

Congressional Budget Justification

Foreign Operations

Appendix 2



FISCAL YEAR 2025

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ACRONYM LIST

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

| | |
|--------|---|
| DF | Democracy Fund |
| DFC | U.S. International Development Finance Corporation |
| DoD | Department of Defense |
| DRG | Bureau for Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance, USAID |
| DRL | Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Department of State |
| EAP | East Asia and Pacific |
| ECM | Environmental Cooperation Mechanisms |
| ECOWAS | Economic Community of West African States |
| EOD | Explosive Ordnance Disposal |
| ERW | Explosive Remnants of War |
| ESF | Economic Support Fund |
| EUR | Europe and Eurasia |
| EVA | Emergency Victim Assistance |
| EXBS | Export Control and Border Security |
| FATAA | Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act of 2016 |
| FATF | Financial Action Task Force |
| FFA | Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency |
| FFP | Food for Peace Act |
| FMF | Foreign Military Financing |
| FP/RH | Family Planning and Reproductive Health Services |
| FTA | Free Trade Agreement |
| FTF | Feed the Future |
| FTIF | Fiscal Transparency Innovation Fund |
| GBV | Gender-Based Violence |
| GDF | Global Drug Facility |
| GDRP | Global Defense Reform Program |
| GEC | Global Engagement Center |
| GEEA | Gender Equity and Equality Action Fund |
| GFA | Global Fragility Act |
| GH | Bureau for Global Health, USAID |
| GHSD | Bureau of Global Health Security and Diplomacy, Department of State |
| GPOI | Global Peace Operations Initiative |
| GTR | Global Threat Reduction |
| HA/DR | Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Response |
| HMA | Humanitarian Demining |
| HRH | Human Resources for Health |
| IAEA | International Atomic Energy Agency |
| IAF | Inter-American Foundation |
| ICASS | International Cooperative Administrative Support Services |
| ICT | Information and Communication Technology |
| IDA | International Disaster Assistance |

| | |
|---------|--|
| IDP | Internally Displaced Persons |
| IED | Improvised Explosive Devices |
| IG | Inspector General |
| IMET | International Military Education and Training |
| IMS | International Monitoring System |
| INCLE | International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement |
| INL | Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, Department of State |
| IO | Bureau of International Organization Affairs, Department of State |
| IO&P | International Organizations and Programs |
| IOM | International Organization for Migration |
| IPI | Inclusive Growth, Partnerships, and Innovation, USAID |
| ISIL | Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant |
| ISIS | Islamic State of Iraq and Syria |
| ISN | Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation, Department of State |
| ISR | Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance |
| JEE | Joint External Evaluation |
| J/IRF | Office of International Religious Freedom, Department of State |
| J/TIP | Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Department of State |
| KM | Knowledge Management |
| LAC | Latin America and Caribbean |
| LGBTQI+ | Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, and Intersex |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| M&O | Management and Operations |
| MANPADS | Man-Portable Air Defense Systems |
| MCC | Millennium Challenge Corporation |
| MCH | Maternal and Child Health |
| MDA | Maritime Domain Awareness |
| ME | Bureau for the Middle East, USAID |
| MEL | Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning |
| MENA | Middle East and North Africa |
| MFO | Multinational Force and Observers |
| MOU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| NADR | Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs |
| NAP | National Action Plan |
| NDF | Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund |
| NEA | Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs, Department of State |
| NERD | Near East Regional Democracy |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| NMTF | Verification and Monitoring Task Force |
| NPT | Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty |

| | |
|---------|---|
| NTD | Neglected Tropical Diseases |
| OES | Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, Department of State |
| OIG | Office of Inspector General, USAID |
| OTI | Office of Transitional Initiatives, USAID |
| OU | Operating Unit |
| P/CVE | Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism |
| PEMS | Program to End Modern Slavery |
| PEPFAR | President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief |
| PIF | Pacific Island Forum |
| PIO | Public International Organization |
| PKO | Peacekeeping Operations |
| PMIAA | Program Management Improvement Accountability Act |
| PMP | Performance Monitoring Plan |
| PPD | Press and Public Diplomacy |
| PLR | Bureau for Planning, Learning, and Resource Management, USAID |
| PR Tool | Performance Reporting Tool |
| PRC | People's Republic of China |
| PREACT | Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism |
| PrepCom | Preparatory Commission |
| PRM | Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, Department of State |
| PSE | Private Sector Engagement |
| PSF | Prevention and Stabilization Fund |
| REMVE | Racially or Ethnically Motivated Violent Extremism |
| REFS | Bureau for Resilience, Environment, and Food Security, USAID |
| S/GWI | Secretary's Office of Global Women's Issues, Department of State |
| SA/LW | Small Arms/Light Weapons |
| SALPIE | Small and Less Populous Island Economies |
| SCA | South and Central Asia |
| SIAF | Strategic Impact Assessment Framework |
| SIMS | Site Improvement through Monitoring System |
| SSA | Sub-Saharan Africa |
| SSR | Security Sector Reform |
| T&TA | Training and Technical Assistance |
| TB | Tuberculosis |
| TCO | Transnational Criminal Organizations |
| TI | Transition Initiatives |
| TIP | Trafficking in Persons |
| TOC | Transnational Organized Crime |
| TOT | Training of Trainers |
| TSCTP | Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership |

| | |
|--------|---|
| TVPA | Trafficking Victims Protection Act |
| UNAIDS | Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS |
| USADF | United States African Development Foundation |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| USG | U.S. Government |
| USRAP | U.S. Refugee Admissions Program |
| UXO | Unexploded Ordnance |
| VC | Voluntary Contribution |
| VEO | Violent Extremist Organizations |
| WFP | World Food Program |
| W-GDP | Women's Global Development and Prosperity Fund |
| WHA | Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs, Department of State |
| WHO | World Health Organization |
| WMD | Weapons of Mass Destruction |
| WPS | Women, Peace, and Security |
| * | Denotes funding levels are not yet available for the Fiscal Year |
| - | Denotes \$0 for the Fiscal Year, or no difference between compared Fiscal Years |

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

\$ in Thousands

| | FY 2023 Estimate ¹ | FY 2024 Estimate ⁷ | FY 2025 Request | Change from FY 2023 Estimate Levels | Change from FY 2024 Estimate Levels |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|--|--|
| INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Includes Function 150, 300, and 800 accounts included in President's Budget Request) | 63,665,602 | 63,433,692 | 64,351,222 | 685,620 | 917,530 |
| Total - State Department and USAID (including Function 300) | 58,083,585 | 58,093,675 | 58,801,378 | 717,793 | 707,703 |
| DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT & RELATED ACCOUNTS | 16,670,406 | 16,680,496 | 17,042,419 | 372,013 | 361,923 |
| DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT | 15,730,706 | 15,740,796 | 16,036,960 | 306,254 | 296,164 |
| Administration of Foreign Affairs | 12,357,717 | 12,367,807 | 12,563,692 | 205,975 | 195,885 |
| State Programs | 9,448,123 | 9,458,213 | 9,832,273 | 384,150 | 374,060 |
| Diplomatic Programs | 9,550,213 | 9,550,213 | 10,121,425 | 571,212 | 571,212 |
| Ongoing Operations ² | 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) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Capital Investment Fund | 389,000 | 389,000 | 401,848 | 12,848 | 12,848 |
| Consular Border Security Programs - Net³ | (491,090) | (481,000) | (691,000) | (199,910) | (210,000) |
| of which, Passport Application and Execution Fee (PAEF) Revenue ³ | (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) |
| Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance | 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 ¹ | FY 2024 Estimate ⁷ | 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) |
| Other Administration of Foreign Affairs | 993,773 | 993,773 | 999,346 | 5,573 | 5,573 |
| 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 ⁴ | 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 |
| International Organizations | 2,819,915 | 2,819,915 | 2,910,830 | 90,915 | 90,915 |
| 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 |
| Related Programs | 359,000 | 359,000 | 344,255 | (14,745) | (14,745) |
| 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 |
| Trust Funds | 1,186 | 1,186 | 1,285 | 99 | 99 |
| 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 ¹ | FY 2024 Estimate ⁷ | 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> |
| International Commissions (Function 300) | 192,888 | 192,888 | 216,898 | 24,010 | 24,010 |
| 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 |
| American Sections | 16,204 | 16,204 | 14,332 | (1,872) | (1,872) |
| 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) |
| International Fisheries Commissions | 65,719 | 65,719 | 55,266 | (10,453) | (10,453) |
| U.S. Agency for Global Media (USAGM) | 884,700 | 884,700 | 950,000 | 65,300 | 65,300 |
| International Broadcasting Operations | 875,000 | 875,000 | 940,300 | 65,300 | 65,300 |
| Broadcasting Capital Improvements | 9,700 | 9,700 | 9,700 | - | - |
| Other Programs | 55,000 | 55,000 | 55,459 | 459 | 459 |
| United States Institute of Peace | 55,000 | 55,000 | 55,459 | 459 | 459 |
| FOREIGN OPERATIONS | 45,051,977 | 44,809,977 | 45,380,933 | 328,956 | 570,956 |
| U.S Agency for International Development | 2,082,950 | 2,082,950 | 2,224,752 | 141,802 | 141,802 |
| 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 ¹ | FY 2024 Estimate ⁷ | FY 2025 Request | Change from FY 2023 Estimate Levels | Change from FY 2024 Estimate Levels |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Bilateral Economic Assistance | 28,947,596 | 28,947,596 | 28,237,159 | (710,437) | (710,437) |
| 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 |
| Independent Agencies | 1,352,500 | 1,352,500 | 1,513,000 | 160,500 | 160,500 |
| 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 | - | - |
| Department of Treasury | 110,000 | 110,000 | (61,000) | (171,000) | (171,000) |

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

\$ in Thousands

| | FY 2023 Estimate ¹ | FY 2024 Estimate ⁷ | 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) |
| International Security Assistance | 9,013,733 | 9,013,733 | 9,042,707 | 28,974 | 28,974 |
| 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 |
| Multilateral Assistance | 2,743,115 | 2,743,115 | 4,002,215 | 1,259,100 | 1,259,100 |
| 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) |
| Multilateral Development Banks and Related Funds | 2,234,515 | 2,234,515 | 2,542,415 | 307,900 | 307,900 |
| 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 ¹ | FY 2024 Estimate ⁷ | 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 |
| International Monetary Fund | 20,000 | 20,000 | - | (20,000) | (20,000) |
| Export & Investment Assistance | 802,083 | 560,083 | 422,100 | (379,983) | (137,983) |
| Export-Import Bank ⁵ | 102,500 | (67,500) | (174,200) | (276,700) | (106,700) |
| Export-Import Bank Rescission | - | - | (55,100) | (55,100) | (55,100) |
| Development Finance Corporation (DFC) ⁶ | 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 |
| Related International Affairs Accounts | 122,400 | 122,400 | 126,100 | 3,700 | 3,700 |
| International Trade Commission | 122,400 | 122,400 | 126,100 | 3,700 | 3,700 |
| Department of Agriculture | 1,800,000 | 1,800,000 | 1,800,000 | - | - |
| P.L. 480, Title II | 1,800,000 | 1,800,000 | 1,800,000 | - | - |
| Other Commissions | 819 | 819 | 1,770 | 951 | 951 |
| Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad (Function 800) | 819 | 819 | 770 | (49) | (49) |
| Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission (Function 150) ⁸ | - | - | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |

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

\$ in Thousands

| | FY 2023 Estimate ¹ | FY 2024 Estimate ⁷ | FY 2025 Request | Change from FY 2023 Estimate Levels | Change from FY 2024 Estimate Levels |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|--|--|
| Other Programs (not included above) | | | | | |
| 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] |

¹The 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'.

²Not 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.

³ FY 2023 Estimate includes FY 2023 Actual PAEF revenue of \$491.1 million.

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

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

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

⁷ FY 2024 Estimate is the FY 2024 Continuing Resolution (CR) level.

⁸ 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) ¹ | FY 2023 Adjusted Ukraine 4 Supplemental (P.L. 117-328) ² | FY 2023 Shifted Base - Emergency Funding (non-add) ³ | FY 2023 Adjusted Additional Funding Total |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| TOTAL ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS | 4,500,000 | 14,505,000 | 2,115,000 | 19,005,000 |
| DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT | - | 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 |
| FOREIGN OPERATIONS | 4,500,000 | 14,439,500 | 2,027,946 | 18,939,500 |
| U.S Agency for International Development | - | 13,000 | - | 13,000 |
| USAID Operating Expenses (OE) | - | 5,000 | - | 5,000 |
| USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses | - | 8,000 | - | 8,000 |
| Bilateral Economic Assistance | 4,500,000 | 13,936,500 | 1,902,950 | 18,436,500 |
| 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) ¹ | FY 2023 Adjusted Ukraine 4 Supplemental (P.L. 117-328) ² | FY 2023 Shifted Base- Emergency Funding (non-add) ³ | 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 |
| International Security Assistance | - | 485,000 | 74,996 | 485,000 |
| 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 |
| Department of Agriculture | - | 5,000 | 50,000 | 5,000 |
| P.L. 480, Title II | - | - | 50,000 | - |
| McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Programs | - | 5,000 | - | 5,000 |

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

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

³ FY 2023 Ukraine 4 Supplemental (P.L.117-328) included \$2.1 billion in Diplomatic Engagement and Foreign Assistance emergency funding that was shifted from base.

I. REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES

AFRICA

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in Thousands) | FY 2023 Estimate ¹ | FY 2024 Estimate | FY 2025 Request | Change from FY 2023 Estimate |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| TOTAL | 7,962,765 | * | 7,940,106 | -22,659 |
| DA | 1,620,688 | * | 1,749,246 | 128,558 |
| ESF | 43,900 | * | 82,600 | 38,700 |
| FMF | 6,000 | * | 6,000 | - |
| GHP-STATE | 3,772,689 | * | 3,593,000 | -179,689 |
| GHP-USAID | 2,094,800 | * | 2,115,900 | 21,100 |
| IMET | 17,038 | * | 19,860 | 2,822 |
| INCLE | 57,300 | * | 46,850 | -10,450 |
| NADR | 66,500 | * | 66,100 | -400 |
| PKO | 283,850 | * | 260,550 | -23,300 |

1/ The FY 2023 Estimate excludes additional funding provided in the FY 2023 Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328).

Strategic Approach

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

Advance peace and security

Terrorism and violent extremism have negatively impacted the socio-economic well-being of people in Africa. This increasing threat has strained democratic governance, while providing a putative rationale for coups d’état and other democratic backsliding. In response, African countries have intensified domestic and regional efforts to address conflicts and to counter terrorism and transnational threats. The Request promotes African ownership of responses to regional threats to peace and security, including efforts to prevent, mitigate, and respond to violent conflict and violent extremism, address humanitarian consequences, safeguard human rights, and advance women's leadership in preventing and resolving

conflict while furthering the protection of women and girls from conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence (GBV). Assistance will enhance engagement with regional and international actors to address the drivers of conflict, violent extremism, and the illegal trade that sustains armed groups and fuels human rights abuses and displacement. The Request seeks to curtail human and narcotics trafficking, and the illegal exploitation of maritime and other resources. Strengthening African peacekeeping capabilities and supporting peace and security initiatives of the African Union and sub-regional organizations remains a priority.

Increase mutually beneficial economic growth, trade, and investment

Although Africa is one of the world's least economically developed and most economically vulnerable continents, it is poised to play a pivotal role in the global economy moving forward. U.S. engagement seeks to help African countries achieve their economic growth potential, reduce poverty and hunger, create jobs, and provide resources and human capital to expand markets and social services. The Request promotes women's entrepreneurship and economic empowerment to ensure women are equally benefiting from and contributing to economic development efforts.

The Request advances Prosper Africa, an interagency initiative to increase U.S.-Africa trade and investment and harness the power of small businesses, especially those led by women, youth, and members of the African Diaspora. The Request will help mobilize billions of dollars of private investment for Africa's sustainable growth and create thousands of jobs for both African and American workers; improve the business enabling environment to foster competitiveness, promote cross border trade, and implementation of the Africa Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA); attract private investment; and promote private financing as an alternative to PRC-backed financing arrangements. The initiative will be scaled up through the USAID Africa Trade and Investment (ATI) program and build upon successes and lessons learned from the USAID Trade and Investment Hubs.

The Request advances Power Africa, which works with interagency, private sector, and development donor partners to develop and finance cleaner and renewable energy projects, connect critical transmission lines, strengthen distribution systems, improve the efficiency of energy systems, and promote enabling environment reforms to attract and sustain long-term private sector investment across clean energy markets.

The Request also increases focus and resourcing for the DTA initiative, which fosters the growth of open, inclusive, and secure digital ecosystems in Africa. Digital programming will help drive economic growth, promote inclusion and resilience, align with internationally accepted best practices in transparency and governance, and empower individuals to exercise their rights while mitigating the risks posed by digital technology.

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

The Request prioritizes engagement with African partners to strengthen democratic institutions, counter democratic backsliding, promote human dignity, reinforce anticorruption efforts, and foster legitimate, transparent, and inclusive political systems that respond to citizens' needs, including through the ADAPT initiative. Recent gains in democracy and institution building are fragile, and backsliding is pervasive. Women, LGBTQI+ persons, persons with disabilities, and other systematically marginalized populations continue to experience human rights abuses and lack adequate and meaningful political representation. In many countries, corruption is endemic, state institutions are weak, and civil society faces restricted civic and political space. The Request seeks to address these challenges and prioritizes assistance to civil society, promoting responsive and accountable governance at national and local levels, and the continued

development of strong democratic institutions, sustained by a deep commitment to human dignity and access to justice for all people. Intended goals include social cohesion and increased stability by enabling more effective and equitable governance, paving the way for greater security and economic growth.

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

State fragility, poor economic governance, institutional weaknesses, poor management of natural resources, inequitable and low-quality education systems, gender inequality, high rates of child marriage, severe weather and other climate shocks, poverty, hunger, and malnutrition all impede Africa's growth and realization of its full potential. These problems were exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, which caused death and disease and resulted in economic declines, broken global supply chains, interrupted trade, increased food and safe drinking water insecurity, education and health losses, an uptick in unsustainable natural resource extraction, and the restriction of civil society and delay of democratic processes. The pandemic was especially detrimental to women and children, increasing their food insecurity and malnutrition, widening gender-based poverty gaps, increasing GBV and child marriage, and hindering their access to health services.

U.S. assistance will address socioeconomic barriers to gender equality and women's empowerment, such as GBV and child, early, and forced marriage. The Request integrates solutions to these issues across sectors and seeks to prevent and respond to GBV by addressing the root causes of violence, improving protection services for survivors, and supporting legislation and enforcement to sustain provisions that promote gender equality and prevent, mitigate, and address GBV.

The Request prioritizes the U.S. government's global hunger and food security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), as the primary tool for helping African countries address chronic hunger and malnutrition in SSA. FTF catalyzes agriculture-led growth and improves nutritional status by enhancing agricultural productivity, expanding access to markets and trade for smallholder farmers, especially women, and increasing economic resilience in vulnerable communities. SSA is vulnerable to natural resource degradation and other effects, which negatively impact all sectors. U.S. assistance will help ensure that African countries can adapt to severe weather and other shocks and conserve biodiversity, while growing their economies and using natural resources and human capital in a socially equitable, inclusive, and sustainable manner.

U.S. assistance will prioritize the prevention of maternal and child deaths, control of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and collaboration with partners to advance global health security. U.S. assistance leverages local and multilateral partnerships to strengthen health systems and provide equitable access to essential services; prevent, detect, and respond to infectious disease outbreaks; and promote innovation and research.

U.S. assistance prioritizes equitable access to education and improving learning outcomes for children and youth. Strengthening systems, leveraging partnerships and resources, using data and evidence, and engaging local institutions to improve the quality of basic education, vocational training, and higher education will help leverage the potential of Africa's growing youth population. U.S. assistance will address school-related GBV, and improve equitable access to education for girls, LGBTQI+ students and students with disabilities. Through YALI, the United States will enhance young Africans' leadership skills, encourage entrepreneurship, strengthen their role in public administration and civil society, and connect them continentally and globally across the private, civic, and public sectors. It will empower Africa's next generation of leaders through transformational leadership training, networking, and professional development.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

Rigorous monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) ensures program effectiveness while furnishing the data needed for responsible resource stewardship. In FY 2022 and FY 2023, Africa operating units conducted a total of 91 evaluations to inform program design and course corrections. To ensure the accountability of U.S. taxpayer funds, 235 audits of Africa programs in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) were conducted in FY 2022 and FY 2023 to verify the effectiveness of foreign assistance programming. In 2023, USAID/AFR supported the development of four Mission Performance Management Plans (PMPs) and the implementation of existing Mission PMPs. The PMP is the foundational tool used to measure progress against the development objectives specified in a Country or Regional Strategy or Strategic Framework. Further, AFR MEL staff provided strategic input on Mozambique's and Coastal West Africa's Global Fragility Act (GFA) MEL plans, as well as the DTA MEL framework. AFR also finalized a meta-evaluation analyzing evaluation quality and program lessons learned in the region. The study is being used by AFR and Missions to work together to improve evaluation areas that need improvement. AFR is planning a regional MEL workshop to be held in February 2024, which will facilitate hands-on training and learning for AFR Mission MEL specialists to improve the generation and strategic use of data in decision making.

With the bulk of Missions completing their Country Development Cooperation Strategy mid-course stocktakings in FY 2023, the FY 2025 Request supports the implementation of MEL recommendations arising from these strategy reviews and expands support for research, evaluation, and evidence-based decision making based on the findings. The Request will allow scale-up of data-driven program monitoring and implementation tools already in use across missions in SSA Missions.

For example, USAID/Zambia supported the national malaria elimination center and its partners to implement routine monitoring and application of climate information. This enabled advance positioning of resources and targeted interventions in at-risk communities, thereby increasing resilience to climate shocks. USAID/Kenya used several digital technologies for monitoring and adaptive management. Local Development Organization champions supported by USAID's Yetu Initiative used the Ushahidi Platform, an open-source software application, to monitor 15 social accountability activities and inform advocacy efforts in two counties. In Liberia, USAID's flagship social and behavior change communication activity conducted a comprehensive baseline study on long-acting reversible contraceptive (LARC) use among women of reproductive age and found very low LARC prevalence in both urban and rural areas. The study findings were then used to tailor interventions for sexually-active women and design communication strategies to increase the uptake of LARCs. In Malawi, USAID conducted a midterm evaluation of its G2G Agreements, drawing lessons to inform ongoing and follow-on activity designs. The USAID/Tanzania Tuhifadhi Maliasili (Conserve Natural Resources) Activity supported the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism to upgrade the Problem Animal Information System (PAIS) to improve timely access to accurate data by stakeholders. The PAIS facilitates the collection, storage, and analysis of Human Wildlife Conflict data and enables monitoring of the activity.

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The FY 2025 Request advances the U.S. commitment to a free and open, connected, prosperous, secure, and resilient Indo-Pacific. With FY 2025 funds, the U.S. will implement core lines of effort under the Administration’s Indo-Pacific Strategy, work with allies and partners to build regional capacity and resilience to the growing threat posed by the People’s Republic of China, uphold shared values, and provide affirmative leadership in the region. Foreign assistance will help build regional capacity and resilience and support U.S. coordination bilaterally and regionally with institutions and groupings including the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Pacific Islands Forum (PIF), the Partners in the Blue Pacific (PBP), Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), and the Australia-India-Japan-U.S. Indo-Pacific Quad (the Quad), to address regional challenges, from climate change and energy security to digital connectivity and security.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in Thousands) | FY 2023 Estimate ¹ | FY 2024 Estimate | FY 2025 Request | Change from FY 2023 Estimate |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| TOTAL | 1,193,311 | * | 1,404,815 | 211,504 |
| DA | 444,300 | * | 527,174 | 82,874 |
| ESF | 175,200 | * | 203,600 | 28,400 |
| FMF | 105,000 | * | 212,000 | 107,000 |
| GHP-STATE | 96,044 | * | 95,000 | -1,044 |
| GHP-USAID | 205,130 | * | 202,050 | -3,080 |
| IMET | 14,656 | * | 15,726 | 1,070 |
| INCLE | 56,811 | * | 60,265 | 3,454 |
| NADR | 96,170 | * | 89,000 | -7,170 |

1/ The FY 2023 Estimate excludes additional funding provided in the FY 2023 Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328).

Strategic Approach

In FY 2025, U.S. assistance programs implemented in the region will advance the following goals and objectives:

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

To achieve the goal of a free and open Indo-Pacific, U.S. assistance will continue to build the collective capacity of partners and allies in East Asia and the Pacific to modernize the architecture of international cooperation for the challenges of this century. Pooling shared resources and ambitions with like-minded partners amplifies the reach and impact of U.S. assistance programs. Investments through multilateral fora, including ASEAN and the Mekong-U.S. Partnership (MUSP), highlight the United States' commitment to these institutions and their ability to forge solutions to common challenges and reflect shared values. Foreign assistance will elevate U.S. coordination with Quad partners to meet current and emerging challenges. The United States will continue to increase its engagement with Pacific Island countries, bilaterally and multilaterally, through programs that seek to build their resilience to health

shocks, respond to the climate crisis, address war legacies, and advance their long-term prosperity and security.

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

U.S. assistance will address transnational challenges, including increased extreme and adverse weather patterns, rising sea levels, and infectious disease. The United States will partner with countries to address the most urgent resilience challenges with immediate, targeted action in mitigating drivers and adapting to effects while also investing in long-term, transformative changes. U.S. assistance will support programs to reduce emissions, protect critical ecosystems, transition to renewable energy, build resilience against extreme and adverse weather and rising sea levels, and foster climate-aligned infrastructure investment. Programs will also use participatory models to empower marginalized populations who are often most significantly impacted by climate change, such as women, girls, and indigenous groups. Programs will also help partners strengthen their health systems to withstand future shocks and increase countries' capacities to prevent, detect, and respond to biological threats and infectious disease agents.

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

Recognizing that security is necessary to enable prosperity, the United States will work with allies and partners to uphold and adhere to international law, deter adversaries, counter regional and transnational threats, and prevent and resolve conflicts. These efforts include maintaining peace and stability across the Taiwan Strait and in the South China Sea. U.S. programs will support global stability by mitigating state and societal fragility and countering transnational crime, terrorism, violent extremism, and other forms of violence; countering trafficking in persons, cybercrime, and drug trafficking; fostering inclusion and empowerment; and preventing atrocities. U.S. assistance also seeks to address the causes of regional and intra-state conflicts, violent extremism, and instability, such as deteriorating or inequitable economies, weak or illegitimate political institutions, trafficking and criminality, weapons proliferation risks, and competition over natural resources. U.S. assistance helps improve cybersecurity in the region, including the ability of partners to protect against, recover from, and respond to cybersecurity threats and incidents.

Strengthen free and open societies; promote equity, accessibility, human rights; and advance transparent, accountable governance

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

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

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

U.S. assistance will help shape the norms and standards around critical and emerging technologies to ensure they protect U.S. interests, promote fair and open competition, and uphold American values. In partnership with the private sector and civil society, U.S. assistance will help the region build the economic and technology systems and infrastructure necessary to grow and prosper, while raising labor and environmental standards, promoting transparency and anti-corruption, and ensuring American firms and workers compete globally.

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

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

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

State and USAID work to support monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) in the region. USAID developed an Indo-Pacific Strategy (IPS) MEL system and is in its third year of data collection on programming under the IPS initiatives and program focus areas. The data and results will help inform future IPS programming. USAID also recently posted FY 2021 Annual Reports for each IPS initiative and program focus area on the Development Experience Clearinghouse, which is accessible to the public. State/EAP has developed learning tools to track and analyze trends in the region over time to inform programming decisions. Examples of MEL work include:

In 2023, EAP completed a mid-term evaluation of the Infrastructure Transaction and Assistance Network Strategic Infrastructure Fund (ITAN-SIF). The report included findings and recommendations pertaining to ITAN-SIF strategic objectives, communication and information sharing, and award management. This information will be used to improve current and future ITAN-SIF activities. An evaluation of an EAP cyber capacity building project is currently underway.

USAID's *Harmoni* Activity in Indonesia explored links between gender, intolerance, and violent extremism (VE) with a study of 1,210 university students' resilience to VE. Preliminary findings linked higher levels of violence against women to diminished resilience to VE. Acting on this, USAID engaged an Indonesian Women's organization to co-design a campaign on the nexus between violence against women and VE.

USAID mobilized substantial international financing to help Pacific Island countries fund their own national climate change adaptation strategies. A modest \$24.0 million initial USAID investment generated more than \$500 million from international donors since 2016 – a return of roughly \$20 to \$1.

USAID's *RESPECT* activity worked with mass media in the Philippines to increase marginalized groups' access to the electoral process and published materials on members of marginalized groups' rights in politics. *RESPECT* supported a Philippines domestic election monitoring group to increase the access of indigenous people in the electoral process before, during, and after the national and local elections in May 2022.

USAID supported ASEAN's Digital Integration Index (ADII) Report which provided a baseline measure of the region's digital integration and identified areas for improvement. As of 2022, implementation is underway on eight of the ADII Report's 14 recommendations, improving key stakeholder's understanding of their country's digital economy strengths and weaknesses.

EUROPE AND EURASIA

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Assistance to Europe and Eurasia will continue to advance U.S. national security priorities by supporting Ukraine and the broader region as it faces the impact of Russia’s war against Ukraine, which has left many Allies and partners struggling across several sectors, including food security, rule of law, and energy security. Moreover, Russia's attacks, blockades and disruptions of supply chains have led to global food shortages and have exacerbated existing regional humanitarian concerns, both of which U.S. assistance aims to mitigate. Programs will enhance energy and cyber security, support economic resiliency and integration with Europe, promote gender equity and equality, strengthen democratic institutions, address disinformation and expose PRC influence efforts. U.S. security assistance will help Allies and partners develop their defense capabilities towards Russia, the PRC, and other actors, while simultaneously improving NATO interoperability.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in Thousands) | FY 2023 Estimate ¹ | FY 2024 Estimate | FY 2025 Request | Change from FY 2023 Estimate |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| TOTAL | 1,222,102 | * | 1,260,356 | 38,254 |
| AEECA | 682,909 | * | 722,305 | 39,396 |
| ESF | 6,000 | * | 5,000 | -1,000 |
| FMF | 292,024 | * | 298,850 | 6,826 |
| GHP-STATE | 53,815 | * | 53,000 | -815 |
| GHP-USAID | 25,950 | * | 28,450 | 2,500 |
| IMET | 28,400 | * | 27,100 | -1,300 |
| INCLE | 109,554 | * | 102,238 | -7,316 |
| NADR | 23,450 | * | 23,413 | -37 |

1/ The FY 2023 Estimate excludes additional funding provided in the FY 2023 Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-180) and Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328).

Strategic Approach

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

Russia and the PRC use unconventional tactics to undermine democratic processes and sow discord within Europe and Eurasia, as well as with the United States. Building the resilience of Allies and partners strengthens U.S. collective security and increases stability. The United States, jointly with Allies and partners, is leading the global effort to help Ukraine and the region address the consequences of Russia's unprovoked war on Ukraine. Russia has exploited opportunities to challenge alliances and undermine the rules-based order that ensures our collective security; however, NATO and the U.S.-European Union (EU) partnership are united in supporting Ukraine and condemning Russia’s aggression. U.S. assistance will enhance the security of critical infrastructure; support energy diversification and clean energy development; counter authoritarianism and democracy backsliding across the region, and support critical-infrastructure cybersecurity, digital security and digitalization; and promote ICT workforce development and e-governance platforms.

While malign efforts in the region emanate predominantly from the Kremlin, the PRC is leveraging its economic might to capture partner economies and undermine sovereign decision-making; weaken democratic institutions and principles and garner political support abroad; spread disinformation and propaganda; and challenge U.S. leadership by increasing its presence in the Arctic. The PRC continues to focus on economic coercion and efforts to capture strategic sectors of the global economy and gain access to sensitive national-security technologies. The PRC and Russia are also pursuing a strategic, military, and economic presence in the High North that threatens the security of Arctic nations in Europe. In addition to threats from strategic competitors, the region also remains vulnerable to global threats from transnational crime, such as money laundering, cybercrimes, trafficking in persons, WMD proliferation, sanctions evasion, and terrorism. U.S. Allies and partners will need significant diplomatic and financial support to join U.S. efforts in preventing, exposing, and responding to these threats.

The United States will strengthen the defense capabilities of the region by providing U.S. security assistance and military equipment to enable countries to deter and defend against threats to their territorial sovereignty; increase the professionalization and modernization of their security forces; enhance their military integration with NATO; and build their defensive cyber capabilities.

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

Strengthen Democracy and the Rule of Law throughout Europe and Eurasia

Rule of law, media freedoms, gender, and related programs will help build resilience against malign influence. Digitalization efforts to support e-governance and mobile platforms for journalists and civil society will also enhance democratic governance and strengthen information integrity and resilience across the region. U.S. assistance is also critical to supporting helping Armenia and Moldova advance governance and economic reforms. The Request will also support the OSCE's activities in the region. Increased awareness among Allies and partners of the importance of using the OSCE to hold Russia and others to account for violations of core principles of international law, and the Helsinki Final Act is key to making progress on conflict resolution.

Revitalize European Alliances and Partnerships in the Evolving Security Environment

NATO, as well as other global and European alliances and partnerships, are vital to U.S. security. Threats, through both conventional and hybrid means, originate from Russia, the PRC, Iran, and other state and non-state actors, and the dangers they pose demand transatlantic cooperation on innovation to improve resilience, enable early detection, build deterrence, and provide rapid response. The United States will join its Allies and partners in working to deter Russian military aggression and expansion, resolve existing areas of Russian occupation, and strengthen sovereignty and territorial integrity. U.S. assistance will focus on enhancing NATO interoperability and security cooperation by helping Allies and partners build their military capabilities and contribute to the Alliance in an equitable manner while enhancing our partners' comparative advantages to address these threats.

Promote Deeper Trade, Investment, and Energy Cooperation, Accelerate Transatlantic Connections, and Collaborate with the EU, NATO Allies, and European and Eurasian Partners to Counter Non-Market and Coercive Economic Practices

Failure to preserve a free and fair economic environment would not only limit economic growth and exclude economically disadvantaged groups, but also create more permissive environments for corruption and transnational crime, thereby threatening U.S. national security, as well as that of Allies and partners. The United States will work with Allies and partners to address the challenges stemming from Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, especially reducing dependency on Russian energy and mitigating any spillover effects of the sanctions imposed on Russia, export control measures, and trade and supply-chain disruptions. In collaboration with its Allies, the United States will help enable revenue-generating economic activity, and to support a strong, resilient, and inclusive economic recovery consistent with the international rules-based economic system. U.S. assistance will build partner resilience to economic pressure and coercion by Russia and the PRC. The United States will promote partnerships with the private sector, thereby also creating opportunities in the region for U.S. firms; build resilience to economic and social stresses in conflict-prone societies; support financial-sector reforms and the implementation of best practices in financial management; promote entrepreneurship and the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises; promote improvements to the business-enabling environments in the region, including through strengthened investment transparency regimes; help firms and start-ups meet international standards and improve product and process quality; reduce barriers to trade; and facilitate linkages to other European markets as a means to help address chronic unemployment and contribute to greater economic stability. U.S. assistance will also support regional energy projects that promote the diversification of supplies and routes, as well as measures to reduce energy demand and create a transparent regulatory environment to promote positive investment and clean energy, and address corruption and sectoral capture by adversaries.

Cyber and Digitalization in Europe and Eurasia

Cybersecurity threats are a major, perpetually evolving, and complex global challenge amidst the backdrop of an increasingly interconnected world with a greater percentage of its critical infrastructure digitalized and vulnerable to these new threats. This trend is also evident in Europe and Eurasia, a region facing increasingly significant and sophisticated threats and attacks from both state and non-state actors. The transnational nature of cyberthreats, as well as their increasing complexity and frequency, necessitates a response to effectively deter, detect, and defend against them. Assistance is needed to support national cybersecurity priorities in Europe and Eurasia, as well as build the cyber-related capacity of U.S. partners by providing them with the necessary tools to protect themselves and meaningfully and effectively contribute towards global cyber stability and resilience. Assistance will help strengthen cybersecurity capabilities of allies in the Europe and Eurasia region, promote greater cooperation to address cyberthreats and help reduce vulnerabilities, as well as support cyber capacity-building and critical infrastructure-protection initiatives across the region.

While cyber, digital, and emerging technologies present new threats and challenges, they also represent opportunities to advance democracy and human rights. To seize these opportunities, funding will be used for digitalization-promoting information and communications technology (ICT) workforce development activities and e-governance platforms. In addition, digitalization efforts to support e-governance and mobile platforms for journalists and civil society will enhance democratic governance and help counter disinformation across the region. Funding will ensure that the process of supporting these technologies and digital ecosystems more broadly is in line with respect for human rights and democratic values, including taking a comprehensive, multi-stakeholder approach with the public and private sectors.

Alignment of Resources with Other Strategies

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

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

In 2024, the Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (EUR/ACE) is implementing Phase 2 of a multi-country, multi-partner evaluation of anti-corruption projects across a wide range of approaches, including a worldwide literature review of ways to prevent corruption and enforce anti-corruption measures. Best practices in anti-corruption project design will be explained in a manual using evaluation findings. EUR/ACE is implementing the base year of a new three-year contract for Monitoring, Evaluation and Audit Services for Ukraine Reporting (MEASURE) that started in June 2023 and supports data collection and consolidates reporting on outcome metrics for assistance results, provides input to Congressional reports, and in 2024 will begin to produce multi-partner evaluations on the major lines of effort in Ukraine funded by Ukraine Supplemental appropriations. Evaluation topics for 2024 will include two of the following areas: governance, public services, energy, economic recovery, and civilian security. In 2024, EUR/ACE will update its Peace and Security Index and its Resilience to Malign Influence Index, both of which monitor country performance with five-year projections based on modeling the interactions among democratic, economic, security, resilience, and human development factors. EUR/ACE provides this data on interactive dashboards that make this data available to support programmatic decisions. In 2023, EUR/ACE continued to train and mentor U.S. Embassy and implementing partners' staff in establishing monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems, and continued to assess its over 80 partners' levels of improvement in M&E, providing input to their evaluation design. In 2024, EUR/ACE will evaluate multi-partner, multi-country cybersecurity assistance.

The EUR/E&E Joint Regional Strategy for 2022-2026 was approved in fall 2022. EUR/ACE requires each partner to evaluate a major aspect of its assistance portfolio in the ongoing JRS period. EUR/ACE funds the procurement of independent evaluators and monitoring consultants for its partners as needed. EUR/ACE also coaches partners' M&E consultants, notably the newly hired M&E consultants in the U.S. Departments of Agriculture (Foreign Agricultural Service and U.S. Forest Service), Commerce, and the Treasury, as well as Public Diplomacy Sections at U.S. embassies. Many partners are planning their second round of independent external project evaluations, including evaluations by the Department of the Treasury. In 2024, a number of partners, including the Department of Commerce Commercial Law Development Program (CLDP), are in the process of recruiting new M&E advisors that are funded by EUR/ACE. EUR/ACE also served on an independent evaluation advisory panel as a pilot effort to assist OSCE's Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) to evaluate its multi-donor-funded trafficking-in-persons assistance.

USAID utilizes the Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Decisions Support (MELDS) activity to undertake externally led performance evaluations across its assistance portfolio. In 2024, USAID will evaluate its media environment measurement index, looking to bolster dissemination channels and strengthen the methodological underpinnings of the index. In addition, the MELDS contract will work with implementing partners to increase the frequency with which they report monitoring data to USAID.

NEAR EAST

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) mitigates conflicts, improves regional integration, spurs economic growth, and strengthens partnerships to address regional and global challenges. Following the October 7 attack on Israel, the Israeli response in Gaza, and actions by Iran and proxy forces region-wide, the United States has taken decisive steps to support our allies and partners and prevent a wider regional war, and lead on the international humanitarian response. The post-conflict period will require intense diplomatic engagement and foreign assistance resources to build a pathway to lasting peace and security that gives Israel the security it needs and the Palestinians the state they deserve. As the conflict persists, this Request does not include resources to fund large-scale, post-conflict needs, such as major recovery or reconstruction. Rather, this Request sustains our long-standing commitments in the region, including to the Palestinian people, while pushing toward a two-state solution and regional integration and prioritizes the value of a long-term strategic partnerships.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in Thousands) | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2024 Estimate | FY 2025 Request | Change from FY 2023 Estimate |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| TOTAL | 7,812,637 | * | 7,567,410 | -245,227 |
| DA | 37,500 | * | 25,000 | -12,500 |
| ESF | 2,097,361 | * | 2,000,537 | -96,824 |
| FMF | 5,434,000 | * | 5,296,000 | -138,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 30,700 | * | 27,050 | -3,650 |
| IMET | 17,570 | * | 20,050 | 2,480 |
| INCLE | 69,389 | * | 74,050 | 4,661 |
| NADR | 101,117 | * | 94,723 | -6,394 |
| PKO | 25,000 | * | 30,000 | 5,000 |

Strategic Approach

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

The United States is committed to building a more peaceful, prosperous, and stable region by building our partners’ capacities and promoting regional integration. The MENA region is a critical venue for strategic competition as the PRC, Russia, and Iran exploit regional conflicts to expand their influence and undermine confidence in the rules and institutions of the international order. The United States will reinforce regional stability and build stronger relationships with our partners by countering disinformation and corruption while standing strong for the expansion of the rule of law and inclusive, accountable governance.

The Request maintains the U.S. government’s ironclad commitment to Israel’s security, consistent with the 2016, ten-year Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). The Request supports Egypt’s continued commitment to the Treaty of Peace with Israel, even as the United States presses Egypt to make lasting improvements on human rights. The Request includes \$1.45 billion to support the United States seven-year MOU with Jordan, a key partner and leading member of the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS.

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

The Request increases support in Syria and maintains support in Iraq, especially to bolster the U.S. focus on longer-term reintegration and stabilization needs in communities of return from al-Hol and Roj displaced persons camps, which is critical to ensure the enduring defeat of ISIS.

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

Achieving a comprehensive and lasting peace between Israelis and Palestinians through the creation of a Palestinian state is a long-standing U.S. national security goal that would bring broader benefits to the region. The Request includes a modest increase in assistance to the Palestinian people through ESF and INCLE resources to increase our partnership with the Palestinian Authority Security Forces (PASF). It also maintains programing under the Middle East Partnership for Peace Act to foster economic cooperation and peacebuilding between Israelis and Palestinians in pursuit of a sustainable two-state solution.

Where opportunities arise, the United States will continue to promote regional integration across a spectrum of areas, including regional security, water security, food security, tourism that supports local economies, clean energy, health, education, and coexistence.

Strengthen Inclusive Economic Growth

Ensuring sustained, inclusive economic growth is key for the region to effectively recover from ongoing shocks and reduce political turmoil and conflict. FY 2025 funds will provide continued U.S. assistance to support economic growth, develop new markets for expanded trade and investment, and advance equitable economic security.

This Request incentivizes private sector mobilization and employment opportunities through investment. Innovation and economic diversification are essential to address water scarcity, food insecurity, and climate variability. FY 2025 funds will focus on adopting sustainable approaches to emerging digital and energy industries, and job creation for youth and underrepresented populations in those fields. In a region facing significant inflation, currency devaluations, and debt distress fiscal stability and increased domestic economic productivity are critical to combat poverty and ease fiscal pressures. The United States will encourage our partners to select trusted vendors, reduce corruption, and promote transparency in tenders, procurement, and investments. U.S. assistance will expand market access and expand the opportunity for and viability of small and medium enterprises. This Request maintains support for education to advance student literacy and numeracy, making up for lost ground caused by conflict-related disruptions.

This Request also advances equitable access to economic security and growth opportunities, particularly for women, youth, persons with disabilities, and underrepresented populations and will leverage the private sector for financing. Promoting economic competitiveness through well-paying jobs, advancing care infrastructure and the value of domestic work, bolstering entrepreneurship and financial and digital inclusion, and dismantling systemic barriers to women's full participation in the economy will enable the region to effectively recover from various shocks at a much faster pace.

Strengthening democratic principles and fundamental freedoms

Effective and accountable democratic governance, vibrant civil societies, respect for the rule of law, and protection of human rights and dignity are the foundation for long-term peace and prosperity in the region. U.S. assistance will aim to create stronger democracies, promote fair and free elections, protect free speech and assembly, and counter corruption and radicalization.

Assistance will build capacity to effectively manage and oversee credible and inclusive electoral processes. The United States will facilitate a safe and open environment for civil society to engage constructively with governments and local leaders to represent societal interests. U.S. assistance supports transparent and responsive access to public services that enhance citizen trust and participation. U.S. assistance will advance the representation, participation, and protection of vulnerable and marginalized communities, as well as will strengthen the free flow of information, promote digital freedom, and bolster the role of independent media to combat disinformation with the rise of digital authoritarianism.

Accelerate Cross-Sectoral Actions to Address the Climate Crisis

Water and food insecurity, conflict over resources, and migration exacerbate regional fragility and economic instability, all of which have been compounded by the Israel-Hamas conflict and Russia's invasion of Ukraine. The MENA region is highly vulnerable to increasing desertification, rising temperatures, and extreme weather patterns. For example, in 2023, a catastrophic flood in Libya destabilized the eastern region of the country, limiting access to food, and increasing the risk of conflict. Through capacity building, technical assistance, diplomacy, investment, and development, the United States will provide tools to support sustainable environmental and economic solutions.

The U.S. government will continue to help the region adopt more sustainable agricultural practices, provide better pre-harvest inputs and post-harvest handling and technical assistance to boost production through adaptation.

With entire economies in MENA built on extractive industries, U.S. assistance will center around shared security and economic priorities. The United States will engage closely with host countries, interagency partners, donors, and private sector actors to strengthen cooperative and parallel action in the region on natural resource management. In addition to bilateral adaptation efforts, the Request includes funding to support a partnership between the United States and Israel to address regional challenges in water scarcity, food security, and agricultural technology.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

The State Bureau for Near Eastern Affairs and the USAID/Middle East Bureau conduct evaluations, performance and context monitoring, portfolio reviews, learning events, assessments, and site visits to collect data and evidence which in turn informs our programming. The following examples highlight recent Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) activities and resulting policy and program changes.

Department of State-USAID-Department of Defense

MEL for the U.S. Strategy to Prevent Conflict and Promote Stability (SPCPS) in Libya

The MEL Plan for Libya under the Global Fragility Act (GFA) and associated SPCPS is designed to measure the strategic-level results over 10 years of GFA implementation. The MEL Plan will provide continual feedback and learning to ensure programming is informed by evidence to advance the GFA strategic objectives through metrics and milestones identified by State, USAID, and DOD, in coordination with the Libya External Office. The MEL plan was developed in FY 2023 and will be

approved across State, USAID, and DOD and transmitted to Congress in February 2024 by the Interagency Global GFA MEL Team.

USAID

MEL to support the Nita M. Lowey Middle East Partnership for Peace Act (MEPPA)

In FY 2023, USAID engaged in a MEL capacity building effort to assist MEPPA partners and facilitate the local aspects of the Act: designing MEL materials and handouts for prospective partners and distributing a narrated presentation with Arabic and Hebrew subtitles to increase the accessibility of MEL terms and concepts, including theories of change, for local organizations.

In response to the current conflict, USAID is pivoting its MEPPA evaluation to better support partners and continue rigorous measurement efforts by recording the adaptive management outcomes and partner perseverance during the crisis. This will contribute to USAID's learning around operations across the humanitarian-development nexus and enable the continued success of the MEPPA program.

Department of State

Partners MEL Training

In FY 2023, NEA launched a series of MEL training activities for implementing partners. The main goal was to facilitate more accurate and timely performance monitoring and to support adaptive management. These included several trainings and a library of resources to support activities throughout the project lifecycle on topics including Theory of Change, Logic Models, and Most Significant Change methodology.

Evaluation of Tunisia's Anti-corruption Portfolio

In FY 2023, NEA completed an evaluation of 11 anti-corruption projects in Tunisia. The findings highlighted the need to build better connections between project and Integrated Country Strategy goals and to institute adaptive management practices. The Tunis Assistance Unit then completed a week-long training on anti-corruption project design, monitoring, and evaluation, to strengthen all future awards, and is developing an improved assistance strategy to guide future project design and monitoring.

Evaluation of Near East Regional Democracy (NERD) Free Media Program

In FY 2023, NEA completed an external evaluation on program-funded free media activities, which determined that grantee media content meets or exceeds industry standards and allows citizens a free space to express themselves on a large range of human rights topics. These findings inform guidance to existing and future free media partners and a second evaluation that examines the best course to disseminate tools to target audiences.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIA

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Request for South and Central Asia (SCA) will focus on the Indo-Pacific Strategy, climate resiliency, and the U.S.-Central Asia partnership as described in the 2023 New York Declaration – a joint statement issued by leaders of the United States and the five Central Asian states. It builds cooperation in responding to the climate crisis, with partners like Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan, which recently joined the Global Methane Pledge, as well as Pakistan and others. In Central Asia, resources will promote independence and intra-regional cooperation among the five Central Asian states and provide an opportunity for the United States to serve as a reliable alternative to Russia and the PRC. In light of the Taliban’s policies, including their unacceptable edicts restricting women and girls, U.S. assistance in Afghanistan is channeled directly to NGO and UN partners and focuses on reaching the most marginalized people of Afghanistan, including women and girls.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in Thousands) | FY 2023 Estimate ¹ | FY 2024 Estimate | FY 2025 Request | Change from FY 2023 Estimate |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| TOTAL | 1,031,274 | * | 1,011,732 | -19,542 |
| AEECA | 146,425 | * | 128,029 | -18,396 |
| DA | 237,920 | * | 302,058 | 64,138 |
| ESF | 202,900 | * | 140,405 | -62,495 |
| FMF | 27,000 | * | 34,000 | 7,000 |
| GHP-STATE | 42,236 | * | 35,000 | -7,236 |
| GHP-USAID | 270,400 | * | 272,650 | 2,250 |
| IMET | 13,350 | * | 14,070 | 720 |
| INCLE | 50,400 | * | 48,580 | -1,820 |
| NADR | 40,643 | * | 36,940 | -3,703 |

1/ The FY 2023 Estimate excludes additional funding provided in the FY 2023 Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328).

Strategic Approach

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

The Request will strengthen regional climate security and resilience, including support for Turkmenistan’s and Kazakhstan’s emerging leadership in this area, through funding for clean energy and adaptation. As a result of the climate crisis, including the 2022 monsoon flooding, Pakistan is experiencing record levels of malnutrition and stunting. The FY 2025 Request reflects a continued commitment to mitigate the impacts of climate change by aligning targeted funding to support clean energy and climate related programs. Moreover, funds will advance the U.S.-Pakistan Green Alliance framework and its priorities to address climate, environmental, and economic challenges through partnerships on agriculture, water, and clean energy.

Assistance builds security cooperation, strengthens maritime security cooperation among Indo-Pacific partners, promotes diversification away from Russia and the PRC’s defense purchases, and strengthens

interoperability between the U.S. military and partner security forces. This Request continues to reposition counternarcotics cooperation from Afghanistan to the region to intercept illicit trade routes, while strengthening the criminal justice system from law enforcement to rule of law and corrections. Additionally, funding will enhance border security facilities and the capacity of border guards throughout the region, and will help combat money laundering, cyber-crimes, trafficking in persons, and terrorism.

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

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

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

The Administration's foreign assistance Request for SCA prioritizes the Indo-Pacific Strategy, building the capacity of countries, as well as regional institutions, to advance an open, prosperous, secure, and resilient Indo-Pacific. Assistance will protect our partners' sovereignty and economic decision-making by promoting private sector-led trade, investment, and productivity. In Central Asia, assistance will help to engage with Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan on further developing these countries' critical minerals and other natural resources, addressing the effects of climate change by increasing the rational use of water. U.S. assistance will support clean energy and promote agriculture and nutrition programming, providing critical aid to U.S. partners. Assistance for Central Asia will promote regional connectivity and cooperation, aligned with the C5+1 diplomatic platform, which includes the five Central Asian countries and the United States. The Request will support public financial management and transparent tendering processes to mobilize private financing for high quality infrastructure, in alignment with the multilateral Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGI). U.S. partnership with India will be vital to addressing challenges from strategic competitors, and where possible, the United States will leverage resources to partner with India as a development leader in the region.

The Request will also support the SCA region's digital economy and cybersecurity. Support for connectivity and emerging technological solutions, as well as independent reviews of cybersecurity vulnerabilities, will protect the region's digital infrastructure from malicious actors. Assistance will also leverage the United States' technological leadership and innovation.

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

The Request for the SCA region will champion activities that support democratic and accountable governance in the face of authoritarianism, the rule of law, civil society, an independent media and information integrity, human rights (including the rights of women and girls), and a more inclusive and equitable SCA region, especially for marginalized groups. Assistance will support inclusive local governance to address democratic backsliding in Bangladesh and strengthen service delivery in reforming countries like Uzbekistan. Resources will also be applied to counter corruption and improve the

management of public resources. Funding will support conflict mitigation and stabilization in Pakistan, Central Asia, and elsewhere throughout the region. The Request will support activities to strengthen Bhutan's resilience and ability to achieve its democratic, economic, and security objectives.

The Request will continue to support the people of Afghanistan through funding for basic and higher education opportunities, health and nutrition services, advocacy for rights and inclusion, economic security, and efforts to combat gender-based violence, including specific focus on support to women and girls. The Taliban's pervasive human rights violations and decrees restricting women and girls' participation in education, work, politics, nongovernmental organizations, and other vital elements of society have challenged the United States' ability to provide and justify large-scale foreign assistance. The Administration will continue to review assistance to ensure that it is most effectively routed to the people of Afghanistan.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

SCA missions and offices advance the Administration's goals by applying Theories of Change and Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Frameworks across the region, including specific focus areas for the Indo-Pacific Strategy.

USAID is supporting Indian Railways as it implements its ambitious Net Zero Emission 2030 plan, including renewables and energy efficiency measures across more than 1,000 railway stations. As a result, Indian Railways is expected to save over 630 gigawatt hours of electricity by 2030, thus offsetting nearly half a million tons of carbon dioxide – the equivalent of planting 200,000 trees.

SCA/PPD conducts annual evaluations and uses findings to guide future programming. The FY 2022 evaluation of the University Partnership Programs was used to streamline current partnerships and provide a roadmap for scaling similar future programming in the SCA and EUR regions. The ongoing FY 2024 evaluation of the Central Asia Design Hub program will be used to determine which mechanisms are most effective at fostering local development of quality news/media content, if this style of program can be replicated elsewhere, and under what conditions expansion may be most likely to succeed.

USAID supported the Election Commission of Nepal to train their district and provincial officials across the country on the use of a new biometric voter registration system to identify, prevent, and mitigate cybersecurity threats and ensure elections are free and fair. Overall voter registration increased by 7 percent, and over 1.2 million people cast their vote for the very first time in 2022.

USAID's Sri Lanka Energy Program supports the government goal of 70 percent of energy from renewable energy and hydropower by 2030. Studies of power sector tariff-setting found a lack of data available to the public. To address this finding, the activity drafted a white paper for the national regulator highlighting the importance of useable, accessible data through a public-facing dashboard, which is underway.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The \$2.2 billion FY 2025 Request for the Western Hemisphere supports our partnership-driven approach to U.S. foreign policy by supporting political stability and economic opportunity. It provides \$668.8 million to support the President’s \$4 billion commitment to address the root causes of migration in Central America and \$499.8 million to support safe, humane migration management under the Los Angeles Declaration on Migration and Protection. The Request supports efforts for Haitian peace and stability, including the Multinational Security Support Mission, counters PRC influence, advances climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts, and increases or sustains support for areas of opportunity in Mexico and South America. It aims to strengthen democracy; promote human rights; advance the rule of law; combat corruption and transnational crime; foster equitable and sustainable economic growth; promote social inclusion; and improve security, education, and health systems.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in Thousands) | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2024 Estimate | FY 2025 Request | Change from FY 2023 Estimate |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| TOTAL | 2,043,300 | * | 2,205,179 | 161,879 |
| DA | 663,650 | * | 672,464 | 8,814 |
| ESF | 472,500 | * | 523,500 | 51,000 |
| FMF | 69,025 | * | 69,025 | - |
| GHP-STATE | 198,833 | * | 190,000 | -8,833 |
| GHP-USAID | 115,500 | * | 119,000 | 3,500 |
| IMET | 12,532 | * | 16,230 | 3,698 |
| INCLE | 470,150 | * | 584,850 | 114,700 |
| NADR | 41,110 | * | 30,110 | -11,000 |

Strategic Approach

Advance Democracy and Citizen Security in Haiti

In Haiti, the U.S. joins international partners to support the MSS mission and promote an inclusive, Haitian-led process that achieves free, fair, and credible elections and re-establishes democratic institutions. To respond to the political, security, and economic crises, the U.S. will strengthen civil society organizations (CSOs) and the Haitian National Police; advance citizen security, justice reform, and the rule of law; build public confidence in electoral processes; support private sector growth; improve health and sanitation; address food insecurity; and promote climate resilience.

Support Migration Management and Integration

Regional migration management and the long-term integration of migrants and forcibly displaced persons are critical Administration priorities and include continued commitments to the Root Causes Strategy in Central America, improving economic opportunities, supporting good governance, combating corruption, enhancing citizen security, protecting human and labor rights, combating gender-based violence (GBV), and increasing access to lawful pathways and resettlement.

The U.S. will partner with countries and local communities to support migrant integration in Central and South America, optimizing benefits for local economies while reducing the need for onward migration. Migration through the Darien and to the U.S. southwest border is at an all-time high, underscoring the need for a strategic and proactive approach to migration management and integration. The U.S. focuses on long-term solutions that help migrants settle in communities closer to their homes by strengthening migration management systems; improving protection, integration, and resettlement mechanisms; and increasing access to lawful pathways and legal status. Funds will complement these efforts through community-based interventions, integrating migrants into service delivery systems, countering xenophobia, promoting U.S. immigrant visa referral mechanisms, and encouraging sustained participation in the Safe Mobility Initiative.

Promote Inclusive Economic Opportunity

Transparent and equitable trade, investment, and infrastructure development improve the climate for U.S. and local businesses, generate jobs, and increase regional resilience against predatory activities by external actors, like the PRC and Russia. U.S. engagement, including under the Americas Partnership for Economic Prosperity, promotes transparent public procurement, legal and regulatory frameworks, digital connectivity, and labor rights. Funds will support greater economic opportunity, financial inclusion, digital access for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and vulnerable populations, and improved food security. Funds will improve supply chains, support private sector productivity, facilitate trade and investment, and promote economic opportunity and inclusive growth.

Help Democracies Deliver for Their People

Activities will support democratic actors to address corruption and judicial independence and counter democratic backsliding. To counter PRC influence in the Caribbean, the Request strengthens democratic systems and promotes transparent climate investments while funds for the Tenth Summit of the Americas support the Citizen Forum of the Americas and Citizen Corruption Observatory.

Resources will support the justice sector and human rights defenders; advance narcotics eradication and interdiction; and promote integrated rural development while providing rural and maritime security. These efforts will help reduce irregular migration, lessen the appeal of populism and authoritarianism, and decrease vulnerability to transnational criminal organizations (TCOs), gangs, and external malign actors.

