities procured from the United States play an important role in humanitarian response, especially in places where local and regional markets cannot sustain populations in need. Title II in-kind food is critical to ongoing humanitarian responses, such as the complex emergency in Sudan, continued insecurity in South Sudan, and a deteriorating humanitarian situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Title II resources are also used to provide life-saving nutrition products, such as ready-to-use foods, that are invaluable in the prevention and treatment of malnutrition in children. In humanitarian programs designed to save lives, boost the resilience of disaster-affected communities, and support the transition from relief to recovery, BHA complements Title II in-kind food with market-based food assistance provided from International Disaster Assistance authorized in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as well as support for health, nutrition, shelter, protection, and other humanitarian sectors. The flexibility to provide an integrated package of humanitarian assistance interventions is critical to maintain USAID’s global humanitarian leadership.

In addition to emergency programs, USAID also works with communities that are susceptible to recurrent shocks to improve and sustain their food and nutrition security through non-emergency programs called Resilience Food Security Activities (RFSAs). These unique, multi-year programs build on emergency food security interventions to strengthen the resilience of people, communities, countries, and systems in a way that reduces chronic vulnerability and facilitates inclusive growth.

The Administration is separately requesting an additional \$80.0 million in the Development Assistance account (for the USAID Community Development Fund (CDF)) to support RFSAs programs. Together, Title II and CDF resources are a cornerstone of USAID’s efforts to address household-level chronic food insecurity in areas of recurrent crises – interventions that are critical to both the immediate and long-term response to the global food security crisis. For every one dollar invested through RFSAs, households could see over three dollars in additional benefits, helping families move out of dependency on aid. As needs continue to rise worldwide, U.S. assistance programs have never been more vital.

The Title II Request reflects the importance of U.S. in-kind agricultural commodities to humanitarian response. This Request, complemented by resources requested through the International Disaster Assistance (IDA) and Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) accounts, will allow the United States to lead the international humanitarian system with innovative, flexible, multisectoral programming in FY 2025 and beyond.

## PEACE CORPS

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
Peace Corps	430,500	430,500	479,000	48,500

The Peace Corps’ FY 2025 Request of \$479.0 million, which includes \$7.3 million for the Office of Inspector General, will allow the agency to meet its core goals: to help the people of interested countries in meeting their need for trained individuals; to help promote a better understanding of Americans on the part of the peoples served; and to help promote a better understanding of other peoples on the part of Americans. Since 1961, the Peace Corps has been at the forefront of localization and sustainable development, and this Request supports a cost-effective investment in strengthening our nation through international public diplomacy at a grassroots level. The Peace Corps also helps develop the next generation of American civic and business leaders, as Volunteers return home to contribute to communities across the U.S. with the adaptive leadership and entrepreneurial skills cultivated during service.

In FY 2025, the Peace Corps will deepen engagement with an expanded presence and enhance the agency’s ability to foster grassroots public diplomacy and development where it matters most. The FY 2025 Request funds the agency’s current services, enabling the Peace Corps to absorb rising mandatory costs and sustain investments made in critical information technology, health, safety, and security infrastructure essential to the deployment of Volunteers. In addition to funding continued return-to-service efforts with a projected on-board strength of 4,590 Volunteers for FY 2025, the Request also provides resources to support 61 posts, including the re-opening of country programs in El Salvador and Palau. Lastly, the Request includes \$10.0 million to address critical cybersecurity requirements, \$2.5 million to expand outreach to recruit Volunteers in a highly competitive labor market, and \$5.9 million specifically to strategically expand the Peace Corps’ presence to two additional countries (to be determined based on invitations, assessments, and conditions) in the Indo-Pacific.

Through promoting people-to-people ties, the Peace Corps provides a unique model of international development within the U.S. government. At the request of host country governments, the agency sends Volunteers to live and work side-by-side with community partners on locally prioritized projects, often reaching areas of the world other U.S. agencies are unable to reach. Volunteers learn the local language and culture and collaborate with counterparts – farmers, teachers, youth, health workers, and other motivated individuals. Volunteers build relationships, promote knowledge exchange, and make lasting and positive contributions to host communities that extend well beyond any one Volunteer’s service commitment.

The Peace Corps recruits, selects, trains, and supports Americans who represent the demographic, geographic, and socio-economic diversity of the U.S. to serve in 27-month Peace Corps Volunteer (PCV) assignments, as well as in short-term specialized 3 to 12-month Peace Corps Response Volunteers (PCR) assignments. Peace Corps Response is a program that matches experienced individuals with unique opportunities that require advanced language, technical, and intercultural skills. The FY 2025 Request also supports the agency’s Virtual Service Pilot (VSP), a key innovation that began within the Peace Corps Response program in 2020, which allows qualified Americans to serve who may be unable to work overseas in host countries due to medical reasons or an inability to leave home for an extended

period. It also enables the agency to partner with communities where in-person service is currently impossible for safety or security reasons, such as in Ukraine.

The Peace Corps does not simply benefit people abroad; it also benefits the United States. Peace Corps service extends well beyond a two-year commitment. It fosters a lifetime of global connection and national service. There are thousands of returned Peace Corps Volunteers continuing to serve in the United States – in the foreign and civil service, non-profit, healthcare, education, and many more fields. The skills developed in the Peace Corps enable returned Volunteers to contribute to America long after service overseas concludes.

The FY 2025 Request of \$479.0 million – less than 1 percent of overall U.S. foreign policy funding – represents a cost-effective investment in advancing the Peace Corps’ unique, sustainable, localized people-to-people development model that brings American Volunteers to serve as the face of our nation around the world. The agency’s focus on the issues prioritized by host countries and communities will only strengthen the bonds of friendship between America and host nations and bolster U.S. leadership around the world.

## MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION (MCC)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
MCC	930,000	930,000	937,000	7,000

The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) requests \$937.0 million in discretionary funding for FY 2025 to fund compacts in Togo, Zambia, and The Gambia while providing ongoing compact development and oversight support across 28 programs, including 20 compacts and 8 threshold programs. In addition to this Request of discretionary funding, \$200.0 million is requested as a transfer to MCC from the International Infrastructure Fund – as part of a broader mandatory proposal to out-compete China globally. MCC’s ability to leverage grants to finance high-quality, sustainable infrastructure projects stands in stark contrast to others that often create increased debt burdens on low and lower-middle income countries.

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

Once a country is selected as eligible to receive MCC assistance, MCC works closely with its country counterparts to design cost-effective programs that address binding constraints to economic growth. MCC also works with the private sector to leverage its expertise and resources and incentivize policy reforms that ensure program sustainability. By taking this country-led, results-driven approach and collaborating with the private sector, MCC strengthens the enabling environment for private investment to flourish.

The agency's commitment to transparency ensures the American people know what MCC funds have accomplished. Data-driven, evidence-based decision-making is at the core of MCC operations, ensuring the agency maximizes the impact and cost-effectiveness of its programs. The Aid Transparency Index ranked MCC as the world’s most transparent bilateral donor and as fifth in the world among major development agencies. In Results for America’s 2022 *Invest in What Works Federal Standard of Excellence Report*, an annual scorecard of how federal agencies use evidence and data to achieve better results, MCC received the highest score of all federal agencies for the seventh consecutive year.

In FY 2025, MCC will build on twenty years of program impact ranging from large-scale infrastructure, agriculture, and water, to policy and legal reforms that empower those who have been marginalized. MCC has helped to lift over 350 million people out of poverty through its time-bound, transparent and country-led programs. With these funds, MCC will continue to deliver on its singular mission: reducing poverty through economic growth in an extremely challenging global context of geopolitical tensions.

## INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION (IAF)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
IAF	47,000	47,000	52,000	5,000

The FY 2025 Request of \$52.0 million for the Inter-American Foundation (IAF) will enable the agency to advance community-designed and community-led development in underserved areas of Latin American and the Caribbean. The IAF’s network of grassroots grantees reaches particularly remote, rural, and marginalized communities with the resources they need to build a more prosperous, peaceful, and democratic region.

The IAF will advance U.S. priorities and goodwill in the Hemisphere by providing grants that expand economic opportunities for sustainable livelihoods, strengthen civic engagement for better governance, and promote safe and peaceful communities.

In FY 2025, the IAF will advance U.S. strategic priorities by supporting marginalized populations and underserved communities in the region to:

- address the drivers of irregular migration from major sending countries;
- foster inclusive economic prosperity;
- reduce food insecurity;
- promote government accountability through civic engagement;
- integrate displaced Venezuelans, Nicaraguans, and others into host communities across the Latin America and Caribbean region;
- engage communities in preventing and mitigating violence;
- encourage alternatives to the illicit drug trade and organized crime;
- build resilience to natural disasters; and
- manage natural resources sustainably.

The IAF will dedicate \$21.0 million in FY 2025 to community-led activities that advance three priority sectors of the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGI) in Latin America: \$9.0 million for climate and energy security, \$11.0 million for gender inclusion and equity, and \$1.0 million for digital connectivity, particularly in rural and marginalized communities. This investment should leverage grantee co-investment totaling more than \$24.0 million in cash and in-kind resources, based on FY 2023 rates. The agency will also deliver \$13.2 million to efforts to promote stability and reduce irregular migration from Central America, in line with the Administration’s Root Causes Strategy.

The IAF’s deep ties and more than half a century of expertise working directly with civil society, including incipient and grassroots organizations, complement the efforts of other U.S. foreign assistance agencies. Over the last five years, new grantees committed \$1.23 for every \$1 invested by IAF. The IAF multiplies its impact by collaborating on priority interagency initiatives, as well as mobilizing additional funding and technical expertise from the private sector. Through peer-to-peer exchanges, the agency also connects its grantees within and among countries to share their lessons learned, including with U.S.-based Native American Tribal Nations through the IAF’s Indigenous Exchange program. The IAF will continue to leverage its approach and network in support of its mission and the interests of the United States’ foreign policy priorities.



## U.S. AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION (USADF)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
USADF	45,000	45,000	45,000	-

The FY 2025 Request of \$45.0 million for U.S. African Development Foundation (USADF) programs will provide resources to establish new grants and to support an active portfolio of over 518 grants to community-based enterprises as of October 1, 2022.

The United States African Development Foundation (USADF) is a Federally funded public corporation that invest in African grassroots organizations, entrepreneurs, and small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). USADF's investments promote African-designed and African-delivered local economic development by increasing incomes, revenues, and jobs and by creating pathways to prosperity for underserved communities. Working through a community-led development model, USADF provides grant capital of up to \$250K, capacity-building assistance, and convening opportunities to develop, grow, and scale African enterprises and entrepreneurs. These investments improve lives and livelihoods while addressing some of Africa's biggest challenges around food insecurity, insufficient energy access, and unemployment, particularly among women and youth. USADF furthers U.S. priorities in these areas to ensure critical development initiatives enacted by Congress, such as the Global Food Security Act, Electrify Africa Act, and the African Growth and Opportunities Act, extend to rural populations.

**DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY  
OFFICE OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (OTA)**

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
OTA	38,000	38,000	40,000	-

Treasury Requests \$40.0 million for Treasury’s Office of Technical Assistance (OTA).

**Program Description**

OTA works with finance ministries, central banks, and other relevant government institutions in emerging markets and developing economies to support efficient revenue collection, well-planned and executed budgets, judicious debt management, sound and inclusive banking and financial systems, and strong controls to combat money laundering and other economic crimes. OTA complements the work of Treasury’s Offices of International Affairs and Terrorism and Financial Intelligence by helping the governments of partner countries build the human and institutional capacity to implement improvements in economic policies and policies to counter terrorist financing. OTA also supports partner countries’ efforts to raise their own domestic resources more effectively, thereby reducing dependence on foreign assistance. OTA’s work is critical for meeting U.S. foreign policy and national security goals, such as private sector-led economic growth, reduced corruption, infrastructure development, energy access and security, and increased accountability and transparency.

OTA is a small, cost-effective, results-driven program that leverages a cadre of highly experienced technical advisors who work side-by-side with host country counterparts to achieve fundamental and impactful reforms. Recent examples of important reforms achieved by partner countries with OTA assistance are highlighted below. Currently, OTA has projects in 45 countries in Latin America, Africa, Europe/Eurasia, and Asia.

Demand for OTA assistance around the world is strong and continues to increase. OTA would use the requested budget resources in FY 2025 to respond to this growing demand, with an emphasis on those areas that are priorities for the United States, including combating terrorist financing and financial crimes, reducing dependence on foreign financial aid through improved domestic resource mobilization, and creating the conditions for inclusive private sector-led economic growth, including by improving the climate for private sector investment in sustainable infrastructure projects. Additionally, the requested resources would enable the program to assist partner countries in developing and implementing fiscally-sound approaches to financing energy or environmental projects, including renewable energy and infrastructure projects, expanding access to financial services, and strengthening transparency and accountability in public finance systems to combat corruption. The Request also supports important ongoing enhancements to OTA’s project monitoring and evaluation regime.

**How Support to OTA Promotes U.S. National Security and Economic Growth**

OTA performs an important role in support of U.S. national security by helping emerging markets and developing countries combat financial crimes, money laundering, and terrorist financing. In addition, OTA helps to stabilize banking systems, develop capital markets, improve investment climates, including for infrastructure, and improve transparency and accountability in government finances. This helps to

spur private sector-led economic growth and lay the foundation for U.S. exports and investment across continents and countries.

## **Achieving and Measuring Results**

### *Monitoring Progress*

OTA has a robust system for monitoring technical assistance project performance, from project design through execution to post-project evaluation. At the inception of each project, OTA and the relevant foreign government ministry or central bank counterparts identify the high-level aims of the engagement, which are reflected in signed terms of reference. The terms of reference are complemented by a detailed project framework that specifies the project goals, activities to be undertaken by OTA and the counterparts, and the expected short- and long-term outcomes that support key counterpart reforms. Project-specific indicators are used to monitor progress toward achieving outcomes and provide evidence that the goals of the project have been met. OTA, in consultation with its counterparts, then develops an annual workplan to sequence and execute the planned activities contained in the project framework.

As each project is executed, OTA advisors provide monthly reports and trip reports to Treasury leadership and other stakeholders on the execution of the project plan, including progress against objectives. These reports are validated through ongoing dialogue with advisors coupled with project reviews – both in-person and remote – conducted by OTA management. OTA also systematically assesses the level of “traction,” or the degree to which foreign counterparts are engaging proactively and constructively with OTA advisors, at the working and policy levels. The levels of traction and other indicators of project progress are closely monitored by OTA senior management, including as part of formal project reviews conducted three times per year.

OTA will continue to enhance its project monitoring capabilities. For example, the program has begun producing and collecting standard data on program design and implementation, enabling the development of project level dashboards that support OTA management in making data-driven decisions about project performance, including investing additional resources into projects with high traction, and making timely interventions into stalled or faltering projects. Moving forward, the program will continue to refine project monitoring tools that facilitate comparisons across projects, regions, project modalities, and other project characteristics as OTA further refines its ability to plan and execute impactful projects.

### *Strengthening Project Evaluation*

In accordance with the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act (FATAA), OTA continues to strengthen its ability to measure the results of its technical assistance projects through improved evaluation tools, including conducting independent (third-party) evaluations of OTA projects. To support the costs of independent evaluations and related activities, OTA is requesting \$4.0 million in program resources. These resources will support an estimated 14 evaluations in FY 2025, including 20 external evaluations and four conducted by OTA personnel. Once OTA’s enhanced evaluation regime is fully implemented, each OTA project would be subject to an independent evaluation at its midpoint (generally after the second year of technical assistance activities) and 6-12 months after a project concludes. Evaluations seek to determine the extent to which project goals were achieved and are likely to be sustained and enable OTA to keep learning about how to best design and implement impactful projects. The results of evaluations will continue to be made available to the public as required by the FATAA.

## **Project Examples**

**Ecuador Attracts Private Sector Investment for Green Infrastructure Projects.** OTA assisted the

Government of Ecuador’s efforts to privately finance two major renewable energy – wind and solar – projects. These projects were the first large-scale renewable energy products in Ecuador to be fully financed with private capital, a critical achievement considering the country’s significant infrastructure needs and fiscal challenges. OTA assisted the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) and the Ministry of Energy and Mines to identify and address serious contract deficiencies and bankability issues that had initially stalled both projects. OTA also supported the MEF to establish an internal review process whereby the ministry engages with other government agencies to assess and improve the bankability and fiscal sustainability of proposed infrastructure projects. The government has used this new review process to award 10 additional renewable energy projects.

**Kenya Improves Tax Debt Collection.** With OTA support, the Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA) undertook several reforms to strengthen revenue collection as part of a broader effort by the government to improve public financial management. The KRA reformed its regime to recover tax debts – amounts owed to the government by taxpayers – through the development and implementation of strategies to decentralize authority on tax debt cases, including to provide reasonable and acceptable flexibility to tax officials in establishing installment payment agreements with taxpayers based on sound financial analysis. OTA also helped the KRA to increase organizational efficiency by using risk-based strategies to manage employee workload as well as through optimized and documented internal procedures and practices. As a result of these reforms and other actions, tax revenue collection reported by the KRA has more than tripled from \$185.0 million in 2017 to \$653.0 million in 2023.

**Vietnam Enhances Public Expenditure Accountability.** In 2023, the Government of Vietnam implemented a risk-based internal audit regime to enhance control and accountability of public expenditures. This achievement is an important part of the comprehensive reform program undertaken by the government – with support from OTA – to strengthen public financial management and fiscal transparency. OTA helped Vietnam’s State Treasury (VST) to identify and prioritize risks within the organization and its public expenditure processes and supported VST in executing a pilot internal audit, the findings of which helped to determine whether and what extent public funds were received and expended in compliance with all appropriate authorities. The pilot audit led to VST’s adoption of enhanced internal audit policies and procedures and laid the foundation for VST to implement an annual risk-based internal audit plan to increase the accountability of government entities with regard to expenditure of public funds.

**Zambia Combats Drug Trafficking through Improved Inter-agency Cooperation.** With OTA support, the Zambian Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) and other Zambian anti-money laundering / countering the finance of terrorism (AML/CFT) stakeholders, including the Drug Enforcement Commission (DEC) and Director of Public Prosecution, established an inter-agency task force focused on combating illicit financial flows. OTA mentored AML/CFT stakeholders on how to collaboratively identify proceeds as well as assets linked to criminal activity, and how to effectively communicate these findings to prosecutors to initiate seizure orders. As a result of improved communication and coordination, the DEC successfully interdicted a major narcotics shipment destined for northern Africa. An ensuing investigation by the DEC in coordination with other task force members further resulted in the seizure by Zambian authorities of more than \$5.0 million in cash, approximately \$8.0 million in gold, and two aircraft.

**The Dominican Republic Improves Access to Finance.** The Government of the Dominican Republic (GoDR), with OTA support, passed a Secured Transactions Law in 2020 that went into force in 2023, allowing non-traditional forms of collateral (i.e., inventories or crops) to be used to obtain loans, thereby increasing access to affordable finance, particularly for micro, small, and medium enterprises. To support implementation of the law, OTA assisted the GoDR to launch an electronic collateral registry (known as an “e-registry”), establishing a system for the new forms of collateral to be officially registered. OTA

helped to define technical requirements and to develop, test, and socialize the registry with financial sector stakeholders. The system has been well-utilized, processing nearly 80,000 new collateral registrations within the first ten months of operation. Previously, the registration process was paper-based and would often take several months for borrowers to secure loans due to the lack of readily available information about existing claims against collateral. The new Secured Transactions Law and e-registry will enable financial institutions to make faster and better-informed lending decisions with real-time information and provide a foundation for non-traditional forms of collateral to improve access to finance for low-income and small business borrowers.

**INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT  
(INCLE)**

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2024 Estimate <sup>2</sup>	FY 2025 Request <sup>3</sup>	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
INCLE	1,466,000	1,466,000	1,566,183	100,183
Additional Funding	300,000	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup>FY 2023 Estimate includes \$75.0 million in shifted base included in the FY 2023 Ukraine 4 Supplemental (P.L. 117-328). The total excludes \$300.0 million in additional funding provided for in Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328, Div. M).

<sup>2</sup>FY 2024 Estimate excludes \$360.0 million requested in the FY 2024 National Security and Border Supplemental.