In Venezuela, funds will promote democracy by supporting free speech and assembly, independent media, and human rights reporting to build capacity for democratic governance. We will work with partners, allies, and the opposition for free and fair elections and the alleviation of the suffering of Venezuelans.

The U.S. will continue to empower the Cuban people to determine their own future, denounce abuses, and call for reforms. Funds also strengthen the capacity of independent CSOs, promote the free flow of uncensored information, including more accessible internet for the Cuban people, and provide humanitarian assistance to those persecuted for political or religious beliefs.

Promote Social Inclusion and Human Rights

The Hemisphere suffers from high levels of social exclusion and marginalization of racial and ethnic minorities, Indigenous groups, women and girls, LGBTQI+ persons, migrants, refugees, and people with disabilities. Disparities in justice, health, education, and economic opportunities hinder individuals' abilities to meet their potential at home. Assistance will advance inclusive, citizen-centered democratic governance and respect for human rights. The full participation and inclusion of all individuals

contributes to the spread of well-functioning democracies and citizen well-being, while advancing U.S. interests, prosperity, and security.

The region suffers from some of the world's highest rates of gender-based violence (GBV). GBV is chronically underreported, but even when survivors make reports, police responses and judicial processes are often delayed and ineffective. In partnership with governments, local and international nongovernmental organizations, and civil society groups, assistance helps prevent, mitigate, and respond to all forms of GBV.

Strengthen Hemispheric Security

The Request targets threats posed by coca cultivation in Colombia and Mexican-sourced synthetic drugs, including fentanyl, that contribute to rising overdose deaths in the U.S. Violence and insecurity perpetuated by TCOs and gangs contribute to waning faith in democratic institutions, suppress economic opportunities, drive irregular migration, and directly threaten U.S. security.

In Mexico, programs combat TCOs, drug production, and trafficking. Assistance to Peru tackles coca cultivation and TCOs, increases funds for alternative agriculture development, supports Venezuelan migrant integration, counters corruption, strengthens natural resource management, and reduces illegal mining and logging.

The Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) focuses on at-risk youth and high-violence communities to prevent violence and gang recruitment. ESF supports community violence prevention and intervention, including GBV prevention and response, and strengthens security and justice institutions to reduce impunity and corruption; INCLE supports the justice sector and law enforcement; and FMF bolsters maritime interdiction capacities. USAID targets high out-migration areas, expands work with local actors and CSOs, and engages the private sector to increase employment and educational opportunities.

The Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) builds capacity to reduce illicit trafficking, improve citizen security, and prevent youth crime and violence. Funds professionalize police and the criminal justice sector; increase educational, economic, and social support for at-risk youth; and promote crime and violence regional data sharing. FMF leverages the strategic capabilities of U.S. military assets and solidifies partnerships; NADR-CWD funds arms stockpile management and physical security; and NADR-EXBS advances strategic trade controls and prevents proliferation threats.

To address shared challenges, the U.S. convenes regional experts to bolster the rule of law, confront transnational crime, and support local efforts to professionalize judicial systems, police, and security forces. Additionally, support for cybersecurity builds partner capacity to mitigate and respond to cyber threats.

Support Climate Change Adaptation, Resilience, and Sustainability

Funds address climate change, strengthen resilience and food security, and conserve biodiversity. Programming for Brazil will mitigate climate change and conserve biodiversity in the Amazon through private sector engagement and partnership with indigenous and vulnerable communities. USAID's South America Regional programs address climate change and conserve biodiversity, especially in the Amazon. In the Dominican Republic, funds will support Ocean Plastics and Solid Waste Management as a priority country for USAID's Save Our Seas initiative. In Ecuador, environment funds support Andean Amazon biodiversity, coastal biodiversity (which indirectly contributes to countering PRC), and ocean plastics programming.

Programs advance the U.S.-Caribbean Partnership to Address the Climate Crisis 2030 (PACC 2030), strengthen the Caribbean’s ability to withstand climate shocks, and build energy resilience. Through the Caribbean Development Program, USAID promotes climate change mitigation and resilience through clean, reliable energy and marine ecosystem conservation.

Activities support efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by promoting better agricultural practices, clean and efficient energy and by reducing deforestation. USAID also supports climate finance to create green financial systems, promote carbon markets, and grow SMEs. We focus on disaster preparedness to help systems and communities prepare for and adapt to extreme events.

Strengthen People-to-People Ties and Reinvigorate Alliances

The Administration is committed to combating complex issues -- the climate crisis, rising authoritarianism, and human rights abuses. The U.S. delegation to the Organization of American States uses multilateral convening power and several critical tools, such as Electoral Observation Missions and political dialogue, to promote democracy and human rights.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

The Department of State and USAID remain committed to allocating program funds for monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) efforts. The MEL activities undertaken by the Department and USAID in 2022 and 2023 informed strategic direction and program design for priority initiatives, including ongoing and expanded migration-related programming, and for review of the 2022-2026 WHA-LAC Joint Regional Strategy. For example, USAID assessed context and results data and other evidence as part of its mid-course reviews of multi-year country and regional development strategies, resulting in a greater number of these strategies with migration as a key priority.

Other notable examples of USAID’s MEL efforts include continued support to the Latin America Public Opinion Project (LAPOP) at Vanderbilt University to collect and analyze data on democracy, governance, rule of law, public safety, and migration through hemisphere-wide surveys known as the Americas Barometer. In 2022, LAPOP completed off-cycle surveys focused on migration in Central America and Mexico, and in 2023, LAPOP published its flagship report, Pulse of Democracy. The report found that food insecurity, crime victimization, and natural disasters were the most consistent predictors of desire to leave one’s home country and introduced a new measurement of migration readiness. In addition, in line with the Agency Learning Agenda, USAID commissioned a literature review on migrant integration programs and analyzed migration data published by U.S. Customs and Border Protection and international organizations.

The Department and USAID coordinated with other departments and agencies to issue the second annual Root Causes Strategy results report. Using a robust set of performance and context indicators linked to expected RCS results, the report found U.S. departments and agencies recorded increases over the previous year on 15 of 20 key performance metrics, and results that were greater than corresponding annual targets on 12 of these metrics. The Department and USAID also commissioned independent studies and evaluations to provide deeper insight into outcomes and operational context. For example, a study on regular temporary migration in Guatemala suggested that Guatemalans who migrate irregularly are poorer and less educated than those with access to temporary work visas, and that temporary work visa programs may reduce the flows of irregular migrants.

The Department continues to fund a regional contract for rule of law and law enforcement programming aimed at crafting collectable strategic-level measures to better enable data-driven decisions. It provides key stakeholders with specific, reliable data to better measure programs and country-specific contexts and

support more stringent project design and monitoring and evaluation standards at the project level. Additional MEL efforts work to improve the effectiveness of program design and measurement of foreign assistance projects with the roll out of specific logical and results framework templates. Specific improvements ensure projects meet program design standards, including clear and change-oriented goals and objectives, and have valid outcome indicators to better measure specific results, impacts, changes, and successes.

II. FUNCTIONAL BUREAUS AND OFFICES

STATE BUREAU OF ARMS CONTROL, DETERRENCE, AND STABILITY (ADS)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) is an integral part of the Administration’s nuclear nonproliferation and arms control strategy. The Bureau of Arms Control, Deterrence, and Stability (ADS) works with foreign governments and the Preparatory Commission (PrepCom) for the CTBT Organization (CTBTO) to develop and provisionally operate the CTBT’s verification regime. Through the IMS, the United States acquires monitoring data and information that contributes to U.S. determinations on global nuclear testing activities. Maintaining our contribution is a tangible element of U.S. support for the CTBT.

ADS leads as the U.S. National Authority to promote the global chemical weapons (CW) ban embodied in the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC). ADS works with the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) to address the threat of CW use, provide capacity building, and support verification activities - essential U.S. national security objectives.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in Thousands) | FY 2023 Estimate ¹ | FY 2024 Estimate | FY 2025 Request | Change from FY 2023 Estimate |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| NADR | 35,000 | * | 38,000 | 3,000 |

1/ The FY 2023 Estimate levels reflect funds that were previously captured within the Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (AVC).

Strategic Approach

The United States supports the CTBT and is committed to work to achieve its entry into force as part of leading and sustaining a stable and open international system, underwritten by strong democratic alliances, partnerships, multilateral institutions, and rules. The United States is the largest contributor to the CTBTO PrepCom, giving it a strong voice in the program and budget of the Commission. The Request provides the international community with a transparent and open source of verification data from the IMS and high-quality data analysis products from the International Data Centre (IDC). The PrepCom is also developing an on-site inspection (OSI) system for fielding highly capable teams to potential nuclear explosion sites that allow for a strong international inspection capability after the CTBT enters into force.

Section 1279E of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (FY 2018 NDAA) has limited the use of funding to the PrepCom since 2018. Restriction relief would enable the United States to better support our own security goals and this institution. The conditioning of the U.S. contribution to the PrepCom has undermined the full potential of U.S. leadership within the PrepCom and in supporting the CTBT. The CTBT is widely seen as an essential element of the international structure for nuclear nonproliferation, disarmament, and arms control. Returning to a fuller engagement with the PrepCom and providing funding for all aspects of the PrepCom's work will strengthen U.S. leadership role in the PrepCom.

These funds support the objective of combatting weapons of mass destruction. The CTBT supports efforts to limit nuclear explosive testing and furthers the broader aim of nuclear nonproliferation. These funds support the bureau's strategic objective of increasing the United States' verification capabilities, including through the use of new technologies and enhanced analytical capabilities, while reducing costs. This Request enables the United States to leverage the resources of the IMS and IDC while leveraging cost sharing. Both the U.S. PrepCom assessment payment and additional voluntary contributions ensure the technological effectiveness and cost efficiency of verification elements of the CTBT.

Support for Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) implementation and for the OPCW advances U.S. national security by deterring states from developing, acquiring, stockpiling, or using chemical weapons. The OPCW is the international organization that supports implementation of the CWC, including by verifying the destruction of chemical weapons, taking steps to prevent their re-emergence, providing protection and assistance, and encouraging international cooperation in peaceful uses of chemistry. The OPCW has been central to the United States' efforts to hold Syria and Russia to account for using chemical weapons; destroy chemical weapons in countries around the world, deterring their future use; and foster arms control and capacity-building relationships with over a dozen States Parties.

ADS will use these funds to support efforts to implement the CWC and address the threat of chemical weapons, including by supporting efforts to hold to account those who have used or proliferated chemical weapons or otherwise violated the CWC; raise awareness of state chemical weapons threats and counter disinformation related to chemical and biological threats; counter the influence of malign actors in vulnerable regions related to chemical and biological threats; provide assistance to foreign partners on chemical safety and security as well as on national implementation of the CWC; and provide support to improve the administrative resiliency of the OPCW to advance U.S. priorities, including to enhance geographic and gender diversity. This includes support for OPCW's missions and capacity to address the Syrian chemical weapons threat; support for OPCW's investigations and declaration assessment teams; and assist states under threat of CW use, such as Ukraine. In support of geographic and gender diversity, funds may support OPCW efforts to hire, including through an established voluntary trust fund, Junior Professional Officers (JPO) from developing countries to improve diversity of the Technical Secretariat's (TS) workforce.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

The CTBTO PrepCom's Provisional Technical Secretariat (PTS) provides regular monthly reports to Member States on IMS station metrics, including the status of station construction, certification, and maintenance; data volume and data quality received from each IMS station; the number of events detected by the IMS stations; the number of radionuclide samples analyzed at treaty-designated radionuclide laboratories; the results of laboratory proficiency tests; the volume of data and products transmitted to each Member State; and many other indicators of system performance. Many indicators are also available on a continuous, near-real-time basis through the online Performance Reporting Tool (PRTTool) through a secure web portal. PTS officials brief these activities to PrepCom Member States that support the OSI element of the verification regime and allows the United States to track the effective management of funds and the strength of the verification regime.

The OPCW upholds the highest international organizational standards regarding fiscal and programmatic transparency. The U.S. Delegation to the OPCW remains in constant communication on programmatic issues, and the OPCW fulfills terms in award instruments to report on use of funds provided by the United States. The OPCW TS has historically met rigorous programmatic reporting requirements when requested by the States United States.

Use of Monitoring & Evaluation in Budget/Program Choices

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

In addition to an Office of Internal Oversight, CWC States Parties elect an external auditor to monitor and evaluate budget and program decisions. The external auditor makes regular reports, which are available to the United States and other States Parties.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2025 Plans

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

The OPCW operates based on a biennial program and budget approved by the Conference of the States Parties, reflecting decisions and priorities set by States Parties.

STATE BUREAU OF CYBERSPACE AND DIGITAL POLICY (CDP)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau of Cyberspace and Digital Policy (CDP) leads the U.S. Government efforts on international cyber and digital technology policies to advance the National Security Strategy and the National Cybersecurity Strategy. CDP leverages foreign assistance to promote responsible state behavior in cyberspace and multi-stakeholder approaches to Internet governance and standards development; defend and advance an open, interoperable, secure, and reliable Internet and digital technologies where human rights are protected and promoted; counter and reduce risks posed by malicious cyber activities; promote investment and advance policies that protect the integrity and security of ICT infrastructure; grow global markets for interoperable, secure ICT goods and services; and advance rights-based norms for digital and emerging technology.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in Thousands) | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2024 Estimate | FY 2025 Request | Change from FY 2023 Estimate |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| TOTAL | 37,000 | * | 44,000 | 7,000 |
| ESF | 37,000 | * | 44,000 | 7,000 |

Strategic Approach

Technology innovation as an increasingly foundational source of geopolitical power, driving more and more of what is, and is not, possible in our foreign and national security policies. We must engage in this geopolitical competition boldly and with urgency on behalf of our common values and interests.

The American people face well-resourced and technologically capable competitors and adversaries who possess authoritarian visions and use long-term, technology-based strategies to advance those aspirations. These competitors wield all elements of national power to bend the international rules-based order in their favor, build economic and technical dependencies, and lock in long-term influence. Competitors' efforts to use technology and government subsidies to export authoritarian norms contrasts starkly with U.S. and allied views on the democratic development, deployment, and use of technology.

A key tenet of CDP's work is building digital solidarity with allies and partners across the growing set of technology topics of high geopolitical significance: innovation and industry leadership, national cyber resilience and stability in cyberspace, ICT supply chain diversification, trusted digital infrastructure project support, and the rights-respecting uses of technology. This work spans the digital ecosystem from cybersecurity protections to 5G networks to other aspects of digital infrastructure such as fiber backbone, data centers, low earth orbit satellites (LEOs), landing stations, and undersea cables, as well as the new generation of emerging and enabling technologies, including AI.

Leadership in cyberspace, the digital economy, and emerging digital technologies will be central to advancing the U.S. vision in the 2022 National Security Strategy (NSS) for a "free, open, secure, and prosperous world." The NSS highlights the technological revolution and advances in next generation telecommunications infrastructure and digital technologies, including 5G, that will set the stage for significant advances in commerce and access to information. These priorities are embedded in the strategic objective 1.4 and throughout goal 2 of the State Department-USAID Joint Strategic Plan (JSP).

The Department of State also is promoting the efforts of the 2023 National Cybersecurity Strategy (NCS) to rebalance responsibility for defending cyberspace to the most-capable actors and realign incentives to favor long term investment and strengthening this approach through diplomacy, partnerships, and information-sharing.

CDP's FY 2025 foreign assistance Request of \$44 million will strengthen international cooperation, forge new partnerships, and assist in the economic growth and defense of foreign partners in order to uphold an open, interoperable, secure, and reliable Internet and stable cyberspace. CDP's FY 2025 foreign assistance funding will be closely coordinated with, and complementary to, the CHIPS for America Act's International Technology Security and Innovation (ITSI) Fund. ITSI funds allocated to CDP will advance the Secure ICT line of effort under the established workstreams of Develop, Deploy and Defend ICT ecosystems globally.

CDP's foreign assistance promotes cyber stability and trusted digital ecosystems around the world, creating opportunities for U.S. exports and jobs, maintaining U.S. leadership in these sectors, and ensuring enhanced security and trust in the digital domain.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

CDP continues to build on its monitoring, evaluation, and learning efforts initiated in FY 2021-2022 and intends to increase funding for M&E activities in support of CDP's integrated mission in FY 2025. Under the Digital Connectivity and Cybersecurity Partnership (DCCP), CDP requires routine progress and financial reports from all implementing partners to monitor progress and results against project objectives and expected deliverables. Data collected allows CDP to conduct internal learning at the project, program, and overall bureau level to continuously improve its program planning and implementation. Additionally, CDP will continue to support sound program design and planning internally and among its interagency and implementing partners, development of standard processes to promote sound program management, and efforts to ensure CDP and its partners comply with the Department's Program Design and Performance Management policies. CDP's increased use of data analytics and effective M&E will inform policy and programming decisions to advance the U.S. government's cyberspace and digital policies. CDP performance management efforts include:

- Since FY 2022, CDP has consistently collected project level performance data against an established set of interagency indicators to measure key results and assess overall progress toward its foreign assistance objectives.
- CDP continues to regularize M&E efforts through semi-annual data calls from across its extensive network of interagency partners to capture achievements and support decision making. CDP also conducts quarterly bureau strategy reviews to monitor progress on priority efforts across the bureau.
- CDP continues to support evidence-building studies, such as the Digital Economy Country Analyses (DECAs). The studies provide key insights to better target programming. Collection of third-party indicators and indices provides a holistic view of the contexts in which CDP operates and helps to identify where foreign assistance resources can be deployed to maximize impact.
- To highlight key achievements of its programming, CDP gathers and socializes success stories from each region, covering topics like ICT policy development, digital and cybersecurity upskilling, ICT and cyber awareness, spectrum auctions, digital connectivity, data privacy, digital infrastructure pipeline development, inclusion, peer learning and cross project collaboration, learning and evidence-gathering, and thought leadership. These success stories are featured in presentations, internal and external reporting, talking points, and trip preparation for principles.

- CDP has adopted the best practice of proactively budgeting for evaluative activities of assistance resources. CDP will use evaluation findings to help design programming that better address cyber and digital policy priorities and that complements diplomatic efforts.
- CDP continues to manage an interagency portal that provides a common operating picture of digital and cyber activities and a resource library for logic models, indicators, dashboard, factsheets, communications materials, and other useful information to further advance interagency collaboration.
- FY 2025 will be the second year of CDP's efforts to evaluate the effectiveness of its program designs and to understand how and why programming is or is not leading to desired results.

STATE BUREAU OF CONFLICT AND STABILIZATION OPERATIONS (CSO)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

CSO’s foreign assistance programming advances efforts to anticipate, prevent, and respond to conflicts globally. The bureau supports U.S. diplomatic efforts in this regard by formulating and implementing programming that promotes innovative, locally driven initiatives to prevent and resolve conflicts in unique country or regional contexts. With FY 2025 funds, CSO will continue to prioritize conflict prevention, drawing on its unique technical expertise in stabilization, data analytics, geospatial technology, evidence-based analysis, armed actor mapping and network analysis, negotiations and mediation, peace process design, peace agreement monitoring and implementation, equity and inclusion, strategic planning, and strategic exercises to inform its programmatic interventions. The bureau will continue to expand programming to advance women’s participation in peace and security processes, as well as address the nexus between climate change and conflict.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in Thousands) | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2024 Estimate | FY 2025 Request | Change from FY 2023 Estimate |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| ESF | 5,000 | * | 10,000 | 5,000 |

Strategic Approach

CSO advances the National Security Strategy (NSS) aim of reducing violence and instability around the world by working to anticipate, prevent, and respond to conflict and foster peace globally. The Department and USAID affirm in the Joint Strategic Plan (JSP) that they will lead an integrated U.S. government response to address conflict and fragility, elevating prevention, addressing the political drivers of fragility, and supporting locally driven solutions to instability (Strategic Objective 1.4). CSO’s programming supports this objective by working with allies and partners to prevent and resolve conflicts and promote security.

The JSP cites as guiding documents the Global Fragility Act (GFA) of 2019; the Elie Wiesel Genocide and Atrocities Prevention Act of 2018; and the Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) Act of 2017. CSO is at the forefront of interagency efforts to implement these critical pieces of legislation and their associated strategies. Reflecting NSS themes, CSO is bolstering its coordination within the U.S. government and with international partners to ensure its conflict-related tools work cohesively with humanitarian and development assistance.

Specifically, CSO anticipates focusing on the following in program implementation:

- **Democratic Renewal:** Instability undermines democracy, which can exacerbate conflict. CSO develops programs to address the drivers of instability, forecasts conflict trends and atrocity risks, and develops recommendations to mitigate those risks. In addition, CSO bolsters democracies by helping prevent electoral violence, promoting stabilization activities such as the development of good governance infrastructure, and supporting disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) initiatives.

- **Women, Peace, and Security:** Conflict affects women disproportionately and in ways that differ from men. Women’s participation and leadership in peace and security processes often results in stronger, more sustainable agreements that account for communities’ wider needs. CSO works to increase women’s participation in peace and security decision-making processes, including political processes, negotiations, and reconciliation.
- **Strategic Competition:** The PRC and Russia capitalize on fragile states by gaining strategic access to resources, exploiting vulnerabilities, and influencing political outcomes, often against U.S. interests. CSO helps address underlying risk factors to ensure citizens’ grievances are not exploited by competitors.
- **Climate Change:** Climate change affects environmental conditions and resource quantity, quality, distribution, and access and can increase the risk of escalation or onset of conflict and instability. Environmental degradation, droughts, and weather events are driving internal and external migration and resource competition, stressing weak local governance mechanisms and inadequate infrastructure, and creating space for armed actors to thrive. CSO is uniquely positioned to help reduce the destabilizing effects of climate change by assessing the ways climate stress and other environmental security challenges contribute to conflict and developing programs to address these challenges.
- **Modernization Agenda:** CSO contributes to the Secretary’s modernization agenda through its leadership on GFA implementation, subject matter and technical expertise, data-informed engagements and programs, innovative tools, and results-driven programs. CSO invests in data sources and international data partnerships and has orchestrated strategic gaming and planning exercises to drive innovation in U.S. and partner countries’ responses to conflict risk, to include competitors’ coercive activities. CSO also helps identify potential conflict scenarios for a Department risk assessment group.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

CSO’s Functional Bureau Strategy (FBS) review illustrated progress on many FBS goals and objectives, including improving U.S. engagement in peace processes and negotiations (Objective 2.2) and increasing Department and interagency use of data analytics in decision-making, conflict prevention and resolution, and stabilization (Objective 2.1).

Despite the challenges of measuring prevention, CSO routinely evaluates pilot initiatives, longer-term programs, and country accounts. This informs future programs and enables CSO to apply lessons learned to specific approaches and thematic focus areas. Additionally, CSO is in the process of revising its monitoring guidance and templates, finalizing a bureau evaluation policy, and creating a bureau learning agenda.

In FY 2023, as part of its evaluation contract for all Ukraine programming, CSO conducted an evaluation of its initial Ukraine veterans program. It identified lessons learned and recommendations that CSO is applying to future iterations of the program. CSO is also planning a portfolio evaluation of all its work supporting veterans, including programmatic and diplomatic interventions.

Additionally, CSO conducted an evaluation of a program aimed to advance Ukraine’s stabilization by fostering the integration of internally displaced youth and reducing their vulnerability to exploitation. It identified lessons learned and recommendations that CSO is applying to future IDP programming in and outside Ukraine.

In FY 2024, CSO plans to conduct two ex-post evaluations. The first will measure the combined effect of the multidimensional stabilization programming implemented by CSO in Yemen in relation to peace and stabilization in fragile contexts undergoing simultaneous peace processes, DDR processes, and governance reforms. The second will identify which approach was most effective and why in relation to programs mapping and monitoring armed actors (state and non-state) in fragile contexts, specifically Venezuela, Nigeria, and Iraq. Both ex-post evaluations will identify lessons learned that can be applied to future programming.

STATE BUREAU OF COUNTERTERRORISM (CT)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT) utilizes foreign assistance to advance the overall vital U.S. interest of protecting Americans from terrorism abroad. CT works to ensure our allies and partners remain committed to and capable of addressing the evolving and enduring threats of al-Qa'ida (AQ), ISIS, Iran-linked groups such as Hizballah and Hamas, Racially or Ethnically Motivated Violent Extremist (REMVE) actors, and other terrorist organizations. This Request advances foreign partners' civilian counterterrorism capabilities to address terrorism within and across their own borders, and thereby limiting terrorist ability to directly threaten the United States. CT targets assistance to bolster partner nations' law enforcement and justice sector capacity; strengthen international information sharing and border/aviation security capabilities; and assist them in preventing and countering violent extremism (P/CVE) within a rule-of-law framework while respecting human rights.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in Thousands) | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2024 Estimate | FY 2025 Request | Change from FY 2023 Estimate |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| TOTAL | 223,747 | * | 233,347 | 9,600 |
| ESF | 7,500 | * | 10,000 | 2,500 |
| NADR | 216,247 | * | 223,347 | 7,100 |

Strategic Approach

CT's foreign assistance efforts advance the U.S. government's National Security Strategy and international counterterrorism strategy, which emphasize: 1) that the terrorist threat is far from behind us; 2) that the United States continues to play a vital leadership role in countering terrorism; and 3) the importance of utilizing all counterterrorism tools, including civilian-led and non-kinetic approaches. Under these frameworks, CT will leverage U.S. foreign assistance to build partner nations' law enforcement capacities, promote counterterrorism cooperation, and strengthen partnerships to degrade terrorist organizations that directly threaten the United States and our persons and facilities overseas.

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

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

CT FBS Goal 1: Disrupt terrorist plots and terrorist movements

CT will work with partner governments globally to provide border management systems; develop watch-listing standard operating procedures and databases; improve access to international criminal and terrorist datasets so that countries can identify, track, and, when appropriate, interdict known or suspected

terrorists (KSTs) at major airports and other ports of entry (POEs); build capacity to patrol borders through training, equipment, improved infrastructure, and more; and increase international collection, use, and analysis of traveler data such as Advanced Passenger Information and Passenger Name Record (API/PNR) to identify threats and previously unknown threats. CT will also engage with partners on the importance of collecting, using, and processing API/PNR data in line with United Nation Security Council Resolution 2396 and the International Civil Aviation Organization PNR Standards and Recommended Practices. CT will also continue to build partner nations' capacity in focus regions to understand, manage, and cooperate on border-related terrorism challenges, such as the movement of foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs) and dangerous items across borders. We will also address aviation and maritime security capacity gaps in priority countries across key locales.

CT FBS Goal 2: Sever sources of terrorist strength and eliminate safe havens

CT will focus its efforts on developing foreign partner capacity to successfully investigate, prosecute, adjudicate, and incarcerate terrorists. This includes sharing information and best practices on effective use of criminal justice tools against terrorist groups, improving the use of battlefield evidence by law enforcement and judicial authorities, and enhancing efforts to effectively manage terrorist inmates in prisons. Countering terrorist financing will remain a critical element of CT's approach, and CT will aim to bolster partners' ability to identify, disrupt, and dismantle terrorist financing networks and threats. CT will also continue to prioritize efforts to train foreign partners on how to respond to, disrupt, and mitigate terrorist attacks and plots; and protect soft targets. This includes building capable crisis response units in key front-line states and enhancing crisis response coordination within partner governments.

CT FBS Goal 3: Diminish violent extremist radicalization, recruitment, and inspiration to violence

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

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

CT will continue to use capacity-building and diplomatic tools to build international consensus and political will to counter terrorism through multilateral and international organizations, including the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS (D-ISIS), the United Nations, the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF), the International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law (IIJ), INTERPOL, regional bodies, as well as organizations the United States is not a member of, such as the African Union and the Council of Europe. CT will work with international partners to develop programs and implement good practices, policies, and procedures to prevent and respond to terrorist activity that incorporate whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches that respect human rights and the rule of law.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

CT executed a robust series of regular program reviews and a strategic, multiyear program planning process to determine program requirements for FY 2025. CT's mid-year program review (MPR) and annual program review (APR) sessions examined the performance of major programs and implementers across CT's foreign assistance accounts and assessed progress toward strategic-level goals and objectives. In partnership with implementers, CT used these program reviews, to ensure appropriate oversight and accountability; identify specific areas for improvement; explore and plan for new programming

opportunities; and inform decisions to alter or end programming due to mission completion or non-performance. The program reviews augmented an increasingly active monitoring and evaluation (M&E) enterprise, featuring comprehensive performance and financial reporting requirements, as well as monitoring plans with relevant metrics across CT's foreign assistance programs. These tools supplement ongoing evaluation efforts, which provide independent, third-party examinations of CT's assistance worldwide and support program design and data collection. CT's evaluations paired traditional evaluation techniques with direct observation, using exercises simulating real-world scenarios to test our partners' capacity. Realistic findings and tailored recommendations from these evaluations led to improved technical execution and outcomes. These combined efforts, in conjunction with CT program managers and field staff monitoring activities, ensure that foreign assistance can achieve maximum results to advance national security objectives.

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

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in Thousands) | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2024 Estimate | FY 2025 Request | Change from FY 2023 Estimate |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| TOTAL | 308,240 | * | 273,738 | -34,502 |
| AEECA | 1,000 | * | - | -1,000 |
| DF | 222,450 | * | 180,700 | -41,750 |
| ESF | 84,790 | * | 93,038 | 8,248 |

Strategic Approach

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

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

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

Key interventions under JSP Objective 3.1 include support to political parties to strengthen issue-based work with their constituencies. Programs will also focus on preventing atrocities through conflict mediation and community-based early warning programs, and forensic documentation. An additional \$5.0 million in ESF above FY 2023 will support Atrocity Prevention programming in focus countries.

DRL will fund rapid response programs to address human rights crises and unforeseen openings to promote democratic reform and human rights, including the Fundamental Freedoms Fund; the Lifeline: Embattled CSOs Assistance Fund (for CSOs under threat or attack for their work); Dignity for All (for LGBTQI+ activists); Protection for Journalists Initiative (safety in difficult environments); and the Global Gender-Based Violence Initiative (for survivors of extreme GBV).

DRL will fund programs to protect and promote workers' rights and ensure workers' voices are heard and included in decision-making in support of the President's recent Global Labor directive to advance worker empowerment, rights, and high labor standards globally. Programs will advance respect for internationally recognized workers' rights, emphasizing freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining, as fundamental to sustainable and inclusive economies.

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

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

Programs will support an open, interoperable, reliable, and secure Internet in four priority areas: technology to enable open, uncensored, and secure access to the Internet; digital security capacity building and emergency response, particularly in hostile environments; policy advocacy to encourage Internet governance consistent with democratic values and respect for international human rights; and applied research, encompassing policy and legal developments at local, regional, and international levels as well as technical analyses of Internet censorship and surveillance.

Key Interventions:

- Support open-source anti-censorship platforms that undergo comprehensive third-party security auditing and sustain larger populations in accessing the Internet.
- Support core technologies that can be integrated with existing anti-censorship tools to make them more effective and secure.
- Empower civil society security experts in investigating and developing evidence of abusive uses of technology impacting the safety of civil society, human rights defenders, independent media, and vulnerable populations online, including commercial spyware.
- Support research and development of open-source technology for Internet infrastructure to ensure that underlying technologies and protocols enable openness, security, and interoperability.
- Support digital safety training for journalists and human rights activists.
- Strengthen civil society advocacy to promote Internet freedom and ensure rules that govern the use of technology support the online exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms.
- Support public research on the state of Internet freedom globally and on the human rights impacts of Internet technologies, platforms, and infrastructure.

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

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

Key Interventions:

- Support the rule of law and fundamental freedoms, including religious freedom, labor rights, and the rights of members of vulnerable populations.
- Assist civil society to engage in participatory governance and improve advocacy efforts.
- Document PRC-perpetrated human rights abuses and seek accountability for responsible actors.
- Promote holistic safety for Chinese Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), human rights defenders, and journalists, taking into account the increasing impact of the PRC’s transnational repression tactics.

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

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

Key Interventions:

- Leverage strategies to prevent, mitigate, and recover from rising levels of violence, including technology-facilitated abuse, discrimination, and exploitation based on religion, disability, race, sex, ethnicity, and sexual orientation and gender identity or other grounds.
- Strengthen inclusive societies as a necessary pillar of strong democracies; empower individuals to participate in all aspects of society to prevent threats to security; and provide emergency assistance to survivors of extreme gender-based violence.

- Programs in support of the rights of LGBTQI+ persons, consistent with the Global Equality Fund Strategic Framework: social inclusion; freedom from violence; access to justice; and empowered and inclusive LGBTQI+ movements and organizations.
- Programs on racial equality to support locally led efforts to combat all types of racial and ethnic hatred and violence, facilitate access to justice, dismantle economic structures in which workers are devalued and excluded from economic and social equality, and call upon the international community to adopt measures to prevent injustice and violence based on race and ethnicity.
- Advance the rights, dignity, and inclusion of persons with disabilities; bring visibility to human rights abuses affecting persons with disabilities; and advocate for laws, multilateral resolutions, and other efforts that uphold the human rights and fundamental freedoms of persons with disabilities.
- Programs that address compounded exclusion when multiple social identities including gender identity and expression, sexual orientation, disability, race or ethnicity, religion, and national origin intersect.
- Promote women’s leadership in political, civic, and economic life; advance women’s roles in peace, security, and transitional processes; and support protection of women activists, journalists, and peacebuilders.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

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

- Continued piloting of DRL logic models and standard performance indicators (in accordance with 18 FAM 300); a revised learning agenda; and development of regional and thematic program frameworks, which are each respectively used to attribute lines of effort, aggregate results, and plan for applied research grants and evaluation contracts.
- Continued implementation of evidence-building activities, such as applied research grants, academic collaborations, and literature reviews, to build an evidence base regarding DRG interventions and thematic priorities.
- Facilitated learning sessions to integrate evidence-based application of lessons into program designs and adaptations.
- Designing and contracting applied research and evaluations to be conducted during FY 2025 on: democracy, human rights, and labor programming.
- Supporting Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) experts who can provide on-demand support to DRL staff and implementing partners when questions around applied research, performance measurement, and program evaluation arise.

STATE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS (EB)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

EB's foreign assistance programs support U.S. government policy objectives and align with the Administration's priorities outlined in the National Security Strategy (NSS), the Joint Strategic Plan (JSP), and the Functional Bureau Strategy (FBS). EB's programs address and support critical foreign policy and national security challenges, including efforts to safeguard and secure strategic international ports, fight corruption, combat financing of terrorism, and enhance macroeconomic stability. The Strategic Ports Initiative (SPI) will protect freedom of the seas by providing select governments technical and commercial assistance to strengthen their capacity to withstand economic coercion from malign actors seeking to undermine U.S. access to sea lanes, and by extension, U.S. strategic interests. The Fiscal Transparency Innovation Fund (FTIF) will enhance budget transparency by assisting countries in building public financial management capacity and strengthening financial management policies. The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) will develop and promote global policies and standards that combat money laundering and terrorist financing.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in Thousands) | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2024 Estimate | FY 2025 Request ¹ | Change from FY 2023 Estimate |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| TOTAL | 7,000 | * | 7,000 | N/A |
| ESF | 7,000 | * | 7,000 | N/A |

1/ The FY 2025 Request excludes \$1.0 billion Contribution to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Portfolio Guarantee account.

Strategic Approach

EB is requesting FY 2025 funding aligned with the NSS, JSP, and the FBS.

SPI promotes international security through identifying and safeguarding critical maritime infrastructure and seaports from opaque economic activity of malign actors, which threaten host country sovereignty and U.S. global interests, supporting EB's FBS Bureau Objective 3.4. In addition, SPI directly supports the NSS goal to capitalize on "our enduring advantages and allow us to prevail in strategic competition with the PRC or any other nation" by confronting PRC and Russian efforts to gain strategic advantages over foreign seaports and related infrastructure thru economic coercion. SPI does this by providing targeted training, technical assistance, and advisory services, which in turn, delivers increased access to global commercial opportunities to countries with seaports vulnerable to malign actors. Moreover, SPI delivers tools to our strategic partners to defend their sovereignty and their ability to make independent political choices free of coercion.

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

SPI supports a global economy that creates opportunities for all Americans, promoting JSP Strategic Objective 2.1. The SPI port advisor program engages bilaterally and with regional organizations to improve port operations/logistics, strengthen regional connectivity and create a level playing field for U.S. private sector investment, while helping countries resist coercive financing schemes which can endanger the sovereignty of their ports. Each SPI success provides greater access for American companies, U.S. services exports, and job creation.

FTIF directly supports the NSS by promoting global macroeconomic stability and addressing global debt challenges. As global debt levels continue to rise, it is crucial to support governments around the world in ensuring budgets contain details on the levels, risks, and sustainability of public debt. FTIF does this by promoting international debt transparency standards, providing technical assistance to governments to strengthen sustainable borrowing and transparent financial management policies and regulatory frameworks, and supporting civil society organizations in increasing citizen oversight of expenditures and debt practices and public participation.

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

FTIF strengthens inclusive and sustainable economic growth and opportunity for communities around the globe, JSP Strategic Objective 2.2. Transparent public financial management (PFM) and auditing practices help prevent corruption and manage the impact of global economic shocks. FTIF supports sustainable economic growth by promoting inclusive governance and management of natural resources, assisting governments in managing sovereign debt and advocating for financial stability, and promoting accountable public administration.

FTIF programming also aligns with EB's FBS Bureau Objective 2.1 to "improve global macroeconomic stability by promoting sustainable development, transparent debt management and government procurement, financial stability, and fiscal transparency." While fiscal transparency is improving globally, most governments lack the accountability systems and policies to make government accounts fully open to the public. FTIF supports host governments to overcome the shortcomings compounded by weak oversight of legislatures and auditors and scarce opportunities for public input. FTIF helps governments address gaps in budget transparency by publicizing debts, contract information, and changes to budgets during implementation.

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

FATF supports JSP Strategic Objective 1.4 by addressing strategic deficiencies in AML/CFT and protecting the international financial system and by extension, our own financial system by providing funds that will either augment a country's existing programs, bridge gaps between technical assistance, or

otherwise have a multiplier effect. FATF harnesses countries' newfound political will to address strategic deficiencies in money laundering and countering of the financing of terrorism in collaboration with allies and partners. With this funding, the program can help stymie movements of illicit finance by "hardening" potential destination countries. The FATF program also provides technical support to countries to help implement FATF-compliant regulations related to crypto and virtual assets services in support of JSP Strategic Objective 2.3.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

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

Through the SPI evaluation project, EB's Transportation office will evaluate workshops held in the Pacific Islands, Western Hemisphere, and Africa from 2021-2022. This evaluation will inform future programming efforts in support of SPI. In a post-workshop survey of participants, SPI received positive participant feedback regarding its virtual workshops. Participants noted the training was informative and offered an opportunity to learn about key port management issues. The participants for the International Visitors Leadership Program (IVLP) for Panama noted that the experience changed their impressions regarding the management of smart port technology.

FTIF staff regularly work with embassies, the interagency, and civil society partners to identify areas of insufficient fiscal transparency. We routinely monitor and evaluate program implementation to ensure effectiveness and reduce waste. For example, we are continuing to incorporate recommendations from our last contracted evaluation, completed in September 2022, into FTIF's planning and design approach. Among the recommendations include: (1) assessing more fully how proposed FTIF activities would fit in and leverage additional resources within the existing fiscal transparency assistance ecosystem and, (2) integrating sustainability more fully into the FTIF application process.

The FATF program is a new initiative that we intend to establish with FY 2025 funds. Performance data is not yet available.

STATE BUREAU OF ENERGY RESOURCES (ENR)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

ENR assistance strengthens U.S. and global energy security and allies’ and partners’ capacities to oversee and develop their energy and mineral sectors and transition to a decarbonized future. Encouraging the development of more diversified and robust critical mineral supply chains, combating the climate crisis, and strengthening Ukrainian and European energy security in response to Russia’s brutal war against Ukraine, require increased U.S. leadership, diplomacy, and assistance. ENR works to drive energy sector reforms and mobilize energy infrastructure investment to speed the clean energy transition. Assistance improves markets for U.S. private sector investment and demonstrates the benefits of open, transparent, and market-based energy and mineral sectors that build low-carbon, resilient economies.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in Thousands) | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2024 Estimate | FY 2025 Request | Change from FY 2023 Estimate |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| ESF | 20,000 | * | 25,000 | 5,000 |

Strategic Approach

With FY2025 funds, ENR will meet the expanding energy and minerals U.S. foreign policy priorities to advance U.S. national security goals and objectives on: Energy security for our allies and partners, including in response to Russia’s war against Ukraine; a decarbonized future that is inclusive and increases competitive energy and infrastructure development globally; increased access to affordable, clean, sustainable, and reliable energy; and secure and resilient clean energy supply chains including critical minerals. Increasing energy demand is a large driver of climate change, posing an immediate threat to U.S. and partner security and prosperity. Increasing the pace of the global energy transition will decrease overreliance on Russian fossil fuel exports globally. ENR will prioritize interventions that maximize impact in line with the National Security Strategy, Department of State and USAID Joint Strategic Plan, ENR’s Functional Bureau Strategy, and key Executive Orders, including those on Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad, America’s Supply Chains, and Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government.

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

In the Indo-Pacific, where economic dynamism is fueled by a forecasted 60 percent increase in energy demand by 2040, energy systems will require significant decarbonization and interconnectivity of the world’s five largest emitters to reach global climate targets. The United States has an interest in realizing

a region that is open, interconnected, prosperous, secure, and resilient. ENR assistance will address power sector vulnerabilities, including projects to improve grid stability, resilience and flexibility, and foster regional power trade. ENR assistance will also build institutional, technical capacity on utility planning and operations and power market regulation to deepen the region's interconnectivity and help drive its economic prosperity by increasing regional energy security, accelerating decarbonization, and increasing energy access for vulnerable populations. Through the U.S. Clean EDGE (Enhancing Development and Growth through Energy) Asia initiative and the Japan-U.S.-Mekong Power Partnership, ENR will enhance opportunities for competitive procurement, clean energy integration, cross-border electricity trade, and regional power market development to expand power infrastructure and economic and political cooperation. Projects will support advanced power system technologies, grid integration of clean technology, regulatory development, energy saving technologies, incentives for demand-side management, and increased efficiency across sectors. Assistance will support the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) to enhance the economic competitiveness of all IPEF partners' economies by developing diverse and resilient clean energy supply chains and promoting sustainable and inclusive economic growth. Working through the Minerals Security Partnership (MSP), ENR will promote the strengthening and diversification of supply chains to counter PRC influence in the region.

In the Western Hemisphere, ENR will advance regional economic development and address root causes of migration through assistance that supports national and regional power market development. This in turn supports increased private sector investment, energy security, clean energy deployment, secure and interconnected power infrastructure, and political and economic integration that decreases the cost of delivered power. ENR will support resiliency planning for electric utilities, energy diversification through increased penetration of clean energy and distributed electric power generation in the Americas and Caribbean, and increased capacity of regional initiatives and institutions such as the Andean Electrical Interconnection System (SINEA), the Caribbean Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, and the Caribbean Electric Utility Services Corporation (CARILEC) to generate electricity for regional use. ENR assistance will support the U.S.-Caribbean Partnership to Address the Climate Crisis 2030 (PACC 2030) – the U.S. government's flagship partnership with the Caribbean to advance climate adaptation and resilience, promote clean energy solutions including electric vehicles and geothermal power projects, and support for U.S. clean energy investment. ENR assistance will also counter the narrative that the United States is not a viable alternative to PRC financing and investment.

In Sub-Saharan Africa, insufficient financing, weak governance, and limited capacity to expand energy access present major challenges in nearly every country. Many countries have pledged an increase in renewable energy deployment as part of their climate change response and energy development/diversification plans, but struggle with weak investment environments and fragile, overextended electricity systems. ENR assistance, in coordination with Power Africa and Prosper Africa, will support transparent, competitive, rules-based energy sector governance, helping governments develop regulatory and oversight capacity to advance the clean energy transition in line with ambitious climate goals, protect the environment, guard against corruption, decrease vulnerabilities to predatory state actors, and attract responsible private sector investment. Assistance will support regional power markets and integrated power planning that advances decarbonization and renewable integration objectives; increase corporate investments in clean and renewable energy through the Clean Energy Demand Initiative (CEDI); methane abatement in major emitters' hydrocarbon sectors to support the Global Methane Pledge; and women's empowerment in the clean energy sector.

Globally, ENR will work with partners to develop and build capacity to diversify and secure resilient supply chains that adhere to high environmental, social, and governance standards for the mineral resources vital to the clean energy transition such as solar panels, electric vehicles, semiconductors, and battery storage. Increasing demand for these technologies has created unprecedented demand for energy resource minerals. Geographic concentration of resources and dominance of the supply chain by global

competitors present significant risks to the energy security of partners and allies and global climate objectives. ENR will assist countries with developing the technical capacity, investment and regulatory frameworks, and overall governance structures to help them become reliable and sustainable critical mineral suppliers to the global market, increasing global supply chain resilience. The mining sector accounts for sizable power demand requirements, and ENR additionally will work with governments to incorporate sustainable, clean solutions for mining sector development. These efforts will support U.S. efforts like the MSP to reduce supply chain impediments to the clean energy transition and enable mineral resource-rich countries to protect their economies from non-market actor exploitation and sustainably deliver benefits to their citizens.

Globally, in support of the Global Methane Pledge and COP commitments, ENR will help countries reduce methane emissions from the oil and gas sector and explore abatement technologies, such as carbon capture use and storage, identify low carbon alternatives to unabated natural gas projects, and ensure energy projects are governed by integrated energy plans with emission reduction goals. Oil and gas activity is a key emissions source of anthropogenic methane – a short-lived but powerful climate pollutant that accounts for a third of net warming since the Industrial Revolution. ENR assistance will support emissions reduction in production and transportation, explore solutions to decarbonize consumption, identify emission sources, and build foreign government capacities to deploy emissions reduction measures.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

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

ENR funded an ex-post facto evaluation of a completed Caribbean clean energy project to inform new assistance in support of the U.S.-Caribbean Partnership to Address the Climate Crisis 2030. ENR additionally funded another ex-post facto evaluation of its Argentina lithium brine mining project. ENR plans to evaluate its Southeast Asia Female Leaders in Energy (FLIE) program in order to incorporate lessons learned into future women in energy and gender-inclusion programming globally.

STATE BUREAU OF GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY AND DIPLOMACY (GHSD)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau of Global Health Security and Diplomacy (GHSD) is responsible for the U.S. President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the Pandemic Fund, as well as State Department programming to strengthen the global health security architecture to address infectious disease threats.

In line with the State-USAID Joint Strategic Plan (JSP) for 2022-2026 and the 2022 PEPFAR Five-Year Strategy, in FY 2025 GHSD will focus, with partner countries and communities, on reaching the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal of ending the global AIDS pandemic as a public health threat by 2030. GHSD will also work to strengthen global health security and pandemic preparedness and help make the world safer from infectious disease threats.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in Thousands) | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2024 Estimate | FY 2025 Request | Change from FY 2023 Estimate |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| TOTAL | 2,231,383 | * | 1,872,600 | -358,783 |
| ESF | - | * | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| GHP-STATE | 2,231,383 | * | 1,870,600 | -360,783 |

Strategic Approach

The GHSD bureau brings together a number of health-related functions from across the Department, enabling it to speak with one voice on health security matters. Additionally, tighter collaboration between PEPFAR and Global Health Security experts strengthens both programmatic objectives.

GHSD will continue to focus on ending HIV/AIDS as a public health threat by 2030 through PEPFAR. PEPFAR is the largest commitment by any nation to address a single disease in history, enabled by strong bipartisan support across ten U.S. Congresses and four presidential administrations, and through the American people’s generosity. PEPFAR shows the power of what is possible through compassionate, cost-effective, accountable, and transparent American foreign assistance. Over 21 years, 25 million lives have been saved, 5.5 million babies have been born HIV-free, and over 20 million people are currently on lifesaving, continuous antiretroviral treatment. Globally, over twenty PEPFAR-supported countries are at, or approaching, epidemic control of HIV, where the number of new cases falls below the declining number of deaths among people living with HIV. PEPFAR’s strategic rigor and data-driven focus has allowed the program to significantly expand its lifesaving results over the past decade. PEPFAR investments have also strengthened the systems that drive effective, efficient, and sustainable health care for HIV/AIDS. These investments create a lasting health system for partner countries to confront other current and future health challenges and enhance global health security. PEPFAR-supported infrastructure and health systems critical for HIV services delivery (e.g., laboratories, supply chain management, health information systems, and human resources) have been instrumental for countries to help respond to COVID-19 and other health security threats.

FY 2025 resources will address the Administration’s priority global health challenges outlined under JSP Strategic Objective 1.1 (*Strengthen global health security, combat infectious disease threats, and address priority global health challenges through bilateral engagement and within multilateral fora*) by:

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

In FY 2025, PEPFAR will support countries’ efforts to achieve the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) goals of at least 95 percent of people living with HIV (PLHIV) who know their status, 95 percent of people who know their status accessing treatment, and 95 percent of people on treatment having suppressed viral loads across all ages, genders, and at-risk groups by 2030. PEPFAR’s transformative, lifesaving impact is clear, but its mission is not yet finished. The HIV pandemic continues to evolve in every community and country and PEPFAR constantly adapts to address critical remaining gaps across ages and sexes, new risk groups, and new health challenges. Persistent inequalities experienced by children, key populations, and adolescent girls and young women are prioritized for tailored services to closing gaps.

Achieving the UNAIDS 95-95-95 goals will lay the groundwork for ending HIV/AIDS as a public health threat by 2030 and eventually eradicating HIV, which will be possible through continued and future scientific breakthroughs in vaccine-development and research into a cure.

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

PEPFAR works closely with partner countries toward achieving the 95-95-95 targets while promoting the long-term sustainability of their responses. PEPFAR’s approach will continue to leverage the power of partnerships, working closely with foreign governments, the private sector, philanthropic organizations, multilateral institutions, international organizations, civil society, including faith-based organizations, and people living with HIV. PEPFAR will also collaborate closely with other relevant federal agency partners, U.S. government entities, and key multilateral institutions, such as UNAIDS, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (“Global Fund”), the World Health Organization (WHO), and regional institutions (i.e., African Union, Pan American Health Organization) to support partner countries and communities in strengthening an enabling environment for improved access, utilization, and continuity of HIV services, particularly for children, adolescent girls and young women, and key populations. Through data and diplomatic engagement, PEPFAR will promote the adoption of critical policy changes and program innovations as well as the elimination of social, structural, policy, and legal barriers to achieve 95-95-95 and sustained epidemic control of HIV for all ages, genders, and population groups.

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

Strengthening the Global Health Security Architecture

GHSD will continue to strengthen the global health security architecture and build pandemic preparedness through a number of activities.

First, GHSD will continue to lead U.S. participation in the Pandemic Fund in order to help mobilize long-term sustainable resources from others and realize the Fund’s major goals: 1) Building capacity and demonstrating capability and impact; 2) Fostering cooperation amongst countries globally and regionally across sectors and within countries; 3) Incentivizing additional investments in pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response; and 4) Ensuring administrative and operational efficiency of resources. In June 2023, the Pandemic Fund allocated \$338 million to 37 countries to bolster 1) early warning and disease surveillance systems, 2) laboratory systems, and 3) strengthening human resources/public health and community workforce capacity. Building on the overwhelming demand from the first call, the Pandemic Fund launched a second call for proposals in February 2024 to allocate \$500 million for the same technical areas. GHSD, in close coordination with the interagency, is leading the committee that is responsible for developing the Pandemic Fund’s first five-year strategy that will articulate the Fund’s unique role in the global health architecture, specify programmatic priorities, identify impact indicators, and outline fund allocation approaches going forward that will catalyze greater pandemic preparedness and response capacity in LMICs. U.S leadership remains the lynchpin to mobilize new resources, increase political attention, and promote highly impactful programs for measurable pandemic preparedness and global health security outcomes.

Second, GHSD will help to build the capacity in partner countries and regions on strategic planning and political leadership during outbreaks. Trainings and table-top exercises will help build the emergency management capacities of political leaders when responding to future health threats.

Third, GHSD will support the creation, refinement, publication and implementation of National Action Plans for Health Security (NAPHS) in select partner countries. These are a key tool for program planning, intersectoral collaboration, and donor coordination on closing identified gaps in health security capacities at the country level.

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

Fifth, GHSD will help to facilitate the equitable development, production, and distribution of medical countermeasures to respond to emergencies through match-making between industry, governments and donors in priority markets. A robust, decentralized medical countermeasure ecosystem will enable more resilient supply chain and help ensure more equitable access to medical countermeasures during emergencies.

Finally, in support of efforts to strengthen the global health security architecture, PEPFAR will continue to invest in robust and enduring public health and clinical platforms that it has helped build and strengthen in partner countries for the HIV response. These capacities, critical for HIV service delivery, have directly impacted and improved the global capacity to prevent, detect, and respond to infectious disease threats. Over the past 21 years, PEPFAR has strengthened partner country health systems infrastructure, workforce, and capacity, including expanding their expertise and capabilities in surveillance, laboratories, and public health response. PEPFAR supports programs at more than 70,000 facility and community health clinics, including 3,000 laboratories (and 28 national reference laboratories) nearly 327,000 health care workers. These investments have expanded and strengthened high quality diagnostic and surveillance capacity, enduring infrastructure, pandemic response, and global health security.

In FY 2025, PEPFAR will continue to invest in, leverage, and build upon the robust public health, clinical, service delivery, and data platforms it has helped strengthen in partner countries to bring all PEPFAR countries towards 95-95-95 and to sustain HIV impact. PEPFAR will partner with countries and communities to institutionalize the systems that are required to sustain HIV impact. As countries reach this goal, PEPFAR will help ensure that they possess sufficient core health systems capacities, including laboratory infrastructure to avoid a resurgence of HIV and address attendant health risks facing people living with HIV.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

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

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

Over the past 21 years, PEPFAR has achieved remarkable lifesaving results. Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, at the end of FY 2023, HIV services around the globe have not only been protected, but they have accelerated. PEPFAR has supported at least 20 countries to achieve epidemic control of HIV or reach the 95-95-95 HIV treatment targets. In FY 2023, 71.1 million people received HIV testing services and HIV treatment services were provided to nearly 20.5 million men, women, and children. PEPFAR is

consistently reaching nearly 2.5 million adolescent girls and young women with comprehensive HIV prevention services. PEPFAR supported nearly 2 million people to newly enroll on antiretroviral pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) to prevent HIV infection (compared with 1.5 million last year). Voluntary Male Medical Circumcision (VMMC) remains a critical prevention intervention for men, with 32.5 million receiving VMMC since 2007.

Monitoring and evaluation for efforts to strengthen the Global Health Security Architecture will be guided by progress towards requirements of the International Health Regulations, which require all countries have the ability to detect, assess, report, and respond to public health events.

STATE BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT (INL)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

INL implements foreign assistance programs that combat illicit drug trafficking, corruption, and other forms of transnational organized crime that affect American lives and livelihoods. INL supports the professionalization of law enforcement services and judicial systems, thereby strengthening the rule of law across the globe. Key geographically-defined programs in the FY 2025 Request will assist law enforcement and criminal justice efforts in Ukraine; increase the capabilities of Haitian National Police (HNP) specialized units to confront the existential threat of gang violence and build the institutional capacity of the HNP to provide citizen security; and expand law enforcement and justice sector reform in support of the Indo-Pacific Strategy and Pacific Partnership Strategy, including to counter malign People’s Republic of China (PRC) activity and influence.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in Thousands) | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2024 Estimate | FY 2025 Request | Change from FY 2023 Estimate |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| INCLE | 473,396 | * | 492,850 | 19,454 |

Strategic Approach

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

INL efforts are designed to disrupt and reduce illicit drug markets that account for the greatest number of American overdose deaths, such as fentanyl, methamphetamine, and cocaine. INL builds partner capacity to counter Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs), fosters international cooperation, maintains platforms to exchange information and best practices, and manages a variety of deterrence and enforcement mechanisms. INL programs address security- and justice-related drivers of instability, including through supporting the Administration’s Root Causes Strategy. INL addresses the broad range of criminal activities in which transnational criminal networks engage, as reflected in, inter alia, in the National Security Strategy (NSS) and E.O. 14060. INL addresses the synthetic drug supply chain and shared security threats with partners across the Western Hemisphere – including corruption. INL continues to press the PRC to curtail the flow of precursor chemicals coming to North America and to target Chinese money laundering organizations supporting the drug trade. In Mexico, assistance advances bilateral goals under the U.S.-Mexico Bicentennial Framework for Security, Public Health, and Safe Communities to protect our people, prevent transborder crime, and pursue criminal networks. In Colombia, INL supports a holistic counternarcotics strategy intended to significantly and sustainably reduce coca cultivation and cocaine production through integrated supply reduction; rural security, justice, and development; and countering environmental crimes. INL-supported security units in Central America continue to improve their capability to combat TCOs and seize record amounts of illicit narcotics. INL’s centrally managed, globally integrated Interregional Aviation Support program supports activities directed against traditional plant-based drugs and is available to combat the emerging threat of synthetic drugs and PRC influence.

INL works with partners in Africa, South Asia, Southeast Asia, and beyond to combat the production and trafficking of drugs and precursor chemicals, including across a significant maritime domain.

Complementing country-specific programmatic efforts, funds requested for the Drug Supply Reduction program will support the development of global tools to disrupt the synthetic drug supply chain, enhance global engagement and coordination, and promote global action. The Drug Demand Reduction program supports development and implementation of drug use prevention, treatment, and recovery initiatives to promote a public health approach. Other INL globally integrated programs build partner capacity to address other key transnational crime threats, such as cybercrime, intellectual property rights theft, wildlife trafficking, and natural resource crimes.

Strategic Goal 2: Combat corruption and illicit financing to strengthen democratic institutions, advance rule of law, and reduce transnational crime and its enablers

INL's approach to combating corruption balances prevention and enforcement, recognizes the contribution of good governance, and empowers internal (e.g., inspectors general) and external (e.g., legislative, journalistic, citizen) oversight. INL assists partner countries to prevent corruption and supports anti-money laundering regimes to bring corrupt actors to justice, impede the use of crime proceeds, and deny safe havens for ill-gotten gains.

Organized crime and corruption drive most illicit activity in Europe and Eurasia. A strong rule of law mitigates key elements of Russian malign influence and the PRC's exploitation of weak judicial and law enforcement systems to engage in unfair trade and investment practices. INL programs sharpen the skills of investigators and strengthen justice sector institutions to enable partner countries to address organized crime and illicit financial flows before they affect the United States. INL partners with Ukraine, Georgia, the Western Balkans, and other key European and Eurasian countries that unwittingly serve as vectors of Russian influence to help them better combat complex transnational crimes such as money laundering, cybercrime, intellectual property theft, and corruption. In Pakistan, INL programs combat terrorism and transnational crime, strengthen the capacity of law enforcement, expand access to justice, and bolster the rule of law nationwide with a focus on the newly merged districts along the Afghanistan-Pakistan border. In Central Asia, programs focus on border security, countering domestically produced illicit narcotics as well as those trafficked from Afghanistan, and promoting rule of law and measures to combat corruption. In East Asia and the Pacific, INL programs combat money laundering, transnational narcotics, and other trafficking; bolster border and maritime security; and promote the rule of law to counter corruption and other threats. In the Western Hemisphere, INL programs prevent corruption within security institutions, enhance the ability to investigate and prosecute corruption cases and related illicit finance, and promote the implementation of international anti-corruption standards.

INL globally integrated corruption and illicit finance programs are closely aligned with the NSS and U.S. Strategy on Countering Corruption and include deliverables for the Presidential Democratic Renewal Initiative. Programs assist countries to comply with international standards such as UN Convention against Corruption and Financial Action Task Force standards, cooperate internally and across borders on complex cases, and leverage the role of the private sector and technological innovation. Programs assist countries to build the capacity of investigators, prosecutors, financial intelligence units, and other counters involved in preventing, detecting, and disrupting the movement of illicit proceeds.

Strategic Goal 3: Strengthen criminal justice systems to support rights-respecting partners

INL efforts build resilient partners that are better positioned to contribute to a stable international system and address shared security threats. Activities include increasing the capacity of partner countries' civilian security institutions to manage borders and protect sovereign territory and supporting criminal justice institutions in fragile states to prevent conflict and promote resilience and stability. Recognizing that

effective criminal justice systems are inclusive of – and responsive to – the needs of all members of a community, INL advances gender-responsive programming and promotes the meaningful inclusion of women and members of underserved communities.

Programs in Africa and the Middle East address acute threats from destabilizing influences; corruption by public officials that undermine democratic principles; and transnational organized crime, including wildlife and narcotics trafficking and emerging synthetic drug threats by strengthening partner security governance and rule of law capacity. In fragile states affected by transnational threats such as Nigeria and across Coastal West Africa, INL continues to develop the capacity of police forces to detect, respond to, and investigate crime while being responsive to and respecting the rights of communities they serve. In other fragile states such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo, INL continues to advance anti-corruption and community policing efforts to bolster citizen security and access to justice. In Ghana, Kenya, and Nigeria, programs enhance the ability of host nation security and justice institutions to address TOC. In Lebanon, INL assistance helps to increase state stability and delegitimize non-state institutions to enhance service delivery to the public. In Jordan, INL assistance plays an important role in addressing the use and trafficking of illicit synthetic drugs and supporting efforts to reduce profits to the Assad regime and other malign actors. In the West Bank, INL criminal justice assistance plays an important role in setting the conditions for achieving a two-state solution and lasting peace between Israel and the Palestinian Authority. In Ukraine and Eastern Europe, programs support rule of law and criminal justice reform to combat corruption and enable robust justice sector responses to malign Russian influence and atrocity crimes. INL programs are an important element of the U.S. security cooperation with key partners in South and Central Asia, East Asia and the Pacific, and Africa. In Central America, where political will exists, INL works closely with judicial systems to build their capacity to provide transparent and effective justice programs.

INL’s centrally managed programming through international organizations will leverage common global treaty commitments, multilateral cooperation, and information sharing to lead coordinated strategic approaches to combat illicit synthetic drugs, cybercrime, intellectual property theft, corruption and illicit finance, and TOC, as well as hold foreign governments accountable to their international legal obligations and policy commitments in these areas. INL’s centrally managed, globally integrated programs under this strategic goal also build the capacity of countries to participate in atrocity prevention and accountability actions and police peacekeeping missions, advancing the rule of law and stability, and countering PRC influence. They are complemented by the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) program, a global network of advanced training facilities that build partner capacity on cutting-edge crime issues.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

Bureau Cross-Cutting Management Goal 1: Leverage learning, data, and resources—including people and funding—to advance INL’s mission and thought leadership on civilian security and justice on behalf of the United States.

Through this goal, INL improves the quality of its foreign assistance and capacity building by helping the bureau learn from its prior work and integrate evidence, best practices, and lessons learned into new global tools, resources, and platforms. INL activities that align to this goal include the ongoing rollout of a bureau-wide performance monitoring database. INL is in the process of enrolling all programs in this database. Programs that have begun to use the database have seen immediate improvements in their ability to monitor project performance, which will also facilitate the ability to conduct evaluations in the future. Previously, programs relied on narrative-based paper reports for project monitoring, and it was difficult to keep track of targets and timelines. With the database, required indicators, targets, and timelines are clear to both INL and the implementing partners, and it is much more evident when required

reporting is not happening, or performance does not meet expectations. This is a boost for accountability as well as the ability to make projects more effective.

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

STATE BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (IO)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The FY 2025 Request of \$459.8 million for the International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) account will advance U.S. strategic goals across a broad spectrum of critical areas by supporting and enhancing U.S. multilateral engagement and leveraging resources from other countries to address shared challenges. The United States provides voluntary contributions to international organizations to accomplish U.S. goals where solutions to transnational problems can best be addressed globally, such as protecting the ozone layer or safeguarding international air traffic. In other areas, such as development programs, the United States can multiply the influence and effectiveness of its own assistance by leveraging the financial support of other countries and donors for international programs that advance U.S. national interests.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in Thousands) | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2024 Estimate | FY 2025 Request | Change from FY 2023 Estimate |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| IO&P | 508,600 | * | 459,800 | -48,800 |

Strategic Approach

The Bureau of International Organization Affairs (IO) is leading robust U.S. multilateral engagement through increasing participation in international organizations and programs to advance U.S. policy objectives, including by coordinating with partners and allies and supporting the integrity of the UN and other multilateral institutions. IO will continue to hold international organizations accountable by advocating for transparency, effectiveness, and equitable burden-sharing and by strengthening oversight mechanisms through active participation on executive boards and other governing entities.

The International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) account is the source of funding for a wide range of recipients that advance U.S. national interests in priority areas articulated by the 2022-2026 State and USAID Joint Strategic Plan, including:

- Goal 1: Renew U.S. leadership and mobilize coalitions to address the global challenges that have the greatest impact on Americans’ security and well-being, including advancing global health, tackling the climate crisis, life-saving humanitarian assistance, and promoting international peace and security.
- Goal 2: Promote global prosperity and shape an international environment in which the United States can thrive. This includes supporting inclusive and sustainable economic growth, advancing U.S. technological leadership, and strengthening competitiveness.
- Goal 3: Strengthen democratic institutions, uphold universal values, and promote human dignity. This includes advancing equity, accessibility, and rights for all, and improving inclusive and equitable health, education, and livelihood services, especially for women, youth, and marginalized groups.

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

Renewing Democracy around the World

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

Advancing Global Health, Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, and Humanitarian Assistance

IO&P contributions to the core budgets of UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, OCHA, and UN Women support humanitarian assistance and development efforts around the world, including in countries where critical U.S. interests are at stake.

Tackling the Climate Crisis

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

Responding to Efforts to Undermine the Integrity of the Multilateral System

IO&P contributions are also an effective tool for advancing a principled approach to counter efforts that undermine the integrity of international organizations, including by increasing the number of American citizens in the UN System through the UN Junior Professional Officer program.

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

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities

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

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices

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

The overarching priority of foreign assistance through IO&P contributions is to advance U.S. policy by working through results-driven, transparent, accountable, and efficient international organizations. The Department requests funding for voluntary contributions to organizations and programs through the IO&P account for programs that support U.S. interests and for programs that the Department believes meet minimum standards for accountability, transparency, and performance.

STATE BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND NONPROLIFERATION (ISN)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN) leads efforts to prevent and disrupt the spread of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), their delivery systems, destabilizing conventional weapons, and related dual-use items. ISN counters Russia and the PRC's strategic competition and exploitation of U.S.-origin critical and emerging technologies and impedes Iran's and North Korea's weapons programs. ISN's assistance programs are vital tools in these efforts. They help partner countries prevent the transfer of weapons and dual-use equipment to nefarious actors and to interdict illicit shipments of WMD, secure vulnerable WMD materials, strengthen international capabilities to prevent WMD terrorism, and maintain urgent threat reduction capabilities. They resource the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to carry out nuclear verification activities and seek to revitalize the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) and the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC).

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in Thousands) | FY 2023 Estimate ¹ | FY 2024 Estimate | FY 2025 Request | Change from FY 2023 Estimate |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| NADR | 236,310 | * | 247,830 | 11,520 |

1/ FY 2023 Estimate excludes additional funding provided in the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L.117-328, Div. M).

Strategic Approach

Goal 1: Strengthen Global Nonproliferation Norms

The Voluntary Contribution (VC) to the IAEA demonstrates the U.S. commitment to the peaceful nuclear cooperation that the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) enables, which helps maintain support from recipients for the NPT's nonproliferation measures. It ensures that the IAEA can carry out missions of importance to U.S. national security, including programs that enhance nuclear nonproliferation verification, nuclear safety and security, the responsible use of nuclear energy, and the peaceful uses of nuclear technologies. The VC enables enhanced IAEA monitoring of Iran's nuclear program and a rapid response to new priorities, such as implementing assistance to ensure the integrity of nuclear facilities during an active conflict, or if the IAEA is called upon to renew verification activities in North Korea. ISN's Sustained Dialogue on Peaceful Uses is a multilateral mechanism to build cooperation with emerging partners in peaceful uses and amplify the link between such cooperation and the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty's core nonproliferation commitments, thus reinforcing the NPT.

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

ISN will use the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) Support Fund to strengthen efforts to uphold the international norm against biological weapons, to support the mechanisms and tools needed to hold offenders accountable for development or use of biological weapons, and to deepen developing countries' engagement with the BWC.

The Global Threat Reduction (GTR) program combats biological threats and strengthens global health security through activities that increase partner capabilities to reduce biological weapon proliferation risks and prevent, detect, and respond to biological incidents regardless of origin. GTR provides training for government, academic, first responder, and industry partners on biosafety, biosecurity, and cybersecurity best practices to secure high consequence pathogens and dual-use biological materials, data, expertise, infrastructure, and equipment in laboratories or other facilities that could be misused for biological weapons purposes.

The Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF) assists with biological safety and security and counters the proliferation and international security threats posed by high consequence pathogens, to include deploying early disease detection systems and associated training for relevant public health stakeholders in countries at the greatest risk of pandemic disease outbreaks and with a significant presence of non-state actor groups that have demonstrated an interest in or ability to weaponize pathogens for biological weapons use. NDF is also implementing critical biosecurity upgrades to countries' laboratory networks to strengthen biosecurity.

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

GTR facilitates partner compliance with sanctions against Russia, constrains the financing, shipment, and procurement of illicit Russian and PRC advanced conventional weapons, supports activities that reduce Russian access to resources that advance its proliferation and military efforts, and enhances coordinated responses to Russian proliferation-related malign influence. GTR counters the PRC Military-Civil Fusion strategy by impeding WMD-related talent acquisition programs, strengthening research and development security practices to prevent technology transfer, enhancing information security at proliferation-sensitive technology firms, preventing exploitation of universities by predatory research collaborations, and training private industry to avoid predatory joint ventures. GTR engages scientists with dual-use relevant expertise who are impacted by Russia's further invasion of Ukraine to reduce these experts' vulnerability to proliferator state exploitation and engages partners to avoid the long-term risks posed by Russian and PRC civil nuclear reactor technologies and aggressive floating nuclear power plant deployments.

To counter PRC and Russian technology acquisition and address coercive economic influence challenges, Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS) helps countries safeguard emerging technologies with national security applications and protect the integrity of financial, customs, and border security institutions and processes against exploitation by malign state and non-state actors. These activities build on our long-standing efforts to prevent technology diversion to military end-use, secure critical technology supply chains, strengthen compliance and risk assessment training for specific high-risk industry sectors, and promote adoption of effective export controls and foreign investment screening measures.

NDF has a critical role in the provision of life-saving equipment and supplies to Ukraine and Syria, including personal protective equipment, detection and analytic capabilities, and medical supplies to respond to potential Russian chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) weapons attacks or incidents. NDF works with Ukraine to secure critically vulnerable facilities with advanced technology and weaponizable materials that could be readily exploited by nefarious actors.

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

GTR builds the capabilities of partners abroad to prevent and combat threats involving weaponizable biological, chemical, or nuclear materials, advanced conventional weapons, and related knowledge, equipment, or technology. GTR provides partners with training and information-sharing on North Korea's

continually evolving sanctions evasion techniques to encourage prompt sub-regulatory compliance from government, financial, and private sector stakeholders, and engages foreign partners to prevent relevant financing, sales, procurements, and delivery of missile-related and other proliferation-sensitive materials and information to Iran. GTR enables and mobilizes government and other organizations to prevent, disrupt, and counter proliferator state and terrorist capabilities to conduct chemical or biological weapons attacks. GTR provides support to countries considering civil nuclear reactor deployments to prioritize the highest nuclear security, safety, and nonproliferation standards.

EXBS works to universalize adherence to the guidelines and lists of the multilateral export control regimes to achieve greater harmonization of controls on proliferation-sensitive technologies by encouraging adoption and implementation of legal-regulatory frameworks and development of robust licensing capabilities, including capacity to impose catch-all controls and regulate intangible technology transfers, and re-export, transit, and transshipment controls. EXBS counters state-based proliferation threats through development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of effective strategic trade controls in countries targeted by procurement efforts of Iran, DPRK, Russia, and the PRC, among others. EXBS focuses on strengthening regulation of emerging and sensitive technologies, including missile and potential WMD technologies, improving the private sector's ability to recognize proliferation risks and prevent exploitative foreign investments into technology and critical infrastructure sectors, and on enhancing partners' understanding of risks associated with misuse of digital assets and proliferation financing. EXBS builds the regulatory and border security capabilities of foreign partners to detect and disrupt WMD procurement networks and works with supplier, transit and transshipment states to ensure that they possess authorities and capabilities to target and interdict illicit shipments of WMD and related dual-use items, as well as conventional arms, and explosives without adversely affecting legitimate trade.

The Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism (WMDT) program improves foreign partner capabilities to prevent, detect, investigate, and respond to terrorist and other non-state actor acquisition or use of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosive (CBRNe) materials or other high-consequence or emerging technologies and materials. To that end, WMDT leads the Department's implementation of National Security Memorandum 19, while also implementing bilateral and multilateral programming and exercises specific to countering present and evolving terrorism and non-state actor threats with partners in the Indo-Pacific, South and Central America, Africa, Central Asia, Eastern Europe, and the Middle East. WMDT supports strategic competition priorities by providing partners with reliable, mutually beneficial security assistance alternatives to the PRC and Russia.

NDF assists partner countries and private institutions to understand and comply with relevant DPRK United Nations Security Council sanctions resolutions. NDF works with countries bordering Afghanistan to ensure they are not used as illicit transit hubs and to prevent terrorist access to weaponizable chemical and biological materials, explosives, and weapons. NDF continually identifies critical and emerging threats that have the potential to become WMD-like or WMD-enabling.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

GTR collects a range of qualitative and quantitative data, including the programmatic and financial status of each project, after-action reports, pre- and post-test evaluations, assessments of facility physical and procedural security measures, and is in its eleventh consecutive year of supporting third-party performance assessments that identify trends and allocate limited resources to maximize impact. The latest GTR assessment showed positive knowledge gains from events and demonstrated the benefit of using simulations and tabletop exercises in GTR programming.

EXBS leverages data analytics for evidence-based decision-making on threat prioritization, programming, and growth assessment. Its Threat Prioritization Model provides a data-driven way to categorize partners'

exposure to different proliferation risks, while its Maturity Model measures the capacity growth in partner countries across EXBS program areas and ensures that EXBS tailors its resources to building sustainable capabilities in areas of greatest deficiency. Strengthened performance monitoring measures help identify program-wide indicators of success against which EXBS measures implementer performance.

WMDT designs programming that advances ISN goals and objectives, is responsive to partner nations' needs, and supported by the U.S. interagency and missions abroad. WMDT engages in learning activities, including the use of a standardized process for systematically measuring and assessing the impact and effectiveness of multilateral programming. WMDT monitors project activities, conducts participant surveys, and prepares after-action reports to identify lessons learned, gaps, and opportunities for improvement and future work. WMDT uses outcomes and lessons learned to identify national and international gaps/challenges to inform future programming.

NDF reviews its projects from inception to closure to ensure accurate financial and managerial project oversight. NDF aligns project management milestones with financial performance metrics across all projects to strengthen internal controls and best evaluate project progress and effectiveness. NDF holds in-depth financial management consultations with project managers, receives monthly updates on project status, and conducts bi-annual project management reviews to determine if projects should be continued or closed out. NDF uses project close-out checklists, financial summaries, and Project Managers' reports for every project upon its completion, assuring accountability for each project.

The Office of Multilateral Nuclear Security Affairs (MNSA) maintains regular dialogue with IAEA counterparts as the Agency makes spending decisions utilizing VC funding. Through planning meetings, site visits and program reviews, including with interagency partners, MNSA collaborates with the IAEA to identify lessons learned, gaps, challenges, and opportunities for enhanced Member State support.

The new Sustained Dialogue on Peaceful Uses (SDPU) initiative will be subject to written participant evaluation and additional evaluation by the implementation team through an after-action review process. MNSA will maintain regular oversight through site visits, program reviews, and monthly, quarterly, and annual written progress reports. Funding to support the BWC will also include processes for monitoring and oversight.

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

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The TIP Office leads the Department’s global efforts to combat human trafficking by: objectively analyzing government efforts and identifying global trends; engaging in and supporting strategic bilateral and multilateral diplomacy; targeting foreign assistance to build sustainable capacity of governments and civil society to prosecute and punish traffickers, identify and protect victims, and prevent human trafficking; advancing the coordination of federal anti-trafficking policies across agencies in support of Administration goals; managing and leveraging operational resources to achieve strategic priorities; and engaging and partnering with civil society, survivors, the private sector, and the public to advance the fight against human trafficking.

The vision of the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons is to catalyze global efforts to end human trafficking, consistent with the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA).

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in Thousands) | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2024 Estimate | FY 2025 Request | Change from FY 2023 Estimate |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| INCLE | 76,000 | * | 71,000 | -5,000 |

Strategic Approach

Human trafficking threatens public safety and national security. It robs millions of their freedom, undermines the rule of law, distorts global markets, and enriches transnational criminal and terrorist organizations. J/TIP Office’s foreign assistance addresses this challenge via support for the “3Ps:” prosecution, protection, and prevention. Priorities for FY 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.

The Child Protection Compact (CPC) Partnership program is a U.S. foreign assistance program launched in 2014 and designed to lower the rates of child trafficking through better prevention, protection, and prosecution efforts, in addition to enhanced multidisciplinary coordination within government structures. CPC Partnerships are implemented through non-legally binding multi-year bilateral instruments that document the commitments of the two governments to achieve shared objectives aimed at reducing aspects of child trafficking that are particularly endemic in the partner country. The CPC program implements foreign assistance funds through grants and cooperative agreements to civil society, international organizations, or other entities with expertise in combating human trafficking via a competitive selection process. To date, we have entered CPC Partnerships with the governments of Colombia, Cote d’Ivoire, Ghana, Jamaica, Mongolia, Peru, and the Philippines.

The goal of the Program to End Modern Slavery (PEMS) is to measurably and substantially reduce the prevalence of human trafficking and the harms associated with the crime in targeted populations through innovative interventions driven by research, monitoring, evaluation, and learning, and the expansion of

partnerships with government, academia, civil society organizations, international organizations, and the private sector. PEMS-funded efforts conduct scientifically rigorous research to establish evidence on the effects of anti-trafficking (including forced labor and sex trafficking) programs on the reduction of the prevalence of human trafficking through the advancement of sound prevalence measurement methodologies, strong monitoring and evaluation practices, evidence-based programming, and the application of victim-centered and trauma-informed approaches and interventions. Finally, PEMS-funded efforts also include partnerships with governments, academia, civil society, the private sector, other funders, and international organizations to advance the goals of the program and improve collaboration on the reduction of the prevalence of human trafficking.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

The FY 2025 Request will support Monitoring, Evaluation, Research, and Learning (MERL) activities that will expand the MERL team and allow them to play a central role in integrating and monitoring progress towards, and evaluating the impact of, foreign assistance funds against key policy priorities related to diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility, Women, Peace, and Security and other gender directives (including but not limited to the National Strategy on Gender and Gender Equality, U.S. Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender Based Violence, etc.), and the Department's high priority areas, including: Migration and Forced Displacement in the Western Hemisphere, Climate, Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance and Anti-Corruption. In addition, the Request will enhance the TIP Office's efforts to implement key legislation, including the Government Performance and Results Modernization Act (GPRAMA), the Program Management Improvement Accountability Act of 2016 (PMIAA), the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policy-Making Act of 2018 (Evidence Act), and the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act.

Additional MERL resources are required to enhance the TIP Office's ability to efficiently and effectively advance key legislation and GAO recommendations related to monitoring, evaluation, and evidence-based decision making. The TIP Office MERL activities will strengthen the quality and rigor of research and evaluation activities through grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts. MERL fund activities will be responsive to the Department's and the TIP Office's upcoming Learning Agenda, and activities will include but are not limited to the production of program evaluations, the production of feasibility and needs assessments, capacity building activities regarding the use of data and evidence for decision-making, and the modernization of technological infrastructure to improve access to and quality of foreign assistance data.

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

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

OES leads U.S. international engagement to conserve and restore planet Earth, build long-term resilience to global challenges, and protect our outer space capabilities. These issues all directly impact America’s security and well-being. OES engages holistically on international environment, science, and technology (EST) priorities, cultivating the alliances and partnerships as well as establishing the rules-based international norms that are key to addressing globally significant challenges. OES leads U.S. engagement in more than 400 treaties, negotiations, and commissions – including the UN Environment Assembly and the Montreal Protocol – for which it represents U.S. interests in EST areas. OES prioritizes collaboration with industry, academia, and non-governmental organizations to optimize its programs for the benefit of the American people.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in Thousands) | FY 2023 Estimate ¹ | FY 2024 Estimate | FY 2025 Estimate | Change from FY 2023 Estimate |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| ESF | 196,800 | * | 205,800 | 9,000 |

1/ The FY 2023 Estimate excludes additional funding provided in the FY 2023 Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328).

Strategic Approach

OES provides American leadership, advances diplomacy, and facilitates scientific cooperation to conserve and protect the global environment, ocean, health, and space for the prosperity, peace, and security of this and future generations. OES foreign assistance addresses priorities established in the National Security Strategy, the State and USAID 2022-2026 Joint Strategic Plan (JSP), and multiple executive orders (e.g., 14008, 14072, 13747). OES advances JSP Goal 1 (*Renew U.S. Leadership/Mobilize Coalitions to Address Global Challenges*) through its extensive partnerships and work to address global challenges such as climate change that impact Americans’ security and well-being. It also advances JSP Goal 2 (*Promote Global Prosperity/Shape International Environment In Which the U.S. Can Thrive*). OES also augments the Administration’s and the Secretary’s strategy on engagement with the PRC, so it does not vitiate the open, transparent, and prosperous world order.

The FY 2025 Request will support the Administration's commitment to addressing the climate crisis, reducing the impact of ocean plastics, advancing key objectives of the Tuna Treaties, ensuring the protection of the ocean and space - all with the ultimate aim of ensuring peace, prosperity, and the security of current and future generations.

The OES strategic approach involves building awareness and support for and action on environmental stewardship at the subnational, national, regional, and multilateral levels to address priority challenges, improve effectiveness, and promote good governance. OES defends the values of merit-based competition, scientific rigor, rule of law, and transparency across diverse science, technology, and innovation stakeholders. OES also strengthens U.S. leadership and competitiveness on emerging technologies by advancing norms, future standards, and coordination with values-aligned partners.

FY 2025 funding will strengthen U.S. leadership by providing targeted technical assistance that is responsive to diplomatic opportunities, building international capacity through multi-country platforms, and unlocking the expertise of USG technical agencies. For example, OES partners with USAID to coordinate and target assistance that focuses on long-term development in a broad range of developing countries, designing projects that complement and leverage USAID's bilateral programs. Together these investments will maximize trade and investment opportunities for U.S. businesses, safeguard decades of U.S. investment in global development, strengthen strategic relationships by responding to developing countries' climate adaptation, clean energy priorities, waste management, and conservation challenges. These efforts increase developing countries' prospects for prosperity by mobilizing finance for sustainable and resilient infrastructure. OES also works with its partners to reduce dependence on fossil fuels by decreasing energy waste and moving rapidly toward cleaner and more reliable and secure energy sources to secure a better future for all. To this end, OES also supports the Partnership for Atlantic Cooperation, a multilateral forum of coastal Atlantic countries to address shared challenges. around the Ocean and uphold a set of shared principles and advance cooperation in the areas of science and technology, economic development, and climate.

In addition to these efforts, OES will advance international negotiations and reinforce partnerships including the Global Biodiversity Framework, the Nature Crime Alliance, and The End Plastic Pollution International Collaborative (EPPIC) in line with JSP Goals 1 (*Shared Challenges*) and 2 (*US Leadership/Mobilize Coalitions*). OES will build on the Global Biodiversity Framework by improving the regulatory environment and compliance governing sustainable forest management and timber harvest and trade around the world. Through the Nature Crime Alliance, OES will help improve communication channels among civil society organizations (CSOs) so they are better equipped to proactively target specific and alarming nature crime trends in key source, transit, and destination countries. Finally, FY 2025 resources will build on previous public, private, and international efforts aimed at combatting plastic pollution and will amplify action and secure commitments from governments and stakeholders through The End Plastic Pollution International Collaborative (EPPIC). The partnership will enable immediate action and provide a platform for countries, businesses, and communities to contribute collectively toward resolving the plastic pollution crisis.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

OES will continue using ESF resources to provide technical and administrative assistance to manage, monitor, and coordinate implementation of new and existing programs and activities begun in FY 2022 and FY 2023. OES provides support in evaluation management, methods, and design in order to ensure that programs and activities are evidence based. Across the board, OES assesses program performance through site visits, virtual and in-person meetings, and rigorous evaluations. Some examples of recent activity are highlighted below:

Through the Center for Data Analytics, OES created a climate data portal to provide a one-stop Department resource on climate-related programming and data including relevant metrics by country in order to monitor current trends, performance, and lessons learned. OES aims to expand this and other tools to sharpen the Department's climate diplomacy. OES also hired a Chief Data Officer to improve access to analytic tools and services as well as assist OES officers with data collection and evaluation across all of OES's program units.

In FY 2022, OES supported Marine, Coastal and Freshwater Ecosystems programming with small grants including one to the Kyeema Foundation of Papua New Guinea to expand the restoration of marine habitats through community-led coral gardening activities. OES funds enabled the expansion of coral gardening activities into the Ala Ala Village by training four local marine conservation leaders. At the closing of the grant, the monitoring team reported minimal algal growth and no visible diseased,

bleached, predated, or additional missing fragments in the coral nursery.

OES also partnered with the Ocean Foundation to set up the newly established Marine Debris Foundation (MDF). The MDF enhances global engagement to combat marine debris. The Ocean Foundation made significant progress in setting up the MDF and completed many of the objectives ahead of schedule. More importantly, by the end of this award's performance period, the MDF was fully established and able to better assess, prevent, reduce, and remove marine debris thereby preserving oceans health and the related ecosystem.

The OES Air Quality Program, established in FY 2018, strengthens and catalyzes actions on air quality by foreign governments, the private sector, and international organizations, effectively reducing the emissions of air pollutants such as particulate matter and greenhouse gasses. OES strategically funds global projects focusing on areas where the United States can have the greatest impact. To build air quality data capacity and legal frameworks, especially in areas with little to no prior experience in air quality management, OES uses a community of practice (CoP) approach. The communities work through regional workshops on targeted air quality management topics and provide countries with tools and resources for air quality management planning drawing on existing efforts and the expertise that has already been built. Through expanding a regional community of practice, projects will strengthen the groundwork for regional discussions of transboundary air pollution and climate adaptation.

STATE BUREAU OF POLITICAL-MILITARY AFFAIRS (PM)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Request advances global priorities and responds to a sustained rise in demand for U.S. defense materiel, cooperation, and support from allies and partners. Funds will bolster allies' and partners' ability to deter aggression and terrorism while maintaining programs that increase the capacity of our partners in counterterrorism, maritime and border security, peacekeeping, security sector governance, and institutional capacity-building efforts. Security sector assistance (SSA) will build security force capabilities; increase professionalism, interoperability, self-sufficiency, and the sustainability of partners' and allies' force postures; and reduce threats posed by conventional weapons. PM activities will be undertaken with the greatest interest of U.S. national security and the American people at the fore. PM will continue to lead integration on strategic planning and implementation of security cooperation with DoD and interagency partners to deliver SSA as a key foreign policy tool.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in Thousands) | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2024 Estimate | FY 2025 Request | Change from FY 2023 Estimate |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| TOTAL | 240,741 | * | 292,600 | 51,859 |
| FMF | 70,000 | * | 128,174 | 58,174 |
| IMET | 9,379 | * | 12,389 | 3,010 |
| NADR | 24,453 | * | 36,537 | 12,084 |
| PKO | 136,909 | * | 115,500 | -21,409 |

Strategic Approach

PM builds enduring security partnerships worldwide to advance U.S. national security objectives. The Bureau protects the American people and advances national interests around the world by helping to lead the nation's policy formulation on national security issues, including regional stability, military operations, SSA, arms transfers, and defense trade. PM's work makes America stronger and more secure through advocacy and stewardship of arms transfers, defense trade, defense relations, SSA, military operations and exercises, diplomatic clearance approvals for foreign State Aircraft and naval vessels entering the United States and its territories, peacekeeping capacity building, security sector governance (SSG), protection of civilians from harm in conflict, conventional weapons destruction (including humanitarian demining assistance), small arms and light weapons threat reduction (including Man-Portable Air-Defense Systems (MANPADS)), and analyzing broad trends in international security affairs to determine their effect on U.S. policies. PM serves the Department as the lead for the U.S. government's negotiation of bilateral security agreements, such as Defense Cooperation Agreements and Status of Forces Agreements, and coordinates with DoD on personnel exchanges to strengthen the defense-diplomacy relationship. PM is the primary link between State and DoD, representing U.S. foreign policy considerations in DoD's planning processes.

PM works closely with political-military experts around the globe to ensure full coordination in the planning and execution of security cooperation and assistance to advance foreign policy objectives. On an annual basis, PM oversees the sale and transfer of roughly \$160 billion in sensitive technology; directs nearly \$7 billion in SSA programs, which account for approximately 18 percent of the total annual Foreign Operations appropriation and three quarters of the total international security assistance for the

Department; and leads coordination with DoD on an additional \$10 billion in DoD SSA. In addition, PM manages \$60 million (varying by Fiscal Year) in State operating funds, of which roughly 80 percent supports salaries and 20 percent in Bureau-managed funding.

PM helps America renew its competitive advantages and continue to be the preferred security partner for its allies and partners. The Bureau helps revitalize and modernize ties with allies and partners by working to strengthen their defense capabilities and institutional capacity to deter and address shared threats. PM helps secure U.S. leadership in technology by protecting U.S. technology from exploitation, diversion, or misuse, while maximizing the competitive advantages of the U.S. national security innovation base. The Bureau helps defend democracy around the world and uphold universal values by fostering sustainable and accountable security sectors and working to professionalize partners' defense institutions. PM promotes international economic development by removing explosive remnants of war and enabling the safe return of populations to post-conflict areas. Further, the Bureau supports America's economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic by maintaining and enhancing the competitive advantages of the defense industrial base that supports up to one million American jobs. Lastly, PM makes every effort to ensure it has the right resources and talent to achieve our foreign policy objectives and meet evolving mission needs.

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

The National Security Strategy (NSS) and JSP call on PM to strengthen and stand behind U.S. allies, work with like-minded partners, and pool our collective strength to advance shared interests and deter common threats. The Bureau plays a key role in supporting these goals by building and deepening enduring security partnerships, including negotiating security agreements with a record number of partners, reflecting the increased demand for closer security cooperation with the United States. PM is helping partners meet their legitimate defense requirements through arms transfers, SSA, and diplomatic engagement and implementing reforms such as "Foreign Military Sales 2023" to ensure the United States remains competitive. PM will empower and equip our allies and partners to promote regional stability and interoperability; share the responsibilities of collective security; build defense capacity with strong SSG; and deter and defend against adversary aggression.

Fostering healthy, well-governed security sectors is vital to advancing the Administration's priorities of reinvigorating alliances and partnerships; revitalizing democracy globally; and building sustainable, interoperable partner military capabilities. Promoting good SSG strengthens U.S. security partnerships and improves the overall political trajectory of emerging democracies. Resilient security sectors are more capable of addressing the underlying drivers of conflict and instability, more effective in promoting shared interests, and more secure against external coercion and malign influence. PM's overall goal is to support partners in providing effective and legitimate public services that are transparent, accountable to civilian authority, and responsive to the needs of citizens.

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

The NSS and JSP describe sustaining America's innovation edge and protecting U.S. defense technologies as critical to national security. PM's efforts to maximize the competitive advantages of the U.S. national security innovation base help ensure the U.S. military's technological superiority, deepen security cooperation with allies and partners, improve interoperability, and influence the international standards for nonproliferation and technology transfer. PM champions the U.S. defense industry abroad. A strong American defense industry contributes to domestic economic vigor by expanding U.S. manufacturing and creating high-wage, high-skill jobs. PM works to safeguard America's military

advantage by protecting U.S. defense technologies from exploitation, diversion, or misuse through the judicious review of arms transfers, end-use monitoring, investment screening, and engagement with the U.S. defense innovation base. PM advances regulatory reforms to make U.S. export controls more comprehensible and user-friendly to both foreign partners and U.S. industry, and ensures technologies controlled on the U.S. Munitions List provide the United States with a critical military or intelligence advantage. PM also actively engages with allies and partners on export controls, including end-use obligations for defense technology and equipment.

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

For the NSS to be effective, it is essential to invest in the Department of State's workforce, including to promote diversity, and modernize the Department's decision-making processes. PM's greatest asset is its people, which include Foreign Service and Civil Service Officers, Foreign Policy Advisors at military commands, contractors, and military detailees. PM recognizes accordingly the importance of fostering a diverse, equitable, inclusive, and accessible workplace; bolstering employee resilience; and providing professional development opportunities and work-life balance to recruit and retain the best talent. The Bureau will continue to build a more effective, accountable, resilient, and data-literate team, equipped with the necessary tools, data, IT, and infrastructure to perform mission-critical work and meet the challenges of the next decade and has incorporated these priorities into the PM Workforce Development Work Plan. Through the Strategic Impact Assessment Framework (SIAF) Team, the Bureau will prioritize efforts to improve data quality, access, and governance, and facilitate analysis, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), and learning. PM will also build upon the pilot Security Cooperation Evaluation Framework, a Bureau-wide diagnostic tool to assess the strength of partners' security sectors and PM's contributions to policy outcomes. This Request will advance these critical modernization efforts.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

PM has a long legacy of effective program management and M&E of its assistance to increase accountability and responsibility to the American taxpayer, several examples of which are highlighted in the Department's Learning Agenda. PM's data and evaluation team, Strategic Impact Assessment Framework (SIAF), funded by Diplomatic Programs, provides a centralized, enterprise view of global security cooperation resources, programs, and activities through data management, data products and tools (such as dashboard visualizations), and analytics. Through SIAF, PM is embarking on the fourth of a five-year pilot of the Security Cooperation Evaluation Framework index, a data product that is designed to assess the long-term contributions of PM programs and activities – including arms sales, SSA, and diplomatic engagement – to U.S. foreign policy outcomes and strategic objectives.

PM has a broad Foreign Military Financing and International Military Education and Training (IMET) M&E program that considers the foreign policy outcomes and effects of PM's activities and program-level effects on partner capabilities. This will continue to inform program decisions and provide accountability. Despite the inherent difficulty in assessing program results for these accounts, PM has established an analytic framework and the theories of change necessary to evaluate and inform these complex programs. PM's practices will be increasingly important as State and DoD work toward enhancing collective capacities to analyze data on the results of joint SSA activities. In addition, PM began implementing the Congressionally mandated IMET M&E plan in FY 2020, which aims to measure how the program is advancing its four main objectives: Access, Influence, Professionalization, and Human Rights and the Rule of Law. PM is in its third year surveying select IMET alumni to understand the impact the courses have on U.S. partners' careers and the long-term benefit to our collective security relationships.

PM supports M&E of Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)-funded programs in Africa and globally. For example, the Global Peace Operations Initiative's M&E framework measures program outputs, outcomes, and impacts through event reporting, annual assessments, and in-country/mission monitoring. Data is compiled and analyzed to assess the effectiveness of activities, identify areas for improvement, promote accountability, and inform future resource allocations. PM measures SSG and institutional capacity-building projects under the Global Defense Reform Program. M&E activities for these programs are built upon a methodological framework that incorporates initial baseline assessments, project-specific metrics, and the tracking and reporting of progress toward project- and program-level objectives. Data collection through ongoing reports from implementers of PKO-funded activities allows the Department to review project performance data, adjust programming, and apply lessons learned to future programs. PM works closely with the Africa Bureau to manage and implement M&E efforts for PKO-funded programs in Africa – e.g., TSCTP, PRACT, ACSBS, AMEP, AMSI, ARCT, CSC, and Somalia, which are detailed in the PKO chapter.

PM has also expanded its Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related programs (NADR) - Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) M&E efforts, focusing on mine action and small arms and light weapons programs with long term-investments. PM approaches M&E through formal quarterly reporting, third-party monitoring, field visits, and by employing technical advisors and locally employed staff to provide program oversight – all with implementers using standardized metrics. Impact assessments on selected programs help to determine if programs are achieving longer-term goals. CWD M&E efforts assess program performance and long-term results achieved and focus on the degree of risk associated with a given award, with oversight mechanisms necessary to mitigate those risks to acceptable levels.

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

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in Thousands) | FY 2023 Estimate ¹ | FY 2024 Estimate ² | FY 2025 Request ³ | Change from FY 2023 Estimate |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| TOTAL | 3,827,336 | * | 3,927,236 | 99,900 |
| President’s Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund (ERMA) | 100 | * | 100,000 | 99,900 |
| MRA | 3,827,236 | * | 3,827,236 | - |
| Additional Funding | 620,000 | - | - | - |

1/ FY 2023 Estimate includes \$915.0 million in emergency MRA funding that was shifted from the base in the FY 2023 Omnibus. The FY 2023 MRA 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.

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

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

Strategic Approach

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

PRM provides humanitarian assistance on the basis of need, with respect for human dignity, and according to humanitarian principles of universality, impartiality, neutrality. The Bureau strives to ensure that forcibly displaced people receive protection and assistance no matter where they may be, including in insecure environments, until they can safely and voluntarily return home or settle in another country. PRM’s humanitarian assistance complements and leverages the Department’s humanitarian diplomacy.

PRM's support enables humanitarian partners to respond to new emergencies, such as the Israel-Hamas conflict, Sudan crisis, and Russia's further invasion of Ukraine, in addition to situations of protracted displacement, as in Burma, Venezuela, and Syria. PRM-funded programs meet basic needs of refugees and other vulnerable populations, including through programming for water and sanitation, nutrition and healthcare, and emergency shelter, while preventing and responding to gender-based violence, promoting self-reliance, and supporting host communities. PRM's humanitarian assistance also advances the Administration's policies on responding to forced displacement and migration related to climate change.

Goal 1 aligns with the humanitarian assistance and international cooperation priorities in the National Security Strategy (NSS), which states, "The United States is the largest bilateral donor of humanitarian assistance and a longstanding champion for principled, needs-based humanitarian action. We will sustain our leadership on humanitarian assistance and manage long-term refugee and displacement crises, which help realize human dignity and bolster stability." Goal 1 also supports State-USAID Joint Strategic Plan (JSP) Objective 1.3: Reinvigorate U.S. humanitarian leadership and provide lifesaving protection and assistance in response to international disasters and humanitarian crises overseas.

Goal 2: Promote and provide durable and interim solutions for populations of concern through U.S. assistance, resettlement, and collaboration with the international community

To promote stability and protect human dignity, PRM works with partner countries and agencies to support three durable solutions for refugees: voluntary return and reintegration to home countries in safety and dignity; permanent integration in countries of asylum; and third-country resettlement, including to the United States. PRM also seeks solutions for stateless individuals, working with partners to advocate for their acquisition of citizenship. PRM will undertake diplomatic efforts that help create conditions conducive to voluntary return and reintegration for all forcibly displaced populations as well as programs that aim to ensure their sustainability.

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

Additionally, through cooperative agreements with a nationwide network of resettlement agencies, PRM's Reception and Placement Program provides initial support for newly resettled refugees' basic needs and essential services so that they can immediately begin the process of integration and assimilation to become contributing members of U.S. society. In 2023, PRM launched the Welcome Corps, which allows for groups of private Americans citizens to directly sponsor the resettlement of refugees and help them build new lives in our country. Continued management of this program is part of the FY 2025 budget.

Despite efforts to advance durable solutions, the majority of the world's refugees and IDPs live in protracted situations lasting five years or more. Beyond providing protection and assistance in response to crises, or advancing resettlement, PRM also helps to implement sustainable, longer-term responses to displacement. Through diplomatic engagement with host governments to advocate for refugees' access to identity documentation, legal employment, and inclusion in national health and education services, PRM contributes to improving refugees' self-reliance and reducing dependence on humanitarian assistance. Securing and sustaining effective refugee inclusion requires strengthening coherence among humanitarian

and development programs, which is also crucial to integrate refugees into local communities. Establishing and maintaining strong and effective linkages among humanitarian and development programs is an ongoing PRM priority.

The NSS states, “We reaffirm our commitment to work with the international community to achieve sustainable, long-term solutions to what is the most severe refugee crisis since World War Two — including through resettlement. We raised our annual refugee admissions cap to 125,000 and are rebuilding and improving the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program to enable us to achieve that goal.” PRM’s Goal 2 also supports JSP Objective 3.4: Promote safe, humane, and orderly migration, collaboratively address root causes of irregular migration, and enhance protections for refugees and displaced persons.

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

PRM, in collaboration with relevant State and USAID bureaus, strives to ensure respect for humanitarian principles in U.S. foreign policy and leads the U.S. government’s humanitarian diplomacy efforts within the international community and through the multilateral system to: 1) advocate for the protection of the most vulnerable populations in crises; 2) build a strong international infrastructure for humanitarian response through support to and engagement with multilateral partners, including vis-a-vis both UN humanitarian agencies and donor coordination; 3) advance effective and humane international migration policy that expands opportunities for safe, regular, and legal migration, especially through support to regional migration dialogues and in a variety of international fora; and 4) promote effective international population policies, including sexual and reproductive health and rights, such as access to voluntary family planning and maternal health care.

Reliable and strategic contributions to multilateral international humanitarian organizations, combined with our humanitarian diplomacy, ensure the U.S. government maintains its influence in the humanitarian community, shaping international responses to humanitarian crises, maintaining global response capacity, ensuring responsibility-sharing, and encouraging nations to provide more robust, and predictable funding and to meet commitments to forcibly displaced people. PRM support to organizations such as the UN Refugee Agency and the International Committee of the Red Cross, which have international protection mandates, is critical to U.S. government international protection efforts. PRM also works with the interagency and international community to strengthen protection from sexual exploitation and abuse in assistance delivery.

PRM supports implementation of the Administration’s Collaborative Migration Management Strategy (CMMS), to identify and prioritize actions to strengthen cooperative efforts to manage safe, orderly, and humane migration in North and Central America. The CMMS aims to address urgent humanitarian needs, promote access to protection and legal pathways for migration, improve secure and humane border management, and provide support for returnees to successfully reintegrate into their communities. PRM supports the continued expansion of access to legal pathways through the Safe Mobility Office initiative, launched in 2023, which facilitates access to safe, humane, and lawful migration pathways.

The NSS states, “We will use our humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding tools more cohesively. And we will invest in women and girls, be responsive to the voices and focus on the needs of the most marginalized, including the LGBTQI+ community; and advance inclusive development broadly.” Additionally, through Goal 3, PRM supports the implementation of the National Strategy on Gender Equity and Equality and the Strategy on Women, Peace, and Security by working to prioritize GBV prevention and response from the onset of every humanitarian emergency, primarily through the Safe from the Start initiative. This goal also supports JSP Objectives 1.3 and 3.4.

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

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

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

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

PRM monitoring includes a combination of regular desk and on-site reviews of programmatic and financial performance. In some environments with limited U.S. access due to security concerns, PRM uses local third-party monitors to conduct on-site reviews. PRM staff monitoring trips in FY 2023 included, among others, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Senegal, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, and Turkey. In-country PRM regional refugee coordinators (RefCoords) conducted routine onsite monitoring in their respective countries as well. PRM also updated the Bureau's monitoring and evaluation requirements for NGO proposals and program implementation, building on a comprehensive revision completed in FY 2022.

PRM offers a week-long M&E course for new PRM staff with oversight responsibilities to equip them with the knowledge and skills to oversee PRM's humanitarian programs. From FY 2020 to FY 2022, the M&E course was conducted virtually, and the Bureau created an online resource library of training materials for staff to reference at any time. In FY 2023, the Bureau resumed its traditional in-person format. In March 2023, PRM also coordinated a week-long in-person workshop for RefCoords. The workshop focused on PRM's strategic priorities (including humanitarian diplomacy, assistance, and resettlement), clarified RefCoords' roles and responsibilities, built capacity of RefCoords to monitor USG-funded humanitarian assistance, and further developed understanding of PRM's major international organization (IO) partners.

PRM conducts external evaluations annually to rigorously assess performance, optimize program effectiveness and efficiency, and promote evidence-based decision-making. In FY 2023, PRM shared findings from two evaluations commissioned in FY 2022: an evaluation of Livelihoods Programming for Syrian Refugees; and an evaluation of PRM's work on Accountability for Affected Populations (AAP). The evaluation reports and action plans will be publicly posted on PRM's website in FY 2024. Findings from the AAP evaluation led to improvements in PRM's NGO guidance on AAP and informed discussions with the humanitarian donor community. Findings from the Syrian livelihoods evaluation informed the PRM livelihoods strategy. In addition, PRM is currently conducting one FY 2023 evaluation on its Western Hemisphere Regional Migration Capacity Building Program. PRM's evaluation reports and summaries are posted on the [Department's Foreign Assistance Evaluation website](#) and on [PRM's Research and Evaluation website](#).

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

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Secretary’s Office of Global Women’s Issues (S/GWI) leads Department efforts to advance gender equity and equality and empower women and girls globally. Gender equality is a matter of human rights, justice, and fairness; it is also a strategic imperative that reduces poverty and promotes economic growth, increases access to education, advances political stability, and fosters democracy. Through global foreign assistance projects, S/GWI supports the political, economic, and social empowerment of women and girls; prevents and responds to gender-based violence; promotes women’s leadership and economic security; and advances the safe and meaningful participation of women in decision-making related to conflict, crisis, and security. S/GWI will administer Gender Equity and Equality (GEEA) Fund resources for the Department to advance the economic security of women and girls across the Fund’s five priority areas.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in Thousands) | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2024 Estimate | FY 2025 Request | Change from FY 2023 Estimate |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| ESF | 30,000 | * | 30,000 | - |

Strategic Approach

S/GWI leads the State Department’s efforts to advance the status of women and girls through U.S. diplomacy, partnerships, and programs. S/GWI’s priority program areas include: 1) women’s leadership and meaningful participation in peace and security (WPS); 2) women’s economic security (WES); and 3) preventing and responding to gender-based violence (GBV). S/GWI maintains a cross-cutting focus on improving the effectiveness and leadership of U.S. foreign policy by integrating gender equality in diplomatic engagement and foreign assistance globally. Programming supports national security and foreign policy priorities. S/GWI foreign assistance advances each of these areas with a focus on local leadership, accountability, and partnership with the U.S. Government. Programming supports the State-USAID Joint Strategic Plan goals: 1 (Security), 2 (Prosperity), 3 (Democracy, Values, and Human Rights), as well as implementation of Executive Order 14020; the National Strategy on Gender Equity and Equality; the U.S. Women, Peace, and Security Strategy and National Action Plan; the U.S. Strategy on Global Women’s Economic Security; and the U.S. Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence Globally.

Women, Peace, and Security (WPS)

In societies impacted by insecurity or conflict, women’s meaningful participation in efforts to resolve conflict and rebuild increases the success of peace agreements, supports long-term recovery from conflict, and enables democratic systems of governance. Programs that support women and girls during peacetime reinforce stability and resilience to conflict because they offer perspectives and experiences that are uniquely instrumental to achieving resilient policy outcomes that have comprehensive community support. In both conflict and non-conflict situations, protection from all forms of violence, abuse, and exploitation, including gender-based violence, is crucial to facilitating the meaningful participation of women and girls. Activities strengthen the organizational capacities and leadership networks of women’s civil society organizations in transitioning states; support women leaders in localizing WPS National Action Plans and addressing peace and security challenges in their communities; and foster collaboration between community-level activists and national-level policymakers.

Women’s Economic Security (WES)

Women must be able to provide for themselves and their families; engage in quality employment; access social and legal protections, infrastructure, and capital; meaningfully access leadership opportunities; successfully weather economic shocks; and help achieve global economic growth and security. Women need access to quality jobs with fair wages and labor protections and work environments free from gender-based violence and harassment. WES programs invest in the next generation of women workers, leaders, and entrepreneurs by strengthening aptitude and skills through education and mentorship, especially in STEM fields. Assistance will support reform to generate employment opportunities and increase women’s access to quality jobs, digital tools and technology, financing, and capital. Economic growth must be based on an enabling environment that addresses discriminatory laws and regulations, employer policies and practices, and social norms.

Gender Equity and Equality Action (GEEA) Fund

The GEEA Fund advances economic security for women and girls by increasing their access to resources, services, and leadership opportunities and by addressing the barriers that limit their ability to participate fully in the economy. The GEEA Fund invests in partners around the world, prioritizing solutions to the range of barriers that impede the agency of women and girls to participate in the economy.

Preventing and Responding to Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

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

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

S/GWI’s program design requires regular reporting and iterative approaches in coordination with grantees. All grantees must demonstrate proper monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) practices and procedures before receiving funds, establish baseline metrics, rigorously monitor and analyze progress, and then adapt and improve procedures throughout implementation. Independent evaluations are required for large projects. S/GWI will continue to ensure that programs advance U.S. foreign policy, and that foreign policy is in turn informed by learning from programs. S/GWI monitoring, evaluation, and learning on foreign assistance provides evidence, best practices, and lessons learned to inform S/GWI’s Functional Bureau Strategy goals: 1) women, peace, and security (WPS), 2) women’s economic security (WES), 3) preventing and responding to gender-based violence (GBV), and 4) gender integration across all Department foreign assistance. The overall learning goal for S/GWI programs is to develop a strong evidence base for gender equality programming, which is shared within the Department via the S/GWI-hosted Gender Equality Assistance Community of Practice, WPS Steering Committee, and other coordination venues.

S/GWI actively oversees foreign assistance mechanisms, with the goals of promoting effective implementation, collecting data on successes and challenges to implementation to inform adaptive management of mechanisms, and building an evidence base for sustainable and innovative programming. This includes quarterly discussions of progress and meetings with Department personnel and implementers to share learning. Monitoring, evaluation, and learning approaches are collaboratively analyzed throughout the course of implementation to ensure that current and future programs learn from previous experience and maximize the positive impact of S/GWI's funding. S/GWI facilitates this programmatic, evidence-based learning through roundtables, regular consultations with women leaders, and incorporating learning into training. For example, based on learnings from evaluations of WPS, WES, and GBV programs, S/GWI ensures programs include approaches to engage men and boys as a crucial step to achieve safer, more effective, and sustainable outcomes for women and girls.

USAID BUREAU FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (BHA)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

USAID’s Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) will save lives, alleviate human suffering, and reduce the physical, social, and economic impact of rapid and slow-onset disasters by supporting at-risk populations and building resilience. Through BHA, the U.S. government (USG) will provide life-saving humanitarian relief in response to complex emergencies and natural disasters overseas, including the provision of protection, food assistance, water, health, nutrition, shelter, and economic recovery services. In support of the Administrator’s role as the President’s Special Coordinator for International Assistance, BHA surges assistance in a unified, seamless humanitarian response to crises and adapt to new needs in order to both save lives and maintain the United States’ humanitarian leadership. The FY 2025 Budget Request maintains the ability of the USG to respond to the highest priority humanitarian needs while increasing its focus on global burden sharing and enhancing efficiency in operations.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in Thousands) | FY 2023 Estimate ¹ | FY 2024 Estimate | FY 2025 Request ² | Change from FY 2023 Estimate |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| TOTAL | 6,343,362 | * | 6,343,362 | - |
| FFP | 1,800,000 | * | 1,800,000 | - |
| IDA | 4,543,362 | * | 4,543,362 | - |
| Additional Funding | 300,000 | - | - | - |

1/ The FY 2023 Estimate excludes \$300.0 million in additional IDA funding provided in the FY 2023 Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328).

2/ FY 2025 Request includes \$1,091.0 million of discretionary IDA funding designated as emergency.

Strategic Approach

The FY 2025 Request positions BHA to promote principled humanitarian action when responding to complex emergencies and natural disasters around the world. BHA will leverage its unique programmatic capacities both in the field and in Washington to coordinate, administer, and implement humanitarian assistance programming, and continue to elevate USAID’s humanitarian voice in the USG interagency and international humanitarian system. The Request allows BHA to continue to provide lifesaving assistance, strengthen resilience to future shocks, support early recovery that build upon humanitarian response efforts, and invest in disaster risk reduction (DRR)—all of which directly support and advance strategic goals and priorities laid out in the State-USAID Joint Strategic Plan (JSP) and the 2022 National Security Strategy, while complementing the work of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM). The FY 2025 International Disaster Assistance (IDA) and Food for Peace (FFP) Title II accounts also contribute to USAID’s investments to address infectious disease outbreaks in humanitarian context and crisis settings, promote climate security and resilience within humanitarian programs, and reaffirm U.S. leadership in the international community.

Complex and protracted conflicts; increasingly frequent and more severe natural disasters; the lingering impacts of Russia’s war against Ukraine on global commodity, fuel, and fertilizer markets; as well as the crisis in the Levant and its impact on humanitarian operations and vulnerable populations in broader region are combining to drive unprecedented levels of humanitarian need worldwide, including rising global food insecurity. BHA’s implementing partners will continue working in the most dangerous and

volatile contexts, delivering lifesaving assistance in the Levant, Ukraine, Sudan, Afghanistan, and Haiti, where people are experiencing acute conflict-driven needs and many have exhausted their ability to withstand shocks after living through years of violent conflict.

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

BHA maintains an expansive, strong, and effective global response system prepared for rapid activation to meet emergency requirements, directly advancing the State-USAID JSP's objective to, "reinvigorate U.S. humanitarian leadership and provide lifesaving protection and assistance in response to international disasters and humanitarian crises overseas." BHA programs dovetail with development programs and capabilities where appropriate to improve the well-being of people with vulnerabilities—from the individual to the country level—by strengthening their capacities to manage risk; to anticipate, withstand, recover from, and adapt to shocks and stresses.

BHA's humanitarian programming responds to and mitigates the effects of natural disasters and complex crises while building human and institutional capacities to withstand recurrent shocks and stresses. Programs address the evolving needs of vulnerable populations impacted by conflict or natural disaster through a wide range of humanitarian assistance and activities, including emergency food assistance, nutrition, shelter, protection, DRR, WASH, health, logistics, coordination, and livelihood support. BHA's innovative, multisectoral programming enhances the provision of the full spectrum of humanitarian assistance activities, ensuring a more cohesive and efficient approach to disaster preparedness, mitigation, and risk reduction, which will enable communities to recover from—and respond to—emergencies on their own.

In an emergency where people face acute food insecurity, agricultural commodities procured from the U.S. play an important role in humanitarian response, especially in places where local and regional markets cannot sustain populations in need. With global humanitarian needs continuing to rise, the reauthorization of the Food for Peace Act presents an opportunity to build on the legacy of successful, innovative programming. This reauthorization presents an opportunity to reduce the high administrative burden, abate barriers to entry for local organizations to implement in-kind food assistance programs, and more effectively address the underlying drivers of hunger in non-emergency programs—all while continuing to prioritize American-grown in-kind commodities in emergency Title II programs.

Assistance provided through BHA will support:

- BHA's flexible, multi-sectoral response to crises. As a general matter, BHA supports humanitarian response when there is evidence of significant unmet humanitarian need; USG humanitarian assistance will save lives, reduce human suffering, and mitigate the impact of humanitarian emergencies on the most vulnerable; the host country requests or will accept international assistance; and responding aligns with USG interests and humanitarian objectives.
- BHA's Early Recovery, Risk Reduction, and Resilience (ER4) activities aim to improve the well-being of people with vulnerabilities, from the individual to the country level, by strengthening their capacities to manage risk; to anticipate, withstand, recover from, and adapt to shocks and stresses. BHA's ER4 programming advances Administration priorities, including the promotion of climate security and resilience through:

- Programs that work to restore livelihoods and services to lay the foundation for sustainable recovery, and to reduce vulnerability to future crises for disaster-affected populations.
- Programs and activities that seek to reduce disaster risk, both in conflict and non-conflict settings, by advancing early warning and early actions, developing sustainable community-based risk reduction interventions, preventing the erosion of household assets and livelihoods, supporting risk reduction strategies, policies, and laws, integrating conflict considerations in programming, and promoting other risk reduction interventions.
- Programs and activities, including multi-year Resilience Food Security Activities (RFSAs), which build on emergency food security interventions to strengthen the resilience of people, communities, countries, and systems in a way that reduces chronic vulnerability and facilitates inclusive growth.

Responding to humanitarian crises is a core competency of USAID. The humanitarian assistance landscape has dramatically changed in the last decade, with an increasing number of global crises and multifaceted emergencies growing in scale, scope, and duration. USAID continues to adapt in order to meet the magnitude, political complexity, and protracted nature of emergencies that are creating an even more challenging landscape for humanitarian assistance. Given the increasing number and length of humanitarian crises, USAID continuously works to modernize and streamline humanitarian assistance through process improvements, investments in the international system, building staff capacity, and providing technical assistance and proposed changes to the reauthorization of key legislation, such as the Food for Peace Act. Pursuant to section 493 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the USAID Administrator has been appointed as the President's Special Coordinator for International Disaster Assistance to promote maximum effectiveness and coordination in responses to foreign disasters by USG agencies and between the USG and other donors. BHA supports the Administrator in this capacity, elevating USAID's humanitarian voice and the promotion of principled humanitarian action in the USG interagency as well as with international partners. These efforts are integral to the USG's humanitarian leadership.

BHA has created a strong platform for USAID's humanitarian policy and operations, optimizing resources to ensure coordinated, effective, and fully accountable humanitarian programs that link to longer-term development programming. BHA programming works across the full spectrum of humanitarian activities and allows for a more cohesive and efficient approach to disaster preparedness, mitigation, and risk-reduction, which will ultimately promote resilience and enable people to take ownership of their own humanitarian and development outcomes. Over time, BHA's work will reduce the need for emergency assistance by building capacity and resilience, particularly in areas of recurrent crises.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

BHA requires response-specific, goal-focused strategies that measure progress via comprehensive monitoring plans, site visits, and rigorous evaluations. BHA's monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and reporting requirements assess the full spectrum of humanitarian assistance through a holistic approach that integrates learning into response planning, activity design, and implementation.