<sup>3</sup>FY 2025 Request excludes \$65.0 million in proposed cancellations of prior year funds.

Transnational crime causes direct and significant harm to lives and communities in the United States, primarily through international drug trafficking as evidenced by the domestic opioid crisis. Overseas, America’s strategic competitors leverage criminal proxies, corruption, and weak institutions to advance political and commercial goals. The FY 2025 President’s Budget level of \$1,566.2 million for the INCLE account will support programs that (1) disrupt and reduce illicit drug markets and transnational crime to protect American lives and U.S. national security; (2) combat corruption and illicit trafficking to strengthen democratic institutions, advance the rule of law, and reduce crime and its enablers; and (3) strengthen criminal justice systems to support rights-respecting partners and reduce instability.

Through multicountry, regional, and bilateral programs, the International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) Bureau will support action to address fentanyl and other synthetic drugs as well as the enduring threat of other illicit narcotics. INL will build partner capacity to reduce the production and trafficking of illicit drugs, with a specific focus on precursor chemicals used in synthetic drug production. INL will also support international tools that enable countries and businesses to disrupt the illicit synthetic drug supply chain. Programs will improve border security, strengthen interdiction, and build criminal justice capacity to mitigate the transnational movement, marketing, and monetization of synthetics and other drugs, particularly in countries with illicit supply chains such as Mexico.

As part of a comprehensive and balanced approach to international drug control, other INL programs will seek to reduce the demand for drugs, disrupt markets that facilitate transnational organized crime, and reduce associated instability and violence. INL programs will continue to counter Russian malign influence, including through assistance for Ukraine to support reform efforts within its law enforcement, criminal justice, and anti-corruption institutions as well as advance accountability for Russia’s war crimes. In Haiti, following the assassination of President Moïse in 2021 and the upsurge in gang violence that poses a serious threat to the country’s stability, increased funding will expand efforts to build the capacity of the Haitian National Police (HNP) and support the Kenyan-led Multinational Security Support (MSS) mission. In the West Bank, in support of the Tokyo Principles outlined by Secretary Blinken, increased funding for INL programs will develop security and rule of law programs that support a pathway towards a two-state solution with Israel. For the Indo-Pacific, increased funding will be used to strengthen maritime security and enforcement of maritime law, reduce illicit trafficking, and counter activity of concern by the People’s Republic of China (PRC) that threatens sovereignty, the rule of law, and U.S. national security interests.

INCLE programming will include a focus on promoting democratic governance, strengthening human rights, and advancing implementation of the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Act of 2017 (P.L. 115-68) by supporting women's participation and leadership in the criminal justice system and access to justice for survivors of gender-based violence (GBV). In addition, the Request includes an increase to Program Development and Support (PD&S) funds, which are essential to the bureau's ability to administer, monitor, and evaluate its programs. The Request also proposes a \$65.0 million cancellation in prior year funding to address un sub-obligated balances as of the end of September 30, 2023.

**Africa (\$46.9 million):** Transnational crime, such as maritime crime and production and trafficking of illicit drugs, endemic corruption, and actors that undermine democracy and stability continue to weaken security and economic growth across Africa. Throughout sub-Saharan Africa, ineffective criminal justice systems, poor law enforcement-community relations, and military-led coups reduce stability and the ability to investigate and prosecute major crimes, including transnational crime and terrorism. The INCLE Request will support programs that promote stability and the rule of law; reduce transnational crime such as illicit drug and wildlife trafficking; address financial crimes and money laundering; and fight corruption that undermines U.S. trade and investment in Africa. Funds will be used to strengthen criminal justice systems through regional programs in East/Southern Africa, West Africa, and the Sahel, as well as bilateral programs throughout sub-Saharan Africa, including a new planned program in Mauritania.

**East Asia and Pacific (\$60.3 million):** Porous borders, expansive and largely unpatrolled maritime areas, abundant valuable natural resources at risk for illicit trafficking, under-funded criminal justice sector institutions, corruption, and PRC activity of concern create conditions under which criminal networks operate with impunity. Assistance will strengthen U.S. national security by increasing partners' capacity to safeguard their borders and ensure freedom of navigation, by countering security threats from state and non-state actors, and by countering the PRC's efforts to assert undue influence in the region. Increased funding will advance Indo-Pacific Strategy goals, including support for the Indo-Pacific Partnership for Maritime Domain Awareness by expanding programming with Pacific Island countries and key partners in Southeast Asia. Programs will counter narcotics demand, production, and trafficking, helping stem the flow of synthetic drugs like fentanyl and methamphetamine and their chemical precursors, which contribute to both the U.S. opioid epidemic and instability and corruption in partner nations. Assistance will also counter influence from strategic competitors by strengthening the rule of law, promoting respect for human rights, countering corruption and transnational criminal actors, and strengthening maritime capacity to monitor and protect borders and exclusive economic zones. INL will strengthen cooperation among law enforcement and criminal justice sector entities in the areas of civilian security sector reform, cybercrime, counternarcotics, trafficking in persons (TIP), wildlife trafficking, maritime law enforcement, and the rule of law.

**Europe and Eurasia (\$102.2 million):** Weak rule of law, widespread corruption, and rising authoritarianism in parts of the region create an environment in which transnational criminal organizations (TCOs) thrive and erode the stability of U.S. partners and their capacity to fight against corruption, cybercrime, complex financial crimes, money laundering, and illegal trafficking. Funding for Ukraine will support efforts to strengthen law enforcement and criminal justice institutions, bolster efforts to advance accountability for Russia's war crimes and build on U.S. investments to advance democratic reform. In addition to the Kremlin's brutal war of aggression in Ukraine, Russia and its proxies engage in hybrid tactics to destabilize U.S. allies and partners across the region, utilizing a variety of tools to weaken democratically elected governments and undermine security. Programs will focus on raising awareness of corruption, promoting anti-corruption and transparency reforms, fighting TCOs, investigating and prosecuting money laundering, expanding access to justice, combating trafficking, and promoting regional cooperation to combat common security threats.

**Near East (\$74.1 million):** Civilian security partnerships with effective criminal justice institutions promotes stability, basic public order, and justice while collectively deterring aggression and reducing threats to U.S. and partner interests in this region. Corrupt civilian security and criminal justice institutions can enable human rights abuses and exacerbate fragility, undermine the ability of U.S. partners to contain and defeat terrorist groups. INCLE funds will support building the capacity, professionalism, and responsiveness of criminal justice sector institutions through bilateral programming and will address synthetic drug flows. Increased assistance for the West Bank will expand efforts to build professional and accountable security and criminal justice institutions that maintain security and stability, uphold the rule of law and human rights, and contribute directly to regional security. New regional programming will address emerging threats in and to the region, including synthetic drug trafficking and production. Assistance for Syria will support non-regime civilian security providers to deliver security services to their communities in northeast Syria.

**South and Central Asia (\$48.6 million):** In Central Asia, assistance will help improve the effectiveness of criminal justice systems and increase the capacities of drug enforcement agencies to interdict illicit narcotics, especially along the Afghanistan border, which will prevent illicit gains from funding extremists in the region. Funding will also support initiatives to combat corruption, promote the rule of law, and counter malign influence. South Asia programs will strengthen border and maritime security and will build capacity to combat transnational crimes including corruption, cybercrime, wildlife trafficking, and narcotics trafficking with a focus on synthetic drugs and precursor chemicals for fentanyl and methamphetamine. Programs will also seek to strengthen relations with India and other key partners to counter PRC malign influence. Funding for Pakistan will focus on counternarcotics assistance to combat illicit drug trafficking as well as criminal justice sector capacity building for police, prosecutors, and the judiciary, including expanding opportunities for women to access justice and actively participate in the administration of justice. Limited assistance in Afghanistan will continue to address the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including for women, while also implementing programming to turn farmers towards licit livelihoods.

**Western Hemisphere (\$584.9 million):** INCLE resources will support programming to reduce synthetic drug and cocaine production and trafficking, disrupt TCOs, advance anti-corruption efforts, improve citizen security, and address irregular migration through efforts to strengthen border security and reduce human smuggling and trafficking. Programs will expand information sharing across regional law enforcement networks, support vetted units and task forces for transnational crime and counternarcotics, and increase the capacity of local prosecutors to investigate and litigate criminal cases. Assistance will further bolster anti-money laundering capabilities to deny and recover illicit revenue from organized crime. As the source country for most synthetic drugs fueling the opioid crisis in the United States, Mexico remains a critical focus. Funds will continue building law enforcement capacity to interdict synthetic drugs and prevent diversion of precursor chemicals to illicit drug production. INL will also continue advancing more integrated border security to prevent drug trafficking and other transnational crime while facilitating lawful trade and travel. In Colombia, INL will continue to advance a counternarcotics strategy inclusive of drug supply reduction, rural security and development, and efforts to reduce environmental crimes. In Peru, INL will continue to support capacity building in counternarcotics, police professionalization, and rule of law. In Haiti, INL will expand its assistance to build the capacity of the HNP as a professional, accountable, and effective institution to support citizen security and democratic stability. Programs will also strengthen the HNP anti-gang capabilities and support joint efforts with USAID to institute longer-term community policing and community-based crime prevention. In response to critical security conditions in Haiti, INL will provide \$100.0 million to further support the Kenyan-led MSS mission, which will aid the HNP to counter gang control of territory and provide security to enable political processes, economic activity, and humanitarian assistance. In Central America, funding for anti-corruption, law enforcement professionalization, and justice sector programs through the Central America Regional Security Initiative will support the Administration's



Root Causes of Migration Strategy and the administration's commitment to providing \$4.0 billion over four years. Support to bilateral and regional partners through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative will promote regional cooperation to strengthen border security, counter trafficking and gang violence, target money laundering, and support criminal justice sector reforms and capacity building.

**Centrally Managed INL Programs (\$492.9 million):** Funds will support multi-country programs to counter threats to U.S. security and foreign policy interests, including those caused by Russia, the PRC, TCOs, and gangs, such as corruption, money laundering, cybercrime, theft of intellectual property, drug use, trafficking of narcotics and synthetic precursor chemicals, and wildlife and natural resource crimes around the world. Funds will support efforts to build law enforcement effectiveness and the rule of law through the global International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) and police peacekeeping programs. Funds will also advance U.S. priorities in key multilateral fora and promote INL's institutional links with international organizations. Among other anti-crime priorities, these programs will prioritize countering the synthetic drug crisis, addressing cybercrime, tackling corruption, and countering the malign activity of Russia and activity of concern by the PRC. INL programs will continue to promote WPS, counter GBV, and promote gender equality and empowerment. Funds will support technical assistance, training, resources, and knowledge for all INL's domestic offices and overseas sections. INL will employ a multi-disciplinary approach to identify and disseminate evidence-based criminal justice sector practices, provide centralized support mechanisms for capacity building, technical advisory services, monitoring, and evaluation, and develop and share guidance on how to design high-impact foreign assistance interventions. Resources requested for PD&S will meet INL's administrative costs for the planning, oversight, implementation, and monitoring of INCLE programs as well as for evaluations and assessments. The Request for PD&S includes an increase to meet rising operational costs, including the projected more than four percent wage increases for Civil Service and Foreign Service employees over the next two years, and targeted additional staffing to support priority programs.

**Countering PRC Influence Fund (CPIF) (\$70.0 million):** CPIF resources will contribute to maintaining an enduring competitive edge over the PRC in line with the National Security Strategy. CPIF programming will support the Administration's goals to increase the capacity and resilience of U.S. partners and allies worldwide to deter aggression, coercion, and influence by the PRC and PRC-linked actors. Funds will strengthen partner maritime security and governance; combat transnational money laundering and cybercrime linked to PRC entities; and counter corruption and support criminal justice sector institutions to reduce the ability of the PRC and PRC-linked actors to exploit vulnerabilities.

**Prevention and Stabilization Fund (PSF) (\$15.5 million):** PSF funding will support the continued implementation of the Global Fragility Act (GFA) through the U.S. Strategy to Prevent Conflict and Promote Stability in Haiti, Libya, Mozambique, Papua New Guinea, and Coastal West Africa (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, and Togo). INCLE PSF funds will address fragility by combating corruption, protecting human rights, reinforcing critical governance reforms, and developing criminal justice and law enforcement capacity as part of an integrated, interagency, multi-account approach to implement ten-year GFA country and regional strategies.

**Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP) (\$71.0 million):** Human trafficking threatens public safety and national security, robbing millions of their freedom, undermines the rule of law, distorts global markets, and enriches transnational criminal and terrorist organizations. J/TIP Office's foreign assistance addresses this challenge via support for the "3Ps": prosecution, protection, and prevention. Priorities for FY 2025 funding for the Office's Bilateral/Regional team will be guided in large part by the findings of the annual TIP Report, with the primary goal of assisting countries strategically and focusing where we will have the most impact, especially in countries with the political will to meet the Trafficking Victims Protection Act's minimum standards for the elimination of human trafficking.

## NONPROLIFERATION, ANTI-TERRORISM, DEMINING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS (NADR)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate <sup>2</sup>	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
NADR	921,000	921,000	921,000	-
Additional Funding <sup>1</sup>	105,000	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup>FY 2023 Estimate excludes \$105.0 million in additional funding provided in the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (Div. M, P.L. 117-328).

<sup>2</sup>FY 2024 Estimate excludes \$100.0 million in requested funds in the FY 2024 National Security and Border Supplemental Request.

The FY 2025 Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) Request of \$921.0 million will support a broad range of U.S. national interests through critical security-related programs that reduce threats posed by international terrorist activities; landmines, explosive remnants of war (ERW), and stockpiles of excess conventional weapons and munitions; nuclear, radiological, chemical, and biological weapons of mass destruction (WMD); and other destabilizing weapons and missiles, including Man-Portable Air-Defense Systems (MANPADS) and their associated technologies. This Request concentrates resources where they offer the most value and impact to U.S. national security priorities and reflects specifying Prevention and Stabilization funding in the NADR-ATA sub-account to promote greater clarity within nonproliferation and counterterrorism programming.

### Nonproliferation Activities

**Voluntary Contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) (\$95.0 million):** U.S. efforts to bring Iran, Syria, and the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK) into compliance with their nuclear nonproliferation obligations – and to deter and detect noncompliance elsewhere – are heavily dependent on IAEA verification activities. In addition to strengthening nuclear safeguards, requested funds advance U.S. security interests by supporting programs that enhance nuclear safety and security, and the responsible use of nuclear energy, and promote the peaceful uses of nuclear technologies.

**Global Threat Reduction Program (GTR) (\$87.0 million):** GTR implements innovative threat-driven foreign capacity-building activities to prevent proliferator states and terrorists from developing, acquiring, or using WMD materials, equipment, and expertise; related delivery systems, (including ballistic missiles and unmanned aerial vehicles), advanced conventional weapons, and advanced and emerging technologies with WMD-applicability that threaten U.S. national security. GTR priorities include countering the PRC’s pursuit of advanced and emerging technologies for military advantage and Russia’s efforts to undermine nonproliferation and international security; improving partner capacity to comply with WMD-related U.S. and international sanctions; impeding proliferator state WMD programs, irresponsible nuclear reactor deals, ballistic missile, and ACW programs; and preventing biological and chemical weapons attacks by state and non-state actors.

- **Of which, Countering PRC Influence Fund (CPIF) (\$6.3 million):** CPIF activities will counter PRC cyber threats; provide technical support to researchers on the effects of malign state actors who perpetrate forced technology transfer and intellectual property theft of dual-use research and technology; provide partner country capacity building to counter PRC aggressive and

irresponsible civil nuclear reactor and floating nuclear power plant deployments; and sensitize institutions on how PRC-directed operation of novel reactors on land and sea erodes nuclear security and nonproliferation standards.

**Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) (\$72.9 million):** EXBS protects U.S. national security by building partner capacity to: prevent the proliferation of WMD, their delivery systems, dual-use and emerging technologies, and destabilizing conventional weapons; detect, deter, and interdict illicit cross-border trade in arms and dual-use goods and components; impede diversion of sensitive technologies for military end-use; disrupt exploitation of critical infrastructure, including financial systems, commercial transportation, and critical ports of entry by U.S. adversaries and non-state actors; and secure foreign borders against proliferation risks. EXBS assistance strengthens strategic trade control systems and improves the front-line and investigative capabilities of border enforcement organizations. EXBS also counters malign activities of the PRC, Russia, DPRK, and Iran and employs a data-driven threat prioritization and maturity model tools to identify engagement partners, including advanced technology suppliers and transit hubs, and direct capacity-building resources.

- **Of which, Countering PRC Influence Fund (CPIF) (\$3.7 million):** CPIF will promote supply chain security for critical dual-use and emerging technologies; develop and implement effective investment screening and public procurement mechanisms; provide assistance to develop, implement, and enforce technology transfer and military catch-all controls; build the resilience of ports facing increased levels of state-driven foreign investment; bolster proliferation financing and other financial controls, and provide investigative training and tools to identify, detect, and interdict activities linked to PRC proliferation networks.

**Contributions to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty International Monitoring System (CTBT IMS) (\$33.0 million):** The PrepCom is responsible for the fielding, provisional operation, and maintenance of the state-of-the-art International Monitoring System (IMS), a global network of 321 seismic, hydroacoustic, infrasound, and radionuclide sensing stations designed and optimized to detect nuclear explosions worldwide. The International Data Centre provides analysis and data products to CTBT signatory states. The United States uses this data to supplement U.S. National Technical Means to monitor for nuclear explosions (a mission carried out by the U.S. Air Force). This Request includes funding to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the IMS and its supporting systems through funding of specific projects to address priority needs. Such projects are recommended by the Nuclear Testing Verification and Monitoring Task Force (VMTF), consisting of representatives from the Departments of State, Energy, Defense, and the Intelligence Community, in consultation with the CTBTO PrepCom Provisional Technical Secretariat (PTS). In addition, this Request facilitates the hiring of Americans by the PTS through a Tax Reimbursement Agreement and covers the U.S. assessed contribution.

**Organization's Preparatory Commission (CTBTO PrepCom) - Special Contributions (\$3.0 million):** U.S. voluntary contributions to the PrepCom help to expedite completion of elements of the CTBT's verification regime and increase the regime's ability to effectively monitor for nuclear explosions, and supplement U.S. national technical means. In addition, these contributions provide an independent source of monitoring data and analysis available internationally to bolster U.S. efforts to address compliance with other restrictions on nuclear explosive testing. U.S. support provided by this additional funding assists the PTS in increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of the CTBT's verification regime.

**Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF) (\$20.0 million):** NDF responds to global WMD and destabilizing conventional weapons nonproliferation and disarmament opportunities, circumstances, or conditions that are unanticipated or uniquely complex that other U.S. government programs are unable to

address. NDF develops, negotiates, and implements thoroughly vetted projects to destroy, secure, or prevent the proliferation of materials, weapons, delivery systems, and related technologies. Funding will enable NDF to continue to respond to the high demand for NDF's expertise and capabilities to rapidly address malign global activities of Russia and the PRC, emerging WMD-enabling and WMD-like technologies, biosecurity and biosafety, proliferation concerns related to the Taliban takeover, continuing to provide chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosives (CBRNe) needs for Ukraine, as well as address high priority border security and CBRNe threats in the Middle East resulting from the Israeli-Hamas conflict.

**Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism (WMDT) (\$10.5 million):** WMDT leads Department efforts to counter threats of non-state actor and terrorist groups by strengthening partner countries' capabilities to prevent, detect, deter, and respond to the development, smuggling, acquisition, and use of CBRNe materials. WMDT support will build on training efforts such as WMD terrorism investigations, clandestine laboratories, cyber-enabled investigations, tripwire identification, use of forensics, evidence collection, risk mitigation through physical security, and strengthening legislative and prosecutorial capabilities. WMDT will program against evolving terrorism threats involving unmanned aerial systems, low-tech chemical and biological attacks, and enabling technologies. WMDT will also execute multilateral programming that enables at-risk countries to exercise counter-WMD terrorism protocols, share best practices, and improve international cooperation and burden-sharing against CBRNe terrorism threats, including through the new Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism framework and the G-7-led Global Partnership.

**Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) and Biological Weapons Convention Cooperation (\$6.0 million):** The Sustained Dialogue on Peaceful Uses (SDPU) initiative will continue to support sustained international engagement that improves cooperation in the application of nuclear science and technology for peaceful purposes to meet development needs. SDPU work will draw additional resources and associated projects to developing countries, especially those without an established safeguards agreement or an Additional Protocol and will amplify the link between such cooperation and the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty's core nonproliferation commitments. The Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) Support Fund will provide voluntary funding for BWC technical cooperation for priority projects in areas such as treaty implementation and health security or otherwise support implementation of the BWC. This tangible commitment to international cooperation will increase partner engagement and capacity. It will also fund U.S.-directed support (via voluntary contributions, grants, or contracts) to augment the BWC work program in priority areas and to strengthen UN operational readiness to investigate alleged biological weapons use.

**Bureau for Arms Control, Deterrence, and Stability (ADS) (\$2.0 million):** ADS support programs will contribute to efforts to counter chemical weapons and related threats, including by supporting efforts to hold to account those who have used or proliferated chemical weapons or otherwise violated the Chemical Weapons Convention; raising awareness of State chemical weapons threats and countering disinformation related to chemical and biological threats; countering the influence of malign actors in vulnerable regions related to chemical and biological threats; providing assistance to foreign partners on chemical safety and security as well as on national implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention; and providing support to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) to improve OPCW resiliency on administrative matters to advance U.S. priorities, including to enhance geographic and gender diversity. ADS is a new NADR sub-account established during FY 2023 and funding was allocated in the FY 2023 653(a) report to Congress. This is the first Request that includes the ADS sub-account.

## Antiterrorism Activities

**Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) (\$271.0 million):** ATA funds bolster front-line states' law enforcement capabilities to counter al-Qa'ida, ISIS, Iran-backed groups such as Hizballah and Hamas, Racially or Ethnically Motivated Violent Extremist (REMVE) groups and actors, and other terrorist groups that threaten the United States homeland, U.S. persons, and U.S. facilities abroad. ATA funds provide bilateral and regional training, consultations, equipment, infrastructure, mentoring, and advising to enhance partner nations' law enforcement capacity to counter threats within and across their borders within a rule of law framework while respecting human rights. This assistance will also support anti-money laundering/countering the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) programs to build the capacity of partner countries' law enforcement to deter, detect, disrupt, dismantle, and prosecute those involved with terrorist financing. ATA funds will support the Global Leadership Fund (GLF) to assist partner nation's counterterrorism efforts by building international counterterrorism coalitions, shaping international counterterrorism norms, and bolstering international political will to address shared law enforcement challenges through the United Nations, Global Counterterrorism Forum, NATO, the International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law, and other multilateral and regional organizations. U.S. multilateral engagement reinforces the need for states to adopt a comprehensive approach to build law enforcement capacities, including through building broader criminal justice frameworks, to counter terrorism within the rule of law and with respect for human rights. Funds will also support the Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund (CTPF) by enhancing law enforcement capacity to confront terrorist recruitment and radicalization to violence and bolstering efforts to mitigate resilient and determined terrorist threats. Programming will benefit assistance-eligible countries in focus regions, including Africa, the Middle East, South and Central Asia, East Asia and the Pacific, South and Central America, and the Balkans. This assistance will also be used for program support, administration, and monitoring and evaluations, including field-based support in CTPF focus countries.

- **Of which, Prevention and Stabilization Funds (PSF) (\$10.0 million):** NADR-ATA activities under the PSF will be used to provide civilian counterterrorism capacity-building support to relevant Global Fragility Act (GFA) focus countries/regions, including Coastal West Africa and potentially Libya. This assistance will provide bilateral and regional training, consultations, equipment, infrastructure, mentoring, and advising to partner nation's civilian law enforcement, judicial, and border/aviation security sectors. These efforts aim to advance the U.S. Strategy to Prevent Conflict and Promote Stability by professionalizing partners' civilian counterterrorism capacity, improving security conditions, and fostering longer-term security sector governance, accountability, and responsiveness to marginalized communities in relevant GFA regions.

**Terrorist Interdiction Program/Personal Identification, Secure Comparison, & Evaluation System (TIP/PISCES) (\$50.0 million):** TIP activities safeguard the U.S. homeland and our partners from global terrorist travel. The TIP/PISCES program provides state-of-the-art computerized border security screening systems, periodic hardware and software upgrades, and technical assistance and training that enable immigration and border control officials to quickly identify known or suspected terrorists attempting to enter or leave their countries. The Request provides funds to deploy and install PISCES hardware, including biometric enhancements and technology to detect fraudulent travel documents, in partner and candidate countries that are particularly vulnerable to terrorist travel and willing to engage in a long-term counterterrorism partnership with the United States. PISCES-equipped border control sites in 23 high-priority counterterrorism partner countries process 300,000 travelers daily. Funds will also support research, development, and testing of enhanced capabilities to address evolving needs for customized interfaces with local and international systems and databases, as well as the 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.

## Regional Stability

**Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) (\$270.7 million):** The CWD program will continue to advance U.S. efforts to secure and combat the illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SA/LW), including MANPADS and other advanced conventional weapons systems, and to clear land contaminated with landmines and ERW. CWD activities will mitigate security and public safety risks associated with excess, obsolete, unstable, or poorly secured and maintained weapons and ammunition stockpiles, including MANPADS, by assisting countries with destruction programs, improving physical security at storage facilities, and enhancing stockpile-management practices. CWD will also confront the dangers posed by landmines and other ERW by surveying hazards, clearing landmines and ERW from affected areas, educating vulnerable populations, and assisting ERW victims. These activities enable food security; economic development, including economic opportunity for professional engagement of women; human security; and both national and regional stability. CWD enduring priorities for FY 2025 include continued support for demining in Ukraine and mitigating potential diversion of MANPADS and other advanced conventional weapons by Russia, its proxies, and other non-state actors; improving the security and safety of existing stockpiles and reducing unserviceable, unstable, and poorly secured stockpiles, including stockpiles of MANPADS, which threaten the life and property of U.S. citizens and U.S. allies and partners (particularly in Southeast Europe, Africa's Sahel-Maghreb region, and in the Western Hemisphere, including supporting the Root Causes Strategy); continuing to promote stability in Ukraine, Iraq, Libya, Syria, the West Bank, and Yemen by clearing ERW that threatens civilians, inhibits delivery of humanitarian aid, and prevents IDPs from returning home; continuing clearance of U.S.-origin ERW in Southeast Asia and the Pacific Islands; countering the PRC's malign influence in Africa and Asia and the Pacific through high-visibility, high-impact demining efforts; and reducing the threat of illicitly held or at-risk MANPADS through safe and effective destruction efforts. CWD programming empowers women, both through mine action and stockpile management activities, in building peace and security efforts in their countries. Mine action activities allow women to become deminers and take direct roles surveying and engaging communities, meaningfully contributing to mine action planning, leading in surveyor advocacy efforts, and training and supervising deminers. Through stockpile management, women are trained to mark small arms and light weapons, manage weapons and munitions store houses (armories), and train women in explosive ordnance disposal (to reduce stockpiles and the threat of accidental explosions involving unstable munitions, not traditional roles for women. U.S. demining makes more productive agricultural land and provides access to water sources, which can help communities improve food security and clean water access, facilitating movement away from newly persistent flood plains, and advancing partners' conservation and economic development goals.

- **Of which, Countering PRC Influence Fund (CPIF) (\$15.0 million):** CPIF activities may include humanitarian demining, physical security, and stockpile management, and/or support MANPADS reduction. CPIF activities deter PRC aggression and influence by leveraging CWD programs and ammunition storage capacity-building to strengthen relationships with partner governments, particularly those where it may otherwise be challenging to maintain a relationship. Stockpile management and MANPADS reduction programs also promote a stable and open international system, and humanitarian demining programs promote stabilization efforts and commerce, both of which promote the independent economic wellbeing of allies and partners in contrast to the PRC's debt-laden assistance model.

## PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS (PKO)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
PKO	460,759	460,759	411,050	-49,709

The FY 2025 Request of \$411.1 million for Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) will bolster the capacity of partner nations to conduct critical peacekeeping and conduct support stabilization in fragile states and those grappling with violent conflict; enhance maritime security; counter wildlife trafficking; enhance security sector governance; and undertake security sector reform (SSR); and support strategic competition. The Request increases support for the Multinational Force and Observers mission in the Sinai. In addition, PKO funds will support the Somalia military (\$84.0 million), and fund the United States’ portion of the UN assessment for the UN Support Office for Somalia (UNSOS) (\$124.1 million) in its support of the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS) or any follow-on mission, with specific authority to use PKO to support the U.S. share of UNSOS in the PKO account heading. The Request maintains resources for program management and monitoring and evaluation to assess the effectiveness of the programs and employ lessons learned in out-year decision making. The overall account decrease is the result of right-sizing various program levels, including of the Prevention and Stabilization Fund (PSF), for which the variance is more appropriately budgeted within the Economic Support Fund (ESF).

**Africa (\$260.6 million):** Assistance focuses on the professionalization of African security forces and building key capabilities for our African partners that enhance their ability to conduct counterterrorism (CT) operations in East Africa and maritime security operations, support sustainment of CT capabilities in East and West Africa, strengthen land and maritime borders, support capacity-building at African military education institutions, counter strategic competitors, strengthen and reform security institutions, and contribute to regional stability. PKO funds will support advisory assistance at the national, strategic, operational, and/or tactical levels, as well as training, equipment, and infrastructure improvements. Funds will continue long-term efforts to advance SSR to help ensure that forces are professional, accountable, and capable of maintaining peace and security in a manner that respects human rights and is consistent with international law. Bilateral PKO will support programs in Somalia. Regional PKO will fund the following programs: Africa Conflict Stabilization and Border Security, Africa Military Education Program, Africa Maritime Security Initiative, Africa Regional CT, Countering Strategic Competitors, and the Partnership for Regional East Africa CT, as well as the U.S. share of UN assessments for international peacekeeping activities in Somalia.

**Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) (\$30.0 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. Requested PKO (\$5.0 million) will also support increased force-protection needs for the MFO, including equipment and infrastructure improvements.

## Other Programs

**Prevention and Stabilization Fund (PSF) (\$5.0 million):** Funding will directly support the implementation of the U.S. Strategy to Prevent Conflict and Promote Stability (SPCPS) under the 2019 Global Fragility Act (GFA), adopting a multi-pronged, multi-sectoral approach to strengthen the resilience of partner nations and civil society in countries at risk of or experiencing instability and conflict. PKO funding will seek to bolster the capacity of partner governments' CT operations in support of stabilization efforts in areas where violence impedes development and threatens U.S. and partner strategic interests. This funding will also enhance security sector governance and reform. These funds will complement non-PSF PKO funds and other assistance being provided to GFA countries under the SPCPS.

**PM Bureau Centrally Managed (\$115.5 million):** FY 2025 PKO funds will be used to support the following programs:

- **Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI) (\$61.0 million):** Funds will continue to strengthen the effectiveness of UN and regional peace operations by enhancing partner countries' capacities and reinforcing UN and regional organizations' performance and accountability frameworks. These efforts promote international burden-sharing by reinforcing partner country capacity to generate, train, deploy, and sustain peacekeepers, with a particular focus on enabling countries to respond more rapidly to conflict-related crises worldwide. Funds will support assistance for nearly 50 partner countries and include the provision of bilateral and regional training, advisory assistance, equipment, and the construction of training facilities. Activities will include training on protecting civilians in areas of armed conflict and preventing sexual exploitation and abuse issues in peacekeeping.

Funds will continue to support partner countries' development and employment of high-demand capabilities (such as aviation assets; ISR units; quick-reaction forces; and medical units), which are persistent shortfalls needed to improve the effectiveness of peace operations and, simultaneously, strengthen the military professionalism and interoperability of partner countries. Assistance further supports efforts to counter strategic competitors, which are increasingly seeking to exert influence in multilateral arenas. Funds will also continue efforts to promote women's participation and gender integration in peace operations in furtherance of the WPS Strategy, as well as efforts to support the transition of contingent-owned equipment to more environmentally sustainable technologies.

- **Trans-Sahara CT Partnership (TSCTP) (\$30.0 million):** Funds will continue support for the TSCTP – an interagency program designed to build the capacity and cooperation of governments across West and North Africa to counter terrorism, in particular ISIS-West Africa, al-Qa'ida in the Maghreb, and Boko Haram impacted areas across the Sahel and Lake Chad Basin. TSCTP also supports the littoral West African countries of Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Togo – which are also part of the Coastal West Africa priority region implementing the Global Fragility Act. Funds will enhance the military capacity of TSCTP partners to respond to current and emerging threats, with an emphasis on border security, aerial mobility, logistics, institutional capacity building, and civil-military operations. Funds will support advisory and institutional reform assistance, infrastructure improvement, and other training and equipment to ensure partners can sustain and logistically support the new CT capabilities being developed.
- **Global Defense Reform Program (GDRP) (\$16.0 million):** Funds will continue to support GDRP, which helps improve security sector governance and institutional capacity in select countries at the national, ministerial, and/or service levels to enhance the ability of these countries



to provide for their own defense in an effective, transparent, and accountable way. Projects integrate principles of democratic governance, and they align with cross-cutting strategic U.S. foreign policy priorities, to include climate and gender equality in the security sector. Some projects support partner countries in their efforts to mitigate civilian harm during military operations. Activities include advisory support, workshops, training, instructor and/or curriculum development at partner military education institutions and other related institutional reform support.

- **PKO Administrative Expenses (\$8.5 million):** The Request maintains support to address increasing PKO program management requirements in the Africa region, both in Washington and in the field. Funds will also support program management for the PKO account as a whole, both in the State Department's PM Bureau and for PKO funds implemented through DOD. Program management includes supporting a PKO contract program and projects database, contract development, management of unliquidated obligations, expenditures, and overall progression of programs implemented through contracts, DoD, and grants. Funds will also support monitoring and evaluation (M&E) requirements in the Africa region. As in prior years, all the program management and M&E efforts have been centralized for the Africa PKO programs allowing to allow 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' budgets.

## INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING (IMET)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
IMET	112,925	112,925	125,425	12,500

The FY 2025 International Military Education and Training (IMET) Request of \$125.4 million delivers important returns and significant outcomes at a relatively low cost, even when accounting for rising administrative costs and inflation. IMET serves as an effective and efficient means to strengthen military alliances and international coalitions critical to U.S. national security goals and regional stability. The IMET program supports professional military education (PME) and exposes international military students to U.S. culture, while developing their common understanding of shared values and the benefits of U.S. partnership. This exchange in turn fosters the relationships necessary to address a wide array of international security challenges. IMET programs improve defense capabilities through PME and training, including technical courses.

This Request concentrates resources where they offer the most value and impact to U.S. national security priorities and focuses on maintaining bilateral programs for the highest-priority requirements. Through additional dedicated funding to increase women’s participation in IMET (\$5.4 million), the program advances Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) objectives and enhances women’s professionalization and exposure to the United States. In addition, the Request retains \$7.0 million for IMET Administrative costs at several DoD schools that provide Expanded IMET courses focused on human rights, the rule of law, defense resources management, and civil–military relations.

**Africa (\$19.9 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 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 Djibouti, Kenya, and Senegal. In addition, funds will support increases with eligible Global Fragility Act partners including Benin, Cote d’Ivoire, Ghana, Mozambique, and Togo.

**East Asia and Pacific (\$15.7 million):** EAP IMET programs will support key Indo-Pacific partners by focusing on professionalization and English language training, which enables interoperability with U.S. forces and 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, Taiwan, Thailand, and Vietnam.

**Europe and Eurasia (\$27.1 million):** EUR IMET programs will continue to increase interoperability among NATO allies and strengthen regional security ties with other European and Eurasian militaries to counter Russian aggression. Importantly, these programs will help build lasting relationships and foster a common understanding between U.S., NATO, and EUR partner militaries to aid in addressing threats and challenges in the current, and future, security environment. Programs will also assist partner militaries’

officers to understand and appreciate the doctrine and operational tactics of the U.S. military. Priority recipients may include Bulgaria, Georgia, Romania, and Ukraine.

**Near East (\$20.1 million):** IMET programs in the Near East will focus on enhancing professionalism and increasing awareness of international norms of human rights and civilian control of the military, topics critical for the development of security forces and security sectors in the region. FY 2025 resources will sustain bilateral IMET in Yemen, which resumed in FY 2022, and Libya, which was restored in the FY 2024 Request. Priority recipients include Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, and Tunisia.

**South and Central Asia (\$14.1 million):** FY 2025 IMET programs will support key SCA partners at the crossroads of strategic competition by focusing on professionalizing the defense forces of those regional partners, emphasizing professional military education, respect for the rule of law, human rights, and civilian control of the military, including English language training as a component of PME to improve the ability of partner services to work with the United States. Priority recipients include Bangladesh, Kazakhstan, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.

**Western Hemisphere (\$16.2 million):** IMET programs will focus on professionalizing defense forces; institutionalizing respect for human rights and the rule of law; and enhancing the leadership and technical abilities of partners in the Western Hemisphere to protect their respective national territories against transnational threats, including from strategic competitors. Priority recipients include Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, and Mexico.

**PM - IMET Administrative Expenses (\$7.0 million):** The Request maintains the increase for critical administrative support, including to address rising operational costs and curriculum development in the Expanded-IMET schoolhouses. This also supports ongoing work on environmental security to include recruitment and hiring of additional instructors to develop an environmental security course and mobile seminars, education, and training.

**PM – IMET Women’s Participation (\$5.4 million):** The Request includes additional dedicated funding to increase women’s participation in IMET, and the PME courses it supports, in furtherance of the WPS Strategy.

## FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING (FMF)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate <sup>2</sup>	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,053,049</b>	<b>6,053,049</b>	<b>6,084,049</b>	<b>31,000</b>
FMF	6,053,049	6,053,049	6,084,049	31,000
Additional Funding <sup>1</sup>	80,000	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup>FY 2023 Estimate excludes \$80.0 million provided in Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023(P.L. 117-28).

<sup>2</sup>FY 2024 Estimate excludes \$7,200.0 million in funds requested in the FY 2024 National Security and Border Supplemental.

The FY 2025 Request of \$6,084.0 million for Foreign Military Financing (FMF) promotes U.S. national security by contributing to regional and global stability; strengthening military support for key U.S. allies and partner governments; and countering strategic competitors and transnational threats. The Request seeks funding for grant assistance and funding (and related authorities) for the cost of providing up to \$8.0 billion in FMF direct loans and up to \$8.0 billion in FMF loan guarantees. The direct loan and loan guarantee authority will expand the tools available to the United States to help NATO and major non-NATO allies, including entities treated as such, further strengthen their defenses. These tools are needed to compete against offers from foreign arms suppliers. The provision of FMF assistance to partner militaries enables greater interoperability of partners and allies with U.S., regional, and international military forces; helps facilitate strong military-to-military cooperation; and promotes U.S. trade and economic interests through the creation of long-term supply chain relationships. Grant assistance and loans will be developed and planned in close coordination with the Department of Defense (DoD) to enhance efficiencies and ensure complementarity with DoD's authorities for building the capacity of foreign security forces. The overall account increase will meet critical needs in the Indo-Pacific, including Taiwan, and Ukraine as well addressing growing FMF administrative needs.

**Africa (\$6.0 million):** Consistent with the FY 2024 Request, FMF in Africa is requested for Djibouti. 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; provision, refurbishment and/or sustainment of equipment to enhance maritime security, border security, counterterrorism capabilities; building engineering, communication, and logistics capabilities; and supporting and sustaining the Rapid Intervention Battalion.

**East Asia and Pacific (\$212.0 million):** Funds will support projects that advance a free, open, and inclusive Indo-Pacific, through equipment and training that promotes the professionalization of armed forces, including Coast Guards. FMF will help Indo-Pacific recipients, including key partners like Taiwan, to undertake activities such as monitor maritime domain, deter aggression, defend the freedom of navigation and overflight access and basing, combat transnational crime, and ensure the sustainable use of ocean resources. Funds will help expand the ability to patrol and prevent illicit activities in these countries' extensive maritime domain, including by providing sensors, communications, and network equipment; undertaking training programs to enhance monitoring, detection, and interdiction capabilities; as well as promoting institutional and security sector reform. Programs will also increase capacity to respond to natural disasters and provide humanitarian assistance for disaster response (HA/DR) activities. Programs will also bolster partners' land border-security capacity. Priority recipients include the historic

bilateral request for Taiwan, as well as Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam, with EAP Regional FMF available to target support for select capabilities where there is the greatest need and where it will be most effective.