In FY 2025, BHA will continue to promote best practices and employ evidence-based interventions to inform the humanitarian community. BHA is working with its partners to conduct several impact evaluations to assess the effectiveness of its targeting strategies, impact of forecast-based financing, and impact of providing outside work opportunities and direct cash transfers to women. The results of these impact evaluations will be available in 2024 and will inform the design of not only BHA's awards, but on partner humanitarian programming worldwide.

BHA carries out process improvements, technical sector reviews, and lessons learned efforts for major humanitarian responses. In FY 2023, BHA reviewed protection and inclusion elements in the global Ukraine response and will apply lessons learned to future global guidance and partner capacity-strengthening efforts. In FY 2024, additional lessons learned efforts will be carried out in key emergency response sectors, including health, WASH, protection, and food security.

BHA is improving the quality and effectiveness of climate adaptation programming and cross-cutting approaches that strengthen resilience.

Some examples of BHA's monitoring, evaluation, and learning activities in FY 2023 include:

- BHA convened 200 humanitarian and development practitioners from six countries for the Greater Horn of Africa Regional Knowledge Sharing Meeting in Kenya to identify best practices, opportunities, tools, and mechanisms to build long-term climate resilience and mitigate food and nutrition security challenges affecting the region. This is critical for future response efforts, as the region just experienced its worst drought in 70 years after five consecutive poor rainy seasons.
- In an effort to improve BHA's ability to monitor climate change adaptation, BHA awarded a research grant to an American university to develop indicators that capture behavioral and landscape changes to adapt to climate change.

BHA works in complex and protracted emergencies, including locations where security concerns prevent staff from monitoring programs in-person. BHA will continue to fund third party monitoring (TPM) contracts to reach implementation sites inaccessible to USG personnel. In more permissive operating environments, BHA will ensure monitoring and direct oversight of activities. To strengthen BHA's oversight to detect aid diversion, BHA established new internal procedures to expand annual country-level risk analysis processes, included protocols in TPM contracts to monitor for diversions, and engaged with partners to strengthen their risk mitigation efforts.

USAID BUREAU FOR CONFLICT PREVENTION AND STABILIZATION (CPS)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization (CPS) delivers essential technical expertise, resources, and operational capabilities to prevent and mitigate conflict and violence, advance post-conflict reconciliation, and bolster stabilization efforts. CPS also promotes peaceful political transitions and good governance by bolstering civil society, strengthening communities, and engaging women, girls, youth, and underserved populations.

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in Thousands) | FY 2023 Estimate ¹ | FY 2024 Estimate | FY 2025 Request | Change from FY 2023 Estimate |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| TOTAL | 173,800 | * | 188,800 | 15,000 |
| CCF | 60,000 | * | 60,000 | - |
| DA | 30,800 | * | 35,800 | 5,000 |
| ESF | 3,000 | * | 3,000 | - |
| TI | 80,000 | * | 90,000 | 10,000 |

1/ FY 2023 Estimate excludes additional funding within the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (Div. M, P.L. 117-328).

Strategic Approach

The CPS Bureau supports Objective 1.4 of the State-USAID Joint Strategic Plan, which is to prevent, deter and resolve conflicts while promoting international security. CPS is the U.S. Government’s lead civilian actor in environments experiencing rapid change and instability, and provides conflict analysis along with prevention, stabilization, and response efforts. CPS’ work is guided by the 2019 Global Fragility Act and the U.S. Strategy to Prevent Conflict and Promote Stability; the Women, Peace, and Security Act of 2017 and U.S. Strategy on Women, Peace, and Security; and the Elie Wiesel Genocide and Atrocities Prevention Act of 2018 and the U.S. Strategy to Anticipate, Prevent, and Respond to Atrocities. CPS houses critical operational capabilities to respond to conflict, violence, and crisis, including a focus on political transition; community-level peacebuilding; women, peace, and security; atrocity prevention; and stabilization programming. An additional \$5.0 million in Development Assistance above FY 2023 levels will support Atrocity Prevention programming in key focus countries.

CPS focuses on preventing and mitigating violence and conflict to advance political stability, reduce the risk for violent extremism, and set the conditions for broader development efforts. CPS designs solutions to fit the context and then re-assesses and adapts throughout implementation. Partnering with USAID missions, CPS provides technical expertise, resources, and capabilities to ensure effective transitions from crises or timely response through conflict-related programming.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

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

CPS manages the Agency's only dedicated Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) programming, from which it continues to learn through mid-cycle program reviews and quarterly updates. For example, in FY 2023, WPS funds in Azerbaijan promoted women's entrepreneurship for survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) and building women's community leadership through the Economic Empowerment for Entrepreneurship and Employment (E4) project. E4 operates 10 women's resource centers (WRCs) across Azerbaijan, which have seen appeals from GBV victims more than double in the last year, demonstrating the need for its services and E4's success in generating awareness of and trust in the program. Through its "mobile clinics," E4 delivered additional legal and psychological support to women in 15 rural communities who cannot otherwise reach the WRCs. The project is pioneering a first of its kind phone app in Azerbaijan, enabling people to immediately report GBV to the police.

In FY 2023, the Complex Crises Fund (CCF) contributed to Agency learning on responses to rapidly evolving crises and critical thematic issues. In the Maldives, CCF enhanced the Mission's capabilities in understanding drivers of radicalization and violent extremism. CCF facilitated improved design, implementation, and monitoring of crucial efforts in countering violent extremism. In Mozambique, CCF supported community-based reconciliation and reintegration initiatives in areas deeply affected by the return of non-state armed group members. Emphasizing the importance of enhanced monitoring, evaluation, and learning, CCF distilled valuable lessons from these community resilience activities with the goal of sharing lessons learned.

In FY 2024, CPS's Office of Transition Initiatives programming in El Salvador has improved collective efficacy in Salvadoran communities by focusing on strengthening community leadership, reclaiming public spaces formerly controlled by gangs, and enhancing civic engagement. OTI's work serves as a catalyst for the community to reclaim public spaces, promote their use and facilitate collaboration among previously isolated sectors, thereby beginning the healing process from the lingering effects of gang control. A recent evaluation of the CARI-El Salvador program highlighted the effectiveness of OTI's hyperlocal and flexible programming, particularly the impact of revitalizing public spaces to foster collective action. Activities focused on public space recovery brought communities together and empowered traditional and emerging leaders to recognize, confront, and address their shared realities and challenges. They enabled communities to identify local resources, harness their capabilities, and apply their knowledge to prioritize needs and enhance problem-solving. These initiatives have not only yielded tangible results, such as the transformation of public areas, organization of events, and fundraising, but also behavioral shifts, including increased coexistence, peaceful dialogue, and collective problem-solving, all contributing to a unified vision of a brighter future.

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

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau for Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG) elevates and integrates democracy, human rights, governance, and anti-corruption across USAID’s portfolio, working to ensure that all USAID programs contribute to democratic development. The bureau provides Missions with cutting-edge technical expertise and analysis to strengthen democratic institutions; counter corruption; address critical human rights issues; protect and support independent fact-based media; fight restrictions on civic space; strengthen civil society; and promote fair, peaceful, and competitive elections. DRG will play a lead role on key Agency priorities, including resurgent authoritarianism, addressing information integrity, anti-corruption, and spurring democratic renewal. DRG will also provide Missions with demand-driven and responsive technical expertise to support assessments and activity designs. DRG is a new bureau authorized by Congress. This is the second Request for the new Bureau.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in Thousands) | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2024 Estimate | FY 2025 Request | Change from FY 2023 Estimate |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| TOTAL | 285,750 | * | 269,500 | -16,250 |
| DA | 159,200 | * | 159,200 | - |
| DF | 116,250 | * | 100,000 | -16,250 |
| ESF | 10,300 | * | 10,300 | - |

Strategic Approach

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

The DRG bureau has updated its toolkit to respond to new and emerging threats to democracy and providing USAID Missions with cutting edge research. DRG leads USAID’s efforts to integrate DRG principles and practices across sectors, and advance learning to maximize the impact of DRG interventions. These activities contribute to U.S. national security by combating the drivers of corruption, democratic backsliding, and resurgent authoritarianism, and advance American influence by promoting democratic values. This Request will also support DRG implementation of the Presidential Initiative for Democratic Renewal (PIDR).

The Office of Elections and Political Processes (EPP) provides technical leadership and support on elections, unanticipated political openings and/or political transitions for USAID Missions, Washington Bureaus, other U.S. government entities, and the broader DRG community. Programming includes support for: democratic and transparent elections; political processes through strengthened electoral administration; domestic and international election observation and monitoring; mitigation or prevention of electoral violence; civic and voter education; electoral cybersecurity and Information integrity programming; political party strengthening; civic/voter participation that promotes peaceful, free and fair electoral and political processes; and rapid response. As part of a broader effort to modernize DRG tools

to respond to global challenges facing democracies, the Defending Democratic Elections Fund, launched during the Summit for Democracy, provides the ability to strategically pilot, scale, and apply evidence-based approaches to address deeply rooted and emerging threats to electoral integrity.

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

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

The Office of Justice, Rights, and Security (JRS) leads USAID's efforts on rule of law, human rights, security sector reform, and counter-trafficking in persons (C-TIP). JRS leads the Agency effort in promoting justice, rights, and security for all – inclusive of under-represented and under-resourced individuals. It supports the independent, efficient, and transparent administration of people-centered justice (PCJ) as well as independent judiciaries; improves access to justice; strengthens institutions to defend human rights, protects human rights defenders and survivors, prevents, and ensures accountability for human rights violations, including trafficking in persons and mass atrocities; and constrains the arbitrary exercise of power by governments and security forces. JRS provides U.S. Government and donor technical leadership to improve rule of law, human rights, security, and C-TIP policy, tools, guidance, and programming using worldwide data-driven, evidence-based practices, and learning. JRS advances the implementation of the USAID C-TIP Policy and Rule of Law Policy. USAID also leads key PCJ policy and programming in the U.S. government and international development community. JRS programming allows USAID to rapidly respond to urgent needs and windows of opportunity to promote locally-driven rule of law, human rights, security reform, and C-TIP globally. The JRS office also works across the Agency to identify risks affecting implementing partners and program participants, and works to address these risks to improve their safety and wellbeing.

The Office of Global Trends and Technology (GTT) responds to emerging trends and threats to democracy, including digital repression, polarization, information manipulation, economic capture that undermines self-determination, and related authoritarian tactics that corrode democracies globally. GTT applies cutting-edge analysis, research, and practices to position USG development policies, programs and practices to better address emerging challenges and develop new ways to advance the development and dissemination of democracy-enhancing technology norms, policies, and practices. The office provides intellectual leadership on democratic resilience and protection to tackle the challenges authoritarian practices pose related to information integrity, digital democracy, and democracy-enhancing economic

models. GTT supports USAID partners to untangle the web of emerging norms and principles relating to technology, promotes innovation and investment in rights-respecting emerging technology (including in artificial intelligence), and builds multi-stakeholder platforms composed of civil society, governments, and the private sector to support rights-respecting digital ecosystems. GTT supports applied research and practices to understand how values frame and drive global and local conversations about democracy.

The Anti-Corruption Center (ACC) leads USAID’s efforts to transform the fight against corruption, within countries and transnationally, and blunt its impact on development and democracy. As the global hub of USAID’s anti-corruption technical expertise, policy engagement, and programming, the ACC advances the implementation of the USAID Anti-Corruption Policy through a multi-pronged and multi-sectoral approach focused on corruption prevention, detection, mitigation, and accountability. The ACC works across USAID to develop, scale, and implement cutting-edge solutions to corruption challenges, including within other development sectors. The ACC also leads Agency efforts to transform the fight against corruption focusing on three mutually-reinforcing objectives: constrain opportunities for corruption; raise the costs of corruption; and, incentivize integrity. To achieve its mission, the ACC works to mobilize broad-based coalitions and partnerships, galvanize collective action across sectors, elevate anti-corruption considerations in policy making, catalyze innovation and experimentation, and serve the Agency and the broader community with cutting-edge and responsive technical leadership and programming.

The Office of Policy, Learning, and Integration (PLI) ensures DRG efforts and priorities are coordinated across regions, among foreign assistance actors, and between specific technical areas. PLI develops sector-wide policies, assessment and analytical tools, and guidance to facilitate impactful DRG programming globally; this includes development and implementation of the Agency’s DRG Policy, and facilitating DRG sector contributions to other policies and strategies (including the Local Capacity Strengthening Policy, Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment Policy, and Climate Strategy). PLI supports global initiatives that facilitate Agency-wide, cross-sectoral support for democratic transitions and openings. To help fulfill USAID’s commitment to learning and evidence-based decision-making, PLI also works across the DRG Bureau and USAID Missions to generate, curate, and disseminate evidence and learning to improve DRG strategies and program design, implementation, and evaluation.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

The Bureau continues the use of evaluation protocols based on a bureau retrospective study of 27 impact evaluations conducted since 2012. The bureau has also built evidence into the forthcoming DRG Policy and programming guidance, such as an assessment framework on women’s political participation and leadership as well as primers on civic education in the digital age and social and behavior change approaches in DRG. The bureau’s public website – [DRGLinks](#) – as a “one-stop shop” for the Agency and implementing partners with a wealth of technical resources, e-learning courses, a calendar of learning events, and with a links to the [DRG Learning, Evidence, and Analysis Platform](#) that contains evidence maps, indicator inventories, a survey repository, and data portraits. Collectively, these tools enable USAID and the broader democracy promotion community to incorporate evidence throughout the design and implementation of programming.

The DRG Bureau provides training and technical support to Missions worldwide in the use of the DRG Strategic Assessment Framework and Applied Political Economy Analysis Framework, global analytical tools used to ensure DRG programs are both evidence-driven and context-specific, enabling USAID democracy programming to focus on the local issues and actors most relevant to advancing democratic development.

Tailored learning activities inform the development of a wide range of tools to address corruption. This includes studies on the role of social and behavioral change methodologies in anti-corruption and on political will for anti-corruption reform, as well as a state of innovation analysis to inform the Countering Transnational Corruption Grand Challenge. These analyses have developed a series of tools and policies including USAID's Anti-Corruption Policy and Guide to Countering Corruption Across Sectors.

The bureau established a monitoring and evaluation plan, with standardized indicators, for monitoring Defending Democratic Elections (DDE) Fund activities. Through consultations with a range of stakeholder Missions, the bureau has developed analysis on progress, intermediate results, and challenges encountered during implementation. This analysis and results inform future country selections. The bureau also supports the development and publication of an Electoral Assistance After Action (EA3) Review methodology (expected publish date in April 2024), ensuring consistency by introducing a standard methodology and approach to post-election assessments. Each EA3 review documents key efforts in electoral support, and identifies global lessons learned for the Agency.

USAID BUREAU FOR GLOBAL HEALTH (GH)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in Thousands) | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2024 Estimate | FY 2025 Request | Change from FY 2023 Estimate |
|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| GHP-USAID ¹ | 1,384,970 | * | 1,187,400 | -197,570 |

1/ Funds previously justified within the USAID Bureau of Global Health - International Partnerships has been consolidated with the USAID Bureau for Global Health.

Strategic Approach

Assistance supports ending preventable child and maternal deaths, addressing inequities in health and health systems, and combating major health threats, including HIV, TB, and malaria. USAID's global health programs are continuously working for lasting changes, adapting in real time to help strengthen capacity, including in primary health care, and securing advances in health service delivery in the world's lowest income countries.

HIV/AIDS (\$112.7 million)

USAID works to prevent new HIV infections and diagnose and treat people living with HIV through country-led, integrated, health service delivery in community and clinic settings; strengthen health systems; and build capacity of local partners to sustain the HIV response. USAID strengthens health commodity availability through use of the Commodity Fund for the HIV response that enables a comprehensive prevention and treatment approach to save lives and decrease transmission of HIV/AIDS; supports long-standing research and development of an HIV vaccine ensuring an evidence-based path to developing a safe and globally-effective vaccine to control the HIV epidemic; and supports microbicides investments in research on key products to increase acceptability and effective use of HIV prevention methods.

Tuberculosis (\$98.3 million)

USAID leads the U.S. Government's efforts to combat TB globally, and directly supports implementation of the USAID TB Strategy 2023-2030 and the 2023 UN General Assembly High Level Meeting on TB targets. U.S. assistance strengthens the commitment and capacity of countries to deliver high-quality patient-centered TB care; prevent TB transmission; and accelerate research and innovation. USAID

strengthens effective TB programs through the Stop TB Partnership's Global Drug Facility (GDF), a global pooled procurement entity that is the largest supplier of TB medicines and diagnostics. USAID accelerates activities to address multi-drug resistant (MDR) and extensively drug resistant TB (XDR-TB), including the roll-out of new tools for diagnosis and treatment, and infection control measures through innovative MDR-TB financing mechanisms.

Malaria (\$60.0 million)

GH expands the reach of high-quality malaria prevention and treatment programs with a focus on regions with high malaria burden and low access to services. Interventions tailored to partner countries include long-lasting insecticide treated mosquito nets, indoor residual spraying, seasonal malaria chemoprevention, prevention of malaria in pregnancy, diagnosis and treatment with effective therapies, and, now, vaccines. GH strengthens frontline and community health workforces and surveillance systems to deliver malaria services to remote, rural, and unreached populations with high risk of disease and death; and works with countries to improve the quality and effectiveness of malaria services by strengthening supply chains, increasing availability of quality-assured products, and supporting interventions to promote rational use. GH and regional partners monitor and mitigate against insecticide resistance, drug resistance, and other biological threats. GH supports the development of new malaria vaccines, drugs, and vector control tools, and conducts malaria-related operational research.

Global Health Security (GHS) (\$240.0 million)

USAID's GHS program is vital to U.S. national security and key to preparing the nation and the world for biological threats. This work is instrumental to achieving the outcomes envisioned in the U.S. National Biodefense Strategy, U.S. National Security Strategy, and U.S. Global Health Security Strategy. GH provides technical support and oversight to 50+ bilateral GHS programs, supports the Outbreak Response Team to address up to three infectious disease outbreaks concurrently, and supports global goods to guide and inform global policy on pandemic prevention and response. Funds support research and innovation to strengthen a One Health approach to preventing, detecting, and responding to emerging infectious diseases. Replenishment of the Emergency Reserve Fund for Contagious Infectious Disease Outbreaks ensures USAID quickly responds to emerging infectious disease outbreaks that pose severe threats to human health and when it is in the national interest to respond. Funds support contributions, such as to the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI) Trust Fund, or assistance to Multilateral Organizations including the development, delivery and equitable access of vaccines, therapeutics, and diagnostics.

Other Public Health Threats—Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD) (\$114.5 million)

USAID supports preventative treatments for the control and elimination of seven of the most prevalent NTDs using a proven, integrated drug delivery strategy for affected communities, supplying safe, effective drugs delivered by trained health and lay personnel. GH continues to access pharmaceutical donations through several public-private partnerships. Complimentary research investments will accelerate progress toward elimination targets and strengthen diagnostic and surveillance.

Other Public Health Threats—Global Health Worker Initiative (GHWI) (\$20.0 million)

USAID will focus resources on strategies that incentivize and enable countries to invest in and protect their health workers, prioritizing primary care, to expand high-quality service coverage and to reduce preventable mortality. USAID will work to address the estimated 10 million global health worker shortfall, a core source of fragility across partner countries hindering frontline capacity to deliver vital health care services, by partnering with national and local governments to build required capacity for

expanding health worker production and employment into local systems, including use of digital technology to improve access and quality of care.

Other Public Health Threats—Health Reserve Fund (HRF) (\$8.0 million)

The HRF provides flexible, no-year funding to support continuity and recovery of health system function in countries in crisis such as from outbreaks, climate catastrophe, or conflict. Activities focus on six key areas: health service delivery, the global health workforce, health information systems, access to essential medicines, health systems financing, and governance. These resources strengthen key institutions and infrastructure to prevent the loss of development gains during a crisis.

Maternal and Child Health (MCH) (\$420.9 million)

To reduce maternal, newborn, and child deaths, USAID focuses on 25 MCH priority countries that account for more than two-thirds of the world's child and maternal mortality. GH supports key interventions, including improved maternal care during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period, and new approaches to the control of postpartum hemorrhage and pre-eclampsia/eclampsia; essential newborn care (including resuscitation and interventions for the complications of pre-term birth) and treatment of severe newborn infection; immunization; polio elimination, prevention and treatment of diarrhea and pneumonia; interventions and policies to reduce lead exposure and impacts; and interventions to improve access to potable water and improved sanitation and hygiene. GH provides technical leadership to research, test, and bring to scale new or underutilized low-cost, high-impact interventions. The \$300.0 million contribution to the Vaccine Alliance (Gavi) will count as the first year of a four-year pledge to support Gavi's next strategic cycle, and leverage bilateral programs to reach unvaccinated children to accelerate progress towards preventing child deaths and promoting health security by reducing vulnerability to the spread of vaccine-preventable infectious diseases. The \$30 million contribution to the World Bank's Global Financing Facility for Women, Children, and Adolescents (GFF) will support GFF partner countries to strengthen primary health care systems. GFF leverages \$7 in financing for every \$1 of invested funds to address the financing gap for reproductive, maternal, newborn, child, adolescent health, and nutrition in low-income countries, making it an especially impactful and complementary addition to USAID's other investments. If appropriated, this contribution will enable a U.S. governance role at GFF, allowing USAID to improve coordination with other donors of MCH assistance to maximize the impact of U.S. investments.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) (\$96.5 million)

GH provides technical and commodity support to expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning and reproductive health information and services, with the goals of enhancing individuals' and couples' ability to make informed decisions about the number, timing, and spacing of their children; averting unintended pregnancies; reducing maternal, infant, and child mortality and morbidity, and abortion; and contributing to population-resource balance. Funds support development of tools and models to implement key elements of successful FP/RH programs, including commodity supply and logistics; service delivery; effective client counseling and social behavior change; policy analysis and planning; biomedical, social science, and program research; knowledge management; and data collection, monitoring, and evaluation.

Nutrition (\$16.5 million)

GH focuses on the first 1,000 days from pregnancy to a child's second birthday to prevent under-nutrition through improved women's nutrition services and counseling and promotes infant and young child feeding and care including promotion of exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of life;

micronutrient supplementation for identified inadequacies; and prevention and management of child wasting. Funds advance the generation, dissemination, and application of nutrition data and information systems to monitor progress to improve nutrition outcomes, assess gaps, and inform decision-making. GH supports the consolidation and improvement of iodization programs to control Iodine Deficiency Disorder, building capacity, policies, and local commitment to enforce iodized salt standards.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

GH's collective impact on health is demonstrated through increased overall health service coverage levels and a decreased percentage of deaths before age 50, as well as through each program's individual outcome measures. GH undertakes a management review annually, as well as a full technical portfolio review, to evaluate this programmatic and financial performance, and to make recommendations for future activities. Findings from these efforts have significantly informed program and budget decisions, including mid-course corrections, and guide preparation of future award solicitations. GH has continued to utilize a series of dashboards to review and evaluate programmatic data across the global health portfolio. Analyzing this data enables USAID to continuously reassess its impacts to enhance interventions that are being supported by USAID at a country level, and at what scale.

GH supports operations research and outcome monitoring and evaluation in a continuous effort to improve the performance and program impact of global health programs. GH also supports and uses data from the Demographic and Health Surveys Program to track outcomes and impact indicators globally, and to inform recommendations for funding and program direction. Understanding where information exists and where it is lacking can serve as an important tool in strengthening programs and reducing mortality. GH strives to scale up and sustain delivery of the highest-impact, evidence-based solutions to accelerate results towards our goals.

USAID BUREAU FOR INCLUSIVE GROWTH, PARTNERSHIPS, AND INNOVATION (IPI)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The new Bureau for Inclusive Growth, Partnerships, and Innovation (IPI) provides Agency-wide sector leadership, backstop support, technical assistance, and expertise in the areas of Education and Economics and Market Development. IPI also provides Agency expertise for cross-cutting priorities, including Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment; Innovation, Technology, and Research; Private Sector Engagement; Inclusive Development; and Local, Faith, and Transformative Partnerships. The IPI Bureau promotes and applies technical leadership through integrated services that advance sustainable development outcomes and leads USAID in advancing key Administration and Agency priorities.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in Thousands) | FY 2023 Estimate ¹ | FY 2024 Estimate | FY 2025 Request | Change from FY 2023 Estimate |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| TOTAL | 736,323 | * | 675,923 | -60,400 |
| DA | 585,623 | * | 565,923 | -19,700 |
| DF | 17,000 | * | - | -17,000 |
| ESF | 103,700 | * | 80,000 | -23,700 |
| GHP-USAID | 30,000 | * | 30,000 | - |

1/ The FY 2023 Estimate levels reflect funds that were previously captured within the Bureau of Development, Democracy, and Innovation (DDI).

Strategic Approach

Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment

IPI advances the USG commitment to gender equality and women’s empowerment consistent with goals of the Executive Order on the Establishment of the White House Gender Policy Council, the Women’s Entrepreneurship and Economic Empowerment Act (WEEE Act), and the USAID Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment (GEWE) Policy. IPI facilitates cross Agency collaboration to ensure that programming meets agency requirements and addresses the unique and intersectional needs and impact of differing roles, norms, and inequities between women and girls, men, and boys, and individuals of diverse gender identities, as well as the relationship between gender and other forms of marginalization and exclusion to ensure optimal participation in, and benefit from, development outcomes. Funds will directly support implementation of programs that advance the WEEE Act, the GEWE Policy, the USG Strategy on Global Women’s Economic Security, the USG Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-based Violence Globally and the Gender Equity and Equality Action (GEEA) Fund. Funds will also be used to provide technical support for program design and implementation, and to scale existing and start new programming, including partnerships with other U.S government agencies, counterpart governments, and the private sector.

Innovation, Technology, and Research

IPI leads USAID in harnessing the use of innovation, technology and research to accelerate development results, including building a more inclusive global economy, advancing national security, renewing our commitment to democracy, and tackling the climate crisis. IPI leads implementation of the USAID

Digital Strategy, increasing the use of digital tools to improve program results, and building open, inclusive and secure digital ecosystems in partner countries, as called for in the National Security Strategy and in support of Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGI) and Regional digital initiatives. IPI is also building capacity for emerging priorities, such as 5G, artificial intelligence, and cybersecurity, and implements the recently launched USAID Geospatial Strategy. IPI advances open innovation, bringing new and local partners and solutions to USAID, rigorously testing promising approaches, and scaling proven solutions to solve complex global development problems. IPI partners with U.S. and local higher education institutions and other USG science agencies to strengthen local R&D ecosystems, increase the generation and use of research and evidence to improve programs and policies.

Economics and Market Development

In conjunction with USAID's Missions and Bureaus, IPI collaborates with the interagency, civil society, the private sector, and key partner governments to drive inclusive economic growth, create more and better jobs, incentivize formalization, and promote structural reforms that increase partner government revenues. IPI addresses Administration priorities related to global, regional, and partner-country economic growth while also responding to worldwide requests for technical assistance that supports implementation of trade agreements, develops trade capacity, creates business and investment conducive environments through private property protections and transparent transactions, and fosters competitive markets. IPI provides support to Democracy Delivers countries in support of the President's Initiative for Democratic Renewal, bolstering activities that directly counter: economic coercion; supply chain monopolization; and anti-competitive practices in finance, infrastructure, and other critical services. IPI funding will support partner countries to advance economic growth and sustainable development, accelerating progress toward economic stability and equitable growth through fair market capitalism. Funds will also promote economic resilience by working to avert economic crises, accelerate reforms and stabilize economies in the short term and revitalize inclusive growth that enables communities to rise out of poverty in the longer term.

Education

IPI leads USAID's efforts to support partner countries in achieving sustained, measurable improvements in learning outcomes and skills development from pre-primary through higher education. IPI leverages its technical expertise and resources to reach the most marginalized learners, including girls and learners with disabilities, to ensure all learners have access to high-quality education. IPI will lead the implementation and oversight of the USG Strategy on International Basic Education and the USAID Education Policy. IPI uses a variety of approaches to best advance goals, objectives, and priorities across the education sector including: technical assistance and capacity building services; research and learning agendas to improve decision-making on programs and investments; evidence-based approaches to financing and delivering education services; and engagement with key partners and stakeholders to influence policy, global priorities and agendas, and leverage resources to advance USG Education priorities. IPI will support also Special Olympics' Youth Athletes program.

Local, Faith, and Transformative Partnerships

IPI works to strengthen the U.S. government and USAID's ability to partner with new, non-traditional, and diverse actors, including local, faith-based, and community organizations; schools and hospitals; foundations; diaspora communities; cooperatives; and volunteer organizations. Funds will be used to support activities that empower local actors to take ownership of development goals; strengthen local cooperative businesses and credit unions. Support also advances public diplomacy by providing assistance to schools, libraries, hospital centers, and centers of excellence around the world. Funds also support work with faith-based and other community partners toward shared development and

humanitarian goals; and support engagement with new and underutilized partners. IPI's Local, Faith, and Transformative Partnership's (LFT) Hub also serves as the Bureau's representatives to the Agency localization leadership team.

Inclusive Development

IPI supports a systematic and collaborative approach to promoting inclusive development. This includes advancing rights and inclusion for historically marginalized populations and under-represented groups; strengthening protection for vulnerable children and families; and supporting youth development. Support also includes expanding access to rehabilitation and assistive technology, mental health, and psychosocial support. IPI will collaborate and partner with local experts to promote and protect human rights, expand economic and social inclusion, and advance inclusive development programming for persons with disabilities, Indigenous Peoples, LGBTQI+ people, racial and ethnic minorities, youth, and children in adversity. IPI will strengthen safeguards for program participants, including through participant "Know Your Protections" guidance and social impact assessments. The activities support the National Security Strategy and Joint Strategic Plan by contributing to a prosperous world through social and economic inclusion, protecting rights, and empowering local actors to seek enduring solutions to their development challenges.

Private Sector Engagement

IPI will modernize enterprise-wide systems and processes to scale and mainstream private sector programming and engagement across the Agency to advance USAID's Policy Framework: Driving Progress Beyond Programs, particularly with respect to embracing partnerships and investing in USAID's enduring effectiveness. IPI leads Agency-wide efforts to reduce bureaucratic impediments between USAID and the private sector through improved information systems, easier access to expertise and knowledge, and staff capacity building and empowerment. This will be accomplished through elevating USAID's talent and capacity to engage the private sector; improving the private sector engagement experience through a customer relationship management system; and creating a whole-of-agency data and reporting system to capture and report on the Agency's Private Sector Engagement (PSE) programming portfolio. Funds support the implementation of the Enterprises for Development, Growth, and Empowerment (EDGE) Fund, which promotes innovative private sector partnerships to global development challenges.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

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

- Innovation, Technology and Research (ITR) Hub developed a [Research Evidence Gap Map](#) to identify knowledge gaps and strategic priorities in research. This tool, as well as additional evaluations of the Higher Education Solutions Network (HESN) 2.0 portfolio of programs, are informing the design of next generation HESN 3.0 programming. In FY 2023, the Development Innovation Ventures (DIV) program supported 20 new awards that included 15 impact evaluations, 13 of which are randomized controlled trials. ITR Hub partnered with [DevelopMetrics](#) to employ large language models to assess the integration of digital technology across USAID programming. ITR Hub is also conducting an ex-post evaluation of two key components of the USAID Digital Strategy to assess impact, including efforts to close the digital divide and the Digital Ecosystem Country Assessments.
- In FY 2023, Private Sector Engagement (PSE) Hub launched a six country pilot of the [Mission Capacity Index \(MCI\)](#), a new diagnostic tool that assesses Mission PSE capacity and informs an

action planning process to bolster PSE efforts and advance the Agency's development and humanitarian objectives. To better articulate the Agency's vision for access and use of comprehensive PSE data, the Hub successfully completed the development of a PSE Data Plan. The Data Plan lays out a robust strategy for achieving the Agency's PSE data future state, describing overall data needs and pain points across its systems, policies, and staffing to strengthen PSE programming. The Hub also conducted an in-depth analysis of the previous year's PSE Performance Plan and Report submissions, informing the implementation of its flagship [Modernize](#) initiatives and the development of tools and resources.

- In FY 2025, IPI continues to provide a variety of technical services including jobs and inclusive growth diagnostics, macroeconomic analyses, program evaluations, country economic reviews, data science, experimentation, and knowledge management tools related to USAID programs in areas such as job growth, economic resilience, energy, agriculture and climate.
- Center for Education has developed and is utilizing four learning agendas focused on education in crisis and conflict, foundational skills, youth workforce development, and higher education that promote evidence-building around key questions to support improved implementation and achievable learning outcomes for all learners.
- Inclusive Development (ID) Hub conducted and supported analyses, case studies, research, and MEL engagements that advance inclusive development, partner with local voices in the planning and implementation. The findings contribute to improved and tailored technical assistance, updated tools and training for Agency staff, and improved and new targeted programs. For example, ID Hub has created and is implementing a new training on Meaningful, Inclusive Youth Engagement to improve USAID's capacity to partner with youth and local communities. Through recent surveys on co-creating projects with Indigenous Peoples, ID Hub has created new trainings and toolkits to improve USAID's co-creation, engagement, and consent processes with Indigenous Peoples as well as used the findings to inform capacity-building of Indigenous Peoples Organizations. ID Hub also manages interagency M&E for the U.S. government strategy on Advancing Protection and Care for Children in Adversity (APCCA). To adapt existing and inform future programs under APCCA and the Global Child Thrive Act, evaluations are underway to understand approaches for integrating responsive care and early learning into existing nutrition programs and to understand progress and constraints of expanding access to high-quality early childhood development and physical rehabilitation services.
- Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GenDev) Hub manages M&E and reporting for the Gender Equity and Equality Action Fund. GenDev has reviewed a performance evaluation of the Women's Global Development and Prosperity activities to inform women's economic security activities. In addition, GenDev has co-developed an initiative builder within the Development Information Solution to streamline our reporting requests to the field, improve capacity to analyze results, and be able to respond to stakeholders. GenDev also provides gender sensitive MEL support to Operating Units.
- Local, Faith, and Transformative Partnerships (LFT) Hub currently manages six research and development activities with a cohort of new and local partners generating research and piloting new tools to advance the knowledge and use of locally led approaches in development programs. LFT supports approximately 60 USAID Missions to advance locally led MEL and reporting in their Local Works activities. This information and tools are then shared with the wider development community through LFT's [Locally Led Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning](#) portal. LFT is currently designing a program-wide performance evaluation of Local Works and conducting a performance evaluation of the Cooperative Development Program. The findings and recommendations from both evaluations

will be used to improve implementation of the programs and to contribute to broader Agency knowledge and practice around locally led development.

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

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

USAID’s Bureau for Planning, Learning and Resource Management (PLR) formulates, coordinates, and implements development policy, facilitating the alignment of USAID programs, initiatives and resources; engaging international donor partners; and supporting evidence-based decision-making for budget, policy, and programming. PLR will coordinate and strengthen the nexus between USAID’s development and humanitarian policy. PLR will lead USAID engagement with bilateral donors and multilateral and philanthropic organizations to influence global development policies and to leverage our global alliances. PLR will strengthen capacity to formulate strategies, develop and implement evidence-based programming, and promote a culture of innovation and adaptive management to improve USAID’s programming impact, inform decision-making, and ensure the efficient use of development programmatic resources.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in Thousands) | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2024 Estimate | FY 2025 Request | Change from FY 2023 Estimate |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| DA | 14,100 | * | 14,100 | - |

Strategic Approach

The Bureau for Planning, Learning and Resource Management (PLR) enables and sustains USAID’s impact across development and humanitarian contexts, serving as the central hub for operationalizing Agency policy priorities. PLR leads USAID efforts to align and integrate policies with financial resources and program planning and management while advancing evidence use, learning, collaboration, and partnerships in foreign assistance programs.

The FY 2025 Request of \$14.1 million will contribute to the advancement of three of the Bureau’s overarching objectives: 1) align Agency policy, strategy, and budget support; 2) support and strengthen evidence-based Agency program planning and implementation; and 3) strengthen development programs by convening our partners and advocating for USAID priorities.

Specifically, program funding will support the analysis of development trends to keep USAID at the forefront of development practice and fund policy implementation assessments to examine how policies shape processes and programs. PLR funding will strengthen implementation of the Program Cycle (USAID’s programming model) and support programmatic results through the design and implementation of related policies, standards, and training. Funding will also be used to support multilateral policy leadership and engagement in critical multilateral forums to strengthen the Agency’s international engagement on aid transparency and effectiveness.

Objective 1: Align Agency Policy, Strategy, and Budget

PLR leads USAID’s efforts to advance evidence-based policies and make strategic investments to improve organizational and policy coherence, decrease administrative burden, and strengthen USAID results and impact. The FY 2025 Request will be used for programmatic activities that support the implementation of Agency policies, strategies, and program management practices.

Funding will support programmatic activities related to PLR's coordination and leadership of strategic monitoring, evaluation and learning related to foreign assistance programs in support of Agency and U.S. policy priorities including adapting to and improving approaches for reducing global fragility and increasing the economic resilience of targeted countries. PLR's management of the Agency's Learning Agenda will include connecting practitioners within and outside of USAID, including implementing partners, so they are able to synthesize and disseminate evidence related to USAID's policy priorities and Agency Learning Agenda questions in order to inform programs and needed adaptations effectively.

Activities under Objective 1 will reflect and support U.S. government priorities as articulated in the National Security Strategy (NSS), the Department of State – USAID Joint Strategic Plan (JSP), and the USAID Policy Framework. While all efforts are aligned with the NSS, PLR's activities will support NSS priorities of strengthening democracy, building an inclusive world, and cooperating on shared challenges, including but not limited to climate and energy security, pandemics and biodefense, and food insecurity.

Objective 2: Support and Strengthen Evidence-based Agency Program Planning and Implementation

The 2025 Request will support programmatic activities aiding PLR to improve systems and processes for program planning, designing, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and learning for foreign assistance programs. PLR will provide strategic, coordinated Program Cycle technical support and guidance related to programs carried out by USAID operating units. PLR will strengthen program and award management through a global network of USAID Program Offices, Foreign Service Nationals, and Contracting and Agreement Officer's Representatives.

As required every four years by the Evidence Act, PLR will assess and strengthen capacity to use evidence, create and publish annual evaluation plans, and participate in interagency efforts to advance better evidence and evaluation use across federal programs. PLR will advance innovative approaches to monitoring, evaluation, research, and learning; integrate innovative technology solutions for data collection and analysis into projects to leverage the experience of interagency partners that use new and emerging approaches such as artificial intelligence, predictive analysis, mobile phone data, and remote sensing; and, establish data-sharing partnerships with private and non-governmental actors.

PLR activities will provide guidance and support to programs via strategic program planning including project design as well as approaches to optimize government-to-government assistance and enhanced locally-led development efforts. Efforts will also aim to maximize cost-effectiveness and monitoring, evaluation, and learning to ensure country-based programs are based on evidence. PLR will develop training and cutting-edge resources and tools for Agency staff and implementing partners to promote learning, innovation, and experimentation throughout the Program Cycle. PLR will provide coaching related to experimentation, risk, and innovation; cultivate new ideas to test at the local level; and, establish and manage feedback mechanisms to gather information on Program Cycle implementation in order to inform adaptive management approaches. These efforts will help ensure foreign assistance resources are used efficiently, inform decision-making, and thereby help increase USAID's impact.

These activities will further the Agency's role as a thought leader internally and externally on key development issues and demonstrate commitment to JSP objectives: 1. Improve good governance (JSP Obj 3.1); 2. Advance equity (JSP Obj 3.5); and, 3. Use data to improve decision-making (JSP Obj 4.2). These efforts also align to the U.S. NSS which underscores strong stewardship of taxpayer funds by ensuring evidence is used to inform Agency decision-making around policies, programs, and budget.

PLR activities will improve development finance, increase aid transparency, and facilitate development cooperation effectiveness with interagency and international partners to help improve the overall effectiveness of U.S. development assistance. This will be done through PLR's work with the

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC), in which governments can share experiences and seek solutions to common problems as well as through strategic engagement at the United Nations General Assembly.

PLR will also improve the availability, quality, and use of data to better inform USAID strategies and programs and advance transparency and accountability at the country, regional, and global levels. In doing so, PLR will provide Agency access to the most timely and accurate international provider data to help shape the Agency's overall learning agenda and inform decision-making at all levels while also improving USAID's own transparency and accountability. These objectives align with USAID priorities to improve aid transparency and to use aid data and evidence to inform foreign assistance programming.

Objective 3: Convene our Partners and Advocate for USAID Priorities

The 2025 Request will enable PLR to exercise USAID's leadership and convening power globally to advance development and humanitarian policy and strategic priorities. Program resources will also be used to coordinate the Agency's policy agenda with international partners, influence key multilateral policy fora where the Agency represents the U.S. government, catalyze collective action among our bilateral, multilateral and philanthropic partners to achieve development and humanitarian outcomes, and advance policy alignment with key Administration priorities. PLR will lead USAID engagement with the Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN) to assess and improve the effectiveness of international organizations.

While all efforts are aligned with the JSP, PLR's activities will, in particular, support JSP Goals 1 and 4: Renewing U.S. leadership; and, revitalizing the diplomatic and development workforce and institutions. Activities in support of these priorities and goals include supporting policy alignment within USAID; engaging with bilateral donors and multilateral and philanthropic organizations to influence international development policies, standards, and best practices; joining with the international community to tackle shared challenges; and, providing support for socializing policies within USAID and the interagency to ensure action.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

The FY 2025 Request will fund PLR to carry out a variety of program monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) activities in coordination with other operating units, to learn from, adapt to, and ensure the effectiveness and relevance of its work. PLR will manage USAID's Program Cycle policy (ADS 201), which includes requirements for MEL and ensures that USAID is in compliance with the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act of 2016 (FATAA). PLR will also lead implementation of the Program Management Improvement and Accountability Act of 2016 and title I of the Foundations for Evidence Based Policy Making Act of 2018. Resources related to USAID's MEL policies and practices can be found at <https://www.usaid.gov/ads/policy/200/201>.

PLR also uses learning and information from external sources to assess our performance. For example, [USAID's Agency Learning Agenda](#), published in May 2022 covering 2022 - 2026, articulates USAID's priorities for learning and evidence to inform Agency decision-making. The 2022-2026 Agency Learning Agenda responds to the [Foundations for Evidence-based Policymaking Act of 2018](#), and aligns with the [National Security Strategy](#) (October 2022) the Department of State and USAID Joint Strategic Plan, and the preliminary priorities of the forthcoming USAID Policy Framework. Past GAO reports found that USAID's MEL guidance fully incorporates OMB guidelines for implementing the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act and had no recommendations.

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

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

USAID's Bureau for Resilience, Environment and Food Security (REFS) provides global leadership and technical support to advance USAID efforts that foster a world in which all people have sustained access to safe water, nutritious food, a healthy environment, and improved livelihoods as a result of inclusive, locally-driven development strategies that protect the planet and our future. REFS supports our partner countries to protect and accelerate development progress on agriculture-led growth; nutrition; biodiversity and forest conservation; climate change; energy; infrastructure; pollution; sustainable urbanization; water security, sanitation, and hygiene and resilience.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in Thousands) | FY 2023 Estimate ¹ | FY 2024 Estimate | FY 2025 Request | Change from FY 2023 Estimate |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| DA | 423,202 | * | 423,202 | - |

1/ The FY 2023 Estimate excludes additional funding provided in the FY 2023 Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328).

Strategic Approach

The world is grappling with unprecedented global food and water insecurity, increasing incidents of extreme weather, biodiversity loss, and energy crises that are exacerbating inequality, corruption and conflict. Marginalized individuals and communities living in vulnerable circumstances bear the brunt of the impacts. These intertwined crises are disrupting development gains, driving displacement and migration, and threatening U.S. economic and security interests. At the same time, the response to these crises presents a major opportunity to build a more resilient and prosperous world. REFS promotes sustainable models of economic growth and local development that aim to reduce global hunger, poverty, malnutrition, water insecurity, energy insecurity, greenhouse gas emissions, deforestation and pollution, while also building countries' resilience to extreme weather and other shocks. REFS investments protect the security of the American people, expand economic opportunity, advance women's economic empowerment, and deliver tangible economic benefits to the United States.

Investments align with the National Security Strategy and accelerate partner countries' recovery from Russia's invasion of Ukraine and related food security impacts, and counter PRC influence by providing partner countries with alternative investment opportunities for energy and infrastructure. REFS strengthens connections between relief and development investments to facilitate inclusive growth, reduce chronic vulnerability, and decrease the need for recurrent humanitarian assistance in areas of recurrent crises. REFS's Request supports global initiatives with strong track records of lifting millions of people out of extreme poverty, conserving nature, reducing emissions and pollution, and reducing hunger and malnutrition. REFS contributes to global leadership on issues of food and water security, energy, environment, climate and resilience by investing in applied research, data analysis, and on-the-ground learning; creating public-private partnerships; designing and piloting programmatic and policy approaches to address emerging issues; providing tools and support to the Agency to assess and address climate, environmental, and social risks related to its programming; strengthening technical collaboration and know-how of missions and staff; and providing technical assistance to missions and partners.

REFS's mandate is to implement: the U.S. Government's global hunger and food security initiative Feed the Future (FTF), guided by the U.S. Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS) and Global Food Security Act (GFSA); USAID's Resilience Policy, Climate Strategy, Biodiversity Policy, and Environmental Impact Assessment requirements; the U.S. Global Water Strategy, which operationalizes the Paul Simon Water for the World Act; USAID's Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy; and key portions of legislative mandates, such as the Save our Seas 2.0 Act and the Eliminate, Neutralize and Disrupt Wildlife Trafficking Acts. To do so, REFS provides demand-driven services to USAID Missions, Bureaus, and development partners. REFS houses the Agency's Global Water Coordinator, the Feed the Future Deputy Coordinator for Development, the Agency's Chief Nutritionist, and the Agency's Chief Climate Officer.

Agriculture, Food Security, Nutrition, and Resilience

REFS's Request for food security resources builds on Feed the Future's impact, where it has contributed to an average of a 19 percent reduction in the prevalence of poverty and 26 percent in the prevalence of stunting in implementation areas within target countries. The funding in this Request will further strengthen this impact and recapture progress lost due to recent, unprecedented global shocks. Investments and activities to spur agricultural-led economic growth will strengthen trade, market, and input systems; develop critical innovations through agricultural research, including climate resilient crop varieties, livestock breeds, and management practices; deliver key information packages and innovations to smallholder producers; improve natural resource management; and increase producer capacity to meet climate challenges and reduce the environmental footprint of agricultural systems. They are vital to increasing agricultural productivity growth, which is up to four times more effective at reducing poverty than growth in other sectors in low-income countries. Multi-sectoral nutrition activities will work through food and health systems to increase access, affordability, and consumption of safe and nutritious food, particularly for women and children; facilitate an enabling environment that supports food systems to deliver healthy diets; strengthen community- and facility-level health systems; and improve the ability of communities and households to maintain their nutritional status in the face of shocks and stressors.

REFS will support state-of-the-art resilience measurement and programming to ultimately lessen U.S. government humanitarian spending while reducing hunger, poverty, malnutrition, and the impact of climate shocks and stresses in areas vulnerable to recurrent humanitarian crises, instability, and conflict. These investments strengthen vulnerable people, communities, and help enable countries to reduce, mitigate, adapt to, and recover from shocks and stresses, including from climate change. Programs will also help prevent recurrent food crises and reduce future humanitarian needs.

Environment and Climate

REFS will invest in programs and partnerships that address critical environmental threats such as pollution, energy scarcity, forest and biodiversity loss, sea level rise, and increasingly frequent and intense periods of heat, droughts, floods, and storms. These challenges endanger human health and economic growth, drive conflict and migration, and threaten global stability. Addressing them benefits U.S. national security and economic growth while helping our partners and allies. These investments save U.S. taxpayers money as every \$1 investment in extreme weather preparedness, like early warning systems, can yield between \$2 and \$10 in savings down the road, including by avoiding future humanitarian assistance spending. REFS' programs help improve management of key ecosystems like tropical forests, mangroves, and peatlands. Activities promote energy security and development by modernizing and expanding energy infrastructure across more than 40 countries. Efforts improve the economic competitiveness and resilience of partner countries and address key drivers of migration, displacement, and conflict by expanding early warning systems, drought resistant agriculture, and other adaptation measures that save lives and livelihoods. REFS also works with countries to mobilize private

and public funding to maintain these services. REFS programs focus on preventing biodiversity loss and fragmentation and plastic pollution, which impacts ecosystem function, pollination, and water quality and threatens human health as well as key industries, like fishing and tourism. Biodiversity conservation efforts support work in over 60 countries to improve the management of protected areas and fisheries that increase employment and food security. Programs also combat natural resource corruption and disrupt nature crimes such as poaching, illegal logging, and illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing, including by the PRC. Ocean plastics programs support the bi-partisan Save Our Seas 2.0 Act and stop the flow of plastic into the ocean.

Water Security, Sanitation and Hygiene

REFS investments in water security, sanitation, and hygiene will further focus on achieving the goals outlined in the U.S. Global Water Strategy. Funding will support programming that provides access to sustainable water and sanitation services and promotes key hygiene behaviors, while enhancing the effective management of the water resources that are essential for the sustainable provision of drinking water. These endeavors will strengthen markets to meet demand for access to safe water and sanitation to improve health, prosperity, stability and resilience. REFS will also work to advance partnerships on water and sanitation service delivery using systems-based approaches that facilitate lasting service delivery across communities.

Research, Multisectoral and Cross-cutting Approaches

REFS will invest resources in research and development through commercial, public, and public-private partnerships to help countries, including the United States, anticipate agricultural and food systems threats such as drought and heat tolerance, pests, and diseases, and overcome emerging energy security challenges, including diversifying energy supply chains. REFS will leverage the resources and efforts of other entities to provide scalable, cost-effective results. REFS will collaborate with partner agencies to implement and evaluate progress on Feed the Future target country plans to provide guidance to missions globally to help them adopt proven strategic approaches. REFS will convene public and private actors to co-design policy and programmatic approaches to newly emergent, global issues and prioritize catalytic investments to leverage funding from the private sector and others. The bureau will undertake targeted pilot programs that address emerging challenges and drive new innovations while expanding partnerships that leverage world-class science, technology, and expertise including from U.S. domestic agencies such as NASA and the National Renewable Energy Lab to solve the most challenging development problems. This will include advancing sustainable approaches to increase economic productivity, facilitating competitive markets and trade, and leveraging public and private finance and investment for development.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

Monitoring, evaluation, and learning activities will measure and improve the effectiveness and sustainable impact of our agriculture-led growth; energy; infrastructure; climate change; biodiversity conservation; pollution; sustainable urbanization; resilience; nutrition; and water security, sanitation, and hygiene resources. Investments in monitoring and evaluation promote accountability and help USAID to continuously improve its programs to achieve greater impact through more cost-effective and sustainable approaches. Through performance monitoring, in-depth performance and impact evaluations, evidence aggregation and other analyses, the bureau aims to better understand how its influence and impact contribute to innovation and knowledge management, recognize the implications of a rapidly changing global context, and support evidence-based decision-making. This in turn facilitates results-driven planning, promotes continuous learning and best practices, and supports performance-based management and accountability for results. REFS resources will strengthen national and regional data systems to

enable partner nations and regions to supply information to support policy and decision-making. These activities improve the quality and frequency of data collection used to measure progress against indicators for Feed the Future, Water for the World, the Save Our Seas Initiative, USAID's Climate Strategy, and the Agency's Biodiversity Policy. As part of the new Climate Strategy 2022-2030 Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) Plan, REFS will develop and deliver a Climate MEL Learning Series designed to build internal and external climate MEL capacity and improve reporting toward the six high-level targets in the Strategy. REFS will also provide Mission support for climate MEL via new, detailed reporting guidance and through a support contract, Building Evidence for Decision-Making (BE4D). REFS will invest in better tools to collect data and measure diet quality as poor diets contribute to malnutrition in all its forms, particularly in low-resource settings, and to inform policies and design interventions to improve nutrition and health outcomes. REFS will develop measures and approaches to improve the impact of interventions. Evidence-based, analytic tools will identify key investments to drive positive food system transformation, including indicators of consumer demand, environmental impact, food safety, food loss and waste, and diet quality.

HIV/AIDS WORKING CAPITAL FUND

| (\$ in Millions) | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2024 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Budgetary Resources and Obligations | | | |
| Unobligated balance brought forward, October 1 | 589 | * | 589 |
| Spending authority from offsetting collections | 369 | * | 369 |
| Total budgetary resources available | 959 | * | 959 |
| Obligations incurred | 519 | * | 519 |
| Unobligated balance end of year | 438 | * | 438 |
| Obligated Balances and Disbursements | | | |
| Undisbursed obligations brought forward (net), October 1 | 812 | * | 812 |
| Obligations incurred | 519 | * | 519 |
| Total obligated balance | 1,331 | * | 1,331 |
| Disbursements | -1,002 | * | -1,002 |
| Obligated balance end of year | 330 | * | 330 |

The HIV/AIDS Working Capital Fund (WCF) was established in 2006 to assist in providing a safe, secure, reliable, and sustainable supply chain of pharmaceuticals and other products needed to provide care and treatment of persons with HIV/AIDS and related infections. Beginning in FY 2014, Congress expanded the authorization to include pharmaceuticals and other products for child survival, malaria, and tuberculosis, and beginning in FY 2021, Congress further expanded the authorization to include pharmaceuticals and other products for emerging infectious diseases. The U.S. President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI) began using the Working Capital Fund in FY 2022 (September 2022). The FY 2025 President’s Budget includes language to expand the authorization further, to include other global health products, so that the WCF can be used across a comprehensive range of health commodities.

Congress has not appropriated funds for use in the WCF directly. Rather, funding for commodity procurement is deposited in the WCF by the Department of State, USAID, other U.S. government agencies, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and donors and host governments, including the World Health Organization (WHO), United Kingdom’s Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO), and Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). The WCF also receives repayments of funds advanced to host country governments and the Global Fund to avert stock-outs of life-saving HIV/AIDS commodities. To date, donors, other U.S. government agencies, and host governments have deposited \$77.0 million for commodity procurement.

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

III. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACCOUNTS

USAID OPERATING EXPENSES

Request by Account and Fiscal Year (\$ in Thousands)

| (\$ in Thousands) | FY 2023 Actual ¹ | FY 2024 Estimate ² | FY 2025 Request | Change from FY 2023 Estimate |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| TOTAL | 1,901,373 | * | 2,137,290 | 114,714 |
| Operating Expenses (OE), New Obligation Authority (NOA) | 1,600,924 | 1,743,350 | 1,863,064 | 262,140 |
| Ukraine NOA OE | 1,768 | - | - | -1,768 |
| Other Sources ³ | 298,681 | * | 274,226 | -24,455 |

1/ FY 2023 Actual reflects obligations. This column header is unique to USAID OE, CIF, and OIG.

2/ FY 2024 Estimate reflects the FY 2023 Enacted level.

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

Overview

USAID’s global operations are essential to defending U.S. national security, asserting U.S. leadership and influence, and advancing stability, security, and prosperity worldwide. In accordance with the National Security Strategy Guidance, USAID’s development programs will significantly advance efforts to combat climate change, promote democratic values, address the root causes of irregular migration, strengthen global health leadership, bolster humanitarian assistance, and expand inclusive economic growth. The FY 2025 USAID Operating Expenses (OE) Request will provide the resources necessary for USAID to advance peace and security, address global crises, and ensure effectiveness and accountability to the American taxpayer.

The Request will allow USAID to focus on development investments that can have the most impact and advance America’s security, prosperity, and values to accelerate U.S. renewal and results for all Americans. The Request will continue the Global Development Partnership Initiative (GDPI), a multi-year workforce rebuilding effort critical to USAID’s modernization and revitalization. It will fund an additional 145 U.S. direct-hire (USDH) positions, for a total permanent USDH workforce of 2,050 Foreign Service (FS) and 1,835 Civil Service (CS) positions. The Request will allow the Agency to build a diverse workforce that represents America and is equipped to tackle unrelenting international challenges and national security threats and realities.

Development is critical to national security, economic prosperity, and global leadership. As the world’s leading development agency, USAID is poised to take on today’s most significant challenges. By fulfilling its international development mandate, USAID is addressing the world’s most pressing challenges and supporting U.S. economic goals. The continued investment in USAID staff and capabilities is vital to achieving foreign policy and national security objectives. Success depends on fully funding the FY 2025 USAID OE Request.

Uses of Funds

| Categories (\$ in Thousands) | FY 2023 Actual ¹ | FY 2024 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|---|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Global Development Partnership Initiative | 47,992 | * | 195,313 |
| Overseas Operations | 811,404 | * | 839,903 |
| Washington Operations | 596,532 | * | 656,832 |
| Central Support | 443,677 | * | 445,243 |
| Response to Russia's War on Ukraine | 1,768 | * | 0 |
| Total Uses² | 1,901,373 | * | 2,137,290 |

1/ FY 2023 Actual reflects obligations. This column header is unique to USAID OE, CIF, and OIG.

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

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Global Development Partnership Initiative

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

The FY 2025 OE Request continues the Global Development Partnership Initiative, the Agency's multiyear effort to address staffing needs by revitalizing the USDH workforce in line with the Administration's priorities and *National Security Memorandum 3*. Through GDPI, USAID will build a responsive and resilient workforce by increasing the size and diversity of the permanent career workforce and providing flexibility to hire non-career direct hire staff. Workforce expansion will focus on climate change, democracy and anti-corruption expertise, global health security, national security, operational management (procurement, human resources, financial management, information technology, and artificial intelligence), and a more permanent humanitarian assistance workforce.

Over the multiyear trajectory of GDPI, USAID will create 1,230 positions to reach a permanent workforce level of 4,750 USDHs. This represents increases of 650 FS and 650 CS positions from FY 2021 enacted levels for workforce levels of 2,500 FS and 2,250 CS. The FY 2025 Request will fund 3,885 USDH positions, which include 2,050 FS and 1,835 CS. The FY 2025 Request is 145 positions (four percent) more than the 3,740 positions funded in FY 2023.

| Permanent Direct Hires | FY 2021 Plan | FY 2022 Plan | FY 2023 Actual | FY 2024 Estimate | FY 2025 Request | Agency Goal |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Foreign Service | 1,850 | 1,980 | 1,980 | * | 2,050 | 2,500 |
| Civil Service | 1,600 | 1,720 | 1,760 | * | 1,835 | 2,250 |
| Total US Direct Hire Levels | 3,450 | 3,700 | 3,740 | * | 3,885 | 4,750 |

The FY 2025 OE Request will cover the salaries and other operational costs for the 145 new positions in FY 2025 and the annualized, recurring costs of the 290 positions created in FYs

2022 and 2023. These costs include salaries and benefits (S&Bs), support costs, training, facilities, space, information technology (IT), and background investigations.