**Europe and Eurasia (\$298.9 million):** As the regional landscape rapidly changes in large part due to Russia's 2022 full scale invasion of Ukraine, the strategic security priorities remain steadfast: to counter Russian aggression and influence by bolstering Allies' and partners' capabilities to defend their territorial integrity and sovereignty, provide for their own defense through improved interoperability with a resolute NATO and other Western forces, the creation of force multipliers in the region, and the implementation of sustainable defense reforms. Funds will support the provision of equipment and training, including but not limited to tactical equipment for intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance; command and control; maritime domain awareness, cyber and information domain projects, and target acquisition capabilities. Priority recipients include countries at significant risk from Russian aggression or malign influence, such as Ukraine, Georgia, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, with additional EUR Regional FMF requested to target priority capabilities (including backfill), partners (such as Moldova), and needs throughout the region as new requirements emerge.

**Near East (\$5,296.0 million):** The strategic security priorities in the Near East region are to counter Iran's malign influence; ensure the enduring defeat of ISIS, al-Qa'ida, and other violent extremist groups; and to develop and strengthen bilateral and multilateral security relationships, especially in the wake of the October 7, 2023, Hamas terrorist attacks against Israel. Building and enhancing lasting security partnerships, such as those with Israel, Egypt, and Jordan are critical to promoting regional stability, preventing the expansion of regional conflict, collectively deterring aggression, and reducing threats to U.S. and partner interests in the region. FMF will support training, advising, and materiel support that will assist the Iraqi Security Forces to sustain gains made toward the enduring defeat of ISIS and to counter Iranian influence. The Request includes funding for the apolitical Tunisian armed forces, which remain on the front lines of the fight against ISIS and other terrorist groups and the instability emanating from Libya, and serve as an important institution in Tunisian society. FMF will also seek to bolster the Lebanese Armed Forces' ability to mitigate instability and counter malign Iranian influence. FMF will support the acquisition and sustainment of U.S. origin equipment in Morocco, as well as the development of special forces.

**South and Central Asia (\$34.0 million):** Increased regional funds will support projects that advance a free, open, and inclusive Indo-Pacific, including FMF to fund new equipment and replace aging assets required to bolster maritime security and domain awareness and strengthen HA/DR. FMF will also cover related training. Funds may also strengthen partner capabilities to combat transnational threats in South and Central Asia—including prioritizing C5+1 diplomatic platform—such as terrorism and illicit trafficking; and promote professionalization of partner security forces, to include security sector reform.

**Western Hemisphere (\$69.0 million):** FMF will support partner efforts to secure and protect sovereign territory; 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. Through the provision of equipment, training, and services, FMF will help these countries control their national territory and borders; identify, track, and address transnational threats, such as illicit narcotics trafficking, which threatens the security of our partners and drives irregular migration; and support defense modernization that enables strategic partnering with the United Forces. Priority recipients include Colombia and Central America, including Panama, and Ecuador. In Central America, FMF will support the Administration's broader Central America commitments by addressing gaps in maritime interdiction and domain awareness capabilities to improve security and reduce irregular movement and contribute to its \$4.0 billion commitment to the region, across multiple assistance accounts.

**FMF Administrative Expenses (\$77.0 million):** The Request increases support to the account for the rising operating costs of administering military sales, grants, loans, and other activities of security assistance offices overseas, within DoD, and in the State Department Bureau of Political-Military Affairs. Such expenses include monitoring and evaluation activities, as well as additional FMF Administration-funded State direct hire positions to address increasing State staffing requirements for FMF and IMET programs, including oversight and reporting and FMF loans and loan guarantees.

**PM – Emerging Global Priorities (\$51.2 million):** The Request continues global FMF to provide the Department with the flexibility to address emerging foreign policy priorities in the age of heightened strategic competition. Priority recipients could include those in the Indo-Pacific, including Taiwan, partners supporting Ukraine’s fight against Russia (particularly those looking to diversify away from Russian equipment and influence); and those supporting regional stability in Africa and NATO’s southern flank. Funds may also support loans or loan guarantees and other capacity building measures and other strategic initiatives to leverage additional investments. Dedicated flexible funding is necessary to strengthen military alliances and international coalitions critical to regional stability and core U.S. national security goals and adapt to the spectrum of fiscal and defense needs across America’s most important security partners.

**Countering PRC Influence Fund (CPIF) (\$40.0 million):** CPIF will support activities to increase the resilience of U.S. allies and partners to PRC coercion and influence. FMF-funded CPIF activities will build partner capacity to prevent the exploitation of technology, expertise, and critical infrastructure by the PRC, and may include direct grant support for the procurement of equipment and services, training support, and the use of FMF as seed money to incentivize partners to commit national funds to modernizing their militaries and divesting from PRC-provided equipment. Ensuring coalition partners and allied governments are equipped and trained to work toward common security goals and share the burden in joint missions will reduce opportunities for the PRC to coerce and exert influence over partners, thereby promoting stability and security.

**FMF Loan Authority (\$16.0 billion in authority):** FMF direct loan and loan guarantee authority is an important tool, complementary to FMF grant assistance, which will enable the United States to enhance our partnerships with NATO and Major Non-NATO allies, including entities treated as such, to access additional funding to support the purchase of U.S. defense articles. The Request seeks authority to provide up to \$8.0 billion in FMF loans and up to \$8.0 billion in FMF loan guarantees to maximize the Administration’s ability to respond to new and emerging requirements, as well as authorities to enable the United States to provide FMF direct loans with more competitive financing terms relative to foreign rivals. Loan guarantee authority will incentivize partners to partner with the private sector for financing for defense sales by providing a partial guarantee by the United States government.

## SPECIAL DEFENSE ACQUISITION FUND (SDAF)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-
Special Defense Acquisition Fund	900,000	900,000	900,000	-
Offsetting Collections	-900,000	-900,000	-900,000	-
Net Cost for Special Defense Acquisition Fund	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup>FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted is the same as the Enacted level for the SDAF Account.

The Special Defense Acquisition Fund (SDAF) helps expedite the procurement of defense articles for provision to foreign nations and international organizations. The FY 2025 Request reflects \$900.0 million in renewed SDAF obligation authority, to be funded by offsetting collections. In FY 2025, offsetting collections will be derived from SDAF sales of pre-purchased arms and equipment as well as other receipts consistent with section 51(b) of the Arms Export Control Act. The FY 2025 Request will support advance purchases of high-demand equipment that has long procurement lead times, which are often the main limiting factor in our ability to provide partner and allied nations with critical equipment to make them operationally effective in a timely manner. Improving the mechanisms for supporting U.S. partners is a high priority for both the Departments of State and Defense.

## CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, PORTFOLIO GUARANTEE

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Portfolio Guarantee Platform	-	-	750,361	750,361
Trust Funds and Financial Intermediary Funds Administered by the World Bank	-	-	249,639	249,639

**Portfolio Guarantee Platform:** \$750,361,444 of the requested funding would be used for guarantees of World Bank loans to sovereigns, removing risk from the World Bank’s balance sheet and providing a cost-effective way for the United States to expand World Bank lending for projects that address critical transboundary challenges. Because of the unique leveraging features of the MDBs, this program would allow the World Bank to expand its overall lending capacity by approximately \$36.0 billion dollars – bringing critical new resources to the effort to achieve our development objectives. With the addition of guarantees from other donors, this program could potentially yield more than \$100.0 billion in new development resources over a decade. In the event that the funding needed to expand World Bank lending by approximately \$36 billion is less than current estimates, for example due to other shareholders participating in the Portfolio Guarantee Platform and/or adjustments being made to the platform itself, the proposed authority would allow funds to be transferred to and merged with the proposed Trust Funds and Financial Intermediary Funds Administered by the World Bank account. Similarly, in the event the funding needed to expand World Bank lending is more than the current estimate, the proposal would include authority to transfer funds from the proposed Trust Funds and Financial Intermediary Funds Administered by the World Bank account and merged with the proposed Portfolio Guarantee Platform account.

**Trust Funds and Financial Intermediary Funds Administered by the World Bank:** \$249,638,556 of the requested funding would be used for contributions to support trust funds and financial intermediary funds administered by the World Bank. These TFs/FIFs would deploy resources across a range of areas that address key global challenges, including bolstering pandemic preparedness and prevention; promoting diversified and resilient critical mineral supply chains, thereby reducing reliance on China; boosting food security; increasing private investment in sustainable, high-quality infrastructure; and supporting livelihoods and economic opportunities for refugees and host communities. These TF/FIF resources will be deployed in many cases alongside the non-concessional resources provided by the World Bank, including those made available through the Portfolio Guarantee Platform.



## MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE AND DEBT RESTRUCTURING

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
<b>Multilateral Assistance and Debt Restructuring Total</b>	<b>2,364,515</b>	<b>2,364,515</b>	<b>2,481,415</b>	<b>116,900</b>
<b>Multilateral Development Banks</b>	<b>1,906,315</b>	<b>1,906,315</b>	<b>2,168,215</b>	<b>261,900</b>
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	206,500	206,500	233,322	26,822
International Development Association (IDA)	1,430,256	1,430,256	1,430,256	-
African Development Bank (AfDB)	54,649	54,649	54,649	-
African Development Fund (AfDF)	171,300	171,300	197,000	25,700
Asian Development Fund (AsDF)	43,610	43,610	43,610	-
Asian Development Bank (AsDB) Programs	-	-	84,378	84,378
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	-	-	50,000	50,000
Inter-American Investment Corporation (IIC, or IDB Invest)	-	-	75,000	75,000
<b>IMF Facilities and Trust Funds</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-20,000</b>
<b>Quality Infrastructure</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>
Global Infrastructure Facility (GIF)	-	-	5,000	5,000
<b>Energy and Environment</b>	<b>275,200</b>	<b>275,200</b>	<b>300,200</b>	<b>25,000</b>
Clean Technology Fund (CTF)	125,000	125,000	150,000	25,000
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	150,200	150,200	150,200	-
<b>Food Security</b>	<b>53,000</b>	<b>53,000</b>	<b>54,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	43,000	43,000	54,000	11,000
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP)	10,000	10,000	-	-10,000
<b>Office of Technical Assistance (OTA)</b>	<b>38,000</b>	<b>38,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>
<b>Debt Restructuring</b>	<b>72,000</b>	<b>72,000</b>	<b>-101,000</b>	<b>-173,000</b>
G-20 Common Framework for Debt Treatments, and Paris Club	52,000	52,000	10,000	-42,000
Offsets, rescissions	-	-	-111,000	-111,000
Tropical Forest and Coral Reef Conservation Act (TFCCA)	20,000	20,000	-	-20,000
<b>Treasury International Assistance Programs</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>
<b>International Organizations and Programs (IO&amp;P) Total</b>	<b>508,600</b>	<b>508,600</b>	<b>459,800</b>	<b>-48,800</b>

The President's FY 2025 Budget (the Budget) requests \$2.5 billion for the Department of the Treasury's International Programs. Our programs bolster American leadership in the international financial institutions (IFIs). The resources requested will support developing countries as they tackle myriad challenges from food insecurity to inadequate infrastructure and establish paths to sustainable economic growth and job creation that are resilient to shocks. A thriving global economy increases opportunities for the American people by opening new markets for U.S. exports and investment that will strengthen U.S. economic prosperity, while also supporting stability which enhances our national security.

Eighty years ago, in the midst of World War II, the United States and our allies established the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on the principle that international economic growth and stability, development, and cooperation foster global peace and security. Today, with conflicts raging in multiple regions of the globe, American leadership at the IFIs is more important than ever. We are leveraging our leadership to press the IFIs to be more responsive to economic and development needs at national levels and to challenges that cross borders and reduce growth and increase poverty. The work of the IFIs is especially vital for countries that are affected by crises within their borders or spillovers from crises and conflict in other countries.

The multilateral development banks (MDBs) have become a primary source of policy support, technical assistance, and finance for many emerging markets and developing countries (EMDCs), helping to promote market-based economic growth, job creation, and private capital mobilization. Since assuming the World Bank Presidency in 2023, Ajay Banga has begun to catalyze these tools to deliver on the Bank's core development objectives and evolve the Bank to meet the global challenges the world faces today. The IMF, through its surveillance, macroeconomic policy advice, and high standards of lending that promote sound economic reforms, has helped to prevent and minimize the spread of economic and financial crises that can have negative cross-border effects. In this way, the IMF's work to maintain global economic stability also mitigates significant risks to the U.S. economy.

Our leadership in these multilateral institutions is measurable and effective. Throughout the decades, the United States has maintained its position as the largest shareholder of the IMF, the World Bank, all but one of the regional development banks where the U.S. is a member, and in multilateral funds and facilities. Because of our leadership, the IFIs share core American values of transparency and accountability, anti-corruption, and economic development driven by the private sector and free enterprise. At a time when many developing countries have access to alternative, non-transparent sources of lending, including from China, we must continue to lead the IFIs so that they remain high quality and reliable partners to borrower countries.

Developing countries are facing an increasing number of challenges that have also become more complex in recent years. Some countries are still struggling to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic. Others are racing to rebuild infrastructure damaged by natural disasters or conflict, while grappling with energy and food shortages driven by factors such as extreme weather events and Russia's war against Ukraine. In many countries, these challenges are intertwined and compound each other.

While each country may confront a unique combination of problems, they all seek the same solution: high-quality, transparent sources of financing to support sustainable economic growth and recovery, grounded in market development and strong job creation. Importantly, they seek financing that will not leave them in debt distress. And they deeply value the policy advice, technical assistance, and extensive knowledge that the institutions provide. The United States is a proactive shareholder, and over the years we have helped shape the IFIs to focus on results and impact, while also requiring strong macroeconomic policies, accountability, and anti-corruption measures. Additionally, the United States exercises its

leadership in multilateral debt initiatives to support vulnerable and low-income countries in debt distress—including by bringing China to the table—so that they can find a comprehensive solution with all of their creditors.

Our role in the IFIs is a cost-effective way for us to effectively lead the response to global crises, but not shoulder these burdens alone. The United States is a catalyst, and our investments lead other countries to reciprocate, resulting in more value-for-money for each dollar spent. Together with other donors, we encourage the IFIs to explore more innovative ways to provide support in a leveraged manner, including through loans and loan guarantees that can expand lending capacity at a fraction of the cost to the American taxpayer.

As a complement to our work in the multilateral system, Treasury engages directly with EMDCs through the results-driven Office of Technical Assistance (OTA). For over 30 years, OTA has helped finance ministries and central banks of developing and transitional countries effectively manage public finances and safeguard their financial sectors. Treasury’s technical assistance promotes anti-corruption, good governance in public financial management, sound approaches to financing infrastructure, and strong financial sector oversight and regulation.

We seek Congress’s support as we continue to lead, and indeed have nurtured a broad coalition, to make sure the IFIs remain cutting-edge and able to respond with agility and effectiveness to the most pressing development challenges that can affect our own national security. We are calling on the IFIs to redouble efforts to spur economic growth, reduce poverty, improve food security, expand quality infrastructure investment, and address global and regional challenges that spill over borders, including to the United States. We also request resources so that we can continue to support multilateral debt restructuring initiatives and promote good governance in developing countries through high-quality technical assistance.

Ultimately, Treasury’s international work, both multilateral and bilateral, is in the national interest of the United States. By addressing fragility (i.e., weak capacity to maintain peace and foster development), promoting good governance and transparent and effective social service delivery, and creating private sector-led economic opportunities, Treasury’s International Programs lower conflict risks and migration pressures, diminish the need for emergency humanitarian assistance, and reduce the potential influence of malign actors in developing countries and emerging markets.

In sum, the resources we seek will strengthen our leadership abroad, making us more secure at home while helping to lay a solid foundation overseas that will attract U.S. exports and investment and bring economic opportunities back to the American people.

### **Multilateral Development Banks**

The Budget requests \$2.2 billion for the multilateral development banks (MDBs) to support their continuing efforts to help developing countries reduce poverty, increase economic growth and job creation, develop their private sectors, invest in human capital, and promote good governance. These resources would also bolster the MDBs’ financing to support developing countries in addressing increasingly complex and severe global challenges through efforts to increase pandemic preparedness, build infrastructure that is resilient to shocks, respond to shocks in food and energy supplies, and manage economic spillovers from conflict, including Russia’s war against Ukraine. Financing from the MDBs is the best option for developing countries because it is transparent and comes with strong accountability through robust risk mitigation and anti-corruption measures.

U.S. contributions to the MDBs provide excellent value-for-money. Our contributions help to catalyze

additional resources from other shareholders and the private sector. With this capital, the MDBs leverage funding from capital markets, which significantly increases overall MDB financing and enables the use of a wide range of innovative instruments, including loans, guarantees, equity, insurance, and knowledge products. We are working with these banks to find innovative solutions to responsibly stretch their balance sheets and provide critical financing even more efficiently and effectively.

As an additional multiplier of U.S. contributions, MDB work to de-risk and incentivize private sector investments supports U.S. priorities in developing countries. Many of these institutions frequently partner with American companies in their programs, whether through consulting or project design and execution, due to the technical expertise that U.S. firms can bring to the table. Our work with the MDBs to address global challenges more quickly and at greater scale will generate even more of these opportunities.

A key theme of this Budget request is the paramount importance of our participation in capital increases and replenishments and delivering on commitments to U.S. leadership in these institutions. The credibility of the United States as a global leader compels steadfast partners to meet our commitments. Doing otherwise could irreversibly erode our influence and ability to chart the course of these institutions and lead in implementing key reforms. Additionally, not participating in capital increases could result in diminishing U.S. shareholding and voting power—an outcome that could be exploited by China, among others, to grow their influence in these institutions and the regions in which they operate.

Treasury's requests for the MDBs include:

*International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)*: \$233.3 million, including \$206.5 million for the last of six installments to subscribe to the U.S. share of the paid-in portion of the IBRD 2018 general and selective capital increases. It also includes \$26.8 million to support loan guarantees that could enable \$2.0 billion in IBRD financing for partner countries' clean energy transitions while also reducing their reliance on China. The Budget includes a request for a program limitation that would allow the United States to subscribe to up to \$1.4 billion in callable capital. The Administration also requests authorization to vote in favor of amending the IBRD Articles of Agreement to remove an outdated statutory limit on IBRD lending. This removal will not affect prudent IBRD risk management or U.S. oversight of the same. This request is included in the General Provisions found in the Department of State and Other International Programs chapter of the FY 2025 President's Budget Appendix.

*International Development Association (IDA)*: \$1.4 billion in support of IDA programs in the world's low-income countries over the twentieth replenishment period (IDA-20, covering the period July 1, 2022–June 30, 2025), including support for a second U.S. pledge payment to IDA-20. The Administration also proposes legislative language to exempt securities issued by IDA from regulation by the Securities and Exchange Commission. This Request is included in the General Provisions found in the Department of State and Other International Programs chapter of the FY 2025 President's Budget Appendix.

*African Development Bank (AfDB)*: \$54.6 million for the fifth of eight installments to subscribe to the U.S. share of the paid-in portion of the seventh general capital increase. The Administration also requests authorization to participate in a general callable capital increase. The Budget includes a request for a program limitation that would allow the United States to subscribe to up to \$8.7 billion in callable capital issued for the seventh general capital increase and general callable capital increase.

*African Development Fund (AfDF)*: \$197.0 million in support of AfDF programs in the poorest countries in Africa over the sixteenth replenishment period (AfDF-16, covering the period 2023–2025). The Administration requests authorization to subscribe to the AfDF-16 replenishment in the amount of \$591.0 million.

*Asian Development Fund (AsDF)*: \$43.6 million in support of AsDF programs in the poorest countries in Asia over the twelfth replenishment period (AsDF-13, covering the period 2021–2024).

*Asian Development Bank (AsDB)*: \$84.4 million for the subsidy cost of \$1 billion of loan guarantees to support the Innovative Finance Facility for Climate in Asia and the Pacific (IF-CAP), which will unlock an additional \$4-5 billion in additional AsDB lending for mitigation and adaptation investments.