The 145 new USDH positions include 70 FS and 75 CS positions. The tables below show the notional functional breakouts of the 70 FS and 75 CS positions.

| Foreign Service | |
|--|-----------|
| Senior Leadership Group | 7 |
| Program Officers | 6 |
| Executive Officers | 7 |
| Financial Officers | 10 |
| Agriculture Officers | 1 |
| Economics Officers | 3 |
| Private Enterprise Officers | 1 |
| Environment Officers | 4 |
| Engineering Officers | 3 |
| Health Officers | 3 |
| Humanitarian Officers | 10 |
| Crisis, Stabilization, and Governance Officers | 3 |
| Legal Officers | 1 |
| Contracting Officers | 11 |
| Total FS Positions | 70 |

| Civil Service | |
|---|-----------|
| Climate Change | 4 |
| Democracy & Anti-Corruption | 7 |
| Humanitarian Assistance | 7 |
| Global Health | 4 |
| National Security (program analysts, information security staff, and desk officers) | 24 |
| Operational Management | 17 |
| New Priorities (Energy, Gender, others) | 7 |
| Artificial Intelligence | 5 |
| Total CS Positions | 75 |

Overseas Operations

| Categories (\$ in Thousands) | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2023 Actual | FY 2024 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Field Missions | 522,746 | 512,410 | * | 530,246 |
| USDH Salaries & Benefits | 290,001 | 298,994 | * | 309,657 |
| Total Overseas Operations | 812,747 | 811,404 | * | 839,903 |

Field Missions

This budget line-item funds the following activities:

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

The Request will fund Foreign Service National Personal Service Contract staff increase to reach the 75th percentile of the median wage in their respective countries.

USDH Salaries and Benefits – Overseas

This category includes salaries and the Agency’s share of benefits, such as retirement, Thrift Savings Plan, Social Security, and health and life insurance, for all FS staff serving overseas (excluding GDPI positions). Overseas salaries also include various post differentials, including difficult-to-staff incentives for FS staff willing to extend tours at posts where harsh living conditions deter staff from seeking such assignments, and continue phases I and II of overseas pay comparability. The Request includes a pay raise of 2.0 percent.

Washington Operations

| Categories (\$ in Thousands) | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2023 Actual | FY 2024 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Washington Bureaus/Offices | 169,941 | 161,715 | * | 169,941 |
| USDH Salaries & Benefits | 456,895 | 434,817 | * | 486,891 |
| Total | 626,836 | 596,532 | * | 656,832 |

Washington Bureaus/Offices

The Request will support the following:

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

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

USDH Salaries and Benefits – Washington

This budget item includes salaries and the Agency’s share of benefits, such as retirement, Thrift Savings Plan, and Social Security, health, and life insurance for all Civil Service and Foreign Service employees serving in Washington. The Request includes a pay raise of 2.0 percent.

Central Support

| Categories (\$ in Thousands) | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2023 Actual | FY 2024 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Information Technology | 174,173 | 175,325 | * | 175,923 |
| Rent & General Support | 139,836 | 139,178 | * | 139,836 |
| Staff Training | 32,869 | 32,869 | * | 32,869 |
| Personnel Support | 43,840 | 43,720 | * | 43,840 |
| Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility | 29,500 | 28,683 | * | 29,500 |
| Other Agency Costs | 23,275 | 23,902 | * | 23,275 |
| Total | 443,493 | 443,677 | * | 445,243 |

Information Technology (IT)

| Categories (\$ in Thousands) | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2023 Actual | FY 2024 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|---|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Investments for Administrative and Support Services | 47,082 | 43,211 | * | 47,082 |
| Investments for Commodity IT Infrastructure and IT Management | 127,091 | 132,114 | * | 128,841 |
| Total Information Technology | 174,173 | 175,325 | * | 175,923 |

The Request will allow USAID to sustain current IT operations and fund infrastructure and critical programs under its Innovating to ZERO TRUST Initiative, which also covers IT investments under the Capital Investment Fund. The Innovating to ZERO TRUST Initiative makes IT an integral part of doing business and is focused on enterprise and data solutions that address the following core objectives:

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

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

Investments for Administrative Services and Support Services: The Request will support core services, such as Data Management, Phoenix (financial management), Global Acquisition and Assistance (procurement), Development Information Solution (DIS), FACTS Info, time reporting and travel management, support and maintenance for classified devices and end-user access to classified network and facility space; and eGov (shared services).

Investments for Commodity IT Infrastructure and IT Management: The Request will support worldwide network infrastructure, which includes: telecommunications network; computer device maintenance and management; infrastructure support for general use IT systems; e-mail and data archiving and storage; service desk assistance; IT mobile device management; IT asset management; applications operations and maintenance; end-user licenses; Cybersecurity and Zero Trust, which includes the Security Operations Center; and IT management (enterprise architecture, budget and capital planning, and CIO governance functions).

The increase from FY 2023 enacted supports further maturation of USAID's existing Artificial Intelligence (AI) Sandbox and development and testing of up to three Rights Impacting AI use cases. These resources, through the guidance of the Chief Artificial Intelligence Officer, will be used to identify, plan, and initiate progress towards two to three Minimum Viable Products and for testing Large Language Models for prototyping and proof-of-concepts. USAID anticipates completing several cybersecurity- and compliance-related projects, including Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation, Security Information and Event Management, and Identity Credential and Access Management, prior to or during FY 2025. These implementations will result in ongoing operations and maintenance funding requirements. As such, continued funding will be necessary to operate and maintain these programs so USAID can fully realize their benefits.

Rent and General Support

The Request will fund mandatory rent and general Agency support costs. Funding will support office rent, utilities, and basic/building security services for the Ronald Reagan Building, USAID Annex, warehouse, and other space in the national capital region. The Request will also fund contracts for printing and graphics, mail and records management, travel and transportation services, workplace accommodations, office equipment maintenance, and other discretionary support services for headquarters staff. In addition, it will continue the Washington Real Estate Strategy, a multi-year, dual-track strategy designed to create a consolidated Agency real property footprint in two headquarters locations.

Staff Training

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

Personnel Support

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

Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Accessibility

The Agency advances diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility (DEIA) across its people, policies, processes, programs, and partnerships. The Request will allow USAID to continue implementing the goals and objectives of its Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Strategy, funding DEIA program implementation, strategic outreach and hiring, training and education, and professional development.

Other Agency Costs

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

Requested Authorities

Period of Availability of the OE Account

Given the uncertain operating environment USAID faces in missions around the world, the Agency seeks two-year availability for the OE account. A two-year period of availability for the OE account provides

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

Extended Period of Availability

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

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

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

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

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

Resources

The table below provides a breakdown of OE resources.

| (\$ in Thousands) | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2023 Actual | FY 2024 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Appropriated Funds | | | | |
| Enacted Level/NOA | 1,743,350 | 1,600,924 | 1,743,350 | 1,863,064 |
| Ukraine Supplemental | 5,000 | 1,768 | - | - |
| Subtotal | 1,748,350 | 1,602,692 | 1,743,350 | 1,863,064 |
| Other Sources | | | | |
| Local Currency Trust Funds | 14,706 | 14,384 | * | 14,706 |
| Reimbursements | 6,200 | 7,124 | * | 6,420 |
| PEPFAR Reimbursements | 20,600 | 20,600 | * | 20,600 |
| Space Cost Reimbursements | 12,495 | 11,576 | * | 12,500 |
| IT Cost Reimbursements | 59,225 | 70,703 | * | 80,000 |
| Unobligated Balances | 136,000 | 135,800 | * | 115,000 |
| Recoveries | 25,000 | 38,494 | * | 25,000 |
| Obligations - Other Sources | 274,226 | 298,681 | * | 274,226 |

USAID CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

| Category (\$ in thousands) | FY 2023 Actual ¹ | FY 2024 Estimate ² | FY 2025 Request | Change from FY 2023 Actual |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| Information Technology | 59,009 | * | 71,400 | 12,391 |
| Overseas Facilities Construction | 189,984 | * | 191,207 | 1,223 |
| Real Property Maintenance Fund | 2,903 | * | 10,281 | 7,378 |
| TOTAL | 251,896 | 259,100 | 272,888 | 20,992 |

1/ FY 2023 Actual reflects obligations, which include new obligation authority and carryover. This column header is unique to USAID OE, CIF, and OIG.

2/ FY 2024 Estimate reflects the FY 2023 Enacted level.

The Capital Investment Fund (CIF) is used to modernize and improve information technology (IT) systems, finance construction of USAID buildings overseas in conjunction with the Department of State (DOS), and maintain real property. CIF provides greater flexibility to manage investments in technology systems and facility construction not permitted by the annual OE appropriation. Separate improvement and on-going operations funding give the Agency more certainty for new investments independent of operational-cost fluctuations. The FY 2025 Request will support IT investments, overseas facilities construction, and real property maintenance.

Information Technology

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

Delivering the IT solutions to meet the challenges of tomorrow requires increased investment in innovative solutions today. This will be accomplished by implementing solutions that strengthen USAID’s operational readiness and cybersecurity posture in the face of a growing threat landscape, while improving access to data to drive data-based decisions to deliver the Agency’s mission while furthering USAID’s compliance with Federal mandates. USAID’s Innovating to ZERO Trust Initiative, a strategy that makes IT an integral part of doing business, focuses 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; and
- **Operational Excellence** - Delivering efficient and effective IT services that add value, drive innovation, and enable productivity.

Specifically, the Request will enable USAID to implement initiatives that are critical to its cybersecurity (e.g. Identity Credential and Access Management (ICAM), NextGen Wireless/Wi-Fi, Zero Trust

Network, IPv6, and Post Quantum Cryptographic Transition) in the emerging global threat environment. Without these investments, USAID could be a target that provides entry vectors to other Federal government systems. In addition, the Request will increase investments in modernizing data management and delivering innovative, customer facing solutions (e.g., Development Data Commons (DDC) Platform, Consolidated Digital Repository (CDR), Enterprise Customer Relationship Management, and an Artificial Intelligence Platform) and continue on-going projects and mandatory investments (e.g., eGOV).

| Category (\$ in thousands) | FY 2023 Actual | FY 2024 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Part 1: IT Investments for Mission Delivery | | | |
| Environmental Compliance System | \$56 | * | - |
| Geospatial Software Strategy | \$274 | * | - |
| Subtotal | \$329 | * | - |
| Part 2: Investments for Administrative Services and Support Services | | | |
| Enterprise Customer Relationship Management Solution | \$6,705 | * | \$3,503 |
| Phoenix Enhancements | \$3,168 | * | \$3,048 |
| FACTS | - | * | - |
| Development Information Solution Enhancements | \$10,708 | * | \$7,753 |
| eGOV | \$1,485 | * | \$2,861 |
| GLAAS 4.5 | \$2,521 | * | \$3,894 |
| Partner Vetting System (PVS) Re-Architecture and Modernization | \$348 | * | - |
| Time Reporting & Travel Management System | \$602 | * | - |
| Subtotal | \$25,538 | * | \$21,059 |
| Part 3: Investments for Commodity IT Infrastructure and IT Management | | | |
| Application | \$3,338 | * | - |
| Data Center | \$2,180 | * | \$2,339 |
| Delivery | \$59 | * | \$594 |
| End User | \$4,157 | * | \$19,003 |
| IT Management - Capital Planning and CIO Functions | \$443 | * | - |
| IT Security & Compliance | \$12,520 | * | \$6,894 |
| Network – AIDNET | \$6,856 | * | \$11,896 |
| Platform | \$3,589 | * | \$9,615 |
| Subtotal | \$33,142 | * | \$50,341 |
| Total | \$59,009 | * | \$71,400 |

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Part 1: IT Investments for Mission Delivery

For FY 2025, the Agency will continue to support the Geospatial and Environmental Compliance projects, but the funding needs will be satisfied by the end of FY 2024.

Part 2: Investments for Administrative Services and Support Services

Enterprise Customer Relationship Management Solution (\$3.5M): This project will support the Enterprise Customer Relationship Management Solution (eCRMS), an enterprise-wide system that will provide real-time visibility into, and strategic management of, the information and relationships associated with external Agency partners. eCRMS will replace USAID's current reliance on a patchwork of disconnected and ad hoc systems, standards, and business processes. Funding includes the second of four annual reimbursements (\$.5M each year) to the Technology Modernization Fund for the award toward eCRMS.

Phoenix Enhancements (\$3.0M): This investment will complete the update of the Phoenix financial management system to accommodate evolving Federal requirements and mandates, support Agency initiatives, simplify end-user interaction, and implement technology updates to remain current with the latest version of the application software.

Development Information Solution (DIS) Enhancements (\$7.8M): This project will fund functional enhancements for the DIS portfolio management system supporting the needs of Washington and Missions with a common platform to facilitate oversight of USAID programs and initiatives at the highest levels of government.

eGOV (\$2.9M): This investment will fund annual mandatory fees for 14 government-wide shared services: Budget Formulation and Execution Line of Business (BFEM) LoB, eRulemaking LoB, Federal Audit ClearingHouse LoB, Federal Executive Boards, Federal Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) Bridge LoB, Financial Management (FM) LoB, Geospatial LoB, Grants.gov LoB, Hiring Assessment, Human Resource (HR) LoB, Integrated Award Environment (IAE) LoB, Lead Agency Coordination Request System (LACRS) LoB, Performance Management LoB, and Technology Transformation Services LoB.

GLAAS 4.6 (\$3.9M): This project will upgrade the current GLAAS 4.5/PRISM 7.5 production software to GLAAS 4.6/PRISM 7.6 to maintain vendor support for the current version, FAR/AIDAR updates, Federal interface updates to maintain compatibility and compliance as well as security and software updates to maintain compatibility with platform vendors such as Microsoft and Oracle.

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

Data Center (\$2.3M): This investment will allow the Agency to maintain its schedule for the *Server Refresh Project*, a project to modernize and replace approximately 500 servers that host USAID production data and applications to prevent potential catastrophic outages; further, this includes replacing the converged infrastructure solution at USAID's 80 plus overseas missions.

Delivery (\$0.6M): This project will help ensure an Electronic Records Management System (ERMS) that is compliant with National Archives Records Administration (NARA) guidelines and requirements; FAR; OMB circulars; Agency policies, procedures, and directives; and any other guidelines relative to the development/implementation of an ERMS.

End User (\$19.0M): The investment will allow the Agency to maintain its schedule for the *Endpoint Refresh Project* to upgrade, replace, and dispose of Agency computers, peripherals, desktops, laptops, printing devices, and operating systems.

IT Security and Compliance (\$6.9M): This project will support a mandated effort to implement *Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation (CDM)* and *Supply Chain Risk Management (SCRM)* while funding *Identity Credential and Access Management (ICAM)*, *Identity Expert Credit Monitoring*, *TMF Zero Trust Reimbursement*, and *Zero Trust Architecture (ZTA)* to increase system protection and strengthen automated authentication. This investment also will fund *Post Quantum Cryptographic Transition*. Each of these projects are critical to meeting a number of mandates, Executive Orders (EOs),

Binding Operational Directives (BODs), and OMB Memoranda (e.g., EO 14028, EO 14017 and EO 13873). These solutions protect the data and information of both the Agency and its staff by offering multiple layers of network and application security aimed at thwarting would-be bad actors whose intentions may go so far as to harm national security.

The IT Security and Compliance Request for FY 2025 shows a downward trend from FY 2023 due to several high-cost projects relating to CDM and ZTA completing prior to or during FY 2025, thus requiring less funding in FY 2025.

Network-AIDNET (\$11.9M): This umbrella investment will allow the Agency to continue the implementation of *IPv6* mandated industry standards; continue the in-flight effort for a central wireless standard for *NextGen Wi-Fi 6*; and maintain its schedule for the *Network Refresh* project, which will refresh the core network infrastructure.

Platform (\$9.6M): This investment will continue the *Development Data Commons Platform (DDC)*, an effort to implement an enterprise solution to transform Agency data into evidence that addresses mission-critical questions and U.S. national security objectives, particularly as defined in the National Security Strategy. It also will fund *Consolidated Digital Repository (CDR)*, the development of a modern digital repository to assure centralized curation and delivery of USAID-acquired digital objects that are the results of USAID programs and activities, eliminating/reducing siloed digital information and improving retention. In addition, funding will support development of a *USAID Artificial Intelligence Platform (AIDAI)* to enable the Agency to improve customer service, automate processes, reduce operational costs, and increase productivity. This investment will fund the *Migration of the AIDRPA Orchestrator to the Cloud* to enable USAID to leverage the UiPath SaaS, FedRAMP authorized solution to be more cost effective and better align the AIDRPA system with the Agency technology strategy. Finally, *Cloud Orchestration* funds a platform for automating infrastructure changes to maintain the required configuration state across USAID’s hybrid, multi-cloud environment, reducing the risk of human error, workload and service downtime.

Overseas Facilities Construction

| Category (\$ in thousands) | FY 2023 Actual | FY 2024 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Overseas Facilities Construction | 189,984 | * | 191,207 |

The Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 required the co-location of USAID office facilities on embassy compounds when new embassies are constructed. The FY 2025 Request of \$191.2 million will support USAID’s full participation in the 20th year of the Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS) Program.

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

To achieve these objectives, the CSCS/MCS Program uses a per capita charge for: (1) each authorized overseas position in U.S. diplomatic facilities; and (2) each projected position above current authorized positions in those New Embassy Compounds (NECs) that have already been included in the President’s Budget or for which a contract already has been awarded. The CSCS/MCS Program charges for

International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) positions, which are passed through to agencies based on their relative percentages of use of ICASS services. Agencies are eligible to receive a rent credit each year for office rent paid because existing diplomatic facilities are unable to accommodate their overseas personnel.

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

Real Property Maintenance

| Category (\$ in thousands) | FY 2023 Actual | FY 2024 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Real Property Maintenance | 2,903 | * | 10,281 |

The Request will allow USAID to continue funding maintenance and improvements for real property through the Real Property Maintenance Fund, which was created in FY 2014 to extend and enhance the life of USAID-owned properties, USAID-leased commercial properties, and USAID offices on U.S. embassy compounds through adequate and timely maintenance, repair, and improvement. The authority is similar to the Department of State's Overseas Building Operations authority to perform major maintenance at State-owned facilities and housing.

The Real Property Maintenance Fund will allow the Agency to bring its properties to "good" condition and maintain a proactive preventive maintenance program, as well as provide needed additional desk space for increased numbers of staff at USAID Mission offices. This will reduce the expensive future costs of major repairs, limit health and safety risks, increase efficiencies, protect the value of the property, and align with best practices of property management.

As of September 2023, USAID owned 88 overseas facilities, encompassing 632,845 square feet, with an estimated replacement value of \$354 million. The owned facilities include standalone offices, warehouses, Mission compounds, and residential properties. The FY 2025 Request will fund required repairs, deferred maintenance, and property improvements, allowing USAID to move toward its goal of bringing all its real-property holdings to "good" condition and to adequately provide comfortable working space for its overseas staff.

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

USAID OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

| (\$ in Thousands) | FY 2023 Actual ⁴ | FY 2024 Estimate ² | FY 2025 Request | Change from FY 2023 Estimate |
|---|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| USAID Office of Inspector General Operating Expenses | 80,500 | 80,500 | 88,800 | 8,300 |
| Additional Funding ¹ | 8,000 | - | - | N/A |
| Other Sources ³ | 21,000 | 20,850 | 14,000 | (7,000) |

1/ Additional funding represents supplemental appropriations. FY 2023 Actual excludes \$8.0 million provided in the FY 2023 Ukraine 4 Supplemental (P.L. 117-328, Div. M).

2/ The FY 2024 Estimate represents the current Annualized Continuing Resolutions level.

3/ Other sources includes prior year balances, reimbursements, and recoveries.

4/ FY 2023 Actual reflects obligations. This column header is unique to USAID OE, CIF, and OIG.

Overview

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 supports OIG’s independent oversight of U.S. foreign assistance programs. Such programs provide sustainable development assistance, respond to humanitarian crises, and address critical U.S. national security aims across the world. The appropriated funds will allow OIG to continue to provide timely insights to Congress and the agencies it oversees, focusing on areas identified in its [Top Management Challenges Facing USAID in FY 2024](#)¹, and other high-risk areas for the agencies under its oversight purview. In addition, OIG will prioritize oversight of USAID’s Ukraine response, expand its inspections program over USAID missions around the world, and utilize data analytics to enhance and inform its work.

The FY 2025 Request incorporates funding in our base budget to sustain and expand our office in Kyiv to support essential oversight activities related to Operation Atlantic Resolve, in accordance with Section 8L of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, and the FY 2024 National Defense Authorization Act (P.L. 118-31). 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](#).²

¹ USAID OIG, [Top Management Challenges Facing USAID in Fiscal Year 2024](#), November 16, 2023.

² DoD OIG, State OIG, and USAID OIG, [Oversight Plan for Operation Atlantic Resolve, Including U.S. Government Activities Related to Ukraine](#), October 26, 2023.

The FY 2025 Request also provides sufficient funding for OIG to support the work of the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency³ and satisfies organization wide training requirements.

Budget Justification

OIG’s FY 2025 Request of \$88.8 million is an increase of \$8.3 million, or 10 percent, above the FY 2023 enacted level of \$80.5 million. Funding OIG at the requested level will ensure that the office can continue to meet its statutory requirements and independently identify where foreign assistance funds are most at risk of fraud, waste, corruption, and abuse. This level of funding will allow OIG to focus resources on oversight of high-risk and high-profile activities and initiatives that contribute to national security and have both short and long-term implications for American foreign policy.

OIG Strategic Goals

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

These goals, along with supporting objectives and performance metrics, underscore our commitment to ensure that we develop an inclusive and supportive organizational culture that invests in and develops its staff, continually improves our operations, and reliably provides independent and rigorous audits and investigations of foreign assistance. The FY 2023 targets and outcomes for goal three, which is directly related to oversight, are provided below. OIG reported on our accomplishments relative to these targets in our FY 2023 Organizational Assessment.

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

| Goal 3 Performance Measures | FY 2023 | |
|---|---------|--------|
| | Target | Actual |
| Percentage of completed audits that targeted high-priority programs, addressed major management challenges, or responded to established stakeholder interests | 92% | 100% |
| Percentage of recommendations implemented within established timeframes | 80% | 100% |
| Percentage of cases resulting in criminal, civil, or administrative action | 60% | 74% |
| OIG annual return on investment | 100% | 113% |

³ [IGNET | Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency; IGnet](#) “The mission of the Council shall be to address integrity, economy, and effectiveness issues that transcend individual Government agencies; and to increase the professionalism and effectiveness of personnel by developing policies, standards, and approaches to aid in the establishment of a well-trained and highly skilled workforce in the Offices of Inspectors General (OIG).”

Table 1. OIG Staffing

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

| Location | FY 2023 Estimate | | FY 2025 Request | |
|--|-------------------------|------------|------------------------|------------|
| | USDH | FSN | USDH | FSN |
| Washington, DC | 217 | | 219 | |
| USAID OIG, Africa Regional Office | 21 | 16 | 21 | 16 |
| Pretoria | 17 | 11 | 17 | 11 |
| Dakar | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Kampala | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| USAID OIG, Asia Regional Office | 18 | 17 | 21 | 17 |
| Bangkok | 14 | 3 | 14 | 3 |
| Manila | 3 | 8 | 6 | 8 |
| Islamabad | 1 | 6 | 1 | 6 |
| USAID OIG, LAC Regional Office | 7 | 9 | 7 | 9 |
| San Salvador | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 |
| Port-au-Prince | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| USAID OIG, ME/EE Regional Office | 24 | 11 | 28 | 14 |
| Frankfurt | 18 | 1 | 18 | 1 |
| Kyiv | 2 | 0 | 6 | 3 |
| Cairo | 2 | 8 | 2 | 8 |
| Tel Aviv | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Overseas Total | 70 | 53 | 77 | 56 |
| Grand Total | 287 | 53 | 296 | 56 |

Table 2. Budget Summary Obligations by Detailed Object Class*

| Object Class – Budget Authority | FY 2023 Actual¹ | FY 2024 Estimate² | FY 2025 Request³ |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| Pay Costs | | | |
| Personnel Compensation: | | | |
| <i>Full Time Permanent (11.1)</i> | 32,723 | 32,723 | 36,729 |
| <i>Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)</i> | 4,481 | 4,481 | 4,171 |
| <i>Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)</i> | 297 | 297 | 532 |
| Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1) | 15,379 | 15,379 | 17,621 |
| Subtotal | 52,880 | 52,880 | 59,053 |
| Other Contractual Services: | | | |
| Travel (21.0) | 4,830 | 4,280 | 4,445 |
| Transportation of Things (22.0) | 1,103 | 1,103 | 1,150 |
| Rental Payments to GSA (23.1) | 2,893 | 2,893 | 3,090 |
| Rental Payments to Others (23.2) | 2,074 | 2,074 | 2,062 |
| Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3) | 932 | 932 | 955 |
| Printing and Reproduction (24.0) | 3 | 3 | 26 |
| <i>Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)</i> | 10,185 | 10,185 | 7,613 |
| <i>Other Services (25.2)</i> | 208 | 208 | 3,602 |
| <i>Other Purchases of Goods and Services from Government Accounts (25.3)</i> | 10,006 | 10,006 | 10,612 |
| <i>Operation and Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)</i> | 135 | 135 | 152 |
| <i>Medical Care (25.6)</i> | 145 | 145 | 153 |
| <i>Operation and Maintenance of Equipment (25.7)</i> | 863 | 763 | 724 |
| Supplies and Materials (26.0) | 255 | 205 | 222 |
| Equipment (31.0) | 2,811 | 2,811 | 3,251 |
| Building Renovations/Alterations-Office (32.0) | 125 | 125 | 150 |
| Other Claims (42.0) | 250 | 250 | 250 |
| Subtotal | 36,819 | 36,119 | 38,457 |
| Total Obligations | 89,700 | 89,000 | 97,511 |

*All budget versions include general operating expenses and actual or estimated prior year balances. The amounts reflected above exclude supplemental appropriations, reimbursements, and recoveries.

1/The FY 2023 Actual level includes base appropriated resources and prior year carryover balances of base appropriated resources totaling \$9.2 million.

2/The FY 2024 Estimate reflects the Annualized Continuing Resolutions level incorporating prior year carryover balances of base appropriated resources totaling \$8.5 million.

3/The FY 2025 Request reflects a request for \$88.8 million to and an estimated carryover of prior year balances totaling \$8.7 million.

GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS - STATE (GHP-STATE)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in Thousands) | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2024 Estimate | FY 2025 Request ¹ | Change from FY 2023 Estimate |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| GHP-STATE | 6,395,000 | 6,395,000 | 5,836,600 | -558,400 |

GHSD/PEPFAR Country Operational Plan (COP) Units

FY 2025 GHP-State funds will be used to support countries that are at or near 95-95-95 (95% of all people living with HIV know their status; 95% of all people diagnosed with HIV infection will receive sustained antiretroviral therapy; 95% of all people receiving antiretroviral therapy will have viral suppression); countries that are at or near 90-90-90; and countries that have not yet reached 90-90-90. In all countries, PEPFAR will continue to work in close collaboration and partnership with partner country governments, civil society –including youth groups; regional and multilateral institutions, including the Global Fund; UNAIDS; faith-based and other community-serving institutions; the private sector; and other stakeholders to support HIV prevention and treatment services and reduce barriers that are preventing progress toward the 95-95-95 targets. Key interventions that will be supported with FY 2025 resources include those to: reduce new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths to a low level that can be sustained by ensuring ongoing viral suppression of all clients on antiretrovirals; achieve 100 percent retention of HIV clients on treatment and viral suppression; and help ensure all pregnant women are virally suppressed during pregnancy and breastfeeding periods as well as throughout childbearing years. Prevention efforts focused on specific risk groups and areas of high HIV burden will be reduced, except those for prevention of mother to child transmission. The specific mix of interventions will vary between these groups of countries as outlined below.

Countries At or Near 95-95-95 (\$659.5 million)

With FY 2025 funds, PEPFAR will sustain the treatment gains in Operating Units (OUs) that are at or near 95-95-95. As countries reach 95-95-95 and achieve epidemic control, fewer resources will be needed for treatment program expansion, prevention programming will be highly targeted by age/sex and key population, and partner countries can adopt an increasing share of the resource burden. In this set of countries, funds will be used to support a public health response to continuously monitor for new infections that could threaten the control achieved, maintain treatment with viral suppression, and implement specific age- and population-focused combination prevention programming, including Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP), Voluntary Male Medical Circumcision (VMMC) for young men and Determined, Resilient, Empowered, AIDS-free, Mentored, and Safe (DREAMS) programming for adolescent girls and young women. FY 2025 resources will therefore support maintenance of clients virally suppressed by focusing assistance on continuity of treatment and targeted prevention.

Countries in this category will be encouraged to move to sustained financing through a combination of host country, Global Fund, PEPFAR and other resources (including regional banks, World Bank as examples) focused on maximal efficiency, effectiveness, and utilization of capacitated local partners. The FY 2025 Request focuses resources on the highest-impact activities. FY 2025 funds requested to support these countries will focus on ensuring continued population-level viral suppression, which reduces morbidity and mortality and prevents HIV transmission. Continuity of treatment is critical to maintaining the health of people living with HIV (PLHIV) and sustaining epidemic control. In addition to the key interventions every country program should implement, for countries at or near epidemic control, targeted

funding will support aspects of critical health systems for sustaining PLHIV on lifelong ART through host country health systems, including community health systems, commodity procurement, supply chains, and laboratory and data systems.

Countries at or near 95-95-95 control include Botswana (\$50.0 million), Eswatini (\$62.5 million), Lesotho (\$60.0 million), Malawi (\$170.0 million), Namibia (\$67.0 million), Rwanda (\$55.0 million), and Zimbabwe (\$195.0 million).

Countries At or Near 90-90-90 (\$1,967.7 million)

With FY 2025 funds, PEPFAR will support countries that are at or near 90-90-90. In this set of countries, funds will be used to support scaling and continuity of treatment with viral suppression and implementation of specific age/sex- and population-focused prevention programming, including PrEP, VMMC for young men and DREAMS for adolescent girls and young women. Countries in this category will continue scaling with close collaboration with host country, Global Fund, and PEPFAR resources focused on maximal efficiency, effectiveness, and utilization of local partners. The FY 2025 Request focuses resources on the highest-impact activities. In addition to the key interventions every country program should implement, support for these countries will also focus on age/sex scaling of effective treatment with viral suppression as well as scaling up combination prevention programming, including pre-exposure prophylaxis, VMMC for young men and DREAMS for adolescent girls and young women.

FY 2025 resources will support scaling and maintenance of clients on treatment by focusing assistance on continuity of treatment and targeted prevention in the following HIV-burdened countries: Burundi (\$23.0 million), Cameroon (\$80.0 million), Ethiopia (\$95.0 million), Haiti (\$100.0 million), Kenya (\$287.5 million), Nigeria (\$322.0 million), Tanzania (\$352.5 million), Uganda (\$333.7 million), Vietnam (\$30.0 million), and Zambia (\$344.0 million).

Countries Not Yet At 90-90-90 (\$1,096.8 million)

With FY 2025 funds, PEPFAR will support countries that have not yet reached 90-90-90 and yet are continuing towards epidemic control of HIV/AIDS. These countries may lack reliable epidemiologic data due to civil unrest or other conflicts. In this set of countries, deaths are still high or have plateaued and/or countries are still not scaling as rapidly toward epidemic control. Funds will support scaling and continuity of treatment with viral suppression and implementation of specific age- and population-focused prevention programming, including key population programming. Countries in this category will continue scaling with close collaboration with host country, Global Fund, and PEPFAR resources focused on maximal efficiency, effectiveness, and utilization of local partners. The FY 2025 Request focuses resources on the highest-impact activities and ensuring critical policies to support HIV prevention and treatment services and reduce barriers that prevent progress toward epidemic control, are in place or addressed. In addition to the key interventions every country program should implement, these countries will focus on scaling up treatment with viral suppression as well as scaling up combination prevention and treatment programming, including for key populations, PrEP, VMMC for young men and DREAMS for adolescent girls and young women.

FY 2025 funds will support scaling and maintenance of clients on treatment by focusing assistance on continuity of treatment and targeted prevention in the following HIV-burdened countries: Angola (\$20.0 million), Cote d'Ivoire (\$95.0 million), Democratic Republic of Congo (\$102.0 million), Dominican Republic (\$20.0 million), Mozambique (\$400.0 million), South Africa (\$367.0 million), South Sudan (\$39.8 million), and Ukraine (\$53.0 million).

GHSD/PEPFAR Regional Operational Plan (ROP) Units

FY 2025 funds will continue to support PEPFAR efforts to develop a more effective and efficient regional approach. This includes provision of technical assistance/technical collaboration programs to support control of the HIV pandemic and enhance the sustainability of national HIV responses through the promotion of innovations that address key challenges and underserved populations in a sustainable manner. The regionally grouped countries primarily exhibit mixed HIV/AIDS epidemics of lower prevalence in the general population and represent targeted key population epidemics or key population epidemics. Progress across these countries was the slowest in countries with more severe epidemics, and these countries need to accelerate progress by deploying available Global Fund resources and host country resources more effectively. PEPFAR will focus on supporting more effective prevention and treatment programs and working with host governments to ensure resources are focused on preventing and treating those at risk. In FY 2023, the regional program management groups were reorganized to facilitate closer cross-country collaboration for regional and country outcomes. In FY2024 these regional structures will develop the two-year regional operation plans. Funding for regionally grouped countries will be allocated as follows:

- \$65.0 million of FY 2025 GHP-State funds in East Asia and Pacific Operating Units (OUs) will support PEPFAR programs in Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Papua New Guinea, and Thailand, as well as other regional programs.
- \$35.0 million of FY 2025 GHP-State funds in South and Central Asia Operating Units (OUs) will support PEPFAR programs in India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Tajikistan, as well as other regional programs.
- \$72.0 million of FY 2025 GHP-State funds in the Africa Regional OU will support PEPFAR programs in Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Liberia, Mali, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo, as well as other regional programs.
- \$43.6 million of FY 2025 GHP-State funds in Central America Regional OUs will support PEPFAR programs in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, as well as other regional programs.
- \$26.4 million of FY 2025 GHP-State funds in Western Hemisphere Regional OUs will support PEPFAR programs in Brazil, Colombia, Jamaica, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela, as well as other regional programs.

Across these regionally grouped countries, PEPFAR will place a focus on identifying and leveraging greater efficiencies. In general, this includes expanding capacity of local institutions to deliver services; increasing domestic resource mobilization; and leveraging other markets and partnerships, as well as aligning resources for greater efficiency, accountability, and impact. This will continue to include using data to reprioritize resources toward the strategic outcomes across portfolios and partners with greater performance that are most directly related to achieving epidemic control. This will also include demonstrating effective approaches to reach, test, treat, and retain underserved populations in settings with the greatest burden of HIV. PEPFAR is supporting and developing effective and efficient pilots for the Global Fund grant recipients (known as Principal Recipients) and partner countries to then scale for implementation across more geographies to reach more people. PEPFAR is also providing technical assistance to support partner governments through above-site-level activities and innovative site-level models designed for national impact so that partner governments can sustainably control their respective epidemics. Activities will support national governments' efforts to identify and implement interventions

at scale that support efficiencies in delivery of public health services and reach key populations to achieve epidemic control.

GHSD/PEPFAR Centrally Managed Operating Units

GHSD/PEPFAR, International Partnerships (\$1,241.6 million): \$1,191.6 million of FY 2025 funds are requested to support a third tranche towards the Global Fund's Seventh Replenishment (2024 – 2026), with the three-year U.S. contribution totaling \$4.8 billion to match \$1 for every \$2 contributed by other donors. \$50.0 million is requested for a United States contribution to UNAIDS in support of Sustainable Development Goal 3 to end AIDS by 2030 through strategic direction, normative guidance through WHO, civil society advocacy and technical support.

GHSD/PEPFAR, Technical Oversight and Management (\$324.0 million): The FY 2025 Request will also 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.

GHSD/PEPFAR, Centrally Supported Systems (\$55.0 million): PEPFAR has invested in core systems needed to support program management and oversight since its inception. The activities supported within the PEPFAR Centrally Supported Systems and Cross-Cutting Support funding Request focus on collection, use, and exchange of data to facilitate real-time analysis of program performance by overlaying financial, partner performance, geographic, and epidemiological data to allow targeting of finite resources to the specific populations and locations that need them. 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.

GHSD/PEPFAR In-Country Management and Operations

Management and Operations (M&O) funds are a subset of country amounts which support domestic and overseas administrative operations, oversight, and management associated with all PEPFAR programs. Within the FY 2025 GHP-State account Request (described above) for various bilateral and regional Operating Units (OUs), \$533.7 million are FY 2025 M&O funds. These funds will ensure proper administration, oversight, and management of PEPFAR programs and will support personnel, travel, equipment, communications and utilities, and other program development and support costs.

PEPFAR in-country M&O costs include:

- *U.S. Personnel* – The bilateral and regional PD&S budgets pay salaries and benefits of U.S. Direct Hire, contractual, and When Actually Employed (WAE) program oversight, management, and administrative personnel.
- *Non-U.S. Personnel* – The bilateral and regional PD&S budgets also pay salaries, benefits, and allowances for non-U.S. personnel such as Locally Employed Staff who support and administer programs at Post.
- *International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS)* – The ICASS program makes available a full range of administrative services at overseas posts. These include motor pool operations and vehicle maintenance, travel services, reproduction services, mail and messenger services, information management, reception, and telephone system services, purchasing and

contracting, human resources services, cashiering, vouchering, accounting, budget preparation, non-residential security guard services, and building operations. ICASS fees are charged proportionally to all Embassy tenants based on mission size.

- *Capital Security Cost Sharing* – The CSCS program requires all agencies with personnel overseas subject to Chief of Mission authority to provide funding in advance for their share of the cost of providing new, safe, secure diplomatic facilities (1) based on the total overseas presence of each agency and (2) as determined annually by the Secretary of State in consultation with such agency.
- *Program Support* – GHSD’s program support ensures an adequate level of administrative support for bureau operations and includes office equipment purchases and rentals, telephone services, printing and reproduction, contractual services, materials, supplies, furnishings, and equipment. Program support also includes non-ICASS motor vehicles and staff travel.

PEPFAR In-Country Management and Operations Costs

| (\$ in Thousands) | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2024 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Total | 533,749 | * | 533,749 |
| Africa Total | 460,322 | * | 460,322 |
| Angola | 4,932 | * | 4,932 |
| Botswana | 14,756 | * | 14,756 |
| Burundi | 2,829 | * | 2,829 |
| Cameroon | 10,232 | * | 10,232 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 18,005 | * | 18,005 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 14,670 | * | 14,670 |
| Eswatini | 12,103 | * | 12,103 |
| Ethiopia | 14,429 | * | 14,429 |
| Kenya | 42,668 | * | 42,668 |
| Lesotho | 9,886 | * | 9,886 |
| Malawi | 18,349 | * | 18,349 |
| Mozambique | 43,896 | * | 43,896 |
| Namibia | 14,945 | * | 14,945 |
| Nigeria | 35,911 | * | 35,911 |
| Rwanda | 9,662 | * | 9,662 |
| South Africa | 51,161 | * | 51,161 |
| South Sudan | 5,895 | * | 5,895 |
| Tanzania | 33,841 | * | 33,841 |
| Uganda | 38,305 | * | 38,305 |
| Zambia | 31,635 | * | 31,635 |
| Zimbabwe | 18,663 | * | 18,663 |
| State Africa Regional ¹ | 8,726 | * | 8,726 |

| | | | |
|--|---------------|----------|---------------|
| East Asia and Pacific Total | 24,730 | * | 24,730 |
| Vietnam | 10,588 | * | 10,588 |
| State East Asia and Pacific Regional ² | 14,142 | * | 14,142 |
| Europe and Eurasia Total | 7,278 | * | 7,278 |
| Ukraine | 7,278 | * | 7,278 |
| South and Central Asia Total | 8,844 | * | 8,844 |
| State South and Central Asia Regional ³ | 8,844 | * | 8,844 |
| Western Hemisphere Total | 32,575 | * | 32,575 |
| Dominican Republic | 5,399 | * | 5,399 |
| Haiti | 16,233 | * | 16,233 |
| State Central America Regional ⁴ | 5,941 | * | 5,941 |
| State Western Hemisphere Regional ⁵ | 5,002 | * | 5,002 |

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

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

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

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

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

Global Health Security (\$250.0 million)

GHSD - Pandemic Fund (\$250.0 million): The Pandemic Fund strengthens 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.

GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS - USAID (GHP-USAID)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in Thousands) | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2024 Estimate | FY 2025 Request | Change from FY 2023 Estimate |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| GHP-USAID | 4,165,950 | 4,165,950 | 3,991,000 | -174,950 |

FY 2025 Global Health (GH) assistance will support programs to reduce inequities in global life expectancy and burden of disease and to advance national security, including by combating infectious disease threats; preventing child and maternal deaths; controlling HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria; and strengthening the primary health care workforce that underpins this work in support of the Administration's Global Health Worker Initiative. Investments in GH advance U.S. foreign policy interests by protecting Americans at home and abroad, strengthening fragile states, promoting social and economic progress, and supporting the rise of capable partners better able to solve regional and global problems.

GH efforts will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSAs), which unites more than 70 countries as well as international organizations, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector in the common goal of long-term global health security strengthening. Activities will strengthen countries' capacities to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national or global emergencies. Activities will leverage funds for health assistance, advance technical leadership and innovation, support research, and disseminate innovations that benefit many countries simultaneously. They will also help countries comply with the International Health Regulations (2005). The Request will allow the U.S. government to continue to lead global tuberculosis (TB) efforts and work to eliminate neglected tropical diseases (NTDs). Working with country and global partners to reach every person with TB, GH will support efforts to cure those in need of treatment, prevent the spread of new infections, and stop the progression to active TB disease. For NTDs—a diverse group of parasitic and bacterial diseases that cause significant morbidity and mortality in more than 1 billion people worldwide, and disproportionately affect poor and marginalized populations—USAID support focuses on the scale-up of efficient, integrated, and sustained preventive chemotherapy to achieve global health and development goals for control and elimination of these diseases.

In addition, the FY 2025 Request ensures the U.S. government continues to lead the global effort to prevent child and maternal deaths. Together with country and global partners, the United States is working to significantly reduce child and maternal deaths, with the goal of all countries having fewer than 20 deaths per 1,000 live births and fewer than 50 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births by 2035. Reaching these rates would save an additional five million children's lives each year and decrease the number of women who die from complications during pregnancy on an annual basis by 75 percent. Preventing child and maternal deaths relies on sustained investment and appropriate linkages across diverse health programs focused on maternal and child health, family planning/reproductive health, nutrition, and malaria. Programs are focused on countries with the highest need, a demonstrable governmental commitment to achieving sustainable and efficient program outcomes, and the greatest potential to leverage U.S. government programs and platforms. USAID also leads the interagency U.S. President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), which delivers cost-effective, life-saving malaria interventions alongside catalytic technical and operational assistance to equip and empower partner countries to end malaria, one of the world's deadliest pandemics.

GH programs will be enhanced through participation in international partnerships and programs to improve health in a coordinated, efficient, and strategic manner. USAID's GH programs have worked across the spectrum of public health, and have produced extraordinary improvements in survival, health, and dignity; enduring national health systems and capabilities; and lasting international collaborations. It is a U.S. government priority to prevent future pandemics and combat infectious diseases. Infectious diseases can present significant threats to health, livelihoods, and governance as well as regional and international health security. Public health diagnostic, surveillance, workforce, and response systems are critical to reducing mortality and morbidity and ensuring health security by minimizing the impact of both endemic and epidemic-prone infectious diseases.

AFRICA (\$2,115.9 million)

Angola (\$30.0 million)

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

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

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$11.0 million): USAID, in partnership with the Government of Angola, will expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH) services by improving national policies and providing contraceptive commodities to selected health facilities. USAID will enable training that includes considerations and supervision of healthcare providers to ensure compliance with the World Health Organization (WHO) approved standards. USAID will support and engage male and female community health workers to provide family planning counseling through social behavior change and interpersonal communications in communities surrounding the selected health facilities. These efforts will improve child spacing and, in turn, minimize maternal and newborn health complications and deaths.

Benin (\$42.5 million)

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

Malaria (\$17.0 million): Resources will advance the PMI strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to reduce malaria deaths further and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of elimination. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of the national malaria control program to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment

measures and will rapidly expand its capability to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Global Health Security (\$7.0 million): USAID's GHS programs will focus on implementing the GHS Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA). Resources in this GHS partner will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strive to strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; respond to zoonotic events; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Maternal and Child Health (\$6.5 million): USAID's maternal and child health programs will improve access to quality services to better protect and promote health care to pregnant women and children under five years old; support facility- and community-based interventions that increase emergency obstetric and newborn care services and immunization coverage; support the introduction of new vaccines, and appropriate infant and young child feeding practices such as exclusive breastfeeding; prevent diarrhea; and support interventions to improve maternal health, including prenatal, postpartum, and safe delivery care.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$12.0 million): USAID will expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services, information, and reproductive health care in the public, non-government and private sectors. In addition to enhancing the ability of individuals and couples to decide on the number and spacing of births, these initiatives will also prioritize fistula prevention and repair, as well as the prevention and mitigation of gender-based violence within the context of voluntary family planning/reproductive health programs. By doing so, these services aim to significantly contribute to reducing maternal and child mortality and morbidity.

Burkina Faso (\$60.5 million)

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

Malaria (\$26.0 million): Resources will advance the PMI strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates them with other priority health interventions to strengthen sustainability and optimize resources use. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven interventions alongside the country's Permanent Secretariat for Malaria Elimination to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of elimination. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of Burkina Faso's Permanent Secretariat for Malaria Elimination to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures, support the introduction of malaria vaccine, and expand the country's capacity to collect, analyze, and use data to optimize program impact.

Global Health Security (\$7.0 million): USAID GHS programs will focus on the implementation of the GHS Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Resources in this GHS partner will prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and

surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Maternal and Child Health (\$10.0 million): USAID's maternal and child health programs will improve access to quality services to better protect and promote health care to pregnant women and children under five years old; support facility- and community-based interventions that increase emergency obstetric, newborn care services, and immunization coverage; support the introduction of new vaccines and appropriate infant and young child feeding practices such as exclusive breastfeeding; prevent diarrhea; and support interventions to improve maternal health, including prenatal, postpartum, and safe delivery care.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$12.0 million): Programs will strengthen the quality of voluntary FP/RH services to address unmet needs. Activities will also continue to build private and community capacity to increase access to family services. All FP/RH activities will be implemented through private sector for-profit and not-for-profit service delivery channels and community health workers to ensure full compliance with all legal and policy authorities.

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

Burundi (\$35.0 million)

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

Malaria (\$15.0 million): USAID's malaria program will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of elimination in the most affected areas of the country. In coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, USAID will strengthen the capacity of Burundi's national malaria control program to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures, such as community case management, and introduce the malaria vaccine. Assistance will strengthen the capacity of frontline health workers, including community health care workers, and enable the procurement and distribution of critical malaria commodities. Resources will support digitization to expand Burundi's capacity to collect, analyze, and use data to optimize program impact.

Global Health Security (\$4.0 million): USAID GHS programs will focus on the implementation of the GHS Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. GHS programs strengthen prevention, detection, and response capacities to minimize threats posed by emerging infectious diseases. USAID will invest in efforts to address cholera, rabies, anthrax, Ebola Virus Disease, and other relevant emergent health threats in Burundi. Burundi is a GHS partner.

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

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$11.0 million): Programs will increase the demand for, and availability and uptake of, quality family planning services to improve reproductive and maternal health. Activities will strengthen the quality of voluntary FP/RH services to address unmet needs through public, non-governmental, and private sector actors. Activities will build public and private capacity to repair fistula damage and improve safe motherhood practices.

Cameroon (\$32.5 million)

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

Malaria (\$23.5 million): USAID's malaria program will advance the PMI strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of elimination in the most affected areas of the country. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, USAID will strengthen the capacity of Cameroon's national malaria control program; regional, district, and community health systems to implement evidence-based malaria prevention and treatment measures; and rapidly expand the country's capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact. USAID is also supporting social behavior change messaging to counter the mistrust and information manipulation surrounding the malaria vaccine implementation program to increase uptake.

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

Central African Republic (\$0.8 million)

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

Maternal and Child Health (\$0.8 million): USAID's maternal and child health programs will work to maintain current activities focused on improving access to quality services to better protect and promote health care to pregnant women and children under five years old; increase positive, sustainable health outcomes by supporting facility- and community-based interventions that increase emergency obstetric and newborn care services and immunization coverage; support the introduction of new vaccines and appropriate infant and young child feeding practices such as exclusive breastfeeding; and prevent diarrhea. In addition, USAID will support interventions to improve care-seeking behaviors for critical maternal, newborn, and child health services in the community and in facilities in collaboration with other donor agencies.

Cote d'Ivoire (\$54.8 million)

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

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

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

Maternal and Child Health (\$9.8 million): USAID's maternal and child health programs will support enhanced focus on community health and primary health care and will improve access to quality services to better protect and promote health care for pregnant women and children under five years old. USAID assistance will support facility- and community-based interventions that increase maternal, child and newborn care services and improve immunization coverage; support the introduction of new vaccines, and appropriate infant and young child feeding practices such as exclusive breastfeeding; prevent diarrhea; and support interventions to improve maternal health, including prenatal, postpartum, and safe-delivery care.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$12.0 million): Programs will strengthen the quality and accessibility of voluntary FP/RH services to address unmet needs through the public, non-government, and private sectors, delivered through an increased focus on primary health care.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (\$147.5 million)

Assistance will support the globally shared goals of minimizing preventable child and maternal deaths and combating infectious disease threats. U.S. assistance will improve access to quality health services by strengthening the technical, management, and governance capacities of the Democratic Republic of the Congo's (DRC) health care managers and service providers. Investments will focus on training of health workers and providing essential medicine and healthcare commodities to address the causes of newborn, child, and maternal mortality. In addition to improving access to reproductive, maternal, newborn, and child health services, assistance will support prevention, care, and treatment of populations at high risk of TB, malaria, and other infectious diseases. GHP-USAID funds will strengthen critical health systems, including data and information systems; human resources for health; health financing, governance, and management; and supply-chain management. Efforts across all program areas will incorporate gender and climate programming as appropriate.

Tuberculosis (\$16.0 million): Resources support USAID's strategic priority to end TB, including assistance to improve commodities management, enhance laboratory testing to improve TB notification and treatment, ensure free access to TB treatment, and strengthen the use of data for decision making.

USAID will support local organizations to implement locally generated solutions and improve TB diagnosis, treatment, and prevention.

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

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

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

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

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

Ethiopia (\$138.2 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious disease threats. To improve the health of Ethiopians, funding will support maternal and child health, voluntary family planning and reproductive health, TB, malaria, nutrition, and GHS programs. GHP-USAID funds will also strengthen health systems: digital health information systems; supply chain management to improve pharmaceuticals and logistics management; data management systems to enhance accountability and improve availability of

essential commodities; human resource development with an emphasis on improving quality of pre-service education to increase competency of graduating health professionals, human resource management, and retention; and health sector financing.

Tuberculosis (TB) (\$15.0 million): USAID assistance for TB will strengthen the national TB program to expand early case detection and improve access to quality services for diagnosis and management. Activities will include improving drug supply management, improving and making multi drug resistant-TB diagnosis and treatment services more accessible, TB infection control, and promoting community-based TB care.

Malaria (\$36.0 million): Resources will reduce malaria deaths and morbidity in service of the PMI goal of eventual elimination. USAID will do so by bringing to scale a combination of proven and new malaria prevention and treatment approaches and, where possible, integrating them with other priority health interventions. In coordination with key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of Ethiopia's national malaria elimination programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and enhance the country's capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Global Health Security (\$11.0 million): USAID GHS programs will advance the goals of the GHS Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and the GHSA. Resources in this GHS partner will prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Maternal and Child Health (\$39.7 million): USAID will focus on the leading causes of child and maternal morbidity and mortality. Support will continue to scale-up quality service delivery models in selected parts of the country, including mobile populations in pastoral regions where child and maternal mortality are extremely high. Other health interventions will support polio eradication efforts. USAID will build the sustainability of maternal and child and primary health care services with health system investments and reduce morbidity and mortality during health crises with emergency management planning and increased surveillance for vaccine-preventable diseases.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$23.5 million): USAID will expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. Such programs enhance individuals' and couples' ability to decide the number and spacing of births, including timing of first birth, while also making substantial contributions to reducing maternal and child mortality and morbidity. USAID will support community engagement in implementation of family planning services. USAID will also support services for victims of GBV.

Nutrition (\$13.0 million): As a nutrition-priority country, USAID will support implementation of the National Nutrition Program. USAID will build capacity to deliver nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive activities; and work with partners to advocate for, develop, and implement policies supportive of positive nutrition behaviors and practices. From national to zonal levels, USAID will work with line ministries to improve nutrition policies, strategies, guidelines, investments and multi sectoral coordination. USAID will create linkages between livelihood, nutrition, and economic opportunities to increase access to diverse, safe, and quality foods.

The Gambia (\$4.0 million)

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

Malaria (\$4.0 million): Resources will advance the PMI strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates these interventions with other priority health interventions, where possible. PMI will scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside the Government of The Gambia and partners to further reduce malaria deaths and decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of elimination. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of the The Gambia's National Malaria Control Programme to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures to optimize program impact.

Ghana (\$69.3 million)

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

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

Global Health Security (\$9.0 million): USAID activities will focus on the implementation of the GHS Strategy and the National Biodefense Strategy and will advance the GHSA. Resources in Ghana, as a designated GHS partner, will seek to prevent, detect and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will focus on the zoonotic aspects of the country's response and strive to strengthen systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen animal laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication and community engagement; and address antimicrobial resistance.

Maternal and Child Health (\$13.3 million): USAID will continue to build the technical capacity of Ghanaian health workers to address the leading causes of maternal, newborn and childhood mortality. U.S. assistance will support the Ministry of Health, the Ghana Health Service, private providers, and local communities to improve the quality of and increase access to maternal, newborn and child health services to reach more women and newborns with lifesaving interventions during and after childbirth. These efforts will include appropriately managing childhood illnesses during the first five years of life through community-based interventions.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$13.5 million): USAID will promote healthy reproductive health behaviors such as the uptake of voluntary family planning services through the public and private sectors. U.S. assistance will improve knowledge about a range of long-term and short-term voluntary family planning methods and increase contraceptive prevalence by increasing utilization of both short-

term and long-term family planning methods. Assistance will be used to purchase high quality contraceptives, condoms, and other essential FP/RH supplies, while strengthening the commodity supply chain to ensure contraceptive availability at all levels of the health system. U.S. assistance will also support domestic resource mobilization and sustainable private sector financing.

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

Guinea (\$42.5 million)

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

Malaria (\$17.0 million): Resources will advance the PMI, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions, alongside the Government of Guinea and other partners, to reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity toward the long-term goal of elimination. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of Guinea's national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly-effective malaria prevention and treatment measures. PMI will also expand the country's capacity to collect, analyze, and use data to optimize program impact.

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

Maternal and Child Health (\$8.5 million): USAID will increase access to quality health services for pregnant women and children under five years of age; support facility- and community-based interventions that increase emergency obstetric and newborn care services and immunization coverage; prevent diarrhea; support polio eradication; and support interventions to improve maternal health, including prenatal, postpartum, and safe delivery care.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$8.0 million): USAID will expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services and reproductive health care at the community level and through the private sector. USAID interventions will include training of community health workers and private health providers as well as technical assistance to develop new commodity distribution approaches through the private sector.

Kenya (\$121.8 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing and treating the main causes of morbidity and mortality and building self-reliance by strengthening Kenya's systems to ensure sustainability of USAID investments. U.S. assistance in key regions of Kenya will advance malaria prevention and control; TB control; reproductive, maternal, neonatal, and child health; nutrition; and GHS. Funding will leverage other investments from the Global Fund, Gavi, and the Global Financing Facility to advance shared goals.

HIV/AIDS (\$32.5 million): In coordination with interagency activities supported with PEPFAR funds, USAID will work to accelerate progress toward HIV epidemic control through continued effective use of data, prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, prevention among key and priority populations, mitigating risk for adolescent girls and young women, pre-exposure prophylaxis, voluntary medical male circumcision for HIV-negative young men, and accelerating access to quality HIV care and treatment.

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

Malaria (\$33.5 million): Resources will advance the PMI strategy, which brings to scale proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates them with other priority health interventions. PMI will accelerate efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside the government of Kenya and partners to further reduce malaria deaths and decrease malaria morbidity, with the goal of eliminating malaria from the country. In close coordination with key partners, USAID will strengthen the capacity of Kenya's national malaria control programs, support national malaria strategies to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures, and build country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Global Health Security (\$11.0 million): USAID programs will focus on the implementation of the GHS Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Activities in this GHS partner will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Maternal and Child Health (\$14.8 million): USAID contributes to Kenya's efforts to prevent deaths among children and new mothers. USAID programs will strengthen national, county, and community health systems to improve availability and quality of pre-pregnancy services, antenatal care delivery and post-natal care services; enhance provision of emergency obstetric care; scale-up high impact practices in newborn care; and improve immunization prevention and treatment of diarrhea and pneumonia amongst children under age five. Programs will increase awareness of the importance of safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene to lower the rates of diarrheal illness and improve appropriate management of diarrhea.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$16.0 million): USAID will expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care to women and girls on a sustainable basis. Programs will enhance the ability of individuals and couples to decide the number and spacing of births, including timing of the first birth. Programs will promote delivery of integrated services

for beneficiaries, thereby making a substantial contribution to reducing maternal and child mortality and morbidity.

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

Liberia (\$42.5 million)

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

Malaria (\$15.0 million): Resources will advance the PMI, which will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions to reduce malaria deaths and decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of elimination. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of Liberia's National Malaria Control Program to expand those measures, as well as expand Liberian capacity to collect, analyze, and use data to optimize program impact.

Global Health Security (\$9.0 million): USAID programs will focus on implementing the GHS Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and the GHSA. The overall goal of GHS activities is to prevent national-level or global emergencies. Funded activities in this GHS partner will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics; detect threats early; and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious diseases. USAID's assistance will strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, county, district and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Maternal and Child Health (\$12.5 million): USAID will enhance access to and utilization of high-quality antenatal care, safe delivery, postnatal care, and emergency obstetric and neonatal care. USAID activities will specifically strengthen infection prevention measures in both public and private sectors. USAID will continue broader health system strengthening while supporting service delivery in routine immunization; integrated management of childhood illnesses; and community case management of malaria, diarrhea, nutrition, and pneumonia.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$6.0 million): USAID will expand access to high-quality, voluntary FP/RH services and information. Activities will allow individuals and couples to make voluntary and informed decisions on the number and spacing of births, with a specific focus on reducing adolescent pregnancy. These interventions will decrease unintended pregnancies, as well as decrease maternal and infant mortality and morbidity.