*European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)*: \$50.0 million for an initial payment to subscribe to the U.S. share of the EBRD general capital increase. The Administration requests authorization to subscribe to shares issued as part of the EBRD general capital increase in the amount of \$439.1 million.

*Inter-American Investment Corporation (IIC, also referred to as IDB Invest)*: \$75.0 million for an initial subscription to a capital increase for IDB Invest. The Administration also requests authorization to subscribe to up to 58,942 additional shares issued as part of the IDB Invest capital increase.

### **International Monetary Fund (IMF) Facilities and Trust Funds**

The Budget seeks authorization and appropriations for an increase in the U.S. quota subscription to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as well as a reduction in the amount of the U.S. commitment under the New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB). The Budget also seeks two authorization requests, both without a request for appropriations: an extension of the existing authorization for U.S. participation in the IMF's NAB, and authorization to lend to two IMF facilities – the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRGT) and the Resilience and Sustainability Trust (RST).

### **Quality Infrastructure**

*Global Infrastructure Facility (GIF)*: The Budget requests \$5.0 million for a first-time contribution to the GIF, a World Bank financial intermediary fund that provides funding and technical assistance to design and structure high-quality infrastructure projects that attract and enable MDB and private sector co-financing (i.e., financing alongside MDBs), in line with the Administration's goals under the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment.

### **Energy and Environment**

*Clean Technology Fund (CTF)*: The Budget requests \$150.0 million for a contribution to the CTF to support developing countries' adoption of clean technologies in energy and transportation. The CTF complements the United States' bilateral efforts to promote a just energy transition and deployment of clean technology in targeted countries. Using \$150.0 million for subsidy costs would enable a concessional loan to the CTF with an estimated value of \$414.2 million.

*Global Environment Facility (GEF)*: The Budget requests \$150.2 million to cover the third installment of our pledge to the GEF's eighth replenishment (GEF-8). The GEF is a multilateral trust fund that provides mainly grant-based funding to assist developing and transitional countries in addressing global environmental challenges in five focal areas: (1) biodiversity; (2) chemicals and waste; (3) climate change; (4) land degradation (primarily deforestation and desertification); and (5) international waters. The GEF is a global leader in promoting the conservation of terrestrial and marine habitats.

### **Food Security**

*International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)*: The Budget requests \$54.0 million for the first

of three installment payments to support IFAD programming during its thirteenth replenishment period (IFAD-13, covering the period 2025–2027). IFAD is dedicated to alleviating rural poverty, hunger, and malnutrition, and to supporting rural people to increase their incomes, productivity, and resilience.

### **Technical Assistance – Office of Technical Assistance**

The Budget requests \$40.0 million for Treasury’s Office of Technical Assistance (OTA). Funding will enable OTA to respond to growing demand for technical assistance from EMDCs key priority areas for the United States. Such areas include supporting our national security agenda by combating terrorist financing and financial crimes, helping countries fund and sustain their own development through improved domestic resource mobilization and debt management, promoting financial stability, and creating the conditions for private sector-led economic growth, including through increased investment in critical infrastructure.

### **Debt Restructuring and Relief**

*G20 Common Framework for Debt Treatments beyond the Debt Service Suspension Initiative (the Common Framework), and Paris Club debt restructuring:* The Budget requests \$10.0 million for the United States’ participation in debt restructuring and relief programs through multilateral initiatives including the Paris Club and G20. Since the COVID-19 pandemic, the United States has been participating in a G20 initiative—the Common Framework, which helps low-income countries restructure their debts through a multilateral framework, and where non-Paris Club creditors – including China – must provide comparable treatment. Given the rising debt burdens of many low-income countries, U.S. participation in the Common Framework and the Paris Club is critical, as these programs proactively work toward longer-term sustainability for low-income countries and aim to avoid prolonged and costly debt crises overseas which can have ramifications on the U.S. economy.

The Budget for this section also includes a rescission of \$111.0 million, obligated in FY 2021, for Sudan. These funds were to allow U.S. participation in debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Initiative for Sudan in 2024, but the country’s ongoing civil war has put an indefinite pause on this relief for the near term.

### **Treasury International Assistance Programs (TIAP)**

The Budget requests \$15.0 million in additional resources to establish a new account that would enable Treasury to meet new and emergent needs that can occur outside of the U.S. budget cycle through international financial institutions (IFIs), financial intermediary funds and trust funds administered by IFIs, and other international organizations, as well as debt restructuring and technical assistance. Requested resources will be used to support global macroeconomic and financial stability and international development, and to advance U.S. strategic priorities and leadership, including countering the influence of malign actors. Funding under TIAP will support Treasury in advancing U.S. leadership in galvanizing action and mobilizing resources from global partners, including key international organizations and stakeholders from both the public and private sector, and providing contingency resources in the event of an urgent call for debt restructuring and increased demand for technical assistance due to unexpected events and economic disruptions.

### **International Organizations and Programs (IO&P)**

The FY 2025 Request for the International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) account of \$459.8 million will advance U.S. multilateral strategic goals across a broad spectrum of critical areas by supporting and enhancing international coordination and leveraging resources provided by other

countries. From this account, the United States provides voluntary contributions to international organizations to advance U.S. strategic objectives that require global solutions, such as protecting children and the environment, promoting sustainable economic growth and development, enhancing food security and global health, and ensuring the security of international aviation and shipping. Voluntary contributions through IO&P support U.S. humanitarian leadership, advance democracy, rule of law, and human rights, and facilitate international standard setting that keeps Americans safe and helps drive a dynamic, inclusive, innovative U.S. economy.

Highlights Include:

**United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) (\$145.0 million):** UNICEF, operating in over 190 countries and territories, acts as a global champion for children and youth and strives to ensure the survival and well-being of children and youth throughout the world. This voluntary contribution will support UNICEF’s core budget, which directly provides vaccines, food, water, sanitation, and hygiene goods and services and contributes to development and capacity building to provide life-saving aid and to protect the world’s most disadvantaged and marginalized children and youth.

**United Nations Development Program (UNDP) (\$81.6 million):** UNDP is the primary development agency of the UN, working in over 130 developing countries. UNDP’s work in promoting good governance, poverty eradication, environmental sustainability, crisis prevention and recovery helps to advance U.S. development priorities in these areas globally, including countries in fragile, crisis, and transition situations. UNDP also works in many places where U.S. presence and reach are limited, often as a partner to help advance U.S. interests.

**United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) (\$44.5 million):** UNFPA advances the U.S. government’s strategic foreign policy goals to empower women, build democracy, and encourage broad-based economic growth through advancing global health and human rights and expanding access to voluntary family planning, reducing global maternal and child mortality, and preventing gender-based violence. With programs in over 150 countries, UNFPA is the largest multilateral provider of family planning, reproductive health, and maternal health services which are key elements of global health and contribute to achieving the health- and gender-related Sustainable Development Goals.

**Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund (\$51.9 million):** The Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (MLF) provides technical and financial assistance to help developing countries meet their obligations to reduce the production and consumption of substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol. The MLF is managed by an Executive Committee, a policy body where the United States and Japan, as key donors, hold the only two permanent seats. The MLF has played a critical role in achieving global participation and compliance with the obligations of the Montreal Protocol.

**Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (\$15.0 million):** U.S. leadership in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, Global Climate Observing System, the Intergovernmental Group on Earth Observations, and related entities is a critical component of the response to climate change and promotes U.S. interests on economic growth, energy security, and environmental protection. U.S. support will advance assessment of climate change science and technology, ensure cooperation among countries on reducing greenhouse gas emissions, help vulnerable countries enhance resilience and respond to climate impacts, accelerate technology deployment, strengthen transparency, and foster timely and open access to earth-observing data.

## EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES (EXIM)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
<b>Total</b>	<b>102,500</b>	<b>-67,500</b>	<b>-174,200</b>	<b>-276,700</b>
Export-Import Bank of the United States - Offsetting Collections	-45,000	-215,000	-328,900	-283,900
Export-Import Bank of the United States - Operations	147,500	147,500	154,700	7,200

The FY 2025 Budget estimates that the Export-Import Bank of the United States (EXIM) export credit support will total \$11.3 billion in lending activity and will be fully funded by receipts collected from the EXIM’s users (except for the Office of Inspector General (OIG), which is funded by an appropriation). EXIM’s receipts are expected to total \$328.9 million, including funds set aside to cover the cost of the agency’s credit programs in FY 2025. These funds, treated as offsetting collections, will be used to pay \$130.1 million for administrative expenses and \$15.0 million in program budget. The FY 2025 Request for EXIM also includes \$9.6 million for the expenses of the OIG. EXIM forecasts sending \$183.8 million (i.e., negative subsidy) to the U.S. Treasury as receipts in excess of expenses.

EXIM is an independent executive agency and a wholly owned U.S. government corporation. As the official export credit agency of the United States, EXIM supports U.S. exports by providing export financing through loan, guarantee, and insurance programs where the private sector is unable or unwilling to provide financing. By facilitating the financing of U.S. exports, EXIM helps U.S. companies support and maintain U.S. jobs. EXIM, one of more than 110 export credit agencies around the globe, actively helps level the playing field for businesses of all sizes in the competitive global marketplace.

EXIM’s FY 2025 Budget is estimated to support 56,000 U.S. jobs and advance the Biden Administration’s priorities to support the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment and climate initiatives.



## U.S. TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (USTDA)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
USTDA	87,000	87,000	100,000	13,000

The FY 2025 Request for the U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) of \$100.0 million will strengthen the Agency’s ability to help companies create U.S. jobs through the export of U.S. goods and services for priority infrastructure projects in emerging economies. USTDA links U.S. businesses to export opportunities by funding project preparation activities – feasibility studies, technical assistance, and pilot projects – and partnership-building activities, such as reverse trade missions, that create sustainable and climate-smart infrastructure and foster economic growth in partner countries. In carrying out its mission, USTDA prioritizes activities where there is a high likelihood for the export of U.S. goods and services that can match the development needs of the Agency’s overseas partners.

Over the past three decades, USTDA has utilized its specialized experience and unique toolkit to generate quantifiable results. In FY 2023, on average, USTDA’s activities generated \$231 in U.S. exports for every Congressionally appropriated dollar. To maximize these returns, USTDA will prioritize support for clean energy, transportation, digital, and healthcare infrastructure projects in developing and middle-income countries around the world.

Across its programming, USTDA will continue to tackle global climate change and support energy security while leveling the playing field for U.S. exporters in the Indo-Pacific; Latin America and the Caribbean; Middle East, North Africa, Europe, and Eurasia; and sub-Saharan Africa regions, by:

- Providing critical project preparation assistance under the USTDA’s Global Partnership for Climate-Smart Infrastructure. This initiative is connecting U.S. industry to major clean energy and transportation infrastructure projects in emerging economies;
- Positioning U.S. industry to win strategically important major infrastructure projects against Chinese and other foreign government-supported competitors. USTDA engages at the most critically important stage of the project development cycle when design choices and technical options are being defined and determined. The Agency leverages U.S. private sector expertise to define how projects will be designed, financed, and implemented, which is crucial for attracting financing for infrastructure projects and creating a level playing field for U.S. companies; and
- Supporting value-based procurement methods through the Global Procurement Initiative to increase international competition, promote high-quality infrastructure and improve development outcomes.

The FY 2025 Request proposes an increase of \$13.0 million over the FY 2023 enacted level. These appropriated funds will enable USTDA to advance foreign policy priorities including the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGI), Digital Transformation with Africa, and outcompeting China in the Indo-Pacific.

### **Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment:**

- The FY 2025 Request will enable USTDA to expand its work at the forefront of implementing the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment. PGI delivers quality, sustainable infrastructure that makes a difference in people's lives around the world, strengthens and diversifies our supply chains, creates new opportunities for American workers and businesses, and advances U.S. national security. USTDA uses its full toolkit to deliver on PGI's infrastructure goals and does it while catalyzing U.S. exports and supporting American jobs. The Agency's priority sectors align with PGI's focus areas of climate and energy security, digital connectivity, health and health security, and transportation. Our PGI programming in these areas totals \$73 million and stands out for its unique ability to deliver innovative U.S. infrastructure technology to our partners in emerging economies as a means of countering China's increasingly aggressive efforts in this area.

### **Digital Transformation with Africa:**

- USTDA will continue to fund digital infrastructure development activities through its position as a co-lead of the Digital Transformation with Africa Initiative (DTA). DTA is designed to expand affordable and inclusive digital access and connectivity, create needed jobs and entrepreneurship opportunities, and foster an enabling regulatory environment to promote the uptake of digital products and services on the African continent. Through DTA, USTDA will expand digital infrastructure programming and partnerships with trusted suppliers that furthers inclusive connectivity, strengthens cybersecurity, and incorporates U.S. smart city solutions to address the continent's rapid urbanization.

### **The Indo-Pacific Region:**

- USTDA will advance the Administration's Indo-Pacific Strategy by coordinating with regional partners and dedicating resources in support of the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework's (IPEF) Project Preparation Facility. This dedicated Facility is a key component of the PGI IPEF Investment Accelerator that aims to streamline infrastructure project development in IPEF countries. USTDA will also continue building upon its leadership of the Pacific Islands Infrastructure Initiative to support growing demands for infrastructure development in geostrategic locations throughout the Pacific, while strengthening partnerships in South and Southeast Asia, to ensure the United States is a partner of choice in the transportation, digital, healthcare, and energy sectors. USTDA will continue to work closely with our regional allies and partners to promote a free and open Indo-Pacific that is more connected, prosperous, secure, and resilient, creating modern and high-quality infrastructure solutions.

## U.S. INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION (DFC)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
<b>DFC</b>	<b>606,951</b>	<b>535,000</b>	<b>543,400</b>	<b>-63,551</b>
Subtotal	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,008,400	8,400
<i>Administrative Expenses</i>	220,000	220,000	245,000	25,000
<i>Program</i>	780,000	780,000	763,400	-16,600
Offsetting Collections	-393,049	-465,000	-465,000	-71,951

The BUILD Act of 2018 gave the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation (DFC) a dual mandate: to make highly developmental investments around the world with a focus on communities most in need, and to advance the foreign policy interests of the United States. DFC mobilizes private sector capital to achieve this mandate, focusing on key areas including infrastructure, critical minerals, energy, health, food security, and small business and financial services. DFC’s work helps drive economic growth, increases financial opportunities for women and other underserved populations, and provides a high-quality alternative to financing from strategic competitors. To scale the agency and its work at the ambitious pace that the Biden Administration and Congress expect, DFC needs additional budgetary resources.

DFC requests \$1,008.0 million in FY 2025—\$245.0 million for administrative expenses and \$763.4 million in program funds—to be flexibly allocated among credit subsidy, equity, and technical assistance and other programmatic activities.

### **Program Budget and Policy Objectives**

The FY 2025 program budget Request of \$1,008.0 million will enable DFC to grow its portfolio by addressing the significant unmet financing needs in priority sectors and regions that align with U.S. development and foreign policy objectives. DFC leverages its resources to unlock private sector growth and contribute to bridging the \$40+ trillion infrastructure need in the developing world.

Congress created DFC through the BUILD Act in part to offer a better and more sustainable alternative to China’s Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). DFC catalyzes investment from the private sector and empowers developing countries, helping them leverage their own resources – including human capital and commodities – to tackle poverty, accelerate sustainable economic growth for underserved populations and become stable U.S. trading partners. Unlike the development approach of the People’s Republic of China (PRC), which often burdens countries with unsustainable sovereign debt and projects that are unsuitable for local conditions, DFC’s efforts are directed toward supporting private entities, mobilizing private capital, and building resilient market economies. DFC emphasizes partnership with the private sector and looks for opportunities to support small businesses and underserved communities, with the goal of sustainable growth.

DFC’s financing is a cost-effective way to make significant development and strategic impact around the world because DFC’s private investment model allows each dollar of appropriations to go further. In FY23, the agency leveraged \$622.6 million in program funding to mobilize more than \$9.28 billion in support of 132 projects. In three short years since DFC’s inception in FY 2020, the Corporation has achieved 92

percent growth in annual commitments by dollar value and 65 percent growth in the number of projects committed.

To remain a competitive alternative to the PRC and other authoritarian governments, DFC will continue to need robust funding in FY 2025 and beyond to counter the aggressive posture that the PRC has taken in emerging markets. The \$1,008.0 million budget Request will support a long-term strategy that DFC has developed to focus on five key sectors that help promote vibrant economies, healthy populations, and stable societies.

<i>Sector Priorities</i>	<i>Sub-Sector Priorities</i>
Infrastructure & Critical Minerals	Transportation, Water and Sanitation, Information and Communications Technology (ICT)
Energy	Generation, Storage, Distribution and Transmission, Energy access and consumption
Health	Services and Infrastructure, Manufacturing and Supply Chain, Health Technology
Food & Agriculture	Agricultural Inputs, Storage and Transport, Processing
Small Business Support	Financial Inclusion for Underserved Populations, Strengthening Financial Institutions, Financial Technology

These sectors currently account for 86 percent of DFC’s investments. DFC will use its program budget to further strengthen its portfolio in these critical sectors and compete more effectively against the PRC and other strategic competitors. It will also pursue projects outside of these priority areas in service of its dual foreign policy and development mandate.

DFC will continue to use its resources to support the Administration’s broader priorities in coordination with the Department of State (State), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), and other U.S. agencies.

**Administrative Expenses**

DFC requests \$245.0 million for administrative expenses. This level will support necessary staffing and other support costs to advance U.S. development and strategic foreign policy goals. DFC will use the administrative budget to foster an effective and efficient organization, maintain a fiscally responsible agency, and strengthen its portfolio management capacity.

Among other priorities, DFC’s FY 2025 funding will support the expansion of DFC’s overseas presence to continue sourcing quality and impactful projects in local markets, increase underwriting capacity to grow DFC’s portfolio, improve monitoring and evaluation of our developmental impact, and scale mission support functions to meet staff growth and the demands of the program.

DFC will use administrative resources to attract and retain the skilled and professional workforce needed to achieve its development and foreign policy objectives. DFC will also direct administrative resources toward expanding stakeholder engagement and improving business development. In addition,

administrative resources will enable the Corporation to strengthen management and oversight structures, especially for complex and higher value, higher impact transactions, ensuring DFC can manage risks and monitor results in a manner that maximizes the foreign policy and developmental value of its portfolio.

### **Office of the Inspector General**

DFC's portfolio is approximately \$40.0 billion and includes loans, loan guarantees, political risk insurance, technical advice, and equity investments across the developing world. The size and complexity of DFC's portfolio and its multi-faceted development mandate require an effective OIG. Through its audits and investigations, DFC OIG prevents, detects, and deters fraud, waste, and abuse involving DFC's investments, projects, systems, employees, and contractors. The OIG also provides independent advice to agency management, the DFC Board of Directors, and Congress.

DFC OIG requests \$8.0 million in the President's FY 2025 budget, to fully fund its ability to provide independent oversight of DFC in FY 2025. These funds will allow the OIG to continue to conduct and supervise mandatory and performance audits, as well as conduct inspections and evaluations of DFC-funded investments around the world, investigate fraud, corruption, and misconduct, and protect whistleblowers. The President's FY 2025 Budget also includes a formal legislative request for DFC OIG to be added to Section 6(f)(3) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C.), which would grant DFC OIG law enforcement authority. Having such authority will permit DFC OIG to recruit and retain high-caliber criminal investigators; access tools needed to investigate crimes; protect investigators; and increase efficiency by reducing dependence on other law enforcement agencies.

The OIG's staff of 13 full-time equivalents (FTEs) and FY 2023 enacted budget of \$5.580 million are small compared to DFC's more than 600 FTEs and \$1 billion budget. Despite its small size, since the first Inspector General was hired in August 2020, the OIG's work has had a monetary impact of more than \$95.0 million, resulting in a positive return on America's investment in DFC OIG.

By the close of FY 2024, the OIG plans to have 22 FTEs, which includes a team of experienced auditors, investigators, attorneys, and support staff to oversee DFC's exposure, which can grow to \$60.0 billion. The OIG's FY 2025 request for \$8.0 million includes \$5 million to cover wages, allowing the OIG to increase in the workforce to a total of 25 FTEs (excluding interns). To ensure OIG work complies with oversight standards, the request also includes \$0.32 million for the mandatory contribution to the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE).

The OIG's Office of Audit successfully passed a Quality Assurance Review by CIGIE that noted no deficiencies in DFC OIG's oversight of audits conducted by the OIG's Independent Public Accountants. The OIG's mandatory audits include financial statements, Federal Information Security Modernization Act (FISMA), Payment Integrity Information Act, and the Charge Card Program. The OIG's performance audit of DFC-funded microfinance and renewable energy investments in India identified \$54.91 million in unsupported questioned costs.

The OIG's Office of Investigations has investigated allegations of fraud, corruption, whistleblower reprisal, and misconduct by DFC employees. The OIG recently completed several significant investigations, including a fraud investigation that resulted in a cost avoidance of \$41 million and a referral to DFC for suspension and debarment (our first such referral) and a misconduct investigation involving a DFC executive who retaliated against a DFC employee.

The OIG has published *Key Considerations to Inform DFC's Response in Ukraine*, *Top Management Challenges*, and *Semiannual Reports to Congress*, and has also conducted reviews in response to

congressional interest. The OIG also participates in the Ukraine Oversight Interagency Working Group and coordinates with other OIGs to ensure effective oversight of DFC-financed investments in Ukraine.

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND USAID MANDATORY BUDGET AUTHORITY (BA)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request (BA)	Change from FY 2023
International Infrastructure Fund <sup>1</sup>	-	-	2,000,000	2,000,000
Indo-Pacific Strategy	-	-	2,000,000	2,000,000
Green Climate Fund	-	-	3,000,000	3,000,000
CHIPS and Science Act	100,000	100,000	100,000	-

*Note: CHIPS and Science Act is further outlined in the CHIPS chapter; included here for completeness but the budget authority has already been provided.*

<sup>1</sup>*In the first year, \$200.0 million from the International Infrastructure Fund will be directly transferred to the Millennium Challenge Corporation. Additional transfers may occur to the DFC, the Export-Import Bank, and the U.S. Trade and Development Agency.*

During these unprecedented and extraordinary times, the Budget requests both discretionary and mandatory resources to out-compete China and advance American prosperity and leadership globally. Mandatory proposals in the FY 2025 Budget will invest \$2.0 billion over five years (FY 2025-2029) to support critical international infrastructure that advances U.S. national security and economic interests through the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGI); \$2.0 billion over five years (FY 2025-2029) to bolster Indo-Pacific economies through economic competitiveness and secure and resilient supply chains in support of the Indo-Pacific Strategy; and \$3.0 billion over four years to support the Second Replenishment of the Green Climate Fund (FY 2025-FY 2028). These funds would be appropriated to State and USAID, with transfer authorities to other departments and agencies as outlined below. The Creating Helpful Incentives to Produce Semiconductors (CHIPS) Act of 2022 authorizes and appropriates \$100 million per year over five years, starting in FY 2023.

### **Out-Compete China (\$4,000.0 million over five years)**

The PRC is the geopolitical challenge of our era – one that will test American diplomacy and development capacity like few in recent memory. To truly “invest, align, compete,” we need to demonstrate to partner nations around the globe that our commitment to support them is unwavering. Mandatory funding will demonstrate sustained, long-term U.S. commitment to partners and ensure these necessary long-term, strategic investments have a reliable, consistent source of funding. These are new and innovative funding streams not currently funded with our discretionary resources and will allow us to work in critical sectors where requests for assistance from our partners and allies far outstrip our ability to provide.

**International Infrastructure (\$2,000.0 million over five years):** The Request includes \$2.0 billion in mandatory spending over five years (FY 2025-FY 2029) to establish an International Infrastructure Fund that will advance strategic “hard” infrastructure projects, particularly for projects that align with U.S.

national security and economic interests in countries that are vulnerable to malign influence by strategic competitors. Such projects could include ports, rail, and other transportation projects; critical mineral mining and processing; energy diversification; terrestrial and subsea cables; and mobile and wireless networks. These projects will advance quality infrastructure financing that is fair and transparent, while providing opportunities for the USG and U.S. companies to meet the infrastructure needs of low- and middle-income countries around the world. Funds will be aligned with the economic corridor approach outlined by the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGI). Of this funding, at least \$200 million will be transferred to the Millennium Challenge Corporation in FY 2025. Additional funds may be transferred to other implementing agencies such as the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation (DFC), the Export-Import Bank of the United States (EXIM), or the U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA), including to support loans and loan guarantees, as appropriate.

**Indo-Pacific Strategy (\$200,000.0 million over five years):** The Request includes \$2.0 billion in mandatory funding over five years to support the implementation of the Indo-Pacific Strategy (IPS), in addition to amounts requested as discretionary funding for State and USAID. IPS mandatory spending will support our economic strategy in the region, including to make Indo-Pacific economies more resilient and connected and support our partners in pushing back against predatory PRC expansion efforts. Funding will help build alternative supply chains in key sectors, support regional deployment and international connectivity, and strengthen our regional partners' cybersecurity capacity, including to resist the PRC's model of digital authoritarianism. For example, these mandatory funds will enhance connectivity within the Pacific Islands region through a focus on key logistics, transportation, and technologies. Funds will also leverage private-sector solutions to advance strategic projects and commercial priorities in the region. Funds may be transferred to other implementing agencies (like the DFC, EXIM, MCC, or USTDA), as appropriate.

#### **Green Climate Fund (\$3,000.0 million over four years)**

Separately, the Request includes \$3.0 billion in mandatory funding over four years to support the Second Replenishment of the Green Climate Fund (GCF). The GCF is an independent entity that was established to mobilize finance to help developing countries reduce their greenhouse gas emissions, enhance energy security through diversification of energy sources, assist the most vulnerable to adapt to climate impacts, and strengthen the resilience of their economies and critical infrastructure. The GCF operates under standards and safeguards approved by the United States as a member of the GCF Board and is an efficient way to support communities around the world. To date, each dollar of GCF investment has attracted approximately \$3 of investment from private sector partners, creating growth and investment opportunities for U.S. businesses.

Additional investment from other public and private sector partners means that the \$3.0 billion the United States has pledged for the GCF's Second Replenishment, in tandem with the \$9.8 billion pledged by other donors, would leverage approximately \$38.0 billion in co-financing. The United States will also build on its year as co-chair of the GCF Board to champion an ambitious GCF evolution agenda to explore ways to further leverage the GCF's balance sheet, including through increasing innovation to unlock private capital and improving access for small island developing states (SIDS), least developed countries (LDCs), and African states. Additionally, because developing economies view the GCF as a critical element of the climate finance architecture, supporting the GCF will help the United States achieve outcomes in international climate negotiations that are consistent with U.S. priorities.



## INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION (ITC)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
ITC	115,221	130,980	132,000	16,779

The U.S. International Trade Commission (Commission) is an independent, nonpartisan Federal agency with broad investigative responsibilities on matters of trade. In accordance with its statutory mandate, the Commission investigates and makes determinations in proceedings involving imports claimed to injure a domestic industry or violate U.S. intellectual property rights; provides independent analysis and information on tariffs, trade, and competitiveness; and maintains the U.S. tariff schedule. For FY 2025, the Commission requests an appropriation of \$132.0 million to support its authorized operations. Pursuant to Section 175 of the Trade Act of 1974, the budget estimates for the Commission are transmitted to Congress without revision by the President.

## FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION (FCSC)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
FCSC	1,992	2,504	2,656	664

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

The FY 2025 Request for FCSC provides \$2.7 million to continue evaluating claims of U.S. nationals against foreign governments under claims settlement agreements, as well as maintaining the decisions and records of past claims programs, and continue building and modernizing both current and past claims programs records by creating and updating the relevant databases.

# **ACCOUNT TABLES**

## Global Health Programs - USAID (GHP-USAID)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request
<b>GHP-USAID Total</b>	<b>4,165,950</b>	<b>4,165,950</b>	<b>3,991,000</b>
<b>Africa</b>	2,094,800	*	2,115,900
Angola	29,000	*	30,000
Benin	41,500	*	42,500
Burkina Faso	59,500	*	60,500
Burundi	33,000	*	35,000
Cameroon	32,500	*	32,500
Central African Republic	800	*	800
Cote d'Ivoire	53,250	*	54,750
Democratic Republic of the Congo	145,500	*	147,500
Ethiopia	135,700	*	138,200
Gambia, The	4,000	*	4,000
Ghana	67,750	*	69,250
Guinea	42,500	*	42,500
Kenya	121,750	*	121,750
Liberia	42,000	*	42,500
Madagascar	69,000	*	69,000
Malawi	75,550	*	75,250
Mali	77,000	*	77,000
Mozambique	91,500	*	91,500
Niger	54,000	*	55,000
Nigeria	213,750	*	213,750
Rwanda	48,500	*	48,200
Senegal	70,000	*	71,000
Sierra Leone	42,500	*	42,500
Somalia	1,200	*	1,200
South Africa	72,000	*	72,000
South Sudan	32,600	*	34,000
Sudan	-	*	1,600
Tanzania	133,500	*	133,500
Togo	12,000	*	12,000
Uganda	132,500	*	132,500
Zambia	91,300	*	91,300

## Global Health Programs - USAID (GHP-USAID)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request
Zimbabwe	27,700	*	27,700
USAID Africa Regional	15,200	*	14,900
USAID East Africa Regional	1,000	*	1,000
USAID Sahel Regional Program	10,500	*	12,500
USAID West Africa Regional	14,750	*	16,750
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>205,130</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>202,050</b>
Burma	32,378	*	30,000
Cambodia	24,005	*	25,000
Fiji	2,000	*	2,000
Indonesia	48,125	*	48,750
Laos	11,447	*	9,000
Mongolia	1,500	*	1,750
Papua New Guinea	4,000	*	4,000
Philippines	42,625	*	44,750
Timor-Leste	3,050	*	1,800
Vietnam	19,000	*	19,000
Pacific Islands Regional	4,000	*	4,000
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	13,000	*	12,000
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>25,950</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>28,450</b>
Azerbaijan	2,500	*	2,500
Georgia	2,000	*	3,250
Moldova	2,000	*	3,250
Ukraine	18,000	*	18,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,450	*	1,450
<b>Near East</b>	<b>30,700</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>27,050</b>
Egypt	4,000	*	4,000
Jordan	7,000	*	2,800
Morocco	3,000	*	3,000
Yemen	16,450	*	17,000
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	250	*	250
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>270,400</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>272,650</b>
Afghanistan	15,000	*	15,000
Bangladesh	81,450	*	82,200

## Global Health Programs - USAID (GHP-USAID)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request
India	47,500	*	47,500
Kazakhstan	7,750	*	7,750
Kyrgyz Republic	12,000	*	12,000
Nepal	43,000	*	43,000
Pakistan	35,000	*	37,000
Tajikistan	14,450	*	14,700
Uzbekistan	12,000	*	11,500
Central Asia Regional	2,250	*	2,000
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>115,500</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>119,000</b>
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	2,500	*	2,500
Brazil	7,000	*	6,500
Colombia	8,750	*	8,750
Dominican Republic	4,000	*	4,000
El Salvador	5,000	*	5,000
Guatemala	25,000	*	25,000
Haiti	30,000	*	34,000
Honduras	6,000	*	6,000
Jamaica	5,000	*	5,000
Peru	7,000	*	7,000
Venezuela	3,750	*	3,750
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	11,500	*	11,500
<b>USAID Asia Regional</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>8,500</b>
<b>GH - Global Health</b>	<b>1,384,970</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>1,187,400</b>
Commodity Fund	20,335	*	20,335
Emergency Reserve Fund	90,000	*	90,000
GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance	290,000	*	300,000
Global Health - Core	394,125	*	420,555
Global Health Security - Multilateral Organizations	354,000	*	100,000
Global Health Worker Initiative	-	*	20,000
Health Reserve Fund	8,000	*	8,000
HIV Vaccine Research and Development	28,710	*	28,710
Iodine Deficiency Disorder	3,000	*	2,500
MDR Financing	19,850	*	19,850

## Global Health Programs - USAID (GHP-USAID)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request
Microbicides	45,000	*	45,000
Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	114,500	*	114,500
TB Drug Facility	17,450	*	17,950
<b>IPI - Bureau for Inclusive Growth, Partnerships, and Innovation</b>	30,000	*	30,000
IPI - Inclusive Development Hub	30,000	*	30,000

## Global Health Programs - State (GHP-State)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request
<b>GHP-STATE Total</b>	<b>6,395,000</b>	<b>6,395,000</b>	<b>5,836,600</b>
<b>Africa</b>	3,772,689	*	3,593,000
Angola	22,745	*	20,000
Benin	6,000	*	-
Botswana	51,832	*	50,000
Burkina Faso	8,175	*	-
Burundi	25,566	*	23,000
Cameroon	87,328	*	80,000
Cote d'Ivoire	104,408	*	95,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	111,332	*	102,000
Eswatini	68,398	*	62,500
Ethiopia	87,880	*	95,000
Ghana	11,792	*	-
Kenya	270,013	*	287,500
Lesotho	67,340	*	60,000
Liberia	8,516	*	-
Malawi	176,053	*	170,000
Mali	9,300	*	-
Mozambique	401,553	*	400,000
Namibia	81,753	*	67,000
Nigeria	349,204	*	322,000
Rwanda	59,890	*	55,000
Senegal	7,033	*	-
Sierra Leone	6,269	*	-
South Africa	416,757	*	367,000
South Sudan	40,561	*	39,800
Tanzania	389,777	*	352,500
Togo	10,800	*	-
Uganda	340,820	*	333,700
Zambia	348,603	*	344,000
Zimbabwe	201,175	*	195,000
USAID West Africa Regional	1,816	*	72,000
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>96,044</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>95,000</b>



## Global Health Programs - State (GHP-State)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request
Burma	13,749	*	-
Cambodia	3,912	*	-
Indonesia	10,815	*	-
Laos	2,153	*	-
Papua New Guinea	5,095	*	-
Philippines	10,511	*	-
Thailand	11,273	*	-
Vietnam	33,947	*	30,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	4,589	*	65,000
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>53,815</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>53,000</b>
Ukraine	53,815	*	53,000
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>42,236</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>35,000</b>
India	21,392	*	-
Kazakhstan	2,904	*	-
Kyrgyz Republic	4,258	*	-
Nepal	10,225	*	-
Tajikistan	3,457	*	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	-	*	35,000
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>198,833</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>190,000</b>
Brazil	2,398	*	-
Colombia	2,971	*	-
Dominican Republic	22,013	*	20,000
El Salvador	10,576	*	-
Guatemala	15,150	*	-
Haiti	102,505	*	100,000
Honduras	8,684	*	-
Jamaica	12,924	*	-
Nicaragua	2,209	*	-
Panama	12,522	*	-
Peru	1,429	*	-
Trinidad and Tobago	1,307	*	-
Venezuela	3,600	*	-
State Central America Regional	-	*	43,600

## Global Health Programs - State (GHP-State)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request
State Western Hemisphere Regional	545	*	26,400
<b>GHSD - Bureau of Global Health Security and Diplomacy</b>	<b>2,231,383</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>1,870,600</b>
GHSD - Pandemic Fund	-	*	250,000
PEPFAR - Additional Funding for Country Programs	106,383	*	-
PEPFAR - Centrally Supported Systems	25,000	*	55,000
PEPFAR - International Partnerships	2,050,000	*	1,241,600
PEPFAR - Oversight/Management	50,000	*	324,000

## Development Assistance (DA)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request
<b>DA Total</b>	4,368,613	4,368,613	4,534,697
<b>Africa</b>	1,620,688	*	1,749,246
Benin	1,200	*	1,000
Burkina Faso	6,600	*	6,600
Burundi	6,000	*	5,000
Cameroon	3,000	*	4,000
Central African Republic	2,000	*	-
Chad	4,900	*	4,900
Cote d'Ivoire	3,000	*	4,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	95,000	*	94,324
Djibouti	3,600	*	9,000
Ethiopia	109,600	*	95,893
Gambia, The	2,000	*	2,000
Ghana	64,100	*	65,373
Guinea	3,000	*	3,000
Kenya	75,500	*	77,500
Liberia	71,500	*	66,815
Madagascar	31,100	*	25,928
Malawi	65,500	*	71,070
Mali	41,460	*	10,000
Mauritania	1,500	*	2,000
Mozambique	73,500	*	77,400
Niger	50,550	*	26,370
Nigeria	52,800	*	61,901
Rwanda	42,000	*	44,700
Senegal	62,400	*	64,523
Sierra Leone	2,000	*	2,000
Somalia	55,000	*	60,000
South Africa	2,800	*	3,000
South Sudan	24,590	*	31,839
Sudan	15,650	*	11,561
Tanzania	53,000	*	58,000
Uganda	61,250	*	64,720

## Development Assistance (DA)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request
Zambia	50,200	*	57,141
Zimbabwe	29,750	*	27,500
ADAPT	5,500	*	-
USAID Africa Regional	250,438	*	353,285
USAID Central Africa Regional	59,500	*	73,000
USAID East Africa Regional	27,500	*	32,600
USAID Sahel Regional Program	26,400	*	49,068
USAID Southern Africa Regional	40,500	*	46,441
USAID West Africa Regional	44,800	*	55,794
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>444,300</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>527,174</b>
Burma	40,000	*	40,000
Cambodia	58,000	*	50,000
Indonesia	61,600	*	75,000
Laos	37,000	*	32,000
Marshall Islands	700	*	2,000
Micronesia	600	*	2,000
Mongolia	7,000	*	7,500
Papua New Guinea	14,300	*	16,300
Philippines	68,100	*	79,300
Thailand	7,000	*	9,750
Timor-Leste	16,000	*	17,000
Vietnam	80,000	*	93,400
Pacific Islands Regional	30,000	*	68,950
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	24,000	*	33,974
<b>Near East</b>	<b>37,500</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>25,000</b>
Morocco	10,000	*	10,000
Tunisia	11,300	*	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	16,200	*	15,000
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>237,920</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>302,058</b>
Bangladesh	119,200	*	122,001
India	28,500	*	52,670
Maldives	6,000	*	7,800
Nepal	61,220	*	84,787

## Development Assistance (DA)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request
Sri Lanka	22,000	*	33,800
USAID South Asia Regional	1,000	*	1,000
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>663,650</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>672,464</b>
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	9,500	*	9,500
Brazil	29,000	*	29,000
Colombia	86,000	*	90,500
Dominican Republic	18,100	*	18,100
Ecuador	27,600	*	27,600
El Salvador	71,200	*	81,900
Guatemala	80,900	*	90,000
Haiti	46,400	*	46,400
Honduras	126,650	*	79,500
Jamaica	2,000	*	4,000
Nicaragua	15,000	*	15,000
Paraguay	3,500	*	4,000
Peru	45,000	*	48,000
USAID Caribbean Development Program	13,000	*	13,000
USAID Central America Regional	25,450	*	25,450
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	38,350	*	37,850
USAID South America Regional	26,000	*	52,664
<b>USAID Asia Regional</b>	<b>17,300</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>17,300</b>
<b>A/DEIA - USAID Office of Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>3,500</b>
<b>CPS - Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization</b>	<b>30,800</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>35,800</b>
Center for the Prevention of Conflict and Violence (CVP)	3,000	*	35,800
USAID Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization (CPS)	27,800	*	-
<b>DRG - Bureau for Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance</b>	<b>159,200</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>159,200</b>
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG)	159,200	*	159,200
<b>IPI - Bureau for Inclusive Growth, Partnerships, and Innovation</b>	<b>585,623</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>565,923</b>
IPI - Center for Economics and Market Development	3,000	*	62,000
IPI - Center for Education	186,000	*	126,800