Madagascar (\$69.0 million)

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

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

Global Health Security (\$7.0 million): USAID programs will focus on the implementation of the GHS Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Funded activities in this GHS partner will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strive to strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, district, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Maternal and Child Health (\$17.5 million): USAID will support the ability of health facilities to expand evidence-based, high-impact delivery services to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality. These services include emergency obstetric care and scaled up high impact interventions including antenatal care, care for normal delivery, postnatal care visits, postpartum family planning and mental health support. Assistance will include support for community education and outreach activities to increase facility-based births and link communities with facilities to reduce infant mortality. Interventions to improve the well-being of children under five years old include expansion of integrated community and facility case management of common childhood illnesses, water and sanitation, and nutrition interventions. Given Madagascar's low immunization coverage rates and high risk of vaccine-preventable infectious diseases, special emphasis will be placed on strengthening routine immunization activities.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$13.5 million): USAID will support access to a wide range of modern contraceptive methods and high-quality voluntary FP/RH services, increase demand for modern contraceptive methods and quality services, and strengthen voluntary family planning and reproductive health systems. Assistance will support implementation of high-impact practices at the community and facility level, including provision of postpartum family planning, and will strengthen the provision of adolescent-friendly services in both the public and private sector. Information and services will be provided in locations where women receive other health services, including child immunization, postpartum care, and mobile health service delivery.

Nutrition (\$5.0 million): USAID will expand and improve health facility and community-level nutrition activities aimed at enhancing maternal nutrition during and after pregnancy and promoting infant and young child feeding and care practices. The focus for infants will be on early initiation of exclusive and continuous breastfeeding promotion, adequate complementary feeding and nurturing care. Programs will be integrated and linked to Global Food Security Strategy activities.

Malawi (\$75.3 million)

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

Tuberculosis (\$5.0 million): USAID will build self-reliance by supporting Malawi's National TB Control Program and local organizations to improve case detection among high-risk and vulnerable populations, put all diagnosed patients on treatment, and prevent disease spread.

Malaria (\$24.0 million): Resources will advance the PMI strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. In close coordination with the Global Fund, the Government of Malawi, and key partners, PMI will continue to: bring to scale prevention and treatment interventions; strengthen capacity to collect and use data; and integrate with other health interventions to further reduce and eventually eliminate malaria morbidity and deaths, toward the long-term goal of elimination. PMI will strengthen the capacity of Malawi's National Malaria Control Program to collect, analyze, and use data to optimize program impact.

Global Health Security (\$7.0 million): Programs will focus on the implementation of the GHS Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and the GHSA. USAID funded activities in Malawi will help prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to critical infectious disease threats, including preventing antimicrobial resistant pathogens from becoming national level or global emergencies. Assistance will strengthen laboratory, human resource, risk communication, and surveillance capabilities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels.

Maternal and Child Health (\$21.3 million): In partnership with the Ministry of Health, district government, private healthcare providers, and other stakeholders, USAID will help accelerate reductions in maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality through the implementation of evidence-based, high-impact quality interventions at household, community, and facility levels. Assistance will expand access to maternal health services for the most vulnerable, underserved, and marginalized populations, including those in rural areas, and for young parents, first-time parents, and persons with disabilities. USAID will also support the Ministry of Health to enforce standards for improving quality of maternal and newborn care in all health facilities.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$10.0 million): USAID will expand access to high-quality, sustainable voluntary family planning services and reproductive health care through public and private providers, including community-based distribution agents and mobile outreach services. USAID's programs will enhance the ability of individuals, especially younger adults, to determine the number and spacing of births and contribute to reducing maternal and child mortality and morbidity. USAID will diversify modes of community-based FP/RH service delivery in hard-to-reach areas through community-based distribution agents and mobile outreach services.

Nutrition (\$8.0 million): USAID will improve the health and nutrition status of children under 5 years of age, pregnant and lactating women, and adolescent girls in Malawi, with a particular focus on the 1,000-day window from pregnancy until a child reaches two years of age. USAID will increase household access to diverse and nutritious foods, increase supplementation approaches to prevent micronutrient deficiencies, improve water, sanitation, and hygiene practices, and improve the nutrition policy environment.

Mali (\$77.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal death and combating infectious disease threats. Funding will improve health service delivery at the health facility and at community and household levels using community-based health workers, volunteers, and community platforms. Assistance will scale-up integrated community case management of malaria, pneumonia, and diarrhea and infectious disease surveillance, treatment, and prevention. Assistance will also reduce rates of disease and mortality through nutrition interventions for pregnant women and children under two years of age. Funds will support access to high-quality, voluntary FP/RH health services.

Malaria (\$25.0 million): Resources will advance the PMI strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven and innovative malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates them with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to scale-up interventions alongside partners to reduce malaria deaths and decrease malaria morbidity, with the goal of elimination. In coordination with key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of Mali's national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and the country's capacity to collect, analyze, and use data to optimize program impact and strengthen community health systems.

Global Health Security (\$8.0 million): USAID programs will focus on advancing GHS objectives, in coordination with other USG agencies and multilateral partners. Activities in this GHS partner will prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly to disease outbreaks and other emerging infectious disease threats to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. Programs will focus on zoonotic disease, national laboratory systems, antimicrobial resistance, surveillance, health emergency management, risk communication and community engagement, and human resources.

Maternal and Child Health (\$21.5 million): USAID will support evidence-based, high-impact health interventions to reduce maternal and child rates of disease and mortality by supporting a network of health centers, community health platforms, and community health workers to deliver an essential package of maternal and child health services. Activities to reduce maternal mortality include improving the quality of, and access to, antenatal care services; ensuring skilled attendance at birth and treatment of obstetric complications; and providing community-based postnatal care. Activities to reduce neonatal mortality include training health workers in essential newborn care, treatment of neonatal infections, and prevention of birth asphyxia; and providing specialized care for sick newborns. Activities to reduce mortality in children under five include integrated community case management of malaria, pneumonia, diarrhea, and other child illnesses; strengthening the routine immunization system, including polio eradication efforts; and strengthening the system for supplying sufficient commodities and medications essential to treating the primary causes of maternal and child mortality.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$14.0 million): USAID will expand and support access to high-quality voluntary FP/RH services. Activities to improve FP/RH service delivery will include training of private sector health workers on FP/RH, increasing access to long-acting FP methods through fixed and outreach strategies, and integrating FP with other essential health services. All FP activities will be implemented through private sector for-profit and not-for-profit service delivery channels to ensure full compliance with all legal and policy authorities.

Nutrition (\$8.5 million): USAID will scale-up evidence-based, high-impact nutrition interventions to reduce the mortality and rate of disease of pregnant women and children under two. Activities to promote improved nutrition behaviors will include social and behavior change communication on the importance of exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of a child's life; improved infant and young child

feeding practices; and using community-based women's and small farmer's groups to promote the development, processing, and consumption of locally-available, nutrient-rich foods. Funds will improve malnutrition screening for children in vulnerable communities; provide vitamin A supplementation and support deworming campaigns; promote community-based integrated management of acute malnutrition; and support community-driven approaches to address food insecurity and chronic malnutrition.

Mozambique (\$91.5 million)

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

Tuberculosis (\$8.0 million): USAID will accelerate implementation of proven, cost-effective interventions designed to prevent the further spread of TB and multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB). Assistance will strive to reach at least 80 percent of estimated TB cases in four provinces and successfully treat 90 percent of those cases. Assistance will also improve services for the prevention, detection, and treatment of MDR-TB; increase early case detection; enhance airborne infection control efforts; and expand access to and integrate treatment of TB and HIV in coinfecting individuals. Technical assistance will be provided to the Ministry of Health and other key stakeholders to spearhead quality and evidence-based solutions to TB challenges.

Malaria (\$29.0 million): Resources will advance the PMI strategy, scaling up proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrating, where possible, with other priority health interventions. These efforts will support the government of Mozambique and partners in further reducing malaria deaths and substantially decreasing malaria morbidity toward the goal of elimination. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of Mozambique's National Malaria Control Program to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand the country's capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

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

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

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$16.0 million): USAID will support access to a wide range of modern contraceptive methods and high-quality voluntary FP/RH services, increase awareness of modern

contraceptive options, and strengthen family planning and reproductive health systems. Assistance will support implementation of high-impact practices at the community and facility level, including provision of postpartum family planning, and will strengthen the provision of adolescent-friendly services. Information and services will be provided in locations where women receive other health services, including child immunization, postpartum care, and mobile health service delivery.

Nutrition (\$8.5 million): USAID will support community and facility education and outreach activities for growth monitoring, nutritional screening, and behavior change to incorporate more nutritious foods and vitamins into household diets. Technical assistance to the Ministries of Health and Agriculture in target provinces will support provincial, district, and health facility programming. National-level technical assistance will include nutritional surveillance and food safety.

Niger (\$55.0 million)

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

Malaria (\$20.0 million): Resources will advance the PMI strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside the Government of Niger and partners to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of elimination. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of Niger's national malaria control program to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will develop the country's capacity to collect, analyze, and use data to optimize program impact.

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

Maternal and Child Health (\$10.0 million): USAID maternal and child health programs will improve access to and utilization of high-quality services to better protect and promote health care to pregnant and lactating women and children under five years old; support facility- and community-based interventions that increase antenatal and postnatal care; iron and folic acid supplementation; safe delivery; postpartum family planning; and emergency obstetric and neonatal services with appropriate infection prevention measures. In addition, U.S. assistance will support the introduction of new vaccines and outreach activities for routine immunization and integrated community case management of malaria, diarrhea, and pneumonia, as well as support polio eradication. Information and services will be provided in locations where women receive other health services, including child immunization, postpartum care, and mobile health service delivery. The broader health system will be supported through integrated assistance for the supply chain and data systems.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$13.0 million): USAID will strengthen the quality of voluntary family planning and reproductive health services delivery by supporting access to all modern contraceptive methods to address unmet needs. The family planning activities will be carried out by

supporting capacity building of private and community actors to increase access to health services including postpartum family planning, as well as provision of adolescent-friendly services. All FP activities will be implemented through private sector for-profit and not-for-profit service delivery channels to ensure full compliance with all legal and policy authorities.

Nutrition (\$6.0 million): Malnutrition contributes to nearly half of all under-five mortality in Niger. USAID will take a holistic approach to improving nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women and children under-five. Through a multi-sector approach, USAID will promote a range of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions to increase access to nutritious foods and vitamins into household diets. USAID will continue focusing on social and behavior change communication activities to address behaviors that impact infant and young child feeding practices; maternal nutrition during pregnancy; exclusive breastfeeding and child feeding practices; diet quality and diversification; and delivery of nutrition services. USAID will also reinforce the implementation of social and behavior change activities, which includes nutrition good practices. USAID will support community-based women's and small farmer's groups to promote the development, processing, and consumption of locally-available, nutrient-rich foods and improve malnutrition screening for children in vulnerable communities; provide vitamin A supplementation and support de-worming campaigns; and promote community-based integrated management of acute malnutrition.

Nigeria (\$213.8 million)

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

HIV/AIDS (\$46.0 million): USAID will accelerate control of the HIV epidemic by reducing morbidity, mortality and transmission. Funds will provide testing and client-centered treatment, including the prevention of mother-to-child transmission; population programming to address vulnerabilities faced by those communities, including the provision of PrEP; support to vulnerable children and their caregivers to mitigate the impact of HIV; real time data for decision-making; and building country capacity to deliver services and integrate HIV care in primary health care systems.

Tuberculosis (\$22.0 million): Funding will support the National Tuberculosis Program to enhance surveillance and accelerate delivery of detection, care, and treatment services. Assistance includes training of health care workers and enhanced screening, diagnostic, and treatment tools and digital innovations to monitor diagnostic networks and support treatment adherence.

Malaria (\$73.0 million): Assistance will scale malaria prevention and treatment and integrate these interventions with other health interventions. PMI will scale-up preventive and treatment interventions to reduce malaria deaths and decrease malaria morbidity and mortality, toward the goal of elimination. PMI will strengthen Nigeria's national and state malaria control programs to expand prevention and treatment measures and expand capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize impact.

Global Health Security (\$10.0 million): USAID GHS programs will implement the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advance the GHSA. Activities in this GHS partner will prevent epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly to prevent disease outbreaks from becoming national or global emergencies. Assistance will strengthen governance and country systems and capacities to identify, communicate and address risks and threats at all levels; strengthen laboratory systems and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; expand and reinforce the capacity of the workforce; and prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens

and zoonoses. GHS interventions will be integrated and carried out with other intra and inter agency activities.

Maternal and Child Health (\$33.3 million): USAID will improve access to maternal and child health services, including antenatal care, postnatal care, delivery, immunization, and newborn care. Funds will support comprehensive and integrated primary health care services covering community and health facility care for women and children, in alignment with Nigerian government strategies focusing on: Ending Preventable Maternal Mortality, Every Newborn Action Plan, and Child Survival Action Plan. USAID will build the capacity of health service providers to improve diagnosis and treatment of maternal and child health conditions with a focus on sick and small newborns. Assistance will address intimate partner violence, children in adversity, prevention of child marriage, obstetric fistula, and vaccine preventable diseases. Immunization will be a foundational activity.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$22.5 million): USAID will increase access to voluntary FP/RH services. Work will strengthen collaboration with donors to increase government ownership of FP/RH service delivery and commodity procurement. USAID will expand FP/RH availability and improve service providers' capacity to deliver services, including young adult and adolescent-friendly delivery and community-based service delivery. Funds will contribute to integrated health services and new activities will provide opportunities for young adults and adolescents, and the private sector to participate in policies and programs that raise awareness about FP/RH and combat gender-based violence.

Nutrition (\$7.0 million): USAID will implement an integrated, multi-sector nutrition strategy to address malnutrition in vulnerable populations, especially among women and children, with a focus on the first 1,000 days. Interventions will be coordinated with Feed the Future, water, sanitation, and hygiene, humanitarian assistance, HIV, TB, and other interagency activities. Activities will increase access and uptake of nutrition services and focus on changing social norms and behaviors to improve household nutrition. USAID will support innovation, technical assistance, capacity strengthening, and coordination of multi sectoral programming.

Rwanda (\$48.2 million)

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

Malaria (\$19.0 million): Resources will advance the PMI strategy, which scales a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will work alongside partners to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, toward a goal of elimination. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of Rwanda's national malaria control program to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will expand capacity to collect, analyze, and use data to optimize program impact. Funds will support the national program in its efforts to digitize malaria case management and supply chain management which will allow Rwanda to use real-time data to make shifts in investments. Resources will also support capacity building to improve data quality and data triangulation between service data and antimalarial medicines.

Global Health Security (\$5.7 million): USAID GHS programs will focus on the implementation of the GHS Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Funded activities will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strive to strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and

address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Maternal and Child Health (\$12.0 million): USAID will implement an integrated package of high-impact, lifesaving interventions: antenatal care; skilled attendance at birth; safe cesarean delivery; postnatal care; fistula prevention and repair; health promotion to improve health seeking and preventive practices; essential and advanced newborn care; care of small and sick newborns; facility-level integrated management of childhood illness; and community level integrated case management of diarrhea, pneumonia, and malaria. Funds will build capacity of health care providers through improved competencies in clinical care and in health care management; behavior change communication; and essential, long-term health system strengthening. Activities will leverage malaria funds.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$7.5 million): USAID will continue to support access to high-quality voluntary family planning products, services, and information on reproductive health. Programming will emphasize youth access to comprehensive reproductive health education and services, birth spacing, and timing of first birth. It will also continue to support healthcare provider competencies for a wide range of family planning services, including long term and reversible family planning methods, while also focusing on decreasing maternal and child morbidity and mortality. USAID will also support improving data quality to reduce unmet needs and strengthen the supply chain and ensure contraceptive quality.

Nutrition (\$4.0 million): USAID will improve maternal, infant, child and adolescent nutrition by promoting exclusive breastfeeding, improving infant and young child complementary feeding practices, bolstering community-based delivery of nutrition services that targets adolescents, and improving nutrition behaviors through social and behavior change communication. Assistance will improve household-level dietary quality and diversity through cooking demonstrations, child feeding, growth monitoring and promotion, and malnutrition screening and referrals; and will advocate for the introduction of fortified and biofortified staple foods, animal source foods, and kitchen gardens to address maternal and child malnutrition.

Senegal (\$71.0 million)

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

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

Global Health Security (\$10.0 million): USAID GHS programs will focus on the implementation of the GHS Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy and advancing the GHSA. Activities in this GHS partner

will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national or global emergencies. USAID will strengthen country systems to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Maternal and Child Health (\$15.0 million): USAID will make pregnancy and childbirth safer throughout Senegal by increasing the availability of essential services, including newborn care, high-quality obstetric care, treatment for childhood illnesses, and childhood immunizations. Activities will support the training of health workers at both the clinical and local level, engage individuals and communities in the governance and financing of health services, and encourage community management of health priorities.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$13.5 million): USAID will support access to high-quality voluntary FP/RH services and information. Assistance in FP/RH will improve the ability of individuals and couples to decide the number of and spacing of births, including timing of first birth. FP/RH assistance will also make substantial contributions to reducing maternal and child mortality. Activities will include high-impact sustainable interventions, such as public information and education campaigns to increase demand for FP/RH services, expanding the availability of FP/RH methods, social marketing of FP/RH products, and expanding FP/RH counseling through targeted outreach to men and youth.

Nutrition (\$8.5 million): USAID assistance will focus on nutritional activities within the first 1,000 days of life. Activities will include the training of health staff on malnutrition prevention, detection, and response; the promotion of micronutrient supplementation and food fortification programs for women and young children; the promotion of breastfeeding and optimal complementary feeding practices in early childhood, targeting malnourished children; and promoting a higher quality and more diverse diet for the most vulnerable populations.

Sierra Leone (\$42.5 million)

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

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

Global Health Security (\$8.5 million): USAID GHS programs will focus on implementing the GHS Strategy and the National Biodefense Strategy and advancing the GHSA. Funded activities in this GHS partner will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strengthen country systems and

capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Maternal and Child Health (\$11.0 million): USAID will support access to and utilization of high-quality facility- and community-based interventions to improve maternal health, including prenatal, postpartum, safe delivery care, and emergency obstetric and neonatal services with appropriate infection prevention measures. In addition, U.S. assistance will continue support for routine immunization; integrated management of childhood illnesses; integrated community case management of malaria, diarrhea, and pneumonia; supply chain management; and strengthening the broader health system.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$7.0 million): USAID will support access to high-quality voluntary FP/RH services and information. Assistance will improve the ability of individuals and couples to decide the number and spacing of births, including timing of first birth. FP/RH assistance will also make substantial contributions to reducing maternal and child mortality. Activities will include high-impact sustainable interventions, such as public information and education campaigns to increase demand for FP/RH services. Activities will also expand the availability of FP/RH methods and FP/RH counseling through targeted outreach to men and youth. Assistance will also support activities to strengthen service delivery and referral pathways for survivors of GBV.

Somalia (\$1.2 million)

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

Maternal and Child Health (\$1.2 million): USAID will support facility- and community-based interventions to train, empower, and equip midwives to serve in remote areas and establish their own private midwifery practices, thereby increasing livelihood opportunities while also ensuring safer conditions for mothers and their infants. The programming will provide high-quality maternity care services directly in Somali communities, which will increase access to the public health system.

South Africa (\$72.0 million)

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

HIV/AIDS (\$46.0 million): USAID is a key implementing agency for PEPFAR and supports the Government of South Africa's (GOSA) goal of ending the HIV pandemic. In partnership with GOSA, USAID-specific funding will be directed to the following priorities: (1) linking people living with HIV to and retaining them on treatment through enhancing community-led, site-level monitoring and solutions, case finding approaches, differentiated models of care, and multi-month dispensing; (2) supporting the DREAMS initiative, pre-exposure prophylaxis expansion and HIV prevention interventions through enhancing community-led, site-level monitoring and innovations; (3) improving pediatric treatment through the scale-up of postnatal and adolescent clubs, pediatric case management, implementation of three-month supply for all stable pediatric and adolescent clients, expansion of DMOC for children, and optimization of pediatric ART regimens; (4) continuing to provide support for orphans and vulnerable children; (5) reducing HIV risk for adolescent girls and young women; (6) providing high-quality, comprehensive and sensitive services for key populations; (7) further enhancing collaboration with the Departments of Health, Basic Education, and Social Development across all levels, through government-

to-government (G2G) agreements at national and provincial level; and (8) continuing to improve partner management through improved data use and accountability.

Tuberculosis (\$20.0 million): USAID will support implementation of the USAID Global TB strategy, National Strategic Plan for HIV, TB and STIs, and National TB Recovery Plan in South Africa. Technical assistance will improve TB diagnosis; increase TB treatment coverage and success; and reduce TB transmission and prevent development of TB disease. USAID will continue to implement health systems strengthening activities to build a resilient and sustainable TB response, by implementing recommendations from the national TB diagnostic network assessment, capacity building and policy support through the G2G mechanism, and technical support at the GOSA National TB Program through seconded Technical Advisors. In line with the National Action Plan for Combating Multidrug-Resistant TB, funds will be used to improve early identification and effective treatment and management of drug resistant TB.

Global Health Security (\$6.0 million): South Africa is a GHS Targeted Support Country. USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the GHS Strategy, the US National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. USAID's assistance will strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, respond to, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens from becoming national level or global emergencies.

South Sudan (\$34.0 million)

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

Global Health Security (\$7.0 million): South Sudan is a GHS partner. USAID GHS programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. USAID will help to prevent epidemics through improved community surveillance and early detection and by improving disease outbreak response. South Sudan public health systems will be indirectly supported by increasing surveillance systems; strengthening laboratory capabilities; improving risk communication; and reducing the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Maternal and Child Health (\$17.0 million): USAID aims to reduce maternal, infant, and child morbidity and mortality through the provision of essential health services; community participation through village health committees; strengthened accountability and oversight; support for polio eradication; and immunization in hard-to-reach areas.

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

Sudan (\$1.6 million)

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

Maternal and Child Health (\$1.6 million): USAID will reduce maternal and child morbidity and mortality by reinforcing the capacity of health facilities to deliver essential, life-saving maternal, newborn and child

health services. USAID will improve access to and use of evidence-based, quality maternal and child health and nutrition services through facility- and community-based interventions, ensuring safer conditions for mothers and their infants. The programming will provide high-quality maternity care services at primary health care centers as well as tertiary care hospitals in South Kordofan, Gederef, Kasala and Red Sea States.

Tanzania (\$133.5 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of controlling the HIV/AIDS epidemic, preventing child and maternal deaths, improving overall family health through family planning, eliminating malaria in both mainland and Zanzibar, and combating infectious disease threats and health emergencies.

HIV/AIDS (\$32.5 million): Through PEPFAR, USAID will continue to support progress towards ending HIV/AIDS as a public health threat by 2030, while sustainably strengthening public health systems. With these funds, USAID will continue to accelerate access to life-saving HIV treatment for all people living with HIV. Further, USAID will continue efforts to eliminate HIV in children, including by preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV. Continuing efforts will also include prevention among key populations, behavioral and structural interventions to reduce risk for adolescent girls and young women, pre-exposure prophylaxis, and voluntary medical male circumcision for HIV-negative young men.

Tuberculosis (\$8.0 million): USAID will accelerate work to improve the Government of Tanzania's (GOT) ability to detect and treat TB- and MDR-TB-infected individuals, as well as diagnose and refer patients co-infected with HIV for treatment. USAID will intensify interventions in communities for enhanced TB identification, referral for diagnosis, treatment, and patient support. Assistance to the national TB program will continue.

Malaria (\$44.0 million): Resources will advance the PMI strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside the GOT to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of elimination. PMI will strengthen the capacity of Tanzania's national malaria control program to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will expand GOT capacity to collect, analyze, and use data to optimize impact.

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

Maternal and Child Health (\$13.0 million): USAID will continue efforts to end preventable newborn, child, and maternal deaths to advance U.S. government and GOT priorities. Interventions will increase access to high-impact maternal, newborn, and child health services in underserved geographic regions to maximize results in areas of greatest need. Assistance will include support for facilities and community-based providers to address the health needs of women and children and strengthen linkages with other U.S. government programs for voluntary family planning, including promotion of postpartum family planning, malaria, nutrition, and HIV/AIDS.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$19.0 million): U.S. assistance will promote a broad range of contraceptive methods and expand access to and use of high-quality voluntary FP/RH information and services. Assistance will be used to procure FP/RH commodities, strengthen the supply chain, and promote domestic resource mobilization. It will expand FP/RH services at the facility and community level, build the capacity of healthcare workers, promote behaviors to delay sexual debut, reduce early marriage, and ensure healthy timing and spacing of pregnancy.

Nutrition (\$8.0 million): U.S. assistance will provide a comprehensive package of nutrition interventions in regions with the highest rates of undernutrition among children under five years of age and maternal anemia. USAID will implement a social behavior change strategy to improve Tanzanian knowledge of the importance of appropriate nutrition and best nutrition practices.

Togo (\$12.0 million)

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

Malaria (\$12.0 million): Resources will advance the PMI strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will work to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside the government of Togo and partner to reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of elimination. In close coordination with the National Malaria Control Program, the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen Togo's capacity to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures, and will rapidly strengthen the country's capacity to collect, analyze, and use data to optimize program impact.

Uganda (\$132.5 million)

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

HIV/AIDS (\$37.0 million): With these funds, USAID will support progress toward achieving HIV epidemic control through use of data; increasing access to care and treatment; and maintaining PEPFAR's focus on the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, prevention among key populations, risk mitigation among adolescent girls and young women, pre-exposure prophylaxis with antiretroviral drugs, and voluntary medical male circumcision.

Tuberculosis (\$8.0 million): USAID will support Uganda's National TB and Leprosy Control Program (NTLP) to improve TB prevention, detection, and treatment and to achieve national strategic plan targets. USAID strengthens the capacity of NTLP to lead, plan, and monitor implementation of TB control activities nationwide. TB activities will continue to innovate and implement successful approaches to detect and treat multidrug resistant TB.

Malaria (\$34.0 million): Resources will advance the PMI strategy by scaling up a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrating these with other priority health interventions. PMI will expand access to proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside the government of Uganda and partners to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, toward the goal of malaria elimination. In coordination with key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of Uganda's national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria

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

Global Health Security (\$12.0 million): USAID GHS programs will focus on the implementation of the GHS Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Funded activities in this GHS partner will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address human and animal health threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Maternal and Child Health (\$13.0 million): USAID will support access to and availability of deliveries with skilled providers; improve perinatal care for mothers and their newborns; increase the number of children who are fully immunized by 12 months of age; and reduce morbidity and mortality from major childhood illnesses and other life-threatening diseases. USAID will promote universal sanitation to lower rates of diarrheal illness; promote good sanitation and hygiene practices in facilities; and strengthen the underpinning supply chain, data, financing, and human resources systems.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$20.0 million): USAID will work with local systems to ensure a steady supply of reproductive health products; enhance reporting and the use of data; support health workforce development; and improve the planning and management of reproductive health resources. Programs will promote social and behavior change to reduce harmful practices in the community and reduce barriers to voluntary family planning uptake to enhance the ability of families to decide the number and spacing of births, including the timing of the first birth and spacing of subsequent ones. Activities will make substantial contributions to reducing maternal and child mortality and morbidity and strengthening health systems.

Nutrition (\$8.5 million): USAID will reduce high stunting rates in Uganda by improving health and nutrition service delivery systems and increasing the quality of and demand for these services. In coordination with agriculture programs, funds will support vulnerable populations by promoting community-based nutrition programs. These programs will develop Ugandan technical capacity to improve maternal, infant, and young child feeding practices at the household and community levels. Resources will support training in nutrition, strengthen food fortification efforts, enhance nutrition surveillance, promote interventions with a focus on the first 1000 days, and contribute to strengthening health systems to deliver nutrition services.

Zambia (\$91.3 million)

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

HIV/AIDS (\$23.3 million): In coordination with the PEPFAR Interagency Team and activities supported by PEPFAR funds, USAID will work to accelerate progress toward HIV epidemic control through the use of data; focus on the prevention of mother-to-child transmission and prevention among key populations; implement behavioral and structural interventions; programs to avoid and reduce the risk of HIV for adolescent girls and young women; provide pre-exposure prophylaxis with antiretroviral drugs and voluntary medical male circumcision for HIV-negative young men; and accelerate access and retention of clients to HIV treatment.

Tuberculosis (\$7.0 million): USAID will increase commitments towards reducing TB infections and to increase the capacity of the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) to sustainably manage the country's TB program. USAID will strengthen prevention, detection, management, and treatment of TB, including multi-drug resistant TB. TB service delivery activities will continue integrating into HIV services to reduce the spread and impact of TB/HIV co-morbidity. These efforts will contribute to the goals of reducing TB-related mortality by 50 percent and increasing TB treatment success to 85 percent in targeted provinces.

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

Global Health Security (\$8.0 million): Zambia is a GHS partner. USAID's GHS program seeks to prevent and mitigate the increasing occurrence and severity of epidemics, pandemics, and other emerging infectious disease threats. USAID carries out collaborative activities to prevent and control emerging zoonotic diseases of significant public health concern in Zambia as well as other diseases like H5N1 influenza, anthrax, and rabies, that can infect both humans and animals. The GHS program works in partnership with the government, civil society, and communities to implement creative and sustainable social and behavior change (SBC) programming, nurture SBC champions, mainstream new techniques and technologies, and advocate for strategic and sustained investment in SBC.

Maternal and Child Health (\$10.0 million): USAID will address the leading causes of newborn, maternal and child deaths through an integrated "continuum of care" approach to implementing high-impact interventions across the life cycle, including reproductive, newborn, child, adolescent, and maternal health, as well as nutrition. Health systems will continue to be strengthened through activities that support capacity building and mentorship of front-line health care providers and improving access to high-quality, evidence-based maternal, newborn and child health interventions.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$10.0 million): USAID will expand access to a wide range of modern contraceptive methods and high-quality voluntary FP/RH services, increase awareness of modern contraceptive options and birth spacing, and strengthen family planning and reproductive health systems, including availability of contraceptive supplies. Assistance will support implementation of high-impact practices at the community and facility level, including provision of postpartum family planning, and will strengthen the provision of adolescent-friendly contraceptive services, with a focus on male involvement and private sector engagement.

Nutrition (\$3.0 million): Through an integrated strategy combining health, agriculture, water, sanitation, hygiene, and food-based nutrition programming, USAID will collaborate with the GRZ to develop and implement key nutrition interventions targeting children with a deliberate focus on the 1,000 most critical days in child development, pregnant and lactating mothers, and other vulnerable groups. Services will include but will not be limited to: promotion of age-appropriate dietary practices like breastfeeding, adequate complementary feeding, support for essential micronutrient supplementation; adoption of improved maternal and child health; and nutrition and hygiene behaviors for households with adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and children under five.

Zimbabwe (\$27.7 million)

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

Tuberculosis (\$7.0 million): USAID will strengthen the overall management of TB in Zimbabwe.

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

Malaria (\$15.0 million): Resources will advance the PMI strategy in collaboration with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, bringing to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrating these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions to reduce malaria deaths and decrease malaria morbidity, working toward the long-term goal of elimination of malaria. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of Zimbabwe's national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will expand the country's capacity to collect, analyze, and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health (\$3.7 million): USAID will support maternal and child health activities focusing on improving the quality of integrated service delivery to increase efficiencies and improve health outcomes. Programming will improve maternal, youth, and child health and survival in targeted communities and populations through strengthened community health service delivery systems; improved quality and youth-friendliness of maternal and child health services; and reduced socio-cultural barriers to health seeking behaviors. USAID will strengthen health worker knowledge, skills, and attitudes to deliver interventions including, but not limited to, comprehensive and basic emergency obstetric and newborn care, ante-natal care visits, kangaroo mother care for preterm and small newborns, postnatal care, immunization, and emergency triaging assessment and treatment of sick children. Health care worker technical capacity will be built by applying a blend of in-service, refresher, and on-the-job training. The support will enhance intrapartum monitoring of labor and taking action when emergencies arise through enhanced use of the partograph. USAID will facilitate the link from the community to health facilities; build the capacity of health center committees to influence the development, implementation, and oversight of MCH systems; and strengthen Village Health Worker knowledge and skills to promote appropriate maternal and child health-seeking behaviors.

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

USAID Africa Regional (\$14.9 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious disease threats. Africa Regional will leverage local, regional, and private-sector partners and integrate gender, inclusive development, and multi-sectoral approaches as appropriate.

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

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

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

Maternal and Child Health (\$7.4 million): Africa Regional will analyze regional trends affecting women and children; support evidence-based interventions that improve the quality of and access to care; and ensure equitable and sustainable solutions are documented and disseminated across the region.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$3.5 million): Africa Regional will strengthen the capacity of countries, regional organizations, and civil society to improve the quality of and access to voluntary FP/RH programs; and improve data availability and utilization at all levels of the health system.

USAID East Africa Regional (\$1.0 million)

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

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$1.0 million): USAID will support access to high-quality voluntary FP/RH services and information. Assistance will support capacity development of regional organizations to increase coordination, policy development and mobilization of domestic resources for FP/RH. As a result, assistance will encourage efforts by countries in the region to prioritize investments in FP/RH, thus making contributions to reducing maternal and child mortality.

USAID Sahel Regional Program (\$12.5 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goal of preventing child and maternal deaths. Funding will increase the resilience of vulnerable households through improving health and nutrition status.

Maternal and Child Health (\$2.0 million): USAID will support access to and utilization of high-quality antenatal care, safe delivery, postnatal care, and emergency obstetric and neonatal services with appropriate infection prevention measures. Assistance will support integrated management of childhood illnesses, community case management of malaria, diarrhea, and pneumonia, support polio eradication, and strengthen the broader health system.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$9.0 million): The Sahel region has the highest fertility rates in the world. USAID will support access to high-quality voluntary FP/RH services and information. Assistance will improve the ability of individuals and couples to decide the number and spacing of births, including timing of first birth. Activities will emphasize last mile supply chain strengthening, capacity building of frontline health workers, supportive supervision by district/regional-level staff, and integration

of FP counseling during ante-natal care and in "husband schools" targeted to married or soon-to-be married men.

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

USAID West Africa Regional (\$16.8 million)

The West Africa regional health program aims to increase the utilization of quality health services across the region, particularly among the most vulnerable populations. U.S. assistance, in support of the globally shared goal of preventing child and maternal death, will replicate and scale-up evidence-based high impact practices in multiple countries through engaging national and regional partners; supporting regional leadership to strengthen health systems providing quality health services; and increasing demand for health services by leveraging partnerships and promoting shifts in attitudes surrounding health seeking behaviors.

Maternal and Child Health (\$2.8 million): USAID will continue to support selected countries in improving the quality of maternal and child health services across the pregnancy to postpartum continuum to address high maternal and child mortality in the region. USAID will scale-up high-impact maternal and child health practices integrated with other health services. Through its partnership with the West African Health Organization (WAHO), USAID will also facilitate the sharing of best practices and harmonization of maternal and child health related policies.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$14.0 million): The West Africa regional health program will continue to support the Ouagadougou Partnership to accelerate the use of modern family planning services in nine Francophone West African countries. Through WAHO, USAID will facilitate the sharing of best practices and the harmonization of policies to create an enabling environment for voluntary FP/RH services. USAID will also scale-up high-impact, voluntary FP/RH services in priority countries that do not receive bilateral FP/RH funding. Lastly, USAID will strengthen health systems so that they can efficiently deliver high-quality FP/RH services, which will include creating resilient, equitable supply chains, enabling more local organizations to advance FP/RH, and mobilizing more domestic resources.

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC (\$202.1 million)

Burma (\$30.0 million)

Post-coup Burma continues to suffer from a decimated health sector and worsening health indicators, especially in conflict-affected regions. Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths, combating infectious disease threats, and contributing to community systems that meet the needs of the under-served. U.S. Government assistance supports life-saving health interventions targeting vulnerable populations in maternal and child health, malaria, and TB. In the context of Burma's depleted public sector, the U.S. government plays a key role in building systems and delivering services for conflict-affected and ethnic minority areas outside of regime control, both through direct programming and substantial leveraging of other donor resources. The U.S. government support for maternal and child health services is critical, as mothers and children have been particularly affected by the public sector collapse, while the Global Fund, a primary external

funder for Burma, focuses only on HIV, TB, and malaria. Programs will support the development of an inclusive, local health system in ethnic-administered areas to help foster long-term peace and economic development. Activities will focus on developing and demonstrating effective approaches to public health challenges that can be scaled up with domestic and other resources.

Tuberculosis (\$13.5 million): USAID will prevent and control drug-sensitive and drug resistant TB (DS-TB and DR-TB, respectively) through priority interventions, including active case finding, scale up of new diagnostic tools, contact tracing, technical assistance to improve laboratories, training of clinical staff in DS-TB and DR-TB and TB case management, and strengthening community-based approaches for the prevention and management of TB and MDR-TB.

Malaria (\$12.0 million): The PMI program, complementing Global Fund support, will expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the goal of eliminating malaria in Burma by 2030.

Maternal and Child Health (\$4.5 million): USAID will leverage investments in a multi-donor trust fund to strengthen locally-led systems in non-regime controlled areas so that trained clinicians have the knowledge and supplies to deliver high-quality, lifesaving maternal and child health interventions to families affected by conflict. USAID's activities in regime-controlled and non-regime controlled areas will improve access to quality services to reduce mortality and morbidity among pregnant women and children under five years old; expand service delivery channels and improve affordability of services; support facility- and community-based interventions that increase emergency obstetric and newborn care services and immunization coverage; treat diarrhea and pneumonia; and support interventions to improve maternal health, including prenatal, postpartum, and safe-delivery care.

Cambodia (\$25.0 million)

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

Tuberculosis (\$6.5 million): USAID will increase TB case detection; improve the quality of TB diagnosis, care, and treatment services; and coordinate with the National TB Program. USAID will bolster efforts to build local capacity and institutionalize financing mechanisms to reduce the burden of TB and advance the ability of Cambodia's health system to address TB and to provide more affordable and sustainable quality healthcare. Programs will focus on improving community and facility level case finding and strengthening TB screening and diagnostic systems.

Malaria (\$8.0 million): Through PMI programming, USAID will expand efforts to scale-up proven malaria elimination interventions toward achievement of 90 percent coverage among high-risk populations. Programs will support the PMI goal of malaria elimination in the Greater Mekong Sub-region, and contribute to reducing malaria-related morbidity by 40 percent globally.

Global Health Security (\$4.0 million): USAID GHS programs will focus on the implementation of the GHS Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Funded activities in this GHS Targeted Support country will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strive to strengthen multi-sectoral country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Maternal and Child Health (\$3.5 million): Assistance will support evidence-based approaches to prevent maternal and child deaths and expand access to life-saving commodities and skilled healthcare providers.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$2.0 million): Programs will support the country to expand method choices, increase access to voluntary family planning services by building public and private provider capacity for improved service delivery, and enable health workers to implement advanced health system logistics, service delivery mechanisms, and data management.

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

Fiji (\$2.0 million)

Fiji has a programmatic history of combating infectious disease, particularly COVID-19. Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account supports the goal of combating infectious disease threats. USAID will apply the One Health approach to guide multi-sectoral planning and programming in Fiji.

Global Health Security (\$2.0 million): Building on previous years' GHS efforts, USAID will continue to support activities to build Fiji's capabilities to prevent, detect, and respond to health issues at the human-animal-environment interface. USAID will focus on key technical areas of support including laboratory and surveillance, health workforce development, and country-level strategic planning and coordination. USAID will also advance innovations in digitalization and technology to integrate health information across human, animal, and environmental systems in multi-sector laboratory and surveillance activities.

Indonesia (\$48.8 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support ending preventable deaths in mothers and newborns, improve health policies and service delivery, and help Indonesia to prevent and control epidemics like tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS and contain emerging pandemic threats. U.S. government assistance supports Indonesia's leadership role in public health in the Indo-Pacific region, helping the Government of Indonesia to strengthen health financing and improve the quality of healthcare.

Tuberculosis (\$22.0 million): Indonesia currently has the second highest tuberculosis burden in the world, with an estimated 967,000 new cases per year and Indonesia is also among the top eight countries for MDR-TB. In support of the Government of Indonesia's National Strategic Plan to eliminate TB in Indonesia by 2030, USAID will improve the quality of public and private sector TB services by assisting the National TB Program and local governments to increase domestic resource allocation; accelerating access to state-of-the-art TB diagnostic technology and drugs; providing technical assistance to improve TB and MDR-TB diagnosis and treatment standards; and encouraging the private sector to improve TB case finding, notification, and treatment completion.

Global Health Security (\$11.0 million): As the fourth most populous country in the world, characterized by rich biodiversity across a complex geography, Indonesia is prone to emerging infectious and zoonotic diseases. USAID GHS programs will focus on the implementation of the GHS Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advance the GHSA. Funded activities in this GHS partner will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats with the goal of preventing these threats from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strive to strengthen multi-sectoral country systems

and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels. This includes strengthening laboratory and surveillance capabilities for detecting infectious disease threats; improving risk communication; and helping to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Maternal and Child Health (\$15.8 million): Indonesia loses more than 15,000 mothers and 75,000 newborns to preventable deaths each year. USAID will work with the Ministries of Health and Finance as well as the National Health Insurance Agency to improve the sustainability and efficiency of government health financing. To tackle maternal and child mortality, USAID will use a whole-of-market approach to foster partnerships, including collaboration with the private sector, to improve primary health service delivery at the community level. These partnerships will leverage political commitment, local evidence, domestic financing, and local innovation to prevent child and maternal deaths. Other health interventions will support polio eradication efforts.

Laos (\$9.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal morbidity and mortality, and combating infectious disease threats. USAID assistance supports Laos' leadership role in public health, helping the Government of Laos (GOL) to strengthen health financing and improve the quality of healthcare.

Global Health Security (\$4.0 million): USAID's GHS program will implement the GHS Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advance the GHSA. Activities will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks. USAID assistance will strengthen country systems and capacities to address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Maternal and Child Health (\$3.0 million): Maternal and child health efforts will support the GOL to steward, design, manage, and monitor a system of high-quality, integrated reproductive, maternal, newborn, child, and adolescent health and nutrition services. Activities will strengthen communities' role in changes of quality, access, use of maternal and child health services, and behavioral changes that improve health outcomes. These integrated, multi-sectoral approaches will address the inequitable health and nutrition outcomes of the most underserved segments of the population.

Nutrition (\$2.0 million): Assistance will expand and improve health facility and community-level nutrition activities to enhance maternal nutrition during and after pregnancy and promote infant and young child feeding and care practices. The focus for infants will be on early initiation, exclusive and continuous breastfeeding, and adequate complementary feeding.

Mongolia (\$1.8 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account supports the goal of combating infectious disease threats. USAID collaborated closely with the Government of Mongolia and Ministry of Health throughout the COVID-19 response and will continue to help develop and implement the country's GHS program. Mongolia has made progress to date in emergency preparedness, surveillance, national rapid response teams, laboratory capacity, risk communication, and information sharing that will be leveraged and built upon.

Global Health Security (\$1.8 million): USAID will strengthen country capacity to prevent avoidable outbreaks, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively when outbreaks occur. USAID will advance the One Health approach, which recognizes the connection between the health of the environment, animals, and people. This approach is essential in Mongolia given the large livestock population of around 70 million, compared to the population of approximately 3.3 million people. USAID's investments will focus on key technical areas of support and work across One Health sectors, which includes antimicrobial resistance, zoonotic disease, biosafety and biosecurity, infection prevention and control, risk communication and community engagement, and human resources.

Papua New Guinea (\$4.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account supports the goal of combating infectious disease threats. Papua New Guinea's COVID-19 response revealed challenges in responding to potential pandemic threats, particularly the lack of coordinating mechanisms, especially across different government departments, and a lack of capacity of government systems and human resources. Despite these challenges, the Government of PNG is committed to addressing GHS. USAID will continue to support the Government of PNG to address the challenges and develop a strong One Health response.

Global Health Security (\$4.0 million): The goal of the USAID GHS programming is to strengthen country capacities to prevent, detect, and respond to emerging infectious disease threats. To achieve this goal, USAID will continue to work with partners and other key stakeholders to build upon the previous year's successes. Interventions may include continuing to strengthen coordination around the One Health approach, supporting data collection, optimizing, and strengthening lab systems, strengthening surveillance, especially at the community level, and continuing to strengthen human resource capacity to manage and support GHS.

Philippines (\$44.8 million)

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

Tuberculosis (TB) (\$22.0 million): Assistance for TB and MDR-TB will prevent, detect, and cure TB by improving case detection, reducing stigma, and enhancing diagnostic capabilities. Activities will also expand access to care for the estimated one million people in the Philippines who have TB and reach the missing 80 percent of cases estimated to go untreated. For example, programs will work to strengthen national and regional implementation of the National TB Strategic Plan by building the capacity of the Department of Health to develop TB strategies, policies, and guidelines that expand partnerships with the private sector; introduce innovations, boost diagnosis, and decentralize treatment of MDR-TB; address stigma; and scale-up infection control.

Global Health Security (\$8.5 million): USAID GHS programs will focus on the implementation of the GHS Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Funded activities in this GHS partner will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strive to strengthen multi-sectoral country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities; improve risk communication; work with animal and environment sectors to prevent and control zoonotic diseases; build human resource

capacities; support health emergency response; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Maternal and Child Health (\$1.3 million): Assistance will support primary health care activities, including supporting the primary health care workforce, and will leverage government resources to ensure the best maternal health practices are included in all primary health care packages. In addition, USAID will bolster support for routine immunization.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$13.0 million): Activities will expand and sustain access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services. Activities will leverage government resources to expand high-impact voluntary multi-sectoral family planning innovations to postpone sexual debut, prevent unwanted pregnancy, and promote spacing of pregnancies for women who have already given birth. Activities will aim to address adolescent pregnancies by providing age-appropriate RH information and access to adolescent-friendly health facilities. FP/RH activities will strengthen supply chain management from the national level to service delivery points. USAID activities will also build a skilled health workforce, provide equitable access to essential health services for people living in poverty, and improve leadership at national and local levels.

Timor-Leste (\$1.8 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goal of preventing child and maternal death. U.S. government assistance supports Timor-Leste's leadership role in public health, helping the Government of Timor-Leste to strengthen health financing and improve the quality of healthcare.

Maternal and Child Health (\$0.8 million): USAID will work to improve the sustainability and efficiency of government health financing. To tackle maternal and child mortality, USAID will use a whole-of-market approach to facilitate partnerships, including those with civil society and the private sector that leverage political commitment, local evidence, domestic financing, and local innovation to prevent child and maternal deaths.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$1.0 million): Programs will strengthen the quality of voluntary family planning and reproductive health services to address unmet needs through the public, non-government, and private sectors. Health activities will also continue to build public and private capacity to repair fistula damage and improve safe motherhood practices that will prevent this disabling condition.

Vietnam (\$19.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will combat infectious disease threats and strengthen community systems and private sector engagement to mobilize resources for the development of innovative solutions. USAID activities enhance systems to address emerging pandemic threats and contribute to U.S. national health security and regional stability by strengthening Vietnam's capacity to effectively address communicable diseases.

Tuberculosis (\$10.0 million): USAID will continue to work with Vietnam's National Tuberculosis Program (NTP) to reduce TB incidence through detection and treatment of TB and drug resistant TB (DR-TB). Activities will equip the NTP with information on global initiatives and best practices for TB and DR-TB detection, treatment, and prevention; and improve the technical and management capacity of all levels of the health system, focusing on the primary care network to better plan, prioritize, and

implement critical interventions to achieve the goals in the World Health Organization's "End TB" strategy.

Global Health Security (\$9.0 million): USAID GHS programs will focus on the implementation of the GHS Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Activities in this GHS partner will work at the human, animal, and environmental interface through a One Health approach to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to critical disease outbreaks and other emerging infectious disease threats to prevent national or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strengthen multi-sectoral country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Pacific Islands Regional (\$4.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account supports the goal of combating infectious disease threats. USAID will support the Pacific Islands through a regional approach, while also targeting a subset of countries to receive targeted support.

Global Health Security (\$4.0 million): USAID GHS programs will focus on the implementation of the GHS Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. USAID will provide targeted support to help prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strengthen multi-sectoral country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at regional and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens in targeted Pacific Island countries.

USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A) (\$12.0 million)

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

Malaria (\$3.0 million): Activities support the PMI strategy and will support efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions resulting in a more aggressive stance of eliminating drug resistant strains in the Mekong sub-region. USAID will support surveillance for epidemiological data and antimalarial drug resistance, capacity strengthening of National Malaria Programs, and filling commodity gaps for malaria prevention and control. PMI support focuses on strengthening malaria programming at national and sub-national levels and use of evidence-based strategic information/interventions, providing limited commodity support, and technical assistance.

Global Health Security (\$9.0 million): USAID GHS programs implement the GHS Strategy, and the National Biodefense Strategy. Resources will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other threats to prevent them from becoming emergencies. USAID's assistance will strengthen multi-sectoral country systems and capacities to address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of endemic, zoonotic, emerging infectious diseases and antimicrobial resistant. USAID will target high-risk groups and vulnerable areas to achieve common goals using a One Health approach to sustain and align USAID priorities and efforts.

EUROPE AND EURASIA (\$28.5 million)

Azerbaijan (\$2.5 million)

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

Global Health Security (\$2.5 million): Azerbaijan is a GHS Targeted Support Country. USAID's GHS program will focus on the implementation of the GHS Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA in furtherance of the mission's democracy assistance goals. Funded activities will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strive to strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels as a means to strengthen civil society's participation and government responsiveness to citizen-identified needs; reinforce laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens as part of overall improved delivery of services in these critical areas.

Georgia (\$3.3 million)

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

Global Health Security (\$3.3 million): USAID GHS programs will focus on the implementation of the GHS Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Assistance will support technical assistance to the Government of Georgia, including the country's national health program, and other key stakeholders to build country-level capacity in critical areas of infectious disease identification, prevention, control, and treatment.

Moldova (\$3.3 million)

Global Health Security (\$3.3 million): Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goal of combating infectious disease threats and advancing the GHSA. Funding will support technical assistance to the Government of Moldova, including the country's national health program, and other key stakeholders to build country-level capacity in critical areas of infectious disease prevention, control, and treatment.

Ukraine (\$18.0 million)

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

Tuberculosis (\$12.0 million): USAID will help to restore and strengthen TB health services following the war. Focusing on drug-resistant TB, assistance will expand diagnosis and improve treatment regimens,

improve drug management, strengthen laboratory services and information systems, and improve infection control.

Global Health Security (\$6.0 million): USAID will build capabilities and improve key International Health Regulation technical areas to limit risk of emerging infectious disease outbreaks stemming from the degradation of health services and infrastructure due to Russia's war against Ukraine. Planned support will include emergency planning and preparedness, risk communications and community engagement, and disease surveillance and response, among other areas. USAID will support risk assessments at the national and subnational levels to inform interventions to improve readiness to respond to outbreaks. USAID will also strengthen health security communication networks, including through work with the Ministry of Health and the National Center for Public Health to update the national multi-sectoral emergency risk communication plan. USAID will support stakeholders to integrate risk communications planning into the emergency preparedness and response systems at national and oblast levels, and to tailor regional risk communication strategies toward vulnerable groups and internally displaced persons.

Europe and Eurasia Regional (\$1.5 million)

Tuberculosis (\$1.2 million): USAID will implement the Europe and Eurasia Regional MDR-TB program in Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine. Assistance will support interventions that aim to prevent, detect, and cure TB to halt the spread of this deadly disease. This effort will build self-reliance in the health sector by strengthening human resources to improve the delivery of health services, including the World Health Organization recommended Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course method in partnership with the private sector; expanding diagnosis and treatment of MDR-TB and extensively drug-resistant TB (XDR-TB); and expanding infection control measures. This assistance will leverage domestic resources in high-burden TB and MDR-TB countries, as well as the TB grant resources of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria. The United States will also leverage U.S. private sector resources in high-burden TB and MDR-TB countries by facilitating access to U.S. private sector technologies. With these new tools and partnerships, the United States will continue to accelerate activities to address TB, MDR-TB, and XDR-TB, including through research to develop novel treatment regimens.

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

NEAR EAST (\$27.1 million)

Egypt (\$4.0 million)

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

Global Health Security (\$4.0 million): USAID GHS programs will focus on the implementation of the GHS Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Funded activities in this GHS Targeted Support country will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect, and control threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats from becoming national level or global emergencies. Assistance will support the Government of Egypt to reinforce the infrastructure and operation of Egypt's health systems, including animal and environmental

health. USAID's assistance will strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication and community engagement; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Jordan (\$2.8 million)

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

Global Health Security (\$2.8 million): USAID GHS programs will focus on advancing the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and the Global Health Security Agenda GHSA. GH funds will prevent avoidable epidemics, detect early threats, and respond rapidly to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious diseases. U.S. assistance will strengthen Jordan's health system to ensure sufficient human resources, systems, and equipment to detect and respond to future pandemics, with a focus on zoonotic diseases and antimicrobial stewardship. Further, USAID assistance will strengthen Jordan's capacity to identify and address health threats at the national, regional, and community levels by strengthening laboratory and surveillance capabilities; improving risk communication; and mitigating the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Morocco (\$3.0 million)

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

Global Health Security (\$3.0 million): USAID GHS programming in Morocco will focus on the implementation of the GHS Strategy and advancing the GHSA. Funded activities in Morocco will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early on, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats so they do not become national level or global emergencies. Assistance will strengthen Morocco's health system to ensure the country has the human resources, systems, and equipment necessary to detect and respond to future pandemics. U.S. assistance will strive to bolster host country capabilities to identify and address threats at national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Yemen (\$17.0 million)

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

Maternal and Child Health (\$10.0 million): USAID's maternal and child health programs, which are aligned to the Mission's integrated development approach, will improve access to quality services to better protect and promote the health of pregnant, lactating and women of reproductive age, and children under five years old. Programming supports facility- and community-based interventions that increase access to, quality of, and use of emergency and routine obstetric and newborn care services and immunization coverage. Programming includes the provision of medical equipment and commodities; rehabilitation of health facilities; improvement of information and supply chain systems; technical assistance and training of healthcare providers including community midwives; and the promotion of community engagement around healthy behaviors. Funds support interventions to prevent, detect, and

respond to future disease outbreaks. Planned assistance will support health initiatives grounded on health systems strengthening principles that provide essential services for building resilience and supporting the legitimacy of local authorities, helping to mitigate the health effects of climate change and the impacts of the ongoing humanitarian and economic crises.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$7.0 million): USAID will support access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information, and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. Activities will include improving governance and oversight skills of the Ministry of Public Health and Population authorities, particularly at the district and governorate levels.

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

Global Health Security (\$0.3 million): MER programming will utilize funding to address global health threats and ensure that USAID Missions in the region implementing GHS programming can draw on critical technical expertise to meet policy objectives.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIA (\$272.7 million)

Afghanistan (\$15.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goal of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious disease threats. USAID activities will focus on training and supervision of health workers to address the causes of newborn mortality (infections, asphyxia, and low birth weight), child mortality (pneumonia, and diarrhea), and maternal mortality (hemorrhage, infections, and hypertensive disorders).

Tuberculosis (\$6.0 million): Activities will focus on providing technical assistance to strengthen TB detection, treatment, and management of TB drug resistance.

Maternal and Child Health (\$9.0 million): USAID will scale-up cost-effective and evidence-based interventions that save the lives of mothers and children and provide training to trainers from health professional organizations. Activities will improve birth preparedness and maternity services; treatment of obstetric complications and disabilities; newborn care and treatment; immunizations including polio and other vaccine-preventable illnesses affecting children, as well as diarrheal diseases and other common childhood illnesses; and household-level water, sanitation, and hygiene. Additional MCH activities will build technical skills, leadership, and management abilities of implementing partners in targeted provinces and health zones.

Bangladesh (\$82.2 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal death and combating infectious disease threats by strengthening health systems. GHP-USAID will advance the U.S. strategic objective of promoting a healthy and productive population to drive inclusive and sustainable development and support U.S. prosperity and security objectives.

Tuberculosis (\$22.0 million): Activities will focus on providing technical assistance to strengthen the health system to identify, treat, prevent, and manage TB, including TB drug resistance through the use of improved diagnostic technology; and continuing public, non-governmental, and private sector collaboration on TB control, including social franchising.

Global Health Security (\$11.0 million): Bangladesh is a GHS partner. USAID GHS programs will focus on the implementation of the GHS Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Resources will support work across ministries addressing health, wildlife, domestic animals, and forests and climate change to strengthen One Health systems to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats. USAID's assistance will strengthen multi-sectoral country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Maternal and Child Health (\$21.2 million): Programs will address the most common causes of maternal and child deaths by strengthening health systems to provide quality services, with a focus on ensuring equitable health service access, to improve the quality and use of healthcare services during pregnancy, at delivery, and through the first five years of life, including addressing surveillance for and vaccinations to prevent childhood diseases, including polio eradication efforts. USAID activities will strengthen the system to deliver high-impact, evidence-based interventions.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$18.0 million): Programs will strengthen health systems to improve the quality of voluntary family planning and reproductive health services to address unmet needs through the public, non-government, and private sectors. In a country with one of the highest rates of child marriage in the world, will work to reduce the rate of child marriage. USAID activities will expand social marketing by engaging private sector providers to increase access to and use of voluntary family planning information and services.

Nutrition (\$10.0 million): Nutrition programs will continue to link agriculture with nutrition education and health interventions. USAID will support community-based nutrition activities to prevent and address child malnutrition, focusing on children under two years of age and using innovative electronic and social media methods to reach young parents.

India (\$47.5 million)

Assistance provided to India through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing maternal and child death and combating infectious disease threats. U.S assistance advances key relationships in areas of mutual bilateral and global interest, working with the government, private sector, and civil society, demonstrating, and evaluating scalable models that shape the healthcare system to effectively respond to the needs of the poor and vulnerable.

Tuberculosis (\$20.0 million): Global infectious diseases are a major threat to U.S. health and national security, and India has the largest number of TB and MDR-TB cases in the world. The TB control program in India will continue to help protect the health of those in the region, as well as in the United States. USAID will work with the Government of India (GOI) to prevent the global spread of TB by strengthening the capabilities of select high-burden states and districts in India to improve prevention, detection, and treatment response from communities to facilities using innovative approaches and partnerships such as artificial intelligence and digital technology. USAID will partner with the GOI in reversing the tide of an estimated caseload of three million new TB cases a year. Activities will support increased domestic resource allocation, accelerate access to state-of-the-art TB diagnostic technology and drugs, provide technical assistance to improve TB and multidrug-resistant TB diagnosis and treatment standards, leverage community organizations to provide psychosocial support, improve treatment adherence, combat stigma, and create incentives for the private sector to improve TB case detection and treatment.

Global Health Security (\$10.0 million): USAID will focus on the implementation of the GHS Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Funded activities in this GHS partner will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's partnership will strive to strengthen multi-sectoral country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Maternal and Child Health (\$8.5 million): USAID will use a whole-of-market approach to facilitate partnerships that leverage political commitment, local evidence, domestic financing, and local innovation. USAID will increase access and availability of skilled providers for deliveries, antenatal care, and immunizations for children in public and private facilities. Other health interventions will support polio eradication efforts.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$9.0 million): USAID will work with the GOI on providing a range of high-quality, voluntary family planning services. Activities will improve birth spacing, strengthen postpartum family planning programs, expand contraceptive choices for men and women of reproductive age, and increase availability of voluntary family planning and reproductive health information and services. USAID will support policy advancements and expand access to a variety of high-quality voluntary family planning methods and other reproductive health services by using evidence-based high-impact practices. USAID partnerships will support community health workers, promote male and youth engagement, and promote social behavior change communication. Activities will also include harnessing the use of digital innovations (e.g. AI) to help state level governments plan where family planning commodity warehouses should be to avoid natural disaster as well as greening the current delivery system for commodities.