## Development Assistance (DA)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request
IPI - Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Hub	22,000	*	22,000
IPI - Inclusive Development Hub	65,700	*	77,850
IPI - Innovation, Technology, and Research Hub	56,400	*	129,900
IPI - Local, Faith-Based, and Transformative Partnerships Hub	132,500	*	84,673
IPI - Private Sector Engagement Hub	50,000	*	62,700
USAID Bureau for Inclusive Growth, Partnerships, and Innovation (IPI)	70,023	*	-
<b>Other Funding</b>	122,600	*	27,500
Countering PRC Influence Fund (CPIF)	90,000	*	27,500
Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGI) Fund	12,600	*	-
To Be Programmed	20,000	*	-
<b>PLR - Bureau for Planning, Learning, and Resource Management</b>	14,100	*	14,100
PLR - Office of Budget and Resource Management	14,100	*	-
USAID Bureau for Planning, Learning, and Resource Management (PLR)	-	*	14,100
<b>REFS - Bureau for Resilience, Environment, and Food Security</b>	423,202	*	423,202
REFS - Center for Environment, Energy, and Infrastructure	86,077	*	-
USAID Bureau for Resilience, Environment, and Food Security (REFS)	337,125	*	423,202
<b>USAID Program Management Initiatives</b>	5,230	*	5,230
<b>USAID Office of the Chief Economist</b>	4,000	*	7,000

## Economic Support Fund (ESF)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2023 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request
<b>ESF Total</b>	4,301,301	4,301,301	4,113,230
<b>Africa</b>	43,900	*	82,600
African Union	1,600	*	1,600
Burkina Faso	-	*	-
Central African Republic	3,000	*	-
Counter Russian Malign Actors in Africa (CRMAA) Fund	-	*	25,000
Ethiopia	-	*	-
Kenya	-	*	-
Madagascar	-	*	-
Mozambique	-	*	-
Niger	-	*	-
Somalia	-	*	-
South Sudan	1,000	*	-
Sudan	2,000	*	-
Tanzania	-	*	-
ADAPT	7,000	*	25,000
State Africa Regional	29,300	*	31,000
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	175,200	*	203,600
Burma	50,000	*	35,000
China	12,000	*	-
North Korea	5,000	*	-
Papua New Guinea	2,000	*	-
Thailand	7,000	*	-
Vietnam	28,200	*	15,000
ASEAN	22,500	*	45,000
Pacific Islands Regional	-	*	3,600
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	38,500	*	105,000
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	10,000	*	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	6,000	*	5,000
Albania	-	*	-
International Fund for Ireland	4,000	*	-

## Economic Support Fund (ESF)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2023 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request
Moldova	-	*	-
Ukraine	-	*	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	2,000	*	5,000
<b>Near East</b>	<b>2,097,361</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>2,000,537</b>
Algeria	750	*	1,500
Egypt	125,000	*	125,000
Iraq	150,000	*	150,000
Jordan	1,200,111	*	1,035,000
Lebanon	112,500	*	117,500
Libya	12,500	*	14,500
Morocco	9,000	*	21,000
Syria	78,050	*	100,000
Tunisia	11,200	*	14,500
West Bank and Gaza	225,000	*	235,337
Yemen	18,500	*	18,500
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	500	*	500
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	27,200	*	27,200
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	8,000	*	5,000
Near East Regional Democracy	55,000	*	65,000
Nita Lowey ME Peace Fund	50,000	*	50,000
State NEA Regional	5,000	*	12,000
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	9,050	*	8,000
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>202,900</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>140,405</b>
Afghanistan	95,000	*	81,030
Bangladesh	-	*	-
Bhutan	2,000	*	2,000
India	20,300	*	-
Maldives	3,000	*	1,200
Nepal	16,800	*	-
Pakistan	45,600	*	43,775
Sri Lanka	10,000	*	2,200
Tajikistan	-	*	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	10,200	*	10,200



## Economic Support Fund (ESF)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2023 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	472,500	*	523,500
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	9,500	*	9,500
Colombia	144,000	*	128,500
Costa Rica	4,500	*	-
Cuba	20,000	*	20,000
Haiti	7,000	*	7,000
Jamaica	2,000	*	-
Mexico	54,000	*	54,000
Venezuela	50,000	*	50,000
Organization of American States (OAS)	5,000	*	5,000
State Central America Regional	107,200	*	105,200
State Western Hemisphere Regional	57,800	*	72,800
USAID Central America Regional	4,500	*	4,500
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	7,000	*	32,000
USAID South America Regional	-	*	35,000
<b>CPS - Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization</b>	3,000	*	3,000
Center for the Prevention of Conflict and Violence (CVP)	-	*	3,000
USAID Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization (CPS)	3,000	*	-
<b>CSO - Conflict and Stabilization Operations</b>	5,000	*	10,000
<b>CT - Bureau of Counterterrorism</b>	7,500	*	10,000
<b>CDP - Bureau of Cyberspace and Digital Policy</b>	37,000	*	44,000
<b>Governance</b>	10,300	*	10,300
<b>DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor</b>	84,790	*	93,038
<b>EB - Economic and Business Affairs</b>	7,000	*	7,000
<b>ENR - Energy Resources</b>	20,000	*	25,000
<b>R/GEC - Global Engagement Center</b>	2,000	*	2,000
<b>GHSD - Bureau of Global Health Security and Diplomacy</b>	-	*	2,000
<b>GP - Office of Global Partnerships</b>	2,000	*	2,000

## Economic Support Fund (ESF)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2023 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request
<b>IPI - Bureau for Inclusive Growth, Partnerships, and Innovation</b>	103,700	*	80,000
IPI - Center for Education	2,000	*	-
IPI - Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Hub	80,000	*	80,000
IPI - Innovation, Technology, and Research Hub	1,000	*	-
IPI - Local, Faith-Based, and Transformative Partnerships Hub	20,000	*	-
IPI - Private Sector Engagement Hub	700	*	-
<b>OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs</b>	196,800	*	205,800
OES/ OMC South Pacific Forum Fisheries (SPFF)	31,000	*	60,000
OES/ECW Lacey	2,000	*	1,750
OES/ECW Water	2,000	*	2,000
OES/EGC Office of Global Change	-	*	110,000
OES/ENV Free Trade Agreement (FTA)	-	*	250
OES/ENV Mercury and Air Quality	3,000	*	3,000
OES/OP Other Programs	2,500	*	2,500
State Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	156,300	*	26,300
<b>Office of Foreign Assistance</b>	1,450	*	1,450
<b>Other Funding</b>	790,900	*	632,000
Amazon Fund	50,000	*	100,000
Atlantic Partnership	10,000	*	10,000
Countering PRC Influence Fund (CPIF)	73,000	*	42,500
Global Concessional Financing	25,000	*	25,000
Green Climate Fund	500,000	*	-
Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGI) Fund	7,400	*	250,000
Prevention and Stabilization Fund	90,000	*	104,500
To Be Programmed	35,500	*	-
Vision for Adaptive Crops and Soils	-	*	100,000

## Economic Support Fund (ESF)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2023 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request
<b>RFS - Bureau for Resilience and Food Security</b>	-	*	-
<b>Special Representatives</b>	30,000	*	30,000
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	30,000	*	30,000
<b>USAID Office of the Chief Economist</b>	2,000	*	-

<sup>1</sup>FY 2023 Estimate exclude the \$4,500.0 million appropriated in the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (Div. B, P.L. 117-180) and the \$12,966.5 million in the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (Div. M, P.L. 117-328).

<sup>2</sup>FY 2024 Estimate excludes \$12,175.0 million in requested funds in the FY 2024 National Security and Border Supplemental Request.

## Assistance to Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2023 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2024 Estimate <sup>2</sup>	FY 2025 Request <sup>3</sup>
<b>AEECA Total</b>	<b>850,334</b>	<b>850,334</b>	<b>850,334</b>
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>682,909</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>722,305</b>
Albania	4,000	*	4,000
Armenia	50,000	*	45,000
Azerbaijan	9,000	*	9,000
Belarus	30,000	*	22,659
Bosnia and Herzegovina	31,000	*	32,000
Georgia	85,400	*	80,000
Kosovo	35,000	*	36,000
Moldova	50,000	*	55,000
Montenegro	1,600	*	1,600
North Macedonia	8,500	*	9,000
Serbia	22,000	*	23,000
Ukraine	200,000	*	250,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	138,409	*	137,046
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	18,000	*	18,000
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>146,425</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>128,029</b>
Kazakhstan	5,600	*	5,050
Kyrgyz Republic	22,700	*	24,284
Tajikistan	30,600	*	28,875
Turkmenistan	4,000	*	5,100
Uzbekistan	31,400	*	31,780
Central Asia Regional	52,125	*	32,940
<b>DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Other Funding</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>-</b>
Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGI) Fund	10,000	*	-
To Be Programmed	10,000	*	-

<sup>1</sup> The FY 2023 Estimate level includes \$350.0 million in shifted base included in the FY 2023 Ukraine 4 Supplemental (P.L.

<sup>2</sup> 117-328). FY 2024 Estimate excludes \$2,228.0 million in requested funds in the FY 2024 National Security and Border

<sup>3</sup> Supplemental Request. The FY 2025 Request includes \$350.0 million of discretionary funding designated as emergency.

**Humanitarian Assistance Accounts**  
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request
<b>Humanitarian Assistance Total</b>	<b>10,170,698</b>	<b>10,170,698</b>	<b>10,270,598</b>
<b>U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100,000</b>
<b>PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration</b>	100	*	100,000
PRM, Emergency Funds	100	*	100,000
<b>International Disaster Assistance (IDA) Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>4,543,362</b>	<b>4,543,362</b>	<b>4,543,362</b>
<b>BHA - Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance</b>	4,543,362	*	4,543,362
USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (HA)	4,543,362	*	4,543,362
<b>Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>3,827,236</b>	<b>3,827,236</b>	<b>3,827,236</b>
<b>PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration</b>	3,827,236	*	3,827,236
PRM, Administrative Expenses	-	*	103,000
PRM, Humanitarian Migrants to Israel	5,000	*	5,000
PRM, OA - Africa	614,100	*	626,186
PRM, OA - East Asia	63,000	*	130,150
PRM, OA - Europe	-	*	111,150
PRM, OA - Migration	-	*	55,000
PRM, OA - Near East	237,948	*	772,450
PRM, OA - Protection Priorities	-	*	282,025
PRM, OA - South Asia	-	*	52,050
PRM, OA - Western Hemisphere	-	*	475,000
PRM, Refugee Admissions	-	*	1,215,225
State Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM)	2,907,188	*	-
<b>Food for Peace, P.L. 480 Title II Total<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>1,800,000</b>	<b>1,800,000</b>	<b>1,800,000</b>
<b>BHA - Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance</b>	1,800,000	*	1,800,000
USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (HA)	1,800,000	*	1,800,000

<sup>1</sup>FY 2023 Estimate includes \$637.902 million in shifted base included in the FY 2023 Ukraine 4 Supplemental (P.L. 117-328). The total excludes \$300.0 million in additional funding made available in the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328, Div. M). FY 2024 Estimate excludes \$5,655.0 million requested funds in the FY 2024 National Security and Border Supplemental Request. FY 2025 Request includes \$1,091.0 million of discretionary funding designated as emergency.

<sup>2</sup>FY 2023 Estimate includes \$915.0 million in shifted base included in the FY 2023 Ukraine 4 Supplemental (P.L. 117-328). The FY 2023 total excludes \$620.0 million in additional funds made available by the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (Div. M, P.L. 117-328) to address humanitarian needs in, and to assist refugees from, Ukraine, and for additional support for other vulnerable populations and communities. FY 2024 Estimate excludes \$4,345.0 million in requested funds in the FY 2024 National Security and Border Supplemental Request. FY 2025 Request includes \$1,347.0 million of discretionary funding designated as emergency.

<sup>3</sup>FY 2023 Estimate includes \$50.0 million in shifted base included in the FY 2023 Ukraine 4 Supplemental (P.L. 117-328). FY 2024 Estimate excludes \$25.0 million in requested funds in the FY 2024 National Security and Border Supplemental Request.

Transition Initiatives Account  
**(\$ in thousands)**

	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request
Transition Initiatives (TI) Total <sup>1</sup>	80,000	80,000	90,000
CPS - Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization	80,000	*	90,000
Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI)	80,000	*	90,000

<sup>1</sup>*FY 2023 Estimate excludes \$50.0 million provided in additional funding within the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (Div. M, P.L. 117-328).*

## International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2023 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2024 Estimate <sup>2</sup>	FY 2025 Request <sup>3</sup>
<b>INCLE Total</b>	1,466,000	1,466,000	1,566,183
<b>Africa</b>	57,300	*	46,850
Central African Republic	3,300	*	1,500
Democratic Republic of the Congo	5,000	*	2,700
Ethiopia	1,000	*	1,000
Ghana	3,000	*	3,000
Kenya	3,000	*	3,000
Liberia	4,350	*	4,350
Nigeria	4,300	*	4,300
Somalia	1,000	*	1,000
State Africa Regional	32,350	*	26,000
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	56,811	*	60,265
Indonesia	9,375	*	9,375
Laos	6,000	*	4,000
Mongolia	2,000	*	2,000
Philippines	6,200	*	7,180
Thailand	2,500	*	2,000
Vietnam	6,000	*	7,000
ASEAN	2,500	*	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	22,236	*	28,710
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	109,554	*	102,238
Albania	5,600	*	5,200
Armenia	5,060	*	6,060
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,100	*	4,150
Georgia	5,775	*	4,400
Kosovo	7,250	*	7,250
Moldova	5,600	*	6,600
Montenegro	3,740	*	3,740
North Macedonia	4,276	*	4,276
Serbia	3,000	*	3,000
Ukraine	50,000	*	50,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	15,153	*	7,562

## International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2023 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2024 Estimate <sup>2</sup>	FY 2025 Request <sup>3</sup>
<b>Near East</b>	69,389	*	74,050
Jordan	3,689	*	2,500
Lebanon	7,200	*	7,200
Morocco	2,500	*	2,250
Syria	10,000	*	10,000
Tunisia	4,000	*	3,600
West Bank and Gaza	42,000	*	46,500
State NEA Regional	-	*	2,000
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	50,400	*	48,580
Afghanistan	3,000	*	3,000
Kazakhstan	4,000	*	4,000
Kyrgyz Republic	1,900	*	1,900
Pakistan	18,300	*	16,500
Tajikistan	5,250	*	5,230
Uzbekistan	5,000	*	5,000
Central Asia Regional	4,950	*	4,950
State South and Central Asia Regional	8,000	*	8,000



## International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2023 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2024 Estimate <sup>2</sup>	FY 2025 Request <sup>3</sup>
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	470,150	*	584,850
Colombia	150,000	*	135,000
Ecuador	15,000	*	15,000
Haiti	45,000	*	169,000
Mexico	48,000	*	53,000
Peru	41,300	*	37,000
State Central America Regional	129,500	*	129,500
State Western Hemisphere Regional	41,350	*	46,350
<b>INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs</b>	473,396	*	492,850
INL - Anti-Money Laundering Programs	-	*	13,050
INL - Atrocities Prevention	3,000	*	-
INL - Cyber Crime and IPR	20,000	*	20,000
INL - Demand Reduction	20,000	*	29,830
INL - Drug Supply Reduction	40,000	*	55,000
INL - Fighting Corruption	25,000	*	25,000
INL - Global Crime and Drugs Policy	7,000	*	7,000
INL - ILEA, International Law Enforcement Academy	39,000	*	41,000
INL - Inter-regional Aviation Support	37,400	*	39,900
INL - International Organized Crime	68,150	*	23,250
INL - IPPOS, International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support	3,150	*	3,500
INL - Knowledge Management	14,965	*	15,500
INL - Program Development and Support	195,731	*	219,820
<b>J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons</b>	76,000	*	71,000
Child Protection Compact (J/TIP - CPC)	12,500	*	7,500
Ending Modern Slavery (J/TIP)	25,000	*	25,000
State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP)	38,500	*	38,500
<b>Other Funding</b>	103,000	*	85,500
Countering PRC Influence Fund (CPIF)	80,000	*	70,000
Prevention and Stabilization Fund	15,000	*	15,500
To Be Programmed	8,000	*	-

<sup>1</sup>FY 2023 Estimate includes \$75.0 million in shifted base included in the FY 2023 Ukraine 4 Supplemental (P.L. 117-328). The total excludes \$300.0 million in additional funding provided for in Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328, Div. M).

<sup>2</sup>FY 2024 Estimate excludes \$360.0 million requested in the FY 2024 National Security and Border Supplemental.

<sup>3</sup>FY 2025 Request total excludes \$65.0 million in proposed cancellations of prior year funds.

## Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2023 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request
<b>NADR Total</b>	<b>921,000</b>	<b>921,000</b>	<b>921,000</b>
<b>NADR - ADS</b>	2,000	*	2,000
<b>ADS - Bureau of Arms Control, Deterrence, and Stability</b>	2,000	*	2,000
<b>NADR - CPIF</b>	25,000	*	-
<b>Other Funding</b>	25,000	*	-
Countering PRC Influence Fund (CPIF)	25,000	*	-
<b>NADR - PSF</b>	15,000	*	-
<b>Other Funding</b>	15,000	*	-
Prevention and Stabilization Fund	15,000	*	-
<b>NADR ATA</b>	264,247	*	271,000
<b>Africa</b>	40,500	*	39,500
Kenya	5,500	*	5,500
Somalia	4,000	*	4,000
State Africa Regional	31,000	*	30,000
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	13,600	*	13,600
Indonesia	4,500	*	4,500
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	9,100	*	9,100
<b>Near East</b>	26,897	*	21,553
Egypt	1,000	*	-
Iraq	6,000	*	3,000
Jordan	6,800	*	4,700
Lebanon	2,000	*	2,753
Libya	1,000	*	1,000
Oman	1,000	*	-
Tunisia	3,997	*	2,000
Yemen	1,600	*	2,600
State NEA Regional	3,500	*	5,500
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	16,003	*	12,000
Central Asia Regional	10,003	*	8,000
State South and Central Asia Regional	6,000	*	4,000
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	1,000	*	1,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional	1,000	*	1,000
<b>CT - Bureau of Counterterrorism</b>	166,247	*	173,347

## Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2023 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request
Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	48,100	*	57,100
Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund	118,147	*	116,247
<b>Other Funding</b>	-	*	10,000
Prevention and Stabilization Fund	-	*	10,000
<b>NADR CTBT IMS</b>	30,000	*	33,000
ADS - Bureau of Arms Control, Deterrence, and Stability	30,000	*	33,000
<b>NADR CTBTO PrepComm</b>	3,000	*	3,000
ADS - Bureau of Arms Control, Deterrence, and Stability	3,000	*	3,000
<b>NADR CWD</b>	264,103	*	270,650
<b>Africa</b>	24,500	*	24,250
Angola	5,500	*	5,500
Benin	500	*	500
Burkina Faso	500	*	500
Chad	1,000	*	1,250
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,000	*	2,000
Guinea-Bissau	500	*	500
Malawi	500	*	500
Mauritania	500	*	1,000
Mozambique	500	*	500
Niger	1,000	*	1,000
Senegal	500	*	500
Somalia	4,000	*	4,000
South Sudan	2,000	*	2,000
Sudan	1,000	*	-
Zimbabwe	2,500	*	2,500
State Africa Regional	2,000	*	2,000
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	79,000	*	71,000
Cambodia	12,000	*	10,000
Laos	36,000	*	30,000
Vietnam	25,000	*	25,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	6,000	*	6,000
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	16,750	*	16,013
Albania	500	*	500

## Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2023 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request
Azerbaijan	2,000	*	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5,250	*	5,513
Georgia	2,000	*	1,000
Serbia	1,000	*	1,000
Ukraine	6,000	*	8,000
<b>Near East</b>	<b>62,400</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>62,200</b>
Iraq	40,000	*	40,000
Jordan	400	*	200
Lebanon	6,000	*	6,000
Libya	3,500	*	3,500
Syria	8,500	*	8,500
West Bank and Gaza	1,000	*	1,000
Yemen	3,000	*	3,000
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>18,650</b>
Afghanistan	5,000	*	5,000
Kazakhstan	2,500	*	2,500
Kyrgyz Republic	2,000	*	1,000
Sri Lanka	7,000	*	7,150
Tajikistan	2,500	*	3,000
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>38,000</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>27,000</b>
Colombia	21,000	*	10,000
Ecuador	1,000	*	1,000
Peru	2,000	*	2,000
State Central America Regional	5,000	*	5,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional	9,000	*	9,000
<b>Other Funding</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>15,000</b>
Countering PRC Influence Fund (CPIF)	-	*	15,000
<b>PM - Political-Military Affairs</b>	<b>24,453</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>36,537</b>
PM - Conventional Weapons Destruction	24,453	*	36,537
<b>NADR EXBS</b>	<b>67,000</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>72,900</b>
<b>Africa</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>2,350</b>
State Africa Regional	1,500	*	2,350
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>3,570</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>4,400</b>

## Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2023 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request
Indonesia	700	*	700
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	2,870	*	3,700
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>6,700</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>7,400</b>
Georgia	1,100	*	1,100
Ukraine	4,000	*	4,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,600	*	2,300
<b>Near East</b>	<b>11,820</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>10,970</b>
Egypt	2,000	*	2,000
Iraq	1,500	*	1,500
Jordan	3,200	*	1,000
Lebanon	760	*	760
Tunisia	-	*	500
State NEA Regional	4,360	*	5,210
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>5,640</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>6,290</b>
India	800	*	800
Kazakhstan	800	*	800
Pakistan	-	*	650
Uzbekistan	500	*	500
State South and Central Asia Regional	3,540	*	3,540
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>2,110</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>2,110</b>
Mexico	1,000	*	1,000
Panama	500	*	500
State Western Hemisphere Regional	610	*	610
<b>ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation</b>	<b>35,660</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>35,680</b>
<b>Other Funding</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>3,700</b>
Countering PRC Influence Fund (CPIF)	-	*	3,700
<b>NADR GTR</b>	<b>76,650</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>86,950</b>
<b>ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation</b>	<b>76,650</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>80,650</b>
<b>Other Funding</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>6,300</b>
Countering PRC Influence Fund (CPIF)	-	*	6,300
<b>NADR IAEA</b>	<b>95,000</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>95,000</b>
<b>ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation</b>	<b>95,000</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>95,000</b>
<b>NADR NDF</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>20,000</b>

## Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2023 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	15,000	*	20,000
NADR NPT Coop	6,000	*	6,000
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	6,000	*	6,000
NADR TIP	50,000	*	50,000
CT - Bureau of Counterterrorism	50,000	*	50,000
NADR WMDT	8,000	*	10,500
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	8,000	*	10,500

<sup>1</sup> FY 2023 Estimate total excludes \$105.0 million in additional funding provided in the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (Div. M, P.L.117-328).