Kazakhstan (\$7.8 million)

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

Global Health Security (\$7.8 million): USAID's GHS program will focus on implementation of the GHS Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Resources in this GHS partner will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in order to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. Taking a One Health approach and working closely with stakeholders such as the UN Quadripartite, USAID's assistance will strive to strengthen multi-sectoral country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Kyrgyz Republic (\$12.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the global goal of combating infectious disease threats. U.S. government assistance in the health sector promotes citizen-government engagement, encouraging collaboration with civil society partners to undertake reforms in its policies and programs in healthcare.

Tuberculosis (\$6.0 million): USAID will support the Kyrgyz Republic's National TB Program to grow in its capacity to independently manage the epidemics currently spreading within and across its borders, particularly the problem of MDR-TB. Programs will build local capacity and work to improve TB control by improving laboratory services, transitioning, and expanding outpatient treatment and care, improving the TB surveillance system and infection control, and expanding the involvement of non-governmental organizations to improve access to TB diagnosis and treatment for vulnerable populations. Programs will also improve care for MDR-TB patients, with a special emphasis on infection control, introducing new treatments and drug regimens, and operational research to track facility-based MDR-TB infections.

Global Health Security (\$6.0 million): USAID GHS programs will implement the GHS Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advance the GHSA. Funded activities in this GHS partner will prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats to prevent them from becoming emergencies. USAID's assistance will strive to strengthen country systems and capacities to address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Nepal (\$43.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goal of preventing child and maternal death and combating infectious disease threats. U.S. government assistance promotes and supports Nepal's path to sustainability and resilience by strengthening health governance, financing, use of data for decision making, and building the human capacity of the health sector to implement effective, evidence-based programs that will improve the health outcomes of people living in Nepal, particularly marginalized and disadvantaged groups. Assistance strengthens mechanisms to increase community participation in health sector decision making and accountability. Further, the U.S. government's positive working relationship with Nepal's Ministry of Health and Population, and increased health sector government-to-government assistance, provide continued opportunity for institutionalization of evidence-based approaches.

USAID will continue to build self-reliance by working with the Government of Nepal to support the following activities:

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

Maternal and Child Health (\$15.0 million): USAID will apply evidence-based approaches to improve maternal and child health outcomes and prevent deaths by: expanding access to quality life-saving services and commodities; supporting improved health seeking behavior; mitigating underlying causes of illness and death such as poor access to potable water, sanitation, hygiene, and exposure to air pollution; and enhancing facility readiness for childbirth and other critical health services. Health interventions will also support polio eradication efforts.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$14.0 million): USAID will strengthen the country's supply chain for essential health and family planning products and increase access to voluntary family planning through improved service delivery in the public and private sectors, particularly for young adults.

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

Pakistan (\$37.0 million)

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

Tuberculosis (\$14.0 million): Activities will focus on providing technical assistance to strengthen TB detection, treatment, and management of TB drug resistance. The program will work to improve community and facility level case finding, strengthen TB diagnostics, expand decentralized treatment of DR-TB, and enhance the capacity at all levels of the health system to plan, implement and monitor quality TB services. USAID will also support efforts to strengthen the capacity of local NGOs to implement TB control programs and enhance public, non-governmental, and private sector collaboration on TB control.

Global Health Security (\$11.0 million): USAID GHS programs will focus on the implementation of the GHS Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Funded activities in this GHS partner will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strive to strengthen multi-sectoral country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; improve infection prevention practices in health facilities; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; and strengthen health emergency management capabilities to better detect, prepare for, and respond to public health and pandemic threats.

Maternal and Child Health (\$4.0 million): Programs will address the most common causes of maternal and child deaths by strengthening the provision of services, with a focus on underserved areas, to improve the quality and use of healthcare services during pregnancy, at delivery, and through the first five years of life. USAID activities will support evidence-based interventions to reduce mortality during the first 30 days of life. Other health interventions will support polio eradication efforts.

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

Tajikistan (\$14.7 million)

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

Tuberculosis (\$6.0 million): USAID will work to prevent and to contain TB and MDR-TB rates by expanding Tajikistan's capacity to prevent TB transmission. Programs will improve the quality of TB and MDR-TB case identification, diagnosis, and treatment, and strengthen the role of primary health care providers in delivering TB services to expand access. The U.S. government will work with the Ministry of Health to reduce hospital-based TB transmission by improving infection prevention and control in health facilities.

Global Health Security (\$5.0 million): Tajikistan is a GHS Targeted Support Country. USAID will implement the GHS Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advance the GHSA. Activities will prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming emergencies. USAID's assistance will strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Maternal and Child Health (\$1.2 million): Programs will strengthen service provision, focusing on urban and underserved areas, to improve the quality and use of healthcare services during pregnancy, at delivery, and through the first five years of life. USAID will support evidence-based interventions to reduce mortality during the first 30 days of life.

Nutrition (\$2.5 million): USAID will expand and improve nutrition activities aimed at enhancing perinatal nutrition and will promote infant breastfeeding and adequate complementary feeding, and young child feeding and care practices.

Uzbekistan (\$11.5 million)

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

Tuberculosis (\$6.0 million): U.S. assistance will strengthen the Government of Uzbekistan's institutional capacity to prevent and contain the prevalence of TB and MDR-TB by providing technologies, including U.S. manufactured rapid-testing machines. USAID will expand Uzbekistan's capacity to prevent TB transmission; to improve TB and MDR-TB case identification, diagnosis and treatment; and to strengthen the role of primary health care providers in delivering TB services, by expanding access to TB diagnosis and treatment. USAID will support efforts to strengthen the capacity of local NGOs to implement TB control programs, as well as local manufacturing of anti-TB medications. The U.S. government will also work with the National TB Program to reduce hospital-based transmission by strengthening health systems and practices to improve infection prevention and control in health facilities. U.S. government assistance will increase investments from the public and private sectors to end the TB epidemic.

Global Health Security (\$5.5 million): Uzbekistan is a GHS partner. USAID GHS programs will implement the GHS Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advance the GHSA. Activities will prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming emergencies. USAID's assistance will strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at all levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Central Asia Regional (\$2.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goal of combating infectious disease threats. The U.S. government provides technical assistance to the Ministries of Health on implementation of priority TB activities, working closely with other in-country stakeholders to strengthen national policies and programs, building the capacity of health providers to strengthen TB services, and raising awareness of infectious disease issues among the population.

Tuberculosis (\$2.0 million): Programs will focus on addressing regional challenges to TB control in the Central Asia Region (CAR), prioritizing efforts to address drug-resistant TB. Evidence-driven solutions

will lead to more resilient and robust healthcare systems and community-based efforts to reduce the burden of TB in the region, building sustainable, effective and equitable TB service delivery models. USAID will support regional innovations and activities that build on the existing strengths of CAR national TB programs. Programs will accomplish lasting change by implementing proven approaches, including increasing TB case finding and notifications, scaling up the most effective treatment and preventive interventions, and ensuring that all people with TB are able complete treatment to disrupt transmission.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE (\$119.0 million)

Barbados and Eastern Caribbean (\$2.5 million)

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

Global Health Security (\$2.5 million): USAID GHS programming will focus on the implementation of the GHS Strategy and the National Biodefense Strategy. Resources will strengthen animal and human health systems within the region to identify and address infectious disease threats early; improve laboratory and surveillance capabilities; respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks; improve risk communication and community engagement; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens. The USAID Eastern and Southern Caribbean Regional Office includes 11 countries in its area of responsibility, including Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago.

Brazil (\$6.5 million)

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

Global Health Security (\$6.5 million): USAID GHS programs will focus on the implementation of the GHS Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Brazil is a GHS Targeted Support country, and USAID funded activities will seek to preclude preventable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strengthen country systems and capacity to identify and respond to threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of zoonotic, and emerging pathogens. USAID support will also strengthen Brazil's capacity to conduct risk communication and community engagement, engaging with Indigenous and traditional communities in the Amazon region to increase understanding of zoonotic and emerging infectious diseases and the potential risks posed by increasing human-animal-environment interactions in this area.

Colombia (\$8.8 million)

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

Global Health Security (\$5.0 million): USAID GHS programs will focus on advancing and implementing the GHS Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and the GHSA. Resources in this GHS partner will

take a multi-sectoral approach to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats to prevent them from becoming national or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities; improve risk communication and community engagement; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Maternal and Child Health (\$3.8 million): Funds will strengthen Colombia's health system, particularly the maternal and child health program, to help local governments and communities respond to the influx of migrants and Colombian returnees. USAID will increase government capacity to address health inequities, provide sustainably financed, high-quality healthcare services, and respond to current and future shocks like migration. Additionally, USAID will continue to support the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Social Protection to identify innovative financing mechanisms to support the integration of migrants into the National Healthcare Insurance Scheme.

Dominican Republic (\$4.0 million)

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

Global Health Security (\$4.0 million): The Dominican Republic is a GHS partner. USAID programming will focus on the implementation of the GHS program to support the GHS Strategy and the National Biodefense Strategy and advance the GHSA. GHS programs will strengthen prevention, detection, and response capacities to minimize threats posed by emerging infectious diseases. Resources will strengthen systems to identify and address health threats early; improve laboratory and surveillance capabilities; respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

El Salvador (\$5.0 million)

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

Global Health Security (\$5.0 million): El Salvador is a GHS partner. USAID assistance will aim to improve El Salvador's capacity to combat infectious diseases, prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious diseases to prevent national and global emergencies. USAID will strengthen country capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels. This includes evaluating existing capabilities; strengthening laboratory and surveillance tools to detect infectious diseases; improving risk communication; coordinating global health security activities; and helping to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial-resistant pathogens.

Guatemala (\$25.0 million)

Assistance will strengthen primary health care and preventive medicine focusing on maternal and neonatal health, voluntary family planning, nutrition, health systems strengthening, and global health security.

Global Health Security (\$7.5 million): Funding will bolster systems to prevent and detect threats early and respond when outbreaks occur by strengthening the animal health sector through zoonotic diseases

preparedness, surveillance, laboratory systems, a “One Health” platform and coordination, and antimicrobial resistance preparedness and response.

Maternal and Child Health (\$3.0 million): USAID will improve access to and quality of services for mothers and newborns during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period to continue to reduce preventable child and maternal deaths in target municipalities.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$10.0 million): Funds will support uninterrupted and equitable provision and increased public expenditures for voluntary and informed family planning services to improve sustainable reproductive health outcomes.

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

Haiti (\$34.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will contribute to the global goals of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious disease threats. Programming will align with the Mission's Strategic Framework, a bottom-up approach focusing on people, communities, and systems. Emphasis will be placed on strengthening and stabilizing the health system to support the productivity of the Haitian population and investing in activities that promote and improve healthy behaviors.

Global Health Security (\$4.0 million): Working with CDC and the Government of Haiti, USAID’s GHS programming will focus on implementing the GHS Strategy and the National Biodefense Strategy. Resources will strengthen the following elements: responding to zoonotic diseases; building on previous investments to strengthen infection prevention and control programs; enhancing risk communication and community engagement; strengthening systems to identify and address health threats early; improving laboratory and surveillance capabilities; and responding rapidly and effectively to infectious disease outbreaks.

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

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$13.0 million): USAID will expand access to voluntary family planning services throughout Haiti. This will build on previous activities to increase awareness of best practices about family planning and provide access to contraception. Funds will also strengthen community-based outreach and referrals through MOH-trained community health workers who will continue providing comprehensive counseling on modern contraceptive methods.

Nutrition (\$3.0 million): USAID will expand the reach of nutrition interventions such as screening, referral for monitoring and treatment of moderate and severe acute malnutrition cases, and community screening campaigns on water, sanitation and hygiene- and nutrition-sensitive topics, targeting children

and pregnant women. Activities will also include social and behavioral change campaigns and promotion of breastfeeding. USAID will also support food fortification interventions to reduce micronutrient deficiency.

Honduras (\$6.0 million)

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

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

Jamaica (\$5.0 million)

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

Global Health Security (\$5.0 million): USAID GHS programs will support the implementation of the GHS Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Funded activities in this GHSA partner will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strive to strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Peru (\$7.0 million)

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

Global Health Security (\$7.0 million): Funded activities in this GHS partner will focus on the implementation of the GHS Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Funded activities will seek to prevent and mitigate the increasing occurrence and severity of epidemics, pandemics, and other emerging infectious diseases and other health threats. Activities will improve health security governance and coordination; and increase system capacity to prevent, detect, and respond to new and emerging/evolving infectious diseases and other health threats. USAID's assistance will strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address health threats at the regional, national, sub-national, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens across the country.

Venezuela (\$3.8 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will advance efforts to prevent child and maternal deaths.

Maternal and Child Health (\$3.8 million): USAID will bolster access to primary health care services for vulnerable populations, offsetting health care gaps in the public sector. USAID assistance will implement activities to prevent maternal, newborn and child mortality, including the provision of a range of maternal and child health and nutrition support services, such as diagnostics; health education and counseling; timely referrals; diarrheal treatments; and community awareness and mobilization.

USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (\$11.5 million)

Assistance provided through GH funds will bolster the resilience of public health systems and strengthen health service delivery. Resources will assist countries to extend coverage of quality essential health services and better detect, prevent, and respond to outbreaks and other emergencies. Funds will build on past investments to strengthen health systems, particularly the capacity of governments in Latin America and the Caribbean to work across animal, human, agriculture and environment sectors to prevent, detect and respond to public health threats, and integrate climate-resilient approaches into health systems to reduce maternal and child mortality and morbidity. Assistance will also support platforms for high-level health policy improvement and foster knowledge exchange throughout the region and ensure the continuation of crosscutting approaches to eliminating malaria. Health systems strengthening efforts will include support for increased resilience of regional health systems in the face of climate change and digital transformation of the health sector.

Malaria (\$5.0 million): Funds will focus on malaria control and elimination in the Americas by supporting the implementation of tailored approaches to increase access to malaria prevention, timely diagnosis and treatment, and expanding the knowledge base on vector control methods specific to the region and surveillance.

Global Health Security (\$0.5 million): USAID GHS programming will focus on technical assistance and capacity building; and establishing strategic partnerships with regional bodies in support of the implementation of the GHS Strategy and the National Biodefense Strategy in the region.

Maternal and Child Health (\$3.0 million): Funds will build country capacity to implement evidence-based approaches to prevent maternal, newborn, and child mortality and close health equity gaps in reproductive, maternal, newborn, child, and adolescent health, including support for the expansion of sustainable social health protection platforms for vulnerable populations.

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

USAID Asia Regional (\$8.5 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths to promote a more stable and prosperous Asia and the Pacific through support to health systems. These activities in the health sector are foundational to achieving USAID's efforts to promote a resilient Indo-Pacific, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Central Asia.

Global Health Security (\$0.5 million): USAID will support the provision of technical and managerial support to regional and national level global health security (GHS) activities within GHS partners in Asia and the Pacific.

Maternal and Child Health (\$4.0 million): U.S. assistance will work at a regional level to improve health outcomes. USAID will prioritize improving financial protection, strengthening the resiliency of health systems, and ensuring continuous access to essential, quality medical products and care. U.S. assistance will also help to develop planning tools to support a rational allocation of resources, strengthen regional convergence of regulatory systems, develop mechanisms for blended financing, and establish policy guidance that supports improved quality of care. Supporting health systems that are inclusive, equitable, and affordable advances better health outcomes for women and children and helps them lead more productive lives.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$4.0 million): USAID will support financial protections and equitable access to voluntary family planning service and commodities for all. USAID activities will strengthen the quality of reproductive health services to address unmet needs.

GH – GLOBAL HEALTH (\$1,187.4 million)

Global Health – Core

HIV/AIDS (\$18.7 million): USAID works to prevent new HIV infections and diagnose and treat people living with HIV through country-led, integrated, health service delivery in community and clinic settings; strengthening health systems; and building capacity of local partners to sustain the HIV response.

Tuberculosis (\$60.5 million): USAID leads the U.S. government's efforts to combat TB globally and supports implementation of the USAID TB Strategy 2023-2030 and the new UN General Assembly High Level Meeting (HLM) TB targets. U.S. assistance strengthens the commitment and capacity of countries to support access to, and delivery of, high-quality people-centered care; prevents TB transmission; and accelerates research and innovation.

Malaria (\$60.0 million): GH expands the reach of high-quality malaria prevention and treatment programs with a continued focus on regions with high malaria burden and low access to services. GH works with countries to improve the quality and effectiveness of malaria services by strengthening supply chains, increasing the availability of quality-assured products, and supporting interventions to promote rational use. GH and regional partners continue to monitor and mitigate against insecticide resistance, drug resistance, and other biological threats. GH continues to support the development of new malaria vaccine candidates, new malaria drugs, new vector control tools, and conduct malaria-related operational research.

Global Health Security (\$50.0 million): GH provides technical support and oversight to 50+ bilateral GHS programs, supports the Outbreak Response Team to address up to three infectious disease outbreaks concurrently, and supports global goods to guide and inform global policy on pandemic prevention and response. These efforts include the development and promotion of biosafety and biosecurity standards for both public health and animal sectors consistent with U.S. Government and international best practices, policies and requirements; building reliable early warning and response systems for emerging, re-emerging and endemic zoonotic threats and antimicrobial resistance; and the development and implementation of global laboratory leadership training, and standardization of disease testing for core diseases. Funds support research and innovation to strengthen a One Health approach to preventing, detecting, and responding to emerging infectious diseases. Funds support research and innovation to

strengthen a One Health approach to preventing, detecting, and responding to emerging infectious diseases.

Maternal and Child Health (\$120.9 million): GH expands and improves the quality of interventions to reduce maternal and child deaths, with resources focused in 25 MCH priority countries which account for more than two-thirds of the world's child and maternal mortality. GH addresses key MCH interventions, including improved maternal care during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period; essential newborn care; immunization; polio eradication; prevention and treatment of diarrhea and pneumonia; interventions and policies to reduce lead exposure and impacts; and interventions to improve sanitation and hygiene. This amount also includes \$30 million for a contribution to the World Bank's Global Financing Facility (GFF) for Women, Children, and Adolescents to support assistance for GFF partner countries to strengthen resilient, sustainably financed primary health care systems to improve services for women, children, and adolescents.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$96.5 million): GH provides technical and commodity support to expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning and reproductive health information and services, with the goal of enhancing individuals' and couples' ability to make informed decisions about the number, timing, and spacing of their children; averting unintended pregnancies; reducing maternal, infant, and child mortality and morbidity, and abortion; and contributing to population-resource balance.

Nutrition (\$14.0 million): GH focuses on the first 1,000 days from pregnancy to a child's second birthday, to prevent under-nutrition through improved women's nutrition services and counseling, and promote infant and young child feeding and care; micronutrient supplementation for identified inadequacies; and community management of acute malnutrition.

Commodity Fund (\$20.3 million)

HIV/AIDS (\$20.3 million): USAID strengthens health commodity availability for the HIV response that enables a comprehensive prevention and treatment approach to save lives and decrease transmission of HIV/AIDS. Activities include procuring and shipping prevention and treatment commodities, which include but are not limited to condoms and lubricants, antiretrovirals, and HIV tests, critical to achieving and maintaining control of the HIV epidemic; providing technical assistance to strengthen supply chains and procurement; and coordinating with other governments and donors to provide a secure supply of health commodities in support of the HIV response.

HIV Vaccine Research and Development (\$28.7 million)

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

Microbicides (\$45.0 million)

HIV/AIDS (\$45.0 million): USAID supports investments in research on key products to increase acceptability and effective use of HIV prevention methods; expands product introduction research to increase access to and acceptability of available and new products; and provides leadership for donor collaboration and strategic partnerships.

TB Drug Facility (\$18.0 million)

Tuberculosis (\$18.0 million): USAID accelerates partnerships and programs to scale up and enhance the effectiveness of TB programs through the Stop TB Partnership's Global Drug Facility (GDF), a global pooled procurement entity that is the largest supplier of TB medicines and diagnostics. The GDF helps to ensure the availability of stable, affordable supplies of quality-assured first and second-line drugs, diagnostics and other TB commodities.

MDR-TB Financing (\$20.0 million)

Tuberculosis (\$20.0 million): USAID continues to accelerate activities to address MDR and extensively drug resistant TB (XDR-TB), including the roll-out of new tools for diagnosis and treatment, and infection control measures through innovative MDR-TB financing mechanisms.

Emergency Reserve Fund (\$90.0 million)

Global Health Security (\$90.0 million): The replenishment of the Emergency Reserve Fund for Contagious Infectious Disease Outbreaks will ensure that USAID can quickly and effectively respond to emerging infectious disease outbreaks that pose severe threats to human health and when it is in the national interest to respond.

Multilateral Organizations (\$100.0 million)

Global Health Security (\$100.0 million): Funds support contributions or assistance to multilateral initiatives including the development, delivery and equitable access of vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics.

Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD) (\$114.5 million)

Other Public Health Threats (\$114.5 million): GH supports preventative treatments for the control and elimination of seven of the most prevalent NTDs using a proven, and integrated drug delivery strategy for affected communities, supplying safe, effective drugs delivered by trained health and lay personnel.

Global Health Worker Initiative (\$20.0 million)

Other Public Health Threats (\$20.0 million): USAID will focus resources on strategies that incentivize and enable countries to invest in and protect their health workers, prioritizing primary care, to expand high-quality service coverage and to reduce preventable mortality. USAID works to address the estimated 10 million global health worker shortfall, a core source of fragility across partner countries hindering frontline capacity to deliver vital health care services, by partnering with national and local governments to build required capacity for expanding health worker production and employment into local systems, including use of digital technology to improve access and quality of care.

Health Reserve Fund (HRF) (\$8.0 million)

Other Public Health Threats (\$8.0 million): The HRF provides flexible, no-year funding to support continuity and recovery of health system function in countries in crisis such as from outbreaks, climate catastrophe, or conflict. Activities focus on six key areas: health service delivery, the global health workforce, health information systems, access to essential medicines, health systems financing, and

governance. These resources strengthen key institutions and infrastructure to prevent the loss of development gains during a crisis.

Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance (\$300.0 million)

Maternal and Child Health (\$300.0 million): The contribution to the Vaccine Alliance (Gavi) will count as the first year of a four-year pledge to support Gavi's next strategic cycle, leveraging bilateral programs to reach unvaccinated children with vaccines to accelerate progress towards preventing child deaths and promoting health security by reducing vulnerability to the spread of vaccine-preventable infectious diseases.

Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD) (\$2.5 million)

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

IPI – USAID BUREAU FOR INCLUSIVE GROWTH, PARTNERSHIPS, AND INNOVATION (\$30.0 million)

Inclusive Development Hub (\$30.0 million)

Vulnerable Children (\$30.0 million): The Inclusive Development Hub in the Bureau for Inclusive Growth, Partnerships, and Innovation will provide leadership and technical expertise to implement the U.S. Government Strategy on Advancing Protection and Care for Children in Adversity and the Global Child Thrive Act to ensure an effective whole-of-government approach to investing in the development, care, dignity, and safety of the world's most-vulnerable children and their families. Children in adversity include those affected by HIV/AIDS, in disasters, or who are orphans, trafficked, exploited for child labor, recruited as soldiers, neglected, or in other vulnerable conditions. This effort integrates models of assistance and measures results to help ensure that children ages 0-18 not only survive, but also thrive.

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (DA)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ 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)

Benin (\$1.0 million)

The FY 2025 Request will provide \$1.0 million of democracy, human rights, and governance resources for Benin, in alignment with the U.S. Strategy Towards Sub-Saharan Africa, to foster stability, counter extremism, and promote values that contribute to security and prosperity. With FY 2025 resources, U.S. assistance will engage political parties to foster inclusive elections and strengthen local governance that contributes to regional stability. This aligns with the U.S. National Security Strategy's emphasis on preventing the emergence of threats that could impact regional and global stability. U.S. assistance will support civil society organizations to advance citizen engagement and improve information access to youth, women, and marginalized populations, especially in the northern regions of Benin. Engaged and empowered communities are more resilient to terrorist radicalization, thereby contributing to the goals of the broader U.S. Global Fragility Act and the Strategy to Prevent Conflict and Promote Stability. The focus on democracy and human rights reflects the United States commitment to advancing its values globally. FY 2025 assistance will also support the provision of technical assistance to human rights organizations to coordinate more effectively and provide legal services in communities where human rights violations are occurring and on the rise. This aligns with the Joint Strategic Plan's (JSP) priority on promoting democracy as a means to foster international partnerships and create a more secure and prosperous world. It also serves as a countermeasure against authoritarian influence. By reinforcing democratic institutions and encouraging citizen participation, the United States aims to prevent the spread of closed spaces and authoritarian models that may undermine regional stability and U.S. interests.

Burkina Faso (\$6.6 million)

Despite complex crises and two non-democratic transitions of government in Burkina Faso, the U.S. government continues its development programming to meet the extensive needs of the Burkinabe population. During this tumultuous period, U.S. assistance has reached beneficiaries through creative means such as deepening work with local partners, advancing gender equality, and increasing economic opportunities for women and youth.

With a Request of \$6.0 million in FY 2025 funds, U.S. foreign assistance in Burkina Faso will continue to support and strengthen governance systems across a wide range of sectors, in collaboration with implementing partners, and local communities. These resources will strengthen democratic institutions

and reduce vulnerabilities to violent extremism. FY 2025 resources will promote human rights and access to justice in areas affected by conflict. These resources will further address the gap between community needs and the capacity of government actors to respond, particularly regarding protection of human rights, documentation of human rights violations, inclusion in dispute resolution systems, and access to legal services. Investments in leadership and decision-making will become more inclusive of women and youth, improving their civic engagement and access to equitable government services. Funding will also support the transition back to civilian-led government through assistance to the national electoral process and training of newly elected officials post-election.

Burkina Faso's long-term development will also depend on successfully expanding access to basic education. U.S. foreign assistance will improve the retention of learners in schools; improve the skills of teachers; increase community engagement in access, safety, and management of schools; and build the capacity of regional and sub-regional education authorities.

Burundi (\$5.0 million)

The U.S. government will bolster Burundi's sustainable development to reinforce the progress it has achieved toward peace and security in a tumultuous region. The priorities for this Request are to promote more accountable governance, advocate for democratic reforms, promote the protection of human rights, and empower women, youth, and other marginalized groups. These efforts align with the U.S. Strategy Towards Sub-Saharan Africa and the U.S. National Security Strategy to support democracy and human rights around the world.

With a Request of \$5.0 million, the U.S. government seeks to address governance and human rights concerns. Specifically, \$2.0 million will foster democratic governance at the national and decentralized levels. An additional \$2.0 million will strengthen civil society organizations engaged in the protection of human rights, improving governance, and fighting corruption. Resources will also promote political tolerance, prevent violence, and mitigate conflicts that could arise around the elections in 2025. With \$1.0 million, the U.S. government will expand interventions related to the protection of human rights for all persons, to include continued progress on countering human trafficking and addressing other human rights abuses. Activities will advance women's economic security and human rights, including the promotion of their full participation in economic decision-making, which align with the U.S. Strategy on Global Women's Economic Security.

Cameroon (\$4.0 million)

Cameroon is a longtime partner of the United States in countering terrorism in the Lake Chad Basin, and in anti-trafficking and anti-piracy efforts in the Gulf of Guinea. These efforts help to maintain regional stability in one of the most volatile regions on the African continent. However, overly centralized governance, allegations of widespread corruption, and concerns with the protection of human rights for all persons in Cameroon are exacerbating internal tensions. Cameroon's government recognizes that decentralized governance may help defuse internal crises, especially in the Northwest and Southwest regions, and improve governance throughout the whole country, but implementation of the 2019 decentralization law has been slow at best.

The FY 2025 DA Request of \$4.0 million will promote citizen-responsive governance in Cameroon. Funds will be used to train and provide grants to civil society entities to strengthen community participation in public decision-making processes, while training and providing on-the-spot assistance to regional and municipal councils to improve the provision of public goods and services. Activities align with the U.S. National Security Strategy priorities to champion democracy, human rights, equity, and inclusion for all.

FY 2025 foreign assistance will be inclusive of a diverse array of entities that make up Cameroon's civil society including non-government organizations, faith-based associations, women-led and youth-led groups, cultural associations, and common initiative groups. Planned activities include training on advocacy, digital activism, and coalition building. The U.S. government will also engage with the National School of Local Administration to review and update its curriculum for the pre-service and in-service training of local government frontline staff. The Request will fund assessments jointly led by civil society structures and local governments to identify community development needs.

Chad (\$4.9 million)

The FY 2025 Request of \$4.9 million in DA to Chad seeks to strengthen democracy and human rights , and reduce the influence of malign actors in the country and the region. U.S. assistance will help ensure that the government of Chad is more accountable to its population by focusing on civil society and media strengthening, with an emphasis on ensuring that the voices of marginalized groups are heard during town hall meetings, round-table discussions on community radio stations, and other fora where citizens have an opportunity to contribute to the public discourse. U.S. assistance will promote human rights and counter trafficking by empowering the government to effectively address trafficking in persons and protect the rights of vulnerable people. The Request will support national and sub-national government institutions and civil society organizations to identify key elements of the government's national action plan to counter trafficking in persons. Programmatic interventions may include improving data collection; reporting, training, and skills-building for anti-trafficking authorities; and support for civil society advocacy and awareness-raising on human rights issues.

Cote d'Ivoire (\$4.0 million)

Assistance will continue to support Côte d'Ivoire in its efforts to strengthen democratic governance by enhancing stability, transparency, and responsiveness to the needs of the population. A coastal West African state, Côte d'Ivoire is increasingly under threat from encroaching violent extremism from the Sahel. Aligned with objectives and goals of the Global Fragility Act and the Strategy to Prevent Conflict and Promote Stability, the FY 2025 Request of \$4.0 million will address underlying grievances and vulnerable conditions of communities bordering the Sahel that are most at-risk of violent extremism expansion. U.S. assistance will foster community cohesion through a variety of conflict resolution approaches with particular attention to women, youth, and marginalized groups. Assistance will target new interventions to reinforce democratic governance and inclusive political processes, as well as continue to strengthen community resilience to violent extremism along the northern border region. Funds will support elections and political processes, promote human rights, strengthen civil society, and advance girl's and women's civic and political leadership and civic inclusion. Activities will bolster youth and women's leadership in preparation for elections, improve trust in electoral institutions, strengthen electoral reforms, and strengthen women and youth groups so they can influence positive change in governance practices and improve government accountability. The U.S. government will continue to work with conflict affected communities to address local drivers of conflict and adopt mechanisms that strengthen social cohesion and foster peaceful resolution of disputes. Assistance will enhance the constructive and solution-oriented role civil society can play to hold the government and elected officials accountable, support interventions that foster women's empowerment and inclusive political dialogue and catalyze the role of the media to amplify the legitimate concerns of the people.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (\$94.3 million)

The Request seeks to build a more peaceful and prosperous Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) that offers greater opportunities for communities and individuals to thrive. Assistance will bolster the conflict-free minerals trade, reconciliation and community cohesion, and social protection of marginalized populations, including trafficking and gender-based violence (GBV) survivors. Resources will improve food security through better agricultural techniques and markets. Funds will help the Government of the DRC (GDRC) and other stakeholders to expand the delivery of essential education services; improve public financial management and GDRC accountability; facilitate a more transparent economy with increased access to markets; and strengthen the media, civil society, rule of law, and respect for human rights.

U.S. assistance will: increase access and improve the quality of education for girls, children with disabilities, and indigenous peoples; create safer learning environments in conflict-affected communities; and provide access to primary and alternative forms of education for marginalized and vulnerable youth. With \$28.0 million, assistance will provide teacher training, curriculum development, pre-primary education, and increased access to formal and non-formal education. Funds will assist low-cost private schools serving disadvantaged populations by leveraging financial institutions' private capital; and expand access to cross-sectoral youth activities. These activities will promote economic empowerment, second-chance education, vocational education, alliances with the private sector, and youth resilience to conflict with an emphasis on disability rights. Activities will also integrate GBV awareness and prevention in learning environments.

The Request includes \$28.0 million to improve sustainable, agriculture-led economic growth. Specifically, these funds will be used to improve agricultural practices that enhance food security, generate income, and improve the livelihoods of smallholder producers. These activities will strengthen the business enabling environment and help small and medium-sized businesses strengthen their management capacities and enhance their access to finance. Funds will build resilience by promoting expanded and diversified market-oriented livelihood opportunities, improving land tenure, and promoting nutrition-sensitive approaches to market-systems development.

Assistance of \$19.3 million will promote a more independent, effective, and transparent judiciary by bolstering anti-corruption reforms and expanding access to legal services. To improve governance, activities will advance citizen awareness and participation in local government budgeting and public services delivery. Resources will help provincial and local governments manage financial resources with citizen input and oversight, reducing corruption, which is a key driver of conflict, and increasing legitimacy. Activities will improve service delivery in key sectors, while promoting legal access to conflict-free mineral supply-chains. Assistance will encourage verifiable and transparent mineral supply-chains through mine-site validation, traceability systems, and mine-site monitoring. These practices link clean minerals from vetted artisanal and small-scale mining cooperatives to private sector end-users. Funds will promote independent media by improving: the regulatory framework; freedom of expression; and sustainability of media with training, mentoring, and exchanges. Assistance will prevent and address human rights violations and abuses by strengthening civil society's advocacy and watchdog roles, as well as the rights of indigenous peoples living in and around national parks. U.S. assistance will promote the development of political parties and entities responsive to citizens' needs. U.S. assistance will also help local communities to resolve conflict and reinforce peace and security in eastern DRC, while improving access to services for marginalized groups.

The Request includes \$19.0 million for sustainable water supply and sanitation (WASH) services in select settings across DRC. In partnership with the private sector, resources will use market-based approaches to improve access to clean water and sanitation services, including in areas prone to Ebola and other

infectious disease outbreaks. Activities will continue improvements to the water sector governance framework and strengthen the GDRC's ability to develop investment plans and sustainable delivery of WASH services.

Djibouti (\$9.0 million)

Addressing Djibouti's youth unemployment rate, one of the highest in the world at 80 percent, provides an opportunity to build a more inclusive economy and reduce the potential for civil unrest and political instability, which negatively impacts U.S. security interests in the region. The PRC holds upwards of 70 percent of Djibouti's debt, and its influence continues to rise. FY 2025 U.S. government assistance seeks to address youth unemployment, grow the clean energy sector, improve basic education, and build the capacity of civil society organizations (CSOs). These investments will help position the U.S. as Djibouti's partner of choice in a strategically important region.

With a Request of \$4.0 million of higher education funds, the U.S. will bolster technical and vocational education and training centers to improve workforce readiness and competitiveness. Interventions respond to market needs and will increase the capacity of youth to secure and retain growth-sector jobs, including in the energy sector.

A Request of \$2.0 million of basic education funds will improve early childhood education and continue to strengthen education quality. Evidence based interventions will focus on out-of-school children, students, parents, teachers, and education administrators. Activities will provide innovative, cost-effective approaches to expand equitable, safe, inclusive, and quality education.

Finally, \$3.0 million in U.S. assistance will bolster the enabling environment for CSO advocacy on good governance and human rights, particularly combating sexual and gender-based violence; implement citizen monitoring and oversight initiatives; strengthen CSO capacity; facilitate citizen participation in regional development planning; and help CSOs promote a transparent and demand-driven environment conducive to workforce development, energy, education, health, and other crosscutting sectors.

Ethiopia (\$95.9 million)

Violence rooted in historical grievances and rising ethnic nationalism is worsening across Ethiopia, particularly in Oromia and Amhara Regions. More than three million people are internally displaced and in dire humanitarian situations. Ethiopia also recently experienced a historic drought, which negatively affected 24.1 million people. The U.S. will continue to assist Ethiopia's most vulnerable citizens and bolster progress toward a more peaceful, prosperous, and democratic future.

With \$30.0 million in democracy and governance funding, U.S. assistance will strengthen human rights protections and civic voice at national and targeted regional and local levels. Funds will empower women, youth, and other marginalized communities to engage civically and shape policy. Resources will be used to build resilience to ethnic violence and strengthen capacity to prevent, mitigate, and resolve conflicts nonviolently through early and rapid response community initiatives. U.S. assistance will raise public awareness of legal issues related to access to justice and inclusion and facilitate the development and implementation of laws that promote the respect and protection of human rights. Resources will assist the implementation of current and potential future peace processes, including national dialogue and transitional justice.

With \$9.39 million, U.S. assistance will facilitate water supply and sanitation (WASH) interventions to improve access to potable water and sanitation and protect safe water sources. Activities will promote hygiene behavior change and work with public and private partners to improve the management of

WASH systems to make potable water and sanitation available to populations at lower cost. Funds will sustain existing activities and emerging priorities, including urban sanitation, WASH financing, and menstrual hygiene management. New activities will provide targeted technical assistance on private sector engagement and build management capacity to increase sustainability and service delivery in rural areas and rapidly urbanizing secondary cities and town centers.

With \$9.5 million in education and social service funds, U.S. assistance will implement basic education and higher education activities in conflict and drought-impacted regions. Programming will focus on access to education for children and youth and provide a responsive approach to regional conflicts and/or the impact of drought, and the challenges to recovery, in the education sector at pre-primary, primary and tertiary levels. Building on prior investments, funds will enable a rapid response to children's needs through formal and non-formal education, including psychosocial support and social and emotional learning. Funds will be utilized to improve learning outcomes, provide essential education services, and enhance employability and conflict resolution skills, particularly for out-of-school children and youth.

With \$41.0 million in economic growth funds for agriculture, U.S. assistance will foster small and medium enterprise development in the food and agriculture system to increase jobs, incomes, and access to healthy diets. Funds will help pastoralist communities adopt climate-smart technologies, improve access to markets, and develop greater access to finance. In the highlands of Ethiopia, activities will assist the most vulnerable and food insecure households strengthen their resilience to shocks. Activities will reinforce market systems and institutions, environmental sustainability, gender and youth empowerment, and social cohesion while building resilience in communities vulnerable to shocks by improving local coping capabilities. U.S. assistance will expand women's economic empowerment, employment opportunities, and leadership roles in the agriculture sector. Activities will prevent and respond to gender-based violence and promote women's equal access to resources and services including agricultural inputs, services, finance, markets, employment and income-generating opportunities.

With \$2.0 million in economic growth funds for the environment, activities will facilitate partnerships among local indigenous groups, ecotourism operators, and other private sector actors to protect and restore biodiversity and build community resilience in areas, including the Omo Valley. These funds, matched with private sector investment, will ensure that communities lead efforts in biodiversity conservation and ecotourism, enhancing incomes from improved natural resources management and non-timber forest product management, and increasing tourism employment.

With \$4.0 million in economic growth funds for adaptation, activities will improve early warning and response systems for disasters, such as providing communities and districts with appropriate weather information. Activities will also promote information and data sharing to improve community adaptability to respond to climate shocks.

The Gambia (\$2.0 million)

As an emerging democracy, nearly all of The Gambia's institutions, both state and non-state, have weak capacity and functionality. The Gambia's fledgling democracy is also undergoing a massive transitional justice process to hold the previous regime accountable while strengthening public trust in key government and justice institutions. The U.S. government's top priority for The Gambia is to support Gambians in the creation of a truly democratic state in which the government operates under the rule of law, respects human rights, holds itself accountable, and invests in its people. Supporting citizen-state interaction, including through assistance to the justice sector and civil society, will be a critical component of this strategy. The FY 2025 Request of \$2.0 million will support activities that strengthen state institutions and protect and promote the advancement of civic and political rights by enabling civic actors to exercise and promote their rights safely and securely. Specific attention will be given to

marginalized populations suffering discrimination, including ensuring equitable participation of women from different cultural and socioeconomic backgrounds.

Ghana (\$65.4 million)

Ghana is recovering from the worst economic crisis it has endured in over a generation. U.S. assistance will support the country's path to economic stabilization and growth by accelerating trade and improving the business environment for private sector engagement; strengthening government systems to implement policies and deliver quality services to all citizens; and promoting sustained development in northern Ghana. These efforts will achieve the U.S. foreign assistance goal of helping the country advance toward becoming more self-reliant offering a productive, healthy life to all its citizens.

Through the FY 2025 Request of \$65.4 million in DA, the United States will partner with the Government of Ghana (GOG) to strengthen national and local government systems to better deliver quality public and private education, health, governance, agriculture, and water and sanitation services to all citizens, particularly those living in northern Ghana, and respond to disasters and shocks, such as climate change, and the current economic crisis. Where possible the bilateral Request complements efforts in line with the U.S. Global Fragility Act and the U.S. Strategy to Prevent Conflict and Promote Stability.

The FY 2025 Request of \$4.9 million will help to facilitate partnerships among national and local government ministries, municipal authorities, the private sector, and civil society to ensure sustainable financing; promote strong decentralized governance; and encourage community participation to improve government responsiveness to citizens' needs.

Although Ghana has not experienced the armed conflict or violent extremism that have plagued many of its neighbors, it continues to face multiple, overlapping forms of domestic conflict, including those stemming from long-standing political, land tenure, farmer/pastoralist, and chieftaincy disputes. U.S. assistance of \$1.8 million will be used to engage local actors (especially women, youth, and other marginalized populations) to advocate for increased government engagement to prevent violent extremism, and strengthen local peace structures that can effectively monitor, address, and resolve conflict, particularly in northern Ghana.

U.S. assistance of \$4.6 million will support the GOG and local communities to improve adaptation to and recovery from climate shocks and stresses, strengthening resilience among people and systems. Funds will support coordination on climate change integration into the agriculture and food-system policy process. Funds will also promote climate smart technologies and interventions to improve soil fertility, improve land management practices, and protect parklands from land-use pressures.

U.S. assistance of \$33.0 million will be used to catalyze and sustain an inclusive agricultural transformation in Ghana to increase incomes and improve food security for smallholder farming households. Assistance will support trade and increased market access and opportunities for small and medium enterprises and exporters by improving firms' abilities to meet market requirements and demand. The Request will support micro-, small-, and medium-enterprises by mobilizing private capital, supporting enterprise-driven development, promoting digital financial services, advancing financial inclusion, and stimulating private sector engagement. The U.S. Government will establish multi-party strategic partnerships to advance financial inclusion for smallholder farmers and micro-enterprises between anchor buyers, technology firms, and financial intermediaries. This will include building the capacity of market actors with a special focus on women, youth, and micro-enterprises, particularly those owned by women. Activities will engage international and local transaction advisers to connect entrepreneurs to investors. U.S. assistance will also be used to improve economic resilience; mobilize

capital at the grassroots level; exploring means to finance Village Savings and Loans Associations in rural and artisanal fishing communities to promote a culture of saving; financial inclusion; and access to lending products and services, especially for women.

The Request of \$15.9 million will assist the GOG to improve accountability in the education sector by strengthening school management and personnel supervision; assisting district education authorities to manage education policy implementation; increasing funding allocation to support instructional materials and training for teachers and managers; and monitoring efforts to improve education services and learning outcomes.

Lastly, U.S. assistance of \$5.2 million will support the GOG to improve water, sanitation, and hygiene sector governance and leverage public/private sector partnerships to increase the use of basic sanitation; expand adoption of key hygiene behaviors; and increase water and sanitation services and infrastructure.

Guinea (\$3.0 million)

Guinea faces a crucial moment in its history as it aims to return to democracy after the September 2021 coup d'état. As Guinea's transitional government aims to complete the two-year transition by January 1, 2025, U.S. assistance of \$3.0 million will support democracy, human rights, and governance activities to accelerate the path to a successful post-transition electoral dialogue and consensus-building around the electoral process, transition gains, decentralization processes, and local governance.

Activities will strengthen the capacity of local government actors, particularly the newly-elected local councils, to fulfill their mandate of delivering basic services to citizens at the local level, especially in areas where the population is poor or marginalized and in critical need of basic health, education, and economic development. Activities will work with local partners to improve community-level peace dialogues, in line with the U.S Strategy to Prevent Conflict and Promote Stability. The U.S. government will engage local partners to address the root causes of human trafficking in Guinea. Activities will improve the post-electoral legal framework and sustainability of the electoral management body, bolster anti-corruption, transparency, and accountability efforts, and support civil society organizations to engage in issue-oriented research, advocacy, and civic education. Assistance will also provide training for journalists and support media roundtables on key issues, dialogue between citizens and their local governments, local radio programming, and professional social media platforms to help journalists rapidly fact-check content. Finally, assistance will help develop the judicial workforce's technical competency to improve access to justice and expand opportunities for women, youth, and marginalized people to participate and engage in local governance and politics.

Kenya (\$77.5 million)

Kenya is a pillar of stability in East Africa and a key U.S. partner on climate, trade, and regional security. USAID will utilize FY 2025 funding to improve key systems in governance, environment, health, and markets. Additionally, funding will bolster the resilience of vulnerable populations, catalyze economic opportunities for youth, leverage regional opportunities, and work to improve the environment. To achieve these objectives, the U.S. government will engage private and public actors, civil society organizations (CSO), and communities.

The Request of \$1.0 million in good governance funds will strengthen governance, accountability and transparency, and county-level service delivery. U.S. assistance will strengthen public financial management systems to improve accountability at the national and county levels. An additional \$2.1 million will strengthen civil society capacity in the oversight of county governance. Activities will strengthen CSOs' ability to provide analysis, advocacy, coalition building, internal governance,

membership representation, and services. Political competition and consensus building resources of \$3.2 million will be used to advocate for electoral reforms, strengthen electoral institutions, improve civil society oversight of electoral processes, mitigate electoral violence, and enhance civic and voter education ahead of the 2027 general election. The \$0.6 million in independent media and free flow of information will be used to protect civic and media space and strengthen citizen networks.

With \$2.0 million of FY 2025 biodiversity resources, the U.S. government will help the Government of Kenya and local organizations practice sound natural resource management, counter illegal wildlife poaching and trade, and continue to partner with conservancies. Through community conservancies, U.S. assistance will engage local partners to scale up landscape biodiversity conservation in critical ecosystems that are outside of nationally protected areas and to combat wildlife trafficking in these areas. Biodiversity investments will strengthen local governance and conflict resolution and provide assistance to community rangers. With \$7.4 million in adaptation and sustainable landscapes funds, the U.S. government will advance climate legislation and regulation, sequester carbon and build adaptive capacity through improved rangeland management, increase equitable access to finance for climate adaptation and mitigation, and strengthen local resilience.

Basic education resources of \$13.0 million will bolster national in-school reading activities to help primary school students, including children with disabilities, achieve grade-level reading fluency; and train teachers and youth facilitators to strengthen their skills to improve student success. Activities will also include education system strengthening and the use of appropriate technology to improve access to quality basic education services. A Request of \$1.0 million in higher education funding will expand partnerships with Kenyan higher education institutions, national and local government institutions, and the private sector to improve youth economic development and transformation. U.S. university partnerships between Kenyan and other African university partners, particularly in information and communication technology, will be enriched by higher education resources.

The U.S. government will utilize \$39.0 million in agriculture funds to expand inclusive growth and new market opportunities for Kenyan agribusinesses and farmers. This will sustainably reduce poverty, hunger, and malnutrition; increase women's economic inclusion; and strengthen local food systems. Funds will continue critical resilience programs in northern Kenya that empower communities to respond to shocks and decrease dependence on humanitarian assistance. An enterprise-driven approach will facilitate inclusive agriculture-led economic growth, increase competitiveness, improve access to finance, and create jobs for youth and women.

With \$8.2 million in water supply and sanitation (WASH) funding, the U.S. government will partner with civil society, businesses, national and county governments to strengthen water security and improve access to WASH services. Funds will assist service providers to improve their operations and management to expand services, attract, and retain customers, and establish a solid financial foundation for increased investment. WASH resources will be used to provide irrigation to increase food security, particularly in northern Kenya. Finally, resources will expand market-based solutions to improve the quality of household sanitation and hygiene products, including for menstrual hygiene management, and invest in research to identify and pilot innovative approaches to end open defecation in traditionally hard to reach communities.

Liberia (\$66.8 million)

Liberia faces significant challenges in establishing robust public institutions, combating pervasive corruption, and providing essential services to its citizens. Over half of Liberia's five million citizens live on less than \$2.15 per day. Liberia's alarming maternal and infant mortality rates are among the highest

worldwide, with 742 deaths per 100,000 live births for mothers and 63 deaths per 1,000 live births for infants. Over 50 percent of adults in Liberia are illiterate, with a life expectancy of 61 years.

Despite challenges, the Liberian government remains a very willing partner, with numerous instances in which this partnership has led to meaningful improvements. For example, Liberia's health collaboration with the U.S. made it one of three African countries with the highest COVID-19 vaccination coverage, reaching 81 percent. Tax revenues have increased by 10.8 percent this year representing \$553.61 million of the domestic revenue, partially because of U.S. technical assistance. Liberia's free, fair, and peaceful elections in 2023 present a unique opportunity for Liberia to demonstrate democracy's benefits to its West African neighbors.

The FY 2025 Request of \$66.8 million in DA will focus on interventions that support both Liberian and U.S. government strategic priorities for inclusive and sustainable development. Resources will strengthen Liberia's democracy and self-reliance by prioritizing good governance, civil society, and media strengthening to bolster President-elect Boakai's priority of fighting corruption. The U.S. government will emphasize private sector-led economic expansion and greater government accountability.

Out of the total Request, \$16.9 million will sustain decentralization efforts, enhance conflict resolution and land management, strengthen civil society and media, and promote increased domestic resource mobilization, budget transparency, and accountability. Activities will promote women's and youth political leadership, provide civic education in primary schools, empower independent media through training, and build the capacity of civil society organizations to advocate for and monitor government policy reforms and service delivery. The U.S. will prioritize efforts to counter human trafficking, combat sexual and gender-based violence, enhance transparency, and strengthen citizen engagement with the Liberian government and local entities.

Water supply and sanitation (WASH) funding of \$13.9 million will be utilized to improve sanitation services in rural areas and ensure safe drinking water in rural and peri-urban regions. The assistance aims to enhance decentralized governance in WASH services and build the private sector's capacity to provide water and sanitation services. The initiative, spanning at least seven of Liberia's most populated counties, will involve interventions to strengthen governance, facilitate financing, expand sustainable infrastructure, and promote healthy hygiene behaviors. These efforts align with the U.S. Global Water Strategy, which strives for sustainable and equitable water resource management.

Basic education assistance of \$11.0 million will help build a solid foundation for an educated workforce, including for children and youth who are female, living in underserved communities, and/or have a disability. U.S. assistance will help Liberia improve learning outcomes by supporting foundational literacy and numeracy skills; social and emotional development; and universal design for learning. Funds will be used to provide learning incentives to reduce financial barriers to education, reintegrate out-of-school youth into the education system, and support accelerated education. U.S. assistance will also provide job skills for youth; train teachers, faculty, and school leaders; and strengthen education systems, including for public and private universities.

Economic growth funding of approximately \$25.1 million will support private sector-led development in agriculture and increase community economic benefits through effective natural resource management. Assistance will create jobs and improve food security for Liberians. U.S. assistance will increase on-farm production, create agribusiness opportunities, implement nutrition programs, and drive agricultural policy reforms to spur lasting growth. Private sector productivity funds will be used for new activities to address constraints to growth in sectors other than agriculture. Environment and adaptation resources will establish new protected areas and strengthen the management of existing protected areas. Programs will protect the largest portion of the remaining Upper Guinean Rainforest, a vital habitat for the critically

endangered western chimpanzee. Funds will contribute to climate change mitigation by stopping deforestation and reducing carbon emissions. Resources will also be used to strengthen community resilience and adaptation while creating green jobs.

Madagascar (\$25.9 million)

U.S. assistance strives to move Madagascar out of its cycle of poverty and recurrent humanitarian crises to a path of resiliency and sustainable long-term development. The FY 2025 Request will strengthen democracy, human rights and governance; improve water security, sanitation and hygiene (WSSH); improve basic education outcomes; promote market led food systems and sustainable economic growth; protect natural resources; preserve biodiversity; and mitigate the impacts of climate change.

U.S. assistance of \$2.0 million will strengthen governance by improving government accountability, effectiveness, and financial management of public resources. Interventions will empower key institutions to promote the rule of law, support community-driven development and decentralized local governance, and fight corruption.

U.S. assistance of \$3.9 million will strengthen water governance at the community, regional, and national levels. Activities will expand access to WSSH services in rural and urban sectors by using a public-private partnership model to engage private sector service providers. Activities include social behavior change interventions to increase demand for water and sanitation services, improve hygiene, and protect and manage freshwater sources. WSSH activities will improve health outcomes, particularly among children under five, who suffer from under-nutrition and diarrheal disease.

U.S. assistance of \$3.0 million will ensure access to quality foundational learning in targeted regions, which will improve the efficiency of the school system by reducing repetition and dropout rates of the most vulnerable children. Interventions will ensure a timely mastery of reading which is a critical tool for academic success in later grades, train pre-service teachers, use improved teaching and learning materials, and mobilize local school management committees to focus on learning.

U.S. assistance of \$7.0 million for the Feed the Future (FtF) program will promote an inclusive and climate resilient approach that is market led and prioritizes meeting the nutritional needs of the women and children. Assistance will help producers understand the impact of deforestation and climate change on their land and water sources and introduce climate-smart nature-based solutions to preserve critical agriculture and coastal landscapes ecosystems. FtF will focus on key risk reduction and adaptation strategies, sustainable investment in crops and livestock as well as diversification of physical, land, and financial assets. Critical actions include early preparation to protect assets during shocks and approaches to mitigate preharvest and postharvest losses, and economic inclusion strategies focused on women and other marginalized groups. Activities will partner with the private sector to overcome constraints and capitalize opportunities in the food system based on mutual interests with producer associations to sustainably produce higher yields and access markets at fair prices.

Madagascar's endemic biodiversity, a global conservation priority, is under threat. The most pervasive risks to terrestrial biodiversity are land use changes resulting from slash and burn agriculture, unsustainable natural resource extraction (timber and non-timber) harvesting, mining, and illegal wildlife trade. To address these issues, U.S. assistance of \$2.0 million will improve: terrestrial and marine protected area management, community-based natural resource management, environmental governance and land rights, and reforestation efforts, biodiversity conservation, increase carbon sequestration, and protect watersheds vital for agriculture productivity and human health.

Climate risks include increasing temperatures, reduced and more variable precipitation, more frequent droughts, recurring disease outbreaks, more intense cyclones, rising sea levels, and ocean acidification. U.S. assistance of \$4.0 million will engage communities to help them adapt to the negative climate change impacts on agriculture, coastal and terrestrial landscapes, ecosystem services, water resources, and soil fertility. Activities will promote resilience by improving disaster preparedness and response; promoting sustainable, climate-smart conservation agriculture and agroforestry; diversifying income-generating practices; and protecting land, soil and water catchments that serve as productive resources. With \$4.0 million, sustainable landscapes activities will support reforestation efforts, strengthen forest and wildfire management, reduce emissions, prevent deforestation and degradation, and promote carbon market opportunities. Such revenues can contribute to a sustainable financing approach for conservation and community livelihood activities.

Malawi (\$71.1 million)

U.S. assistance to Malawi will capitalize on Malawi's democratic advancements to the two governments' mutual benefit and focus use of resources and interagency efforts across key U.S. national security priorities, using an integrated, gender-sensitive approach. FY 2025 funds will support strengthening democracy through reforms and fighting corruption; improving inclusive and equitable access to primary, secondary, and tertiary education; partnering with the private sector to build a more stable, resilient, inclusive economy; and tackling the climate crisis. The U.S. government will continue to deepen localization by working with local and international stakeholders—government, non-governmental, private sector, civil society, communities, and indigenous and non-indigenous organizations, groups, and leaders. FY 2025 funds will also support interagency efforts across three, interrelated pillars of the State-USAID Integrated Country Strategy: Strengthen Democratic and Accountable Governance; Foster Private Sector Expansion; and Support Human Capital Development.

With \$18.0 million for democracy, human rights, and governance funds, U.S. government assistance will deepen citizen engagement and strengthen systems that regulate government expenditure and service provision, increasing transparency and accountability for money flowing through the economy and mitigating corruption. Programs will build Malawi's democracy, improve oversight, and strengthen public confidence in the electoral processes during elections and beyond. Assistance for civil society will leverage partnerships with oversight institutions to expand accountability and transparency and support civil society and media entities to build coalitions for reforms aligned with the public's interest. With \$17.0 million for education, assistance will continue to support the implementation of the Government of Malawi's National Reading Program to improve reading and language skills for lower primary students, provide holistic support to increase completion of secondary school, and strengthen governance for quality education. Assistance will also increase access to higher education, including young women's access agriculture programs at institutes of higher education.

Water programs of \$4.0 million will strengthen water-sector governance and increase access to safe drinking water, sanitation products, and hygiene services to mitigate the spread of communicable diseases such as cholera.

The Request of \$21.6 million will support agriculture assistance in line with the Feed the Future initiative and the U.S. government's Global Food Security Strategy goal of sustainably reducing global hunger, malnutrition, and poverty through inclusive, sustainable, and climate-resilient agricultural-led economic growth. Funds will promote commercialization, value addition, and private sector engagement for a more productive, diversified, and competitive agriculture sector. Funds also support rural-based private sector investments and partnerships with anchor firms, smallholder organizations, cooperatives, and micro, small, and medium enterprises. USAID, Power Africa and Prosper Africa, U.S. Development Finance

Corporation, the Millennium Challenge Corporation, and other regional partners will collaborate to implement private sector-related reforms to improve the business environment.

With \$2.81 million, the U.S. government will proactively partner with a diversified pool of business actors across economic sectors including health, education, agriculture, natural resource management, tourism, mining, and manufacturing, developing partnerships, mobilizing trade, investment, credit finance, and build skills for youth, women, and smallholder organizations.

The Request includes \$7.7 million for environment, climate, and energy assistance. These programs will reduce threats to Malawi's globally significant aquatic and terrestrial biodiversity, promote improved fisheries management, protect habitats, and combat wildlife trafficking. Adaptation programs will reduce climate change vulnerabilities, avert economic losses while inducing economic benefits, strengthen local systems and enhance the resilience of individuals, households, and communities. Finally, assistance will promote forest management, strengthen enforcement, increase the availability of clean cooking alternatives by supporting forest-friendly, clean energy businesses and the Government of Malawi to create a regulatory and policy environment that fosters meaningful investment in carbon and climate finance related activities across the country.

Mali (\$10.0 million)

Since 2012, Mali has faced great challenges, including insecurity, political, social and climate-driven food crises; rampant corruption; and poor governance. In 2020 Mali experienced a coup d'etat. These challenges stifle Mali's ability to improve its bottom-tier ranking in the UN's Human Development Report. The FY 2025 Request of \$10.0 million in DA will help Mali make progress on sustainable development goals and assist the transition to democratically elected rule, contribute to good governance, private sector growth and the country's stabilization. U.S. assistance to Mali will be aligned with the objectives and contribute to their achievement as outlined in the interagency Sahel Strategy approved on September 22, 2022.