<sup>2</sup> FY 2024 Estimate excludes \$100.0 million in requested funds in the FY 2024 National Security and Border Supplemental Request.

## Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request
<b>PKO Total</b>	<b>460,759</b>	<b>460,759</b>	<b>411,050</b>
<b>Africa</b>	283,850	*	260,550
Somalia	224,800	*	208,100
State Africa Regional	59,050	*	52,450
<b>Near East</b>	25,000	*	30,000
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	25,000	*	30,000
<b>Other Funding</b>	15,000	*	5,000
Prevention and Stabilization Fund	15,000	*	5,000
<b>PM - Political-Military Affairs</b>	136,909	*	115,500
PM - GDRP, Global Defense Reform Program	14,725	*	16,000
PM - GPOI, Global Peace Operations Initiative	71,000	*	61,000
PM - PKO Administrative Expenses	8,500	*	8,500
PM - TSCTP, Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership	33,400	*	30,000
State Political-Military Affairs (PM)	9,284	*	-

## International Military Education and Training (IMET)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request
<b>IMET</b>	<b>112,925</b>	<b>112,925</b>	<b>125,425</b>
<b>Africa</b>	<b>17,038</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>19,860</b>
Angola	500	*	800
Benin	500	*	800
Botswana	600	*	600
Burundi	-	*	200
Cabo Verde	400	*	400
Cameroon	600	*	600
Central African Republic	150	*	200
Comoros	300	*	300
Cote d'Ivoire	500	*	800
Democratic Republic of the Congo	400	*	400
Djibouti	895	*	1,000
Equatorial Guinea	500	*	500
Eswatini	100	*	200
Gabon	400	*	-
Gambia, The	200	*	200
Ghana	800	*	1,150
Guinea-Bissau	100	*	200
Kenya	1,000	*	1,250
Lesotho	100	*	200
Liberia	360	*	360
Madagascar	300	*	300
Malawi	500	*	500
Mauritania	500	*	600
Mauritius	200	*	400
Mozambique	600	*	800
Namibia	100	*	200
Niger	875	*	-
Nigeria	308	*	1,000
Republic of the Congo	200	*	200
Sao Tome and Principe	200	*	200
Senegal	850	*	900



## International Military Education and Training (IMET)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request
Seychelles	200	*	200
Sierra Leone	400	*	400
Somalia	300	*	300
South Africa	650	*	650
Tanzania	750	*	750
Togo	500	*	800
Uganda	700	*	700
Zambia	500	*	800
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>14,656</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>15,726</b>
Fiji	500	*	500
Indonesia	2,700	*	2,900
Laos	400	*	400
Malaysia	1,300	*	1,300
Mongolia	2,000	*	2,000
Papua New Guinea	450	*	450
Philippines	2,100	*	2,400
Samoa	100	*	100
Taiwan	6	*	6
Thailand	2,300	*	2,500
Timor-Leste	400	*	400
Tonga	400	*	400
Vietnam	2,000	*	2,370
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>28,400</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>27,100</b>
Albania	900	*	1,100
Armenia	600	*	700
Azerbaijan	600	*	700
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,000	*	1,000
Bulgaria	1,400	*	1,400
Croatia	850	*	850
Cyprus	500	*	500
Czech Republic	425	*	425
Estonia	1,100	*	1,300
Georgia	1,750	*	1,750

## International Military Education and Training (IMET)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request
Greece	1,000	*	1,000
Hungary	800	*	800
Kosovo	750	*	850
Latvia	1,100	*	1,300
Lithuania	1,100	*	1,300
Malta	100	*	100
Moldova	1,000	*	1,000
Montenegro	500	*	500
North Macedonia	1,100	*	1,100
Poland	1,000	*	1,500
Romania	1,500	*	1,500
Serbia	750	*	750
Slovakia	575	*	575
Slovenia	50	*	200
Turkey	1,450	*	900
Ukraine	1,500	*	4,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	5,000	*	-
<b>Near East</b>	<b>17,570</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>20,050</b>
Algeria	1,000	*	1,300
Bahrain	970	*	1,200
Egypt	1,800	*	2,000
Iraq	1,000	*	1,200
Jordan	3,800	*	3,800
Lebanon	3,500	*	3,500
Libya	-	*	250
Morocco	1,500	*	2,000
Oman	1,500	*	2,000
Tunisia	2,000	*	2,300
Yemen	500	*	500
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>13,350</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>14,070</b>
Bangladesh	1,900	*	1,900
Bhutan	200	*	200
India	1,900	*	1,995

## International Military Education and Training (IMET)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request
Kazakhstan	900	*	1,100
Kyrgyz Republic	500	*	500
Maldives	500	*	500
Nepal	1,750	*	1,975
Pakistan	2,800	*	3,500
Sri Lanka	1,250	*	1,250
Tajikistan	450	*	450
Turkmenistan	200	*	200
Uzbekistan	1,000	*	500
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>12,532</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>16,230</b>
Argentina	650	*	800
Bahamas, The	200	*	300
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	720	*	1,000
Belize	250	*	250
Brazil	800	*	1,000
Chile	357	*	650
Colombia	1,850	*	2,000
Costa Rica	725	*	600
Dominican Republic	500	*	650
Ecuador	400	*	600
El Salvador	320	*	800
Guatemala	320	*	800
Guyana	200	*	250
Haiti	-	*	255
Honduras	440	*	800
Jamaica	600	*	750
Mexico	1,575	*	1,700
Panama	725	*	725
Paraguay	400	*	500
Peru	650	*	800
Suriname	200	*	250
Trinidad and Tobago	300	*	350
Uruguay	350	*	400

## International Military Education and Training (IMET)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request
<b>PM - Political-Military Affairs</b>	9,379	*	12,389
PM - IMET Administrative Expenses	5,500	*	7,000
PM - IMET, Women's Participation	3,000	*	5,389
State Political-Military Affairs (PM)	879	*	-

## Foreign Military Finance (FMF)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2023 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2024 Estimate <sup>2</sup>	FY 2025 Request
<b>FMF Total</b>	6,053,049	6,053,049	6,084,049
<b>Africa</b>	6,000	*	6,000
Djibouti	6,000	*	6,000
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	105,000	*	212,000
Indonesia	14,000	*	14,000
Philippines	40,000	*	42,250
Taiwan	-	*	100,000
Thailand	-	*	3,250
Vietnam	12,000	*	13,500
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	39,000	*	39,000
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	292,024	*	298,850
Estonia	9,750	*	9,750
Georgia	35,000	*	25,000
Latvia	9,750	*	9,750
Lithuania	9,750	*	9,750
Ukraine	77,774	*	94,600
Europe and Eurasia Regional	150,000	*	150,000
<b>Near East</b>	5,434,000	*	5,296,000
Bahrain	4,000	*	1,000
Egypt	1,300,000	*	1,300,000
Iraq	250,000	*	90,000
Israel	3,300,000	*	3,300,000
Jordan	425,000	*	400,000
Lebanon	100,000	*	150,000
Morocco	10,000	*	10,000
Tunisia	45,000	*	45,000
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	27,000	*	34,000
Central Asia Regional	5,000	*	5,000
State South and Central Asia Regional	22,000	*	29,000
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	69,025	*	69,025
Colombia	38,525	*	38,525
Costa Rica	7,500	*	-
Ecuador	5,000	*	5,000

## Foreign Military Finance (FMF)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2023 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2024 Estimate <sup>2</sup>	FY 2025 Request
Peru	3,000	*	-
State Central America Regional	5,000	*	12,500
State Western Hemisphere Regional	10,000	*	13,000
<b>Other Funding</b>	50,000	*	40,000
Countering PRC Influence Fund (CPIF)	50,000	*	40,000
<b>PM - Political-Military Affairs</b>	70,000	*	128,174
PM - Emerging Global Priorities	-	*	51,174
PM - FMF Administrative Expenses	70,000	*	77,000

<sup>1</sup> FY 2023 Estimate excludes \$80.0 million provided in Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-28).

<sup>2</sup> FY 2024 Estimate excludes \$7,200.0 million in funds requested in the FY 2024 National Security and Border Supplemental.

## International Organizations and Programs (IO&P)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request
<b>IO&amp;P Total</b>	<b>508,600</b>	<b>508,600</b>	<b>459,800</b>
<b>IO - International Organizations</b>	508,600	*	459,800
IO - ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization	1,200	*	1,200
IO - IDLO International Development Law Organization	400	*	650
IO - IMO International Maritime Organization	325	*	325
IO - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	15,000	*	15,000
IO - International Chemicals and Toxins Programs	3,175	*	3,175
IO - International Conservation Programs	9,000	*	9,000
IO - Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	51,900	*	51,900
IO - OAS Development Assistance	-	*	3,000
IO - OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy	5,000	*	5,000
IO - ReCAAP - Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery Against Ships in Asia	50	*	50
IO - UN Children's Fund Global Program to End Child Marriage	-	*	3,000
IO - UN Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (UNCLCS)	100	*	100
IO - UN Junior Professional Officers Program	2,500	*	5,500
IO - UN OCHA UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	3,500	*	3,500
IO - UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)	1,000	*	1,500
IO - UN Relief and Works Agency	75,000	*	-
IO - UN Resident Coordinator System	23,000	*	23,500
IO - UN Special Coordinator for UN Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	1,500	*	2,000
IO - UN Special Representative of the Secretary General for Sexual Violence in Conflict	1,750	*	-
IO - UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sexual Violence in Conflict	-	*	1,750
IO - UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women	1,500	*	1,500
IO - UN Voluntary Funds for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights	1,150	*	1,150
IO - UN Women	12,000	*	10,000
IO - UN-HABITAT UN Human Settlements Program	700	*	1,400

## International Organizations and Programs (IO&P)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request
IO - UNCDF UN Capital Development Fund	1,000	*	1,000
IO - UNDF UN Democracy Fund	3,500	*	3,500
IO - UNDP UN Development Program	81,550	*	81,550
IO - UNEP UN Environment Program	10,200	*	10,200
IO - UNESCO/ICSECA International Contributions for Scientific, Educational, and Cultural Activities	-	*	1,000
IO - UNFPA UN Population Fund	32,500	*	44,500
IO - UNHCHR UN High Commissioner for Human Rights	17,500	*	18,250
IO - UNICEF UN Children's Fund	142,000	*	145,000
IO - UNV FVT UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	9,000	*	9,000
IO - WMO World Meteorological Organization	1,000	*	1,000
IO - WTO Technical Assistance	600	*	600



## ACRONYMS

Acronym	Full Name
A	Bureau of Administration (State)
AEECA	Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia
A/DEIA	USAID Office of Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility
ADS	Bureau of Arms Control, Deterrence, and Stability (State)
AF	Bureau of African Affairs (State)
AI	Artificial Intelligence
AIT	American Institute in Taiwan, or the Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan account
APG	Agency Priority Goals
APP	Annual Performance Plan
APR	Annual Performance Report
BECC	Border Environment Cooperation Commission
BHA	Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance (USAID)
BP	Bureau of Budget and Planning (State)
BPMA	Buying Power Maintenance Account
BRM	Office of Budget and Resource Management (USAID)
C	Counselor of the Department
CA	Bureau of Consular Affairs (State)
CAP	Cross-Agency Priority Goals
CBJ	Congressional Budget Justification
CBSP	Consular and Border Security Programs
CCF	Complex Crises Fund (CCF)
CDP	Bureau of Cyberspace and Digital Policy (State)
CGFS	Bureau of the Comptroller and Global Financial Services (State)
CHIPS	Creating Helpful Incentives to Produce Semiconductors
CIF	Capital Investment Fund
CIGIE	Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency
CIO	Contributions to International Organizations
CIPA	Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities
CMEWD	Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue
CN	Congressional Notification

Acronym	Full Name
CPR	Office of the Chief of Protocol (State)
CPS	Bureau of Conflict Prevention and Stabilization (USAID)
CR	Continuing Resolution
CS	Civil Service
CSO	Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations (State)
CT	Bureau of Counterterrorism (State)
CVE	Countering Violent Extremism
CX	Customer Experience
CY	Calendar Year
DA	Development Assistance
DEIA	Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility
DOD	Department of Defense
DOS	Department of State
DS	Bureau of Diplomatic Security (State)
DE	Diplomatic Engagement
DF	Democracy Fund
DFC	United States International Development Finance Corporation
DP	Diplomatic Programs
DRAC	Diplomatic Reserve Auxiliary Corps
DRG	Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (USAID)
DRL	Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (State)
E	Under Secretary for Economic Growth, Energy, and Environment (State)
EAP	Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs (State)
EAP	Office of East Asia and the Pacific (USAID)
E&E	Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs (USAID)
EB	Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs (State)
ECA	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (State)
ECEP	Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs
EDCS (K-FUND)	Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service
EDGE	USAID Enterprises for Development, Growth, and Empowerment Fund
EEF	Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program
ENR	Bureau of Energy Resources (State)
E.O.	Executive Order
ERMA	Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance

Acronym	Full Name
ESCM	Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance
ESF	Economic Support Fund
EUR	Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs (State)
EW	Enduring Welcome
EWC	East-West Center
EXIM	Export–Import Bank of the United States
F	Office of Foreign Assistance (State)
FA	Foreign Assistance
FBS	Functional Bureau Strategy
FMF	Foreign Military Financing
FFP	Food for Peace, Title II
FS	Foreign Service
FSI	Foreign Service Institute (State)
FSN	Foreign Service National
FSNSLTF	Foreign Service National Separation Liability Trust Fund
FSRDF	Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund
FTE	Full Time Employee or Full Time Equivalent
FY	Fiscal Year
GAO	United States Government Accountability Office (Congress)
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDI	Greening Diplomacy Initiative
GEEA	Gender Equity and Equality Action
GFS	Office of Global Food Security
GHP	Global Health Programs
GHP-State	Global Health Programs-State
GHP-USAID	Global Health Programs-USAID
GHSD	Bureau of Global Health Security and Diplomacy (State)
GP	Office of Global Partnerships
GPA	Bureau of Global Public Affairs (State)
GPRAMA	Government Performance and Results Modernization Act
GSA	General Services Administration
GSS	Global Support Strategy
GTM	Bureau of Global Talent Management (State)
H	Bureau of Legislative Affairs (State)
HISP	High Impact Service Provider

Acronym	Full Name
HR	Human Resources
HR COMP	Human Resources Special Complement
IASP	Israeli Arab Scholarship Program
IBC	International Boundary Commission
IBWC	International Boundary and Water Commission
IBWC Const.	International Boundary and Water Commission – Construction
IBWC S&E	International Boundary and Water Commission – Salaries and Expenses
ICASS	International Cooperative Administrative Support Services
ICC	International Chancery Center
ICS	Integrated Country Strategy
IDA	International Disaster Assistance
IFC	International Fisheries Commissions
IG	Inspector General
IJC	International Joint Commission
INL	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (State)
IMET	International Military Education and Training
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INR	Bureau of Intelligence and Research (State)
INCLE	International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement
IO	Bureau of International Organization Affairs (State)
IO/C	Office of International Conferences (State)
IPI	Bureau of Inclusive Growth, Partnerships, and Innovation (USAID)
IRM	Bureau of Information Resource Management (State)
ISN	Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation (State)
IT	Information Technology
ITCF	IT Central Fund
ITSI	International Technology Security and Innovation Fund
IPS	Indo-Pacific Strategy
J	Under Secretary for Civilian Security, Democracy, and Human Rights (State)
JRS	Joint Regional Strategy
JSP	Joint Strategic Plan
J/IRF	Office of International Religious Freedom (State)
J/TIP	Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons
L	Office of the Legal Adviser (State)
LE Staff	Locally Employed Staff

Acronym	Full Name
LAC	Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean (USAID)
LPA	Bureau of Legislative and Public Affairs (USAID)
M	Under Secretary for Management (State)
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MED	Bureau of Medical Services (State)
MRA	Migration and Refugee Assistance
M/SS	Office of Management Strategy and Solutions (State)
NADB	North American Development Bank
NADR	Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs
NDAA	National Defense Authorization Act
NEA	Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs (State)
NEC	New Embassy Compound
NED	National Endowment for Democracy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSA	National Security Agency
NSC	National Security Council (White House)
NSS	National Security Strategy
OBO	Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations (State)
OCE	USAID Office of the Chief Economist
OCO	Overseas Contingency Operations
OCS	Overseas Citizen Services
OE	Operating Expenses
OES	Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (State)
OFM	Office of Foreign Missions (State)
OIG	Office of Inspector General (State)
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
OMBUDS	Office of the Ombuds
OP Plan	Operational Plan
P	Under Secretary for Political Affairs (State)
PAT	Post Assignment Travel
PD	Public Diplomacy
PFMO	Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials Program
PGI	(Office of the U.S. Special Coordinator for the) Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment

Acronym	Full Name
PKO	Peacekeeping Operations
PLR	Bureau of Planning, Learning, and Resource Management (USAID)
PM	Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (State)
PMI	USAID Program Management Initiative
PMA	President's Management Agenda
PRC	People's Republic of China
PRM	Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State)
PSF	Prevention and Stabilization Fund
R	Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs (State)
REPAT	Repatriation Loans Program Account
REFS	Bureau of Resilience, Environment, and Food Security (USAID)
REP	Representation Expenses
R/GEC	Global Engagement Center
R/PPR	Office of Policy, Planning, and Resources (State)
S	Office of the Secretary of State
S/GWI	Office of Global Women's Issues (State)
S&E	Salaries and Expenses
SCA	Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs (State)
SCA	Office of South and Central Asia (USAID)
SDAF	Special Defense Acquisition Fund
SPEC	Office of the U.S. Special Presidential Envoy for Climate (State)
SPEHA	Office of the Special Presidential Envoy for Hostage Affairs (State)
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics
T	Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security (State)
TAF	The Asia Foundation
TI	Transition Initiatives
UN	United Nations
USACE	U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
USAGM	United States Agency for Global Media
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USIP	United States Institute of Peace
USITC	United States International Trade Commission
USTDA	United States Trade and Development Agency
WARSI	West Africa Regional Security Initiative
WB	World Bank

Acronym	Full Name
WCF	Working Capital Fund
WHA	Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs (State)
WHO	World Health Organization (UN)
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction
WSP	Worldwide Security Protection
ZTA	Zero Trust Architecture