U.S. assistance of \$0.7 million will seek to strengthen local organizations' abilities to address conflict by addressing grievances. U.S. assistance will work to improve public trust in government through inclusive community development, democratic governance, and greater government-citizen engagement. Approximately \$7.9 million will promote inclusive economic growth and improve livelihoods. Global Food Security Strategy investments will improve food security and resilience for Malian farmers and market participants through diversified, nutrition-sensitive approaches. This will occur by: (1) increasing sustainable gains in the production and sales of cereal and horticultural crops; (2) improving the ability of pastoralists to increase incomes and improve nutrition, while minimizing environmental impact; (3) developing new activities to diversify diets; (4) diversify agricultural and non-agricultural livelihoods, including increasing rainfall-independent income generation; (5) providing assistance to promote private sector engagement and seek to increase financing opportunities and partnerships for Mali's agricultural-led growth; (6) implementing activities that improve post-harvest handling and storage in order to increase robust trade that meets World Trade Organization and West Africa Regional standards for food and livestock; (7) developing agricultural programs that address malnutrition, reduce stunting, and promoting growth for children under five years old; and (8) increasing access to irrigation.

Approximately \$1.4 million will promote private sector development by enhancing business advisory activities, investment, and financing for Malian enterprises, small- and medium-sized enterprises, especially those led by women and youth. This will address barriers on both the supply and demand sides of financing, stimulating local enterprise-led growth, fostering an environment of investment opportunities through collaboration with the private sector, U.S. government agencies, the Malian diaspora, and local business associations.

Mauritania (\$2.0 million)

Consistent with U.S. government national security objectives, U.S. assistance in Mauritania will reduce the push and pull factors that lead youth to join violent extremist organizations. FY 2025 foreign assistance will invest in youth and women as change agents to promote participation and positive approaches to combat violent extremism online and in communities. The Request of \$2.0 million will support Mauritanian youth through the provision of inclusive economic growth opportunities, opportunities for gender empowerment, and civic engagement to promote social cohesion.

U.S. assistance in Mauritania will focus on positive youth development, including civic engagement, leadership and soft skills training, and entrepreneurial skills building. Activities will promote constructive alternatives to violent extremism for young Mauritians by strengthening their sense of agency; expanding vocational and economic opportunities with a range of youth services and activities; expanding income opportunities for unemployed youth; and establishing supportive social networks offering youth safe spaces and psycho-social services. FY 2025 resources will also develop the ability of young women and men to positively contribute to their communities and avoid recruitment by violent extremist groups.

Mozambique (\$77.4 million)

Assistance will promote a more resilient Mozambique that is better prepared for the future. Activities will strengthen democratic institutions, increase public sector and civil society capacity to improve health and education outcomes, improve productivity and access to markets for agricultural products, increase sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation services (WASH), protect fragile environmental resources and habitats, and address key drivers of instability in northern Mozambique, including lack of economic opportunities for youth and people with disabilities. The U.S. government will assist in Mozambique's long-term recovery from, and resilience to, climate shocks and food insecurity. The Request will continue to address gender inequality, women's empowerment, and gender-based violence issues as an integral component of all programs.

Assistance of \$4.0 million in conflict mitigation and stabilization will implement activities to build social cohesion between citizens and government and improve government capacity to address service delivery constraints in health, education, and WASH sectors in Northern Mozambique. Activities include building the capacity of citizens to hold government accountable, community platforms for dialogue and peace building, community rehabilitation projects, and technical assistance to local government entities to improve service delivery in areas newly recaptured from non-state armed groups, especially those with high numbers of internally displaced persons or returnees.

Assistance of \$7.4 million in democracy and governance funding will improve governance by strengthening the capacity of central, provincial and district and/or municipal level governments to plan, budget, deliver, and monitor vital public services with greater transparency and accountability. Funds will strengthen civil society organizations to influence positive change and improve government accountability, and increase participation of youth, women, and people with disabilities in election processes. Assistance will strengthen the media-enabling environment and help urban independent media and community radio stations to increase public access to useful information. Assistance will promote rule of law by improving systems and processes in prosecuting and adjudicating wildlife crimes, corruption, and human rights abuse cases across the country.

Assistance of \$14.5 million in WASH funding will promote sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation services and the adoption of key hygiene behaviors with a focus on private sector delivery.

Funds will strengthen water sector governance, financing, and institutions, which are priorities under the U.S. Global Water Strategy, and will also increase the use and sustainable management of safe water and sanitation services, including in areas frequently affected by seasonal flooding and conflict.

Assistance of \$14.0 million in basic education funding will strengthen education outcomes in northern and central Mozambique, and address educational inequality, low literacy and numeracy levels that limit student advancement and youth employment opportunities. Teacher-training and coaching in reading and math instruction, teaching materials, and parental involvement will help improve educational outcomes for students in grades 1-9, especially adolescent girls and boys at risk of leaving school.

Assistance of \$22.5 million will increase agricultural productivity, improve access to nutritious foods, generate employment in the agricultural sector, expand and leverage private investment, and link producers to input and output markets. The U.S. government will expand private sector investment in agriculture through a market systems approach, linking remote smallholder farmers to inputs, financing, and markets. Assistance will enhance resilience of coastal communities and ecosystems, with a particular focus on engaging young people in climate-smart food systems and livelihoods. Assistance will also increase engagement and employment levels for youth and women in rural enterprises. The Request will fund agricultural research and shared best practices, including for sustainable agriculture and climate smart technologies, as well as advocacy and technical assistance to improve the policy environment for agricultural development. A Request of \$15.0 million in environment, adaptation and sustainable landscapes funding will continue conservation efforts that protect terrestrial and marine resources, including endangered wildlife in several protected areas, which face recurrent threats from climate change and over exploitation. Assistance will alleviate deforestation by combating unsustainable charcoaling, exploring clean energy solutions across the landscape, and enhancing alternative livelihood options; supporting community adaptation planning; linking carbon to finance; and strengthening community-based natural resources management.

Niger (\$26.4 million)

The FY 2025 DA Request for Niger is \$26.4 million. Assistance of \$7.8 million will support efforts to restore democracy, prosperity, and stability after the coup d'état in August of 2022 in Niger. Good governance work will improve performance of local government in targeted geographic areas, including building local leaders' understanding of their roles and responsibilities, boosting capacity to provide basic services, and supporting citizens to know their rights and address locally identified development priorities. Rule of law resources will educate Nigeriens to better understand their rights and have improved access to justice through customary conflict mediation mechanisms and the formal justice system to peacefully resolve disputes. Human rights resources will support human rights defenders, non-governmental organizations, and the national observatory for human rights to prevent and address human rights violations through early warning, monitoring, investigating, reporting and fair compensation to victims.

Civil society programs will increase ability to advance reforms, accountability, locally-led development, and localization. Assistance for political competition and consensus building will promote electoral reforms outlined in lessons from the 2017-2021 elections cycle, in addition to improved political dialogue, civic education, voter registration, administrative and strategic planning skills for the national election commission, and preparations for the next local and national elections.

The ability of Nigerien communities to proactively address and mitigate drivers of conflict will be the focus of the \$2.6 million for conflict mitigation and stabilization FY 2025 funding. U.S. assistance will address complex local conflict dynamics that are leveraged by violent extremist organizations for recruitment and control. Activities will enhance local management of these types of intra- and inter-community conflicts, build the skills of Nigerien partners at the local and national level to prevent the

escalation of conflicts, and counter the influence of violent extremism and promote social cohesion. Because climate change can translate into significant disruptions for learners, educators, and their communities, the U.S. government is committed to supporting policies, monitoring and evaluation practices, and programming that advances climate action in and through education wherever relevant. Basic Education funds of \$1.0 million will improve educational opportunities for children and youth, especially girls, and increase the employability of youth, particularly those living in marginalized areas and areas affected by violence.

Economic growth funds of \$13.7 million will strengthen agriculture and food security efforts, including livelihood diversification and sustainable economic opportunities, especially for women and youth, by improving agricultural productivity and promoting the efficient production, processing, and marketing of agricultural goods. U.S. assistance will expand agriculture-driven economic growth by training the private sector in innovations, such as improved seeds, fertilizer, and agricultural techniques, to raise agricultural productivity and make more food available in Niger. Adaptation funds will improve the resilience and adaptability of pastoral communities to climate change by promoting sustainable land management practices and enhancing livelihood opportunities to pastoralists. Programming will improve land management practices, increase access to clean water sources, promote alternative income-generating activities for pastoral communities, and equip local herders with sustainable grazing techniques, as well as business practices for professionalizing their operations. In addition, environment funds will support natural resource management through the preservation and restoration of degraded ecosystems. Conservation agricultural practices will protect fragile soils and natural environments from the effects of climate change and human activity. Private Sector Productivity resources will improve the business enabling environment and help new entrepreneurs understand the local business environment, thus creating better access to local and regional markets.

Water supply and sanitation (WASH) funds of \$1.3 million will support equitable access to WASH services, strengthen community-health facility linkages, and increase use of quality WASH services in both public and private healthcare centers. This includes the delivery of an essential package of primary health care services, including addressing needs for safe WASH in healthcare facilities.

Nigeria (\$61.9 million)

The FY 2025 Request of \$603 million in DA to Nigeria will promote stability and economic growth and advance Nigeria's sustainable development. As the economic engine of West Africa, Nigeria is a crucial U.S. trade, investment and security partner, and plays a foundational role in regional prosperity. The Request of \$0.5 million will assist the Government of Nigeria (GON), civil society organizations (CSOs), and religious and community leaders to counter trafficking in persons. Activities will strengthen the competency of CSOs and other relevant stakeholders to mitigate human trafficking.

Assistance of \$2.8 million will strengthen communal resilience and mitigate issues that cause conflict in target states. Activities will build the capacity of government and community leaders, including religious and traditional leaders, to promote tolerance and prevent violent conflict and extremism in their communities.

Assistance of \$6.5 million will strengthen the ability of government institutions, CSOs, and local communities to fulfill their respective roles in developing a more just, peaceful, and democratic Nigeria. New activities will advance human rights protections and increase accountability for human rights abuses. Activities will improve government service delivery and increase financial transparency through technical capacity building of government interlocutors and CSO advocates. Interventions will also strengthen Nigerian institutions' capacity to effectively manage elections and enhance CSO capacity to conduct

independent election observation. Efforts will also advance the participation of marginalized populations in political processes to promote free and fair elections.

Assistance of \$2.5 million will strengthen institutional governance in water supply and sanitation (WASH) to significantly increase the number of Nigerians with reliable water and sanitation services. Funds will expand access to water and sanitation facilities through the construction and rehabilitation of WASH facilities. Activities will strengthen long-term access to safe drinking water and reduce levels of water-borne disease by supporting community-based interventions on watershed governance and sanitation and protecting watershed sources through conserving forest and woodland ecosystems.

Feed the Future assistance totaling \$29.1 million will fund climate-smart agricultural development and resilience-focused activities to improve Nigeria's food security outcomes. U.S. assistance will increase agricultural productivity, profitability, and promote trade. Activities will increase smallholder farmers and livestock herders' access to inputs, technologies, finance, and markets, and fund innovative agricultural technologies. Funds will advance greater political and economic stability, improve nutritional status, mitigate drivers of conflict and poverty, and accelerate broad-based economic growth.

Assistance of \$1.5 million will increase Nigeria's private sector productivity and competitiveness in labor-intensive sectors such as agriculture, textiles and apparel, technology and/or creative sectors. U.S. assistance will leverage private investment, improve business performance and contribute to private sector job creation with a particular focus on youth.

Assistance of \$1.0 million will increase the prevention of mangrove destruction caused by oil and gas exploration and processing. Interventions will help local stakeholders build private sector and government partnerships that focus on the direct implementation of mangrove protection and restoration initiatives. Assistance of \$3.0 million will increase the capacity of Nigeria to adapt to climate change impacts while promoting better environmental management practices, locally led partnerships, and climate-smart agriculture. Interventions will advance Nigeria's 2021 Climate Change Act, which provides a framework for climate action at the national level and is the first stand-alone, comprehensive climate change legislation in West Africa.

With \$5.0 million of FY 2025 resources, the U.S. government will bolster Nigeria's pledge of net-zero Carbon emissions by 2060 through implementation of the Nigeria Energy Transition Plan. Funds will advocate for methane-reducing policies and regulatory reform in the energy and waste sector; build the capacity of relevant stakeholders in the public and private sector for safe management of energy production and distribution infrastructure; and/or develop a private-sector-led circular economy around municipal solid waste.

Basic education assistance of \$10.0 million will increase access to, and the quality of, and inclusive education in both formal and non-formal settings. U.S. assistance will increase the number of children and youth attending formal and non-formal schools and provide quality foundational learning to all students.

Rwanda (\$44.7 million)

The FY 2025 Request for Rwanda advances U.S. foreign policy priorities to promote inclusive country-led development; improve economic growth, trade, and investment; and expand democracy, human rights, media freedom, and access to justice. Rwanda is one of sub-Saharan Africa's most dynamic and fastest growing economies and has made significant development progress over the past two decades. Nonetheless, Rwanda faces numerous hurdles to continued economic growth and human development progress. U.S. assistance will build on Rwanda's national development strategy, policies, and programs to strengthen Rwanda's human capital, improve the quality of basic education and health, encourage a more

robust private sector, modernize agriculture, reduce vulnerability to climate change, and improve governance and the role of civil society.

With a Request of \$3.7 million, the U.S. government will promote social cohesion and strengthen resilience in Rwanda. U.S. assistance will improve citizens' access to key government processes, such as justice services and community development planning. Resources will also bolster national- and community-level reconciliation initiatives that build peace among, promote healing for, and strengthen resilience of those affected by the genocide, including youth who are affected by intergenerational trauma. Programs will expand civil society-led efforts that advance citizens' basic democratic freedoms and abilities to participate meaningfully in civic and political life, such as advocacy, government oversight, media, and human and labor rights defense.

The Request of \$6.5 million will improve access to and utilization of water supply, sanitation, and hygiene services and products at the community level. The United States, with local government institutions and the private sector, will develop the capacity of national and district governments to plan for, monitor, and regulate water services, expand and professionalize rural water services, and scale-up market-based solutions for household sanitation and hygiene.

With \$10.0 million, the U.S. government will bolster the basic education system to improve literacy and other foundational learning skills for all Rwandan learners. Activities will strengthen the capacity of Rwandan systems to provide quality learning with the assistance, instruction, and materials that children need while they are in school, at home, or in the community. Funds will ensure systems are responsive to gender issues, including those facing adolescent girls and young women, and remove barriers to learning for children with disabilities so that all children have opportunities to gain foundational literacy skills. Additionally, funds will simultaneously seek to improve children's socio-emotional skills, which will amplify learning improvements as well as increase life-long resilience to unforeseen challenges. To further improve foundational learning outcomes, U.S. assistance will focus on early childhood development and pre-primary education, and primary and lower secondary education.

The Request of \$0.5 million will improve higher education outcomes for Rwandan youth, particularly through technical and vocational education and training and other market-driven tertiary education programs. U.S. assistance will also strengthen the capacity of Rwanda's higher education institutions to drive national research and evidence-based decision-making in improving education outcomes.

With \$21.0 million of FY 2025 resources, the U.S. will increase agricultural productivity and encourage the development of a more robust agri-business sector, with more efficient markets, improved access to nutritious foods, increased resilience to climate variability, and better positioning to take advantage of trade opportunities. U.S. assistance will also advance policy reforms to enable steadily increasing agriculture exports and encourage increased private investment necessary to expand market access for private exporters.

A Request of \$3.0 million will expand reforestation or forest restoration efforts in great ape habitats, development of alternatives to national park resources, access to innovative finance (e.g. carbon and biodiversity credits or payments for ecosystem services), agroforestry and climate-smart agriculture solutions, strengthened local governance climate adaptation capacity, and climate adaptation educational programs for children. These activities will protect critically important natural systems.

Senegal (\$64.5 million)

Senegal continues to represent a bastion of stability and democracy in the increasingly fragile region of the Sahel. The FY 2025 Request of \$64.5 million in DA to Senegal will create inclusive economic

opportunities, improve human capital, and strengthen local institutions. This will be achieved by bolstering the Government of Senegal (GOS) and its Senegal Emergent Plan (PSE) to promote private sector-led economic growth; adapt to and mitigate climate change; improve biodiversity conservation; increase agricultural productivity; improve the quality of and access to basic education and water and sanitation services; and strengthen open and accountable democratic governance. Activities will prioritize the inclusion of youth and women and, where appropriate, prioritize locally-led development through direct government-to-government awards with the GOS and assistance to local civil society organizations.

With a Request of \$35.5 million, the U.S. government will implement economic growth activities. Of this amount, approximately \$25.5 million will support the GOS to implement a comprehensive food security strategy to reduce poverty, improve nutrition, and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. Assistance will increase the competitiveness and resilience of strategic value chains. This will include cereal, horticulture, small ruminants, and fisheries in partnership with local government, the private sector, and farmer, fisher, and herder organizations.

Activities will build on previous investments to increase the agriculture sector's contribution to economic growth through an inclusive, private sector-led approach. U.S. assistance of \$10.0 million will mitigate climate impacts through activities that promote sustainable land use practices and technology for decision-making by farmers, herders, and fisherfolk, and scale-up market-driven approaches to clean energy. Activities will address overfishing as well as illegal, unregulated, and unreported fishing by strengthening sector governance and increasing the use of science and technology for improved decision-making, management, and transparency.

The Request of \$5.4 million will strengthen GOS and private sector efforts to construct and maintain new water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure. Activities will improve access to clean water and basic sanitation services in targeted regions, increase the demand for and provision of market-based WASH products and services, improve the management of multiple-use water systems, and enhance the enabling environment for equitable delivery of WASH services.

U.S. assistance of \$7.6 million will strengthen GOS effectiveness and accountability, specifically building local government capacity to improve health, education, and water hygiene services while reducing corruption. Activities will bolster women's economic empowerment to increase women participation in decision-making bodies and fight against gender-based violence. Activities will complement GOS commitments made at the 2021 Summit for Democracy by reinforcing the participation of women, youth, and people with disabilities throughout the electoral process. Activities will also work with GOS, civil society, and private sector partners on improving transparency and accountability of revenue earned in the extractive industry through reforms to public management.

The Request for \$16.0 million in basic education funds will scale-up programs that improve reading performance in the early grades of primary school and increase access to education for out-of-school children and marginalized youth in conflict-affected areas. Activities will produce teaching and learning materials in local languages, train teachers in bilingual instruction, and help strengthen government systems.

Sierra Leone (\$2.0 million)

Sierra Leone's positive democratic trajectory since the end of the civil war in the early 2000s was interrupted by significant irregularities in the election results from their June 2023 general elections. Since the election, the government and opposition have signed the National Unity Agreement, which includes inter-party dialogue and a review of the electoral process. U.S. assistance of \$2.0 million will

support democracy, human rights, and governance activities to advance post-electoral consensus-building and electoral reforms. Assistance will also help secure peace and stability and improve access to justice, specifically for traditionally marginalized communities.

Activities will advance democratic governance and decentralization by supporting the development of political accountability and civic engagement, both at the national and local levels. Activities will strengthen the capacity of local government actors, particularly newly elected local officials, to fulfill their mandate of delivering basic services to citizens. Activities will also assist citizens, civil society, and media to engage with local decision makers, thereby strengthening the social contract between citizens and government.

Assistance will also support citizens and civil society to effectively advocate for their concerns, engage in anti-corruption efforts, and participate in national and local government processes. Civic education interventions will intentionally focus on traditionally marginalized groups, including women, youth, and persons with disabilities. Activities will employ strategies to empower these groups and increase their engagement and participation in political and governance processes at the national and local levels. Activities will assist national and local decision-makers to gather input from citizens and stakeholders, be more transparent in their processes, and be more responsive to citizen needs.

Somalia (\$60.0 million)

FY 2025 assistance to Somalia is critical to U.S. national interests and integral to preventing and countering violent extremist organizations from expanding their sphere of influence. It will build the resilience of households most affected by climatic shocks and conflict and reduce dependence on humanitarian assistance. U.S. assistance will address the conditions that enable the emergence and expansion of violent extremist organizations, such as al-Shabaab, including weak governance, exclusion from political decision making, and lack of access to economic opportunities and basic services. Assistance will help develop more inclusive, accountable, and effective local institutions and processes. To build household resilience, assistance will enable rural households to adopt more climate smart practices, such as drought resistant seeds and enable urban households to diversify livelihoods towards less climate dependent options.

\$26.0 million in democracy and governance resources will deepen citizen trust in legitimate, local governance institutions. Activities will advance political inclusion, expand access to justice, and strengthen the transparency and accountability of key government institutions. Programs will increase the participation of marginalized groups in political processes; facilitate political, economic, and social reconciliation between communities; increase dialogue between the federal government and member states; and enable citizens to navigate formal and customary justice systems to secure solutions to their grievances. Assistance for democracy and governance will consolidate gains made by Somali security forces against violent extremist organizations following clearance operations. Stabilization programming in newly recovered areas will increase public confidence in local authorities by demonstrating their responsiveness to the needs of citizens. Increased public confidence, in turn, will create space for support to communities to address the underlying vulnerabilities and grievances that violent extremist groups exploit and strengthen the foundation for inclusive economic growth.

\$13.0 million in basic education programming will facilitate non-formal, accelerated education, thereby helping young Somalis “catch up” on their education and bolster stabilization gains. Working with the Somali government and private sector stakeholders, the U.S. government will ensure minimum standards of quality for literacy, numeracy, and social-emotional learning. Assistance will focus on youth, especially young women, by investing in basic literacy, numeracy, and life skills to expand their economic opportunities. Investing in Somali youth will empower them to engage in their communities,

encourage healthy decision making, and reduce gender-based violence, ultimately helping them play a more positive role in Somalia's future. U.S. assistance will also help construct and rehabilitate schools to increase access to education.

\$20.0 million in agricultural programming will build economic resilience to recurrent climatic shocks and conflict and create sustainable, diversified livelihood opportunities in rural and urban areas for the most vulnerable households (including marginalized youth). Partnering with Somalia's dynamic private sector, the U.S. will promote drought resistant crops, and fodder for livestock, and fisheries as climate-smart solutions to strengthen livelihoods. Funds will address systemic barriers to the participation of marginalized populations in economic activities, combatting the economic exclusion that contributes to the appeal of violent extremism. Programs will strengthen financial sector integrity, expanding access to the formal financial system for all Somalis, especially those who have been historically excluded; facilitating Somalia's reintegration into the global financial system; and creating opportunities for foreign direct investment.

\$1.0 million in adaption programming will support clean energy solutions as part of Somalia's climate adaptation efforts and encourage investment in clean energy, such as solar energy power projects.

South Africa (\$3.0 million)

At a time when democracy, human rights, and fundamental freedoms are under threat, it is imperative that South Africa succeeds as an inclusive, open, and competitive democracy that protects individuals' rights and delivers on their ambitions. Despite the relative strength of South Africa's democratic institutions, the country faces governance challenges including social and economic divisions, xenophobia, corruption, and poor service delivery. Left unaddressed, these challenges will continue to limit South Africa's development trajectory and regional and international leadership as well as the U.S government's ability to reach its foreign policy goals across the economic, political, social, and security sectors.

The FY 2025 Request of \$3.0 million will assist civil society organizations, citizens, and targeted national and sub-national government institutions to promote accountable and inclusive governance, including mitigating xenophobic and collective violence. Funds will provide for civic education activities to improve citizens' knowledge of their rights and responsibilities and create opportunities for citizens to effectively engage with local and national governments to advocate for accountability and effective service delivery. Funding will also strengthen social cohesion and mitigate conflict by addressing the disconnect between national policies and their implementation in South African communities.

South Sudan (\$31.8 million)

U.S. assistance to South Sudan seeks to reduce reliance on massive emergency assistance by supporting communities to advance more sustainable livelihoods and through the provision of basic health and education services. Governance programs focus on conflict mitigation and peacebuilding at the sub-national level; supporting independent media, increasing civic space, and strengthening civil society. Other activities aim to reduce food insecurity; improve access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services; improve learning outcomes for primary school learners and provide community-based educational opportunities for disadvantaged, out-of-school vulnerable children and youth (including those with disabilities). All assistance in South Sudan will be implemented by non-governmental organizations.

The Request of \$7.0 million will be used to reduce sub-national violence through peace-building activities; increase civic space and strengthen civil society to advocate for government accountability; and combat widespread gender-based violence. Resources will support peacebuilding, strengthen the capacity of local organizations and leaders, media, and interfaith communities, and provide services to support

survivors of gender-based violence and trauma. Funds will support civil society and advocacy for greater democracy and accountability. Anticipated outcomes include stronger civil society, wider use of peacebuilding tools, and increased efforts to hold leaders accountable.

With a Request of \$6.0 million, the U.S. government will increase access to credible and accurate information for citizens. Media outlets will improve program quality for citizens and pursue diversified revenue streams for sustainability. Supported local media will provide a platform for citizens to engage with their government and demand greater accountability and adherence to the transition government's peace commitments and public financial management reforms in addition to addressing human rights violations.

The Request of \$3.3 million will increase access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation and hygiene to prevent the spread of water-related infectious diseases, mitigate water-related conflicts, and provide safe WASH facilities to prevent gender-based violence (GBV). Activities will promote positive hygiene and sanitation practices; expand access to safe water and sanitation; and support and strengthen the capacity of community leaders, local private sector/enterprises to govern water and sanitation services. Emphasis will be on ensuring WASH investments are designed to reduce the risk of GBV and are accessible to vulnerable populations.

The FY 2025 Request of \$5.0 million of basic education resources will provide learning opportunities in a safe and protective environment to children and youth negatively affected by conflict. Activities will support disadvantaged, out-of-school children and youth by increasing access to learning basic literacy and numeracy; soft and life skills development including entrepreneurial, vocational, and work-based learning opportunities; and social and emotional learning and well-being. Assistance will include establishing temporary learning spaces; training volunteer teachers on literacy and numeracy instruction; business and entrepreneurial skills, and psychosocial support. Activities will also provide teaching and learning materials and will support Parent Teacher Associations and other school governance structures.

The \$10.5 million Request for Agriculture resources will fund resilient agricultural development activities in South Sudan. The activities aim to increase the resilience of farming households and communities, enabling them to recover from conflict and environmental shocks. Activities will build on a multi-sectoral system and approach that focuses on agriculture markets, food productivity, livestock farming, rural livelihoods, improved targeted value chains, and better WASH and nutrition. Anticipated results include increased productivity, diversified livelihoods, and improved nutrition.

Sudan (\$11.6 million)

The conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces and paramilitary Rapid Support Forces that erupted in April 2023 has caused the displacement of 5.9 million people within Sudan, the world's largest internal displacement crisis, and 1.2 million Sudanese have also sought refuge in neighboring countries. FY 2025 U.S. assistance to Sudan will support higher level civilian peace and democratic transition processes preparing for the time when civilian governance can return to Sudan.

With a Request for \$8.6 million of democracy, human rights and governance funding, the U.S. government will increase Sudanese capacity to address conflict and build peace, engage in democratic processes, and promote community resilience and socio-economic development. Programs will support local civil society organizations to advance formal and informal justice and promote human rights, which will advance local/civilians' participation in good governance and political processes to bolster the return to civilian-led transition in Sudan. U.S. assistance will promote Sudan's transition to a civilian-led government, help rebuild democratic institutions, build inclusive civic participation and community resilience, promote human rights and the rule of law, and support transitional justice.

The Request for \$3.0 million of agriculture funding will help mitigate food insecurity and avert famine by supporting at least a 20 percent increase in food production for 500,000 farmers, and establish micro, small and medium agriculture enterprises. Funds will improve food security, increase income and support broader economic growth by boosting productivity and crop diversification, and expand markets and trade through a value chain approach. U.S. assistance will increase overall performance of the agriculture and livestock sector while facilitating farmers' access to quality inputs, technologies, information, credit and financial services, meeting market-quality standards and building climate-resilient food systems through an integrated approach to improve water, energy and resource use.

Tanzania (\$58.0 million)

The U.S. government will advance America's strategic interests in Tanzania while improving the lives of Tanzanians and building a country capable of progressing beyond its need for assistance. U.S. foreign assistance will address national security priorities in the region, including strengthening global health security, improving the business environment and access to finance to create opportunities for U.S. firms and private sector growth more generally, countering violent extremism, advancing democracy and the protection of human rights, improving education outcomes, combating wildlife trafficking and other forms of illicit trade, and promoting regional and domestic stability. Foreign assistance focused on children and youth will build fundamental skills for economic competitiveness, helping to prevent young people from becoming a destabilizing force within Tanzania and the region.

With \$11.9 million, assistance will address challenges to effective democratic governance, including limited political competition, public accountability and transparency, and weak media and civic institutions. Activities will build on the opening democratic space to support citizen engagement in decision-making, strengthen the resilience of civil society and media, advance women's and girls' political participation, and increase the protection of fundamental freedoms. At the community level, support to youth-led and youth-focused civil society organizations will encourage meaningful youth participation in civic, social, political, peace-building, and economic life. These interventions are aimed at bolstering nascent democratic reforms, including after Tanzania's 2025 general elections.

The Request of \$7.0 million will continue to improve foundational reading, writing, and math skills in pre-primary and primary schools. Assistance will influence ongoing national education policy and curriculum reforms and pilot evidence-based teaching and learning models that have been mandated for use at national scale. Assistance will further strengthen school-community partnerships for safe and inclusive learning environments and provide access to quality education for deaf and blind students. Assistance of \$3.0 million will also be used to strengthen Tanzania's higher education system to ensure that it grows as a broad-based and inclusive system.

With \$25.7 million, assistance will advance U.S. national security and prosperity by supporting long-term, broad-based economic growth. Strengthening agricultural productivity and markets, assistance will generate jobs and incomes for Tanzanians, particularly youth and women. Private sector funds focused on improving the business environment will facilitate increased trade and access to affordable finance; promote business opportunities and partnerships with links to U.S. technology, goods, and services. Activities will continue to engage the government to reform market systems and identify transformative opportunities across the agriculture, energy, tourism, finance, and trade value chains.

The Request of \$4.1 million will improve natural resources management and the protection of keystone species as a basis for the long-term conservation of Tanzania's unique ecosystems and a source of sustainable livelihoods. U.S. assistance will strengthen coordination between local communities, civil society, government, and the private sector, and promote the involvement of women, youth, and underrepresented communities in the management of natural resources for biodiversity conservation.

Interventions will strengthen management of marine protected areas and wild-capture fisheries and counter wildlife trafficking.

With a Request of \$4.5 million, the U.S. government will strengthen the climate resilience of communities and vulnerable ecosystems and species by diversifying livelihoods, expanding decision making spaces, increasing access to capital, implementing sustainable management plans, elevating youth voices, and enhancing habitat connectivity. Activities will include enhancing the management of marine protected areas and sustainable wild fisheries and strengthening institutions to limit catchment degradation and overexploitation, and pollution of critical surface and groundwater resources in Tanzania.

With \$1.8 million, U.S. assistance will continue to improve water, sanitation, and hygiene services by providing technical assistance to the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency, local water basin boards, urban water and sanitation utilities, and water user associations. Areas of focus will include developing water supply systems, strengthening markets for sanitation products and services, increasing access to finance, and building the capacity of organizations and communities to act as reliable stewards of Tanzania's precious national water resources.

Uganda (\$64.7 million)

The Request advances U.S. foreign policy priorities of developing a more educated, healthy, economically prosperous, and resilient Uganda that is a strong U.S. partner in promoting stability and security in the East Africa region. With one of the youngest and fastest growing populations in the world, weakening governance, shrinking civic space, and slowing economic growth, Uganda exhibits worrying signs of fragility and is emblematic of the broader degradation of democratic norms and violations of rights and freedoms in the region. Uganda's fundamentally flawed 2020/21 electoral cycle magnified this fragility. U.S. assistance will promote prosperity in Uganda and the United States; counter threats to American and Ugandan economic, health, physical, and environmental security; combat corruption and authoritarianism; and seek to promote democratic norms and defenders of democracy and human rights in Uganda. This assistance is necessary to ensure the future health, prosperity, and cooperation of the Ugandan people, despite a closing political space and human rights violations and abuses by the Government of Uganda.

The Request of \$21.5 million will fund civil society, good governance, human rights, media strengthening, and political competition and consensus-building activities. Funds will be used to train local civil society organizations to operate effectively in a restrictive space and to advocate for respect for human rights, improved governance, and other local issues including improved government accountability and service delivery. In the area of human rights, assistance will support organizations, including those focused on LGBTQI+ issues, in demanding and pressing for the human rights of freedom of expression and peaceful assembly, and freedom from torture, as well as protections against persecution based on political or sexual orientation. Programming will also focus on improving domestic revenue mobilization and ensuring accountable use of resources at both the national and sub-national levels, including by fighting entrenched corruption. U.S. assistance will strengthen independent media outlets and deepen coverage of issues important to Ugandans. Political competition and consensus-building activities will advocate for democratic political processes that reflect the will of the Ugandan people.

The Request of \$2.9 million will promote sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation services; expand key hygiene behaviors in households, schools, and health facilities; improve management of water supply and sanitation services; and strengthen national and district level governance and planning for water, sanitation, and hygiene service delivery.

With \$7.0 million, the U.S. government will support education for primary school children after the longest COVID-related school closure in the world. Current data indicates that as many as 94 percent of grade 2 children in high-vulnerability areas of Uganda cannot read a single word and two-thirds of children drop out before seventh grade. Under these conditions, today's children would be less productive economically, less able to constructively engage in political processes, and more vulnerable to criminal and extremist recruitment. Basic Education funding will address this crisis by using a targeted instruction approach to help millions of children in grades 1-5 catch up to grade level in reading, thereby increasing retention by enabling children to keep up with academic demands, and improving their long-term economic and social prospects. Teacher training, adaptation and distribution of instructional materials, education policy reform, and ongoing assessment of student performance will strengthen these efforts. A Request for \$1.0 million will provide assistance to tertiary institutions in the areas of teaching and/or social work, complementing separately funded service delivery activities in these sectors. Activities will include the development and implementation of curricula and training at the tertiary level, in partnership with relevant institutions, and the improvement of higher education quality, thereby producing a better skilled workforce aligned with development priorities.

With \$28.3 million, the U.S. government will strengthen the enabling environment for investment in Uganda's agriculture sector, improve nutrition and food security, boost incomes by increasing productivity of both staple and cash crops, and integrate vulnerable households into the market economy. Activities will help smallholder farmers and agribusinesses improve resilience to shocks and stresses, such as pandemics, global crises, and extreme climate events. Finally, with \$4.0 million of adaptation funds will enhance community and household resilience to climate shocks. Funding will promote implementation of Uganda's National Climate Change Policy and of climate ambitions as laid out in their Nationally Determined Contribution.

Zambia (\$57.1 million)

U.S. assistance will be delivered in partnership with the Zambian government, civil society, and the private sector to advance development outcomes through more effective development choices and governance, enterprise-driven economic growth, and increased resilience among its vulnerable citizens. The Request will support democracy, human rights, and governance; improve education outcomes; improve water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH); global food security; combat wildlife trafficking and the impacts of climate change; sustain Zambia's biodiversity; and facilitate trade and investments through the private sector. The Request will integrate efforts to promote gender equality and women's empowerment, domestic resource mobilization, anti-corruption, and climate integration across sectors.

Assistance of \$15.5 million for democracy, human rights, and governance will promote a free, democratic, and equitable Zambia. U.S. assistance will support activities that strengthen oversight actors, promote cyber and media freedom, improve domestic revenue mobilization, strengthen the effectiveness and accountability of the local governance system and public financial management at national and sub-national levels, support decentralization activities, promote electoral integrity, and support women's political participation. This will reduce opportunities for corruption, reduce the suppression of freedoms of expression and association, and support civic actors to expand democratic space and advance sustainable financing of development outcomes.

Assistance of \$7.0 million will strengthen education outcomes through improved foundational learning instruction, school management, and learning assessment practices, promote inclusive education through improved quality of teaching and learning environment for children with disabilities, promote teaching on climate change impact among learners, and private sector and community investment. U.S. assistance will make investments in tertiary teacher-training institutions to prepare teachers to deliver quality primary education and ultimately form the healthy and productive citizens essential to development.

Assistance of \$3.3 million will promote access to safe and sustainable WASH services and promote the practice of hygienic behaviors. U.S. assistance will also strengthen the Government of the Republic of Zambia's water and sanitation service delivery through policy formulation and implementation; institution building; and community and private sector engagement in WASH infrastructure development and maintenance, governance, and water-source protection.

Assistance of \$1.6 million will promote trade and investment to create opportunities for job creation for the largely youthful Zambian population and help deliver democratic dividends.

Assistance of \$19.9 million for agriculture will support the implementation of the U.S. Government Global Food Security Strategy, promoting reforms in policy and regulatory environment supportive of private sector investment in agriculture, enabling its stakeholders to prosper. Assistance will support agricultural productivity; promote the efficient production, processing, and marketing of agricultural goods; and facilitate access to finance for small and medium enterprises working in this sector.

Assistance of \$0.8 million in energy sector programs will support creation of a private sector friendly business environment in the energy sector that encourages established independent power producers and cost reflective tariffs.

Assistance of \$9.0 million will support environment, adaptation, and sustainable landscapes programs. Funds will support partnerships with communities, government, and the private sector to improve natural resources management and biodiversity conservation, combat wildlife trafficking and the impacts of climate change, reduce deforestation, and provide economic benefits to host communities. Assistance will support strengthening and achieving Zambia's adaptation ambitions under its Nationally Determined Contributions and National Adaptation Plan with the aim to improve resilience, food security, and inclusive growth. Promote private sector solutions to reduce charcoal demand, foster an improved enabling environment for Alternative Technologies and Fuels (ATFs).

Zimbabwe (\$27.5 million)

The goal of U.S. assistance to Zimbabwe is to advance their transition from chronic vulnerability to a more resilient, inclusive, and democratic society with an emphasis on youth.

The FY 2025 Request includes \$15.5 million to increase civil society engagement in political participation, public accountability, and social cohesion. Resources will support the rule of law, accountability, public financial management, parliamentary strengthening, decentralization, and media capacity. Activities will promote citizen policy advocacy, align legal frameworks to the 2013 Constitution, counter corruption, and improve electoral processes. Programs will support the rule of law and an environment where Zimbabweans can safely engage in informed, issue-based political competition and advocacy. Assistance will enhance citizen participation in national healing and reconciliation and reintegrate victims of violence and torture into their communities with a focus on women and youth.

Agriculture funding of \$8.0 million will increase private sector-led food security and resilience interventions to increase access to finance to increase smallholder farmer productivity, improve post-harvest handling and processing, and expand market access. Working with humanitarian assistance programs, activities will strengthen livelihoods among Zimbabweans, especially women and youth, who have graduated from dependence on humanitarian assistance from falling back into poverty.

Adaptation funding of \$4.0 million will increase resilience among vulnerable communities by boosting natural resource management and sustainable economic opportunities and enhancing ecosystem services.

Activities will support private sector-led efforts in solar and biogas, addressing the illegal exploitation of natural resources and supporting resource management to sustain productivity, economic growth, healthy individuals, and biodiverse ecosystems.

USAID Africa Regional (\$353.3 million)

FY 2025 resources will advance U.S. policy priorities, such as the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment, and promote a more peaceful and mutually beneficial future for the people of Africa and the United States. Power Africa (\$100.0 million) will drive energy transformation for sub-Saharan Africa under the Electrify Africa Act of 2015, with the goal of adding 30,000 megawatts and 60 million connections by 2030. Power Africa will address energy poverty and bolster human development through private sector-led energy development that delivers market-based reliable, affordable energy; and support the development and financing of energy projects and enable reforms to attract and sustain long-term private sector investment, unlocking financing for more capital for power transactions to achieve a cleaner energy market and opening up new opportunities for U.S. investors, equipment suppliers, and energy and technology companies. Funds will support healthcare electrification and telecommunications partnerships to provide reliable power and digital connectivity.

Prosper Africa (\$100.5 million) will increase two-way trade and investment between the United States and African countries, including North Africa, to create jobs, secure critical sectors and supply chains, advance economic prosperity, and counter threats that include malign foreign influence. Targeted, data-driven interventions in priority sectors and geographies will aim to modernize and synchronize the U.S. government's trade and investment toolkit to more effectively facilitate transactions and shape future market opportunities; mobilize billions of dollars of private capital for Africa's sustainable growth; promote African exports to the U.S. through the African Growth and Opportunity Act and regional integration through the African Continental Free Trade Area; and improve the business enabling environment to foster competitiveness, promote U.S.-Africa trade, and mobilize U.S.-Africa private investment. Digital Transformation with Africa (DTA) (\$65.0 million) will expand digital access and increase commercial engagement between U.S. and African companies in the digital sector, support increased digital literacy and workforce development, and strengthen digital enabling environments across Africa. DTA will also advance gender equality and women's empowerment through and within the digital ecosystem. The Request will increase the capacity of regional institutions to support agriculture-led growth, food security, and resilience by advancing learning and building capacity for evidence-based policy and regulatory reform, and enterprise-driven food system transformation.

Environment funds will help conserve and sustainably manage wildlife and targeted marine, freshwater, and terrestrial systems, counter conservation crimes, and ensure U.S. assistance meet requirements for environmental review and climate risk screening. Activities will assist countries to adapt to and mitigate the impact of climate change and implement more climate-resilient programming. Assistance will support Water for the World Act goals by increasing financing and regional institutional capacity. Activities will integrate gender equality and inclusive development practices, especially for the most vulnerable, with an emphasis on addressing gender-based violence and child marriage, promoting women, peace and security, and enhancing women and girls' leadership.

Assistance will fund research and programs to prevent and mitigate violent conflict, build peace and community resilience, and counter violent extremism (CVE). Funds will provide technical assistance to Missions on peace and security, CVE, and democracy, human rights, and governance activities. Funds will support Afrobarometer; respond to closing civic space and human rights challenges; and conduct country assessments and analytic studies of governance issues. Funds will also provide targeted support to local organizations, with the goal of strengthening them to receive U.S. foreign assistance and lead in their countries' development.

Funds will strengthen systems, localize foundational learning, increase resilience through education and school safety, support struggling learners, increase the cost-effectiveness and evidence-base of education interventions, support digital skill development and distance learning, and build cross-sectoral education opportunities that advance human capital development. The Young African Leaders Initiative (YALI) (\$20.0 million) will expand leadership training opportunities in business and entrepreneurship, civic leadership, and public management, continue to harmonize YALI Regional Leadership Centers' activities and increase their organizational capacity to sustainably develop and offer leadership training. YALI will foster alumni collaboration and innovation, knowledge sharing, and strengthen networks for young people to build transformational leaders.

USAID Central Africa Regional (\$73.0 million)

U.S. assistance will promote the Congo Basin's ecological integrity by improving the management of rainforests and landscapes in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of Congo (ROC), Central African Republic, Cameroon, Gabon, and Equatorial Guinea. As the second-largest tropical forest in the world, the Congo Basin is home to over 100 million people who depend on its natural resources for their livelihoods and boasts some of the rarest flora and endangered wildlife in the world. Despite its global importance, the integrity of the Congo Basin is threatened by deforestation, forest degradation, biodiversity loss, instability, poor governance, and illicit and illegal regional wildlife trade. The Congo Basin was identified as one of the world's three critical ecosystems and carbon sinks in the President's Plan to Conserve Global Forests due to its status as a globally significant store of carbon. Addressing the global climate crisis is a top U.S. Government priority under the National Security Strategy, and protecting the forests of the Congo Basin, the planet's "second lung," will make a crucial contribution to climate change mitigation.

Activities pursued through USAID's Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE) support a common vision: a Congo Basin with healthy ecosystems and dynamic local leadership that supports stability and prosperity in communities. CARPE utilizes a people-centered approach to biodiversity and habitat protection, using protected areas (PAs) as anchors for sustainable development, fostering public-private partnerships (PPPs) for PA management, and leveraging natural capital to promote green economies. CARPE will ensure that gender considerations are factored into all its activities.

With \$63.0 million, assistance will expand the use of PPPs to leverage additional investment in conservation, stimulate innovation, and help move the region toward self-reliance. These PPPs will bring together local communities, government, and private sector actors to improve management of PAs, address threats to biodiversity, help reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, address gender and gender-based violence issues, and provide communities with alternative sources of livelihood. Assistance will scale up successful interventions, institutionalize the progress made in policy and local governance in PAs, and expand the range of partners to additional stakeholders in and around the landscapes. Since the drivers of threats to conservation often come from outside PAs, funding will support work with partners in surrounding communities to provide sustainable livelihood alternatives, which will increase the potential for large-scale impact, for example, through eco-tourism development in ROC and partnering with environmentally responsible energy or commercial agriculture processing firms adjacent to national parks.

To address illicit and illegal wildlife trafficking, USAID will work closely with the State Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, the U.S. Forest Service, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Illegal trade has devastating impacts on protected areas: it threatens security, undermines the rule of law, provides resources to armed groups, fuels corruption, hinders economic

development, and pushes species to the brink of extinction. U.S. assistance will transform PAs into anchors of stability by supporting security in and around targeted PAs to stop illicit and illegal trade. These investments will help to combat transnational criminal organizations, prevent international trafficking, and implement Executive Order 13648 on “Combating Wildlife Trafficking,” the “Eliminate, Neutralize, and Disrupt Wildlife Trafficking Act,” and Executive Order 13773 on “Transnational Criminal Organizations and Preventing International Trafficking.” Partnering with African countries to improve governance, rule of law, and environmental sustainability are also U.S. government priorities outlined in the National Security Strategy.

U.S. peace and stabilization programs will use \$10.0 million to strengthen the foundations for durable peace in the region, adopting cross-sectoral stabilization approaches to address drivers of conflict that gave rise to and continue to fuel the activities of the Allied Democratic Forces, Lord’s Resistance Army, and other armed groups and community militias. Activities will focus on areas where there is demonstrated political will to achieve the goals and objectives of the program. Assistance will build community resilience to conflict and crisis; foster accountable, trusted, citizen-responsive institutions; address grievances before they lead to violence; and promote inclusive, diversified economic growth. Across all these efforts, assistance prioritizes women’s empowerment and seeks opportunities to counter gender-based violence.

USAID East Africa Regional (\$32.6 million)

The FY 2025 Request will enhance regional resilience by: building the capacity of communities, institutions, and systems to jointly plan for, respond to, and recover from shocks and threats; strengthening the regional food security ecosystem; and improving the conservation and management of transboundary natural resources. The Request will strengthen the capacity of regional market systems by increasing regional trade and investment in targeted sectors. Combined, these efforts will result in a more stable, prosperous, and self-reliant East Africa region.

With \$3.9 million in biodiversity funding, the U.S. government will improve regional management of transboundary natural resources - including terrestrial and marine ecosystems - mobilize sustainable financing for biodiversity conservation, build capacity for enforcement and prosecution of conservation crimes, and promote regional multi-stakeholder dialogue and cooperation. The Request for \$6.5 million in adaptation funding and \$2.0 million in sustainable landscapes funding will assist in the development of carbon markets, advance innovative approaches to climate adaptation, strengthen resilience capacities, and provide climate information services to respond to climate impacts in cross-border areas. U.S. assistance of \$16.7 million will improve regional agriculture competitiveness and food safety, enhance transport efficiency along key corridors, increase access to finance for regional investments, improve responses to transboundary pests and diseases, and enhance public and private sector capacity to implement and advocate for evidence driven policy and regulations. Assistance will continue to strengthen capacities to respond to transboundary shocks and stresses and enhance regional resilience. The U.S. government will improve the enabling environment for the free movement of food and food products from surplus to deficit areas. This will help stabilize food prices and increase access to and availability of food.

With \$3.5 million of trade and investment funding, the U.S. government will accelerate regional integration and significantly increase two-way trade and investment with the United States. Assistance will streamline trade along key corridors, improve agricultural competitiveness, and advance inclusive economic growth. Funds will address challenges that marginalize women who are small-scale cross-border traders, enable smaller traders to benefit from favorable tariff provisions and the simplified trade regime, and strengthen the voice of women cross-border trade associations. In particular, assistance will focus on structuring trade enhancing projects that leverage private-sector financing given the limited

fiscal space of governments across East Africa. The U.S. government will expand mutually beneficial trade and investment relations between the United States and East Africa by facilitating private sector partnerships that increase jobs and exports at scale. These activities will create economic opportunities and prosperity for East Africans and Americans and position the United States as a key partner with East Africa, helping to counter malign influences.

USAID Sahel Regional Program (\$49.1 million)

U.S. foreign assistance in the Sahel is consistent with U.S. government policy goals to advance democratic governance, reduce the impact of climate change, and reduce human suffering. This is achieved through activities that promote resilience and food security, counter violent extremism, and increase synergies among humanitarian assistance, stabilization, and resilience activities.

The FY 2025 Request includes \$15.1 million for agriculture for a new multi-sectoral resilience activity designed to strengthen resilience to shocks and stresses, address economic and political drivers of violent extremism, and save lives and livelihoods with a focus on women and youth. Resources will help enhance resilience by increasing and diversifying household income sources primarily via inclusive and sustainable agriculture activities, diversifying economic opportunities, and improving natural resource management. Activities in the Sahel will include a focus on women, girls, and boys, as well as reducing gender gaps.

The Request includes \$2.1 million of environment funds that will assist vulnerable communities to mitigate shocks caused by natural disasters, climate change, and socio-economic conflicts; enhance sustainable and productive land use; improve disaster risk management; and reduce drivers of conflict between communities. These funds will be invested in the aforementioned resilience activity.

\$1.3 million of development assistance will help address the political drivers of violent extremism through an integrated approach focused on improving local governance and the functionality of sub-national government bodies, with an emphasis on municipal administrations. Potential interventions will include engagement with local institutions to identify and prioritize high-need groups such as internally displaced persons; broadening citizen participation in local decision-making; strengthening coordination across governance actors and between governance actors and civil society; encouraging citizens to advocate for their priorities effectively; and enhancing the voice and agency of women and youth in local institutions.

With \$7.0 million of adaptation resources, the U.S. government will counter the overlapping effects of the vulnerability of women to the adverse impacts of climate shocks, and conflict/state fragility in the Sahel. Funding will advance geospatial and hydrogeological monitoring to enhance natural resource and risk management; small grants and direct investments in drinking water and sanitation infrastructure and services; water safety assurance and testing; water policy reform; and climate information services to improve agricultural, water management, and shock response decision making.

The Request includes \$2.0 million for basic education programming, which will provide opportunities for out-of-school youth in literacy, numeracy, soft skills, civic engagement, advocacy, and leadership. This will prepare and train youth for professional jobs, trades, or the option to return to formal schooling.

The Request includes \$2.5 million for private sector productivity programming. Funds will increase the efficiency and inclusiveness of market systems; train producers and buyers in financial management, agricultural and livestock production, and food processing; sponsor business-networking events; facilitate access to loans; establish public-private partnerships for market management; educate and train local officials on improving the business climate; and provide small grants and business training to entrepreneurs.

In addition, \$3.4 million in U.S. assistance will bolster water, sanitation, and hygiene activities with the goal of improving access to water and sanitation, including access in health facilities. Resources will

provide a critical response to disastrous cycles of drought and flooding, promote climate adaptation through climate-smart water and soil conservation, and improve natural resource management. Programming will continue to promote the active participation of women and youth in regional and local decision-making bodies and improved hygiene and sanitation.

With \$15.7 million in democracy, human rights and governance resources, the U.S. will help to counter the growing threat of information manipulation through programming that increases understanding and tracking of information manipulation, as well as interventions to counter its influence. Funds will help counter trafficking in persons through a new regional mechanism. Funds will also promote respect for human rights and engagement with human rights defenders; and documentation of human rights violations, inclusion in dispute resolution systems, and access to legal services. Funds will bolster democratic electoral and transition processes, including training of newly elected leaders. Funds will help address the gaps between community needs and the capacity of local governance actors to respond to them.

USAID Southern Africa Regional (\$46.4 million)

U.S. assistance will support regional efforts to reduce trafficking in persons, strengthen good governance, foster economic growth, improve health, increase water supply and sanitation, and protect biodiversity. U.S. assistance of \$0.3 million will strengthen the region's response to trafficking in persons, including directly addressing its transboundary nature, with a focus on prevention, protection, prosecution, and partnerships.

Democracy, Rights and Governance funding of \$4.4 million will increase transparency and accountability and strengthen government responsiveness to citizens. Funds will support governments and civil society to institutionalize anti-corruption measures and demand for integrity in governance. Assistance will strengthen the capacity and collaboration among investigative journalists to produce investigative reports of local, regional, and global importance on crime and corruption. Funds will be used to ensure the meaningful participation of women, youth, and marginalized individuals in political processes and build the capacity of political leaders and civil society to develop evidence-based policies that are responsive to citizen needs. Funds will also be used to develop and/or strengthen regional networks to promote learning and sharing of best practices around democratic principles and practices.

U.S. assistance of \$6.8 million will increase access for urban residents across Southern Africa's Limpopo River Basin to safely manage reliable critical services, notably water, sanitation, and solid waste management, while integrating resilience to climate impacts. This will be achieved through partnership with municipalities, national government, private entities, non-governmental organizations, among others, responsible for service delivery, including natural resource and infrastructure asset management. Funding will be used to integrate circular economy principles into waste and plastics management to reuse and recycle as much waste as possible while reducing harmful emissions.

U.S. assistance of \$13.5 million in Trade and Investment and Agriculture funds will increase trade, investment, and business expansion. Activities will boost the value of intra-regional trade, with the South African and western markets as the key export destinations, while expanding quality foreign investment to South Africa, and then onward to the region. The Request will de-risk investment and incentivize investors and financial institutions to deploy private capital for investments in southern Africa that will increase job creation, women's empowerment, small business development, social infrastructure, affordable housing, and food security. U.S. assistance will establish innovative public-private partnerships that expand trade and investment in agriculture and increase exports to the United States under the African Growth and Opportunity Act.

U.S. funding of \$7.0 million in environment funds will combat wildlife trafficking and safeguard biological diversity and ecosystem services, which sustain the regional economy and livelihoods. Funds will promote communities' empowerment and engagement with natural resources and the wildlife economy to protect the region's biodiversity, while benefiting communities, stimulating local economies, and advancing gender equity and inclusion. Assistance will improve wildlife management and prevent and mitigate poaching and trafficking of high-value species by strengthening law enforcement capacity; enhancing national, regional, and international coordination; increasing community involvement in combating wildlife crime; and promoting learning and sharing of information and best practices.

U.S. assistance of \$6.5 million in Adaptation funds will strengthen the resilience of institutions and communities to climate-related shocks and stresses, increase water security in a water-scarce and water-stressed region, and promote the use of climate science for improved decision making and governance of shared resources and services.

U.S. assistance of \$6.0 million in Clean Energy funds will promote off-grid, renewable energy solutions in the upper Okavango and support low-emissions development and methane mitigation through enhanced, integrated water, sanitation, and waste services, using circular and green economy approaches, in targeted municipalities across the region.

U.S. funds of \$2.0 million in Sustainable Landscapes will reduce carbon emissions through improved forest and peatland management in the upper Okavango River Basin and other priority landscapes in the region.

USAID West Africa Regional (\$55.8 million)

FY 2025 U.S. assistance will continue to address development challenges that are inherently regional in nature, and include transnational, transboundary, and multi-country programs, regional policy harmonization, and scaling up best practices across countries. The Request will promote gender equity and women's empowerment by increasing business and financial opportunities for women and expanding positive female engagement in peacebuilding efforts.

U.S. assistance of \$1.7 million will enhance peace, democracy, and stability in West Africa. Preventing violent extremism (PVE) efforts will aim to counter attempts by violent extremists to gain legitimacy. U.S. assistance will strengthen regional, national, and local institutions' and actors' abilities to promote peace and security; prevent violent extremism; address the causes and consequences of conflict; and respond to drivers of conflict and fragility. Resources will fund interventions in the Sahel and targeted coastal states including, but not limited to, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, and Togo, as well as conflict prevention and PVE cross-border interventions between the Sahel and coastal West African states and consistent with the Global Fragility Act and the U.S. Strategy to Prevent Conflict and Promote Stability. These efforts will include advancing the roles of youth and women in preventing conflict and building social cohesion. The U.S. government will continue activities that encourage learning, flexibility, and adaptability to meet evolving conflict and social dynamics and address emerging governance and insecurity challenges.

With \$9.5 million, the U.S. government will strengthen the capacities of regional, national, and local partners to promote democratic governance in select member states. These interventions will focus on promoting participatory, representative, and inclusive political processes; assisting civil society and government partners to advance civil and political rights, including freedoms of expression, association, and peaceful assembly; and enabling citizens to exercise their right to vote through periodic, free, fair, and peaceful elections. Activities will improve the ability of civil society and independent media to access

information and address-information manipulation. U.S. assistance will strengthen democratic processes by building community cohesion against conflict, including electoral-related violence. Assistance will strengthen civil society's capacity to deliver services and promote citizen engagement, participation, and accountability around local service delivery. These efforts will address and respond to the causes and drivers of conflict and fragility and stem the tide of democratic backsliding in West Africa.

With \$16.0 million of Feed the Future funds, U.S. assistance will increase agricultural productivity, strengthen national and regional systems for managing food crises, and promote self-reliance by improving food and nutrition security, and adopting agricultural innovations. Additionally, \$4.0 million of Trade and Investment funds will build partnerships, create jobs, promote exports, increase investments, reduce trade costs, and improve the business-enabling environment. These activities will deepen bilateral trade and investment relationships between the United States and West African firms through the African Growth and Opportunity Act.

U.S. assistance of \$10.0 million for sustainable landscapes will improve the conservation of critical forest landscapes through ecologically sound approaches for growth; reduce deforestation and greenhouse gas emissions; and restore forests. Environment funding of \$2.5 million will improve protected area management, build the capacity of rangers and judiciary officials to respond to illegal trafficking of wild flora and fauna, and protect critical habitat for great apes. Environment funds will also raise awareness for biodiversity conservation, and promote low-emission development, while increasing women's economic empowerment and strengthening income diversity across the region in communities that depend on forest resources and conservation efforts. Adaptation funding of \$7.1 million will support the management of forests, aquatic ecosystems, and other landscapes using geospatial technologies and collaboration with national governments, regional institutions, and the private sector. Activities will build the skills of communities adjacent to protected areas and forest reserves to integrate climate change information into decision making. Activities will also address illegal, underreported, and unregulated fishing in West Africa. \$5.0 million in Water Supply and Sanitation funding will improve sanitation and increase access to clean water for a healthier population by developing the skills and capacity of service providers in urban and peri-urban environments.

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC (\$527.2 million)

Burma (\$40.0 million)

USAID-funded foreign assistance activities implemented in Burma align with key U.S. National Security Strategy priorities, including the U.S. Indo-Pacific Strategy, State/USAID Joint Strategic Plan 2022-2026, and Embassy Rangoon's Integrated Country Strategy, and further the objectives set forth in the Burma Unified through Rigorous Military Accountability (BURMA) Act. Following the military coup in early 2021, ongoing resistance across Burma has required critical support to bolster the pro-democracy movement's ability to maintain momentum and consolidate democratic gains. Consistent with the BURMA Act, FY 2025 Development Assistance resources will increase the capacity of civilian pro-democracy actors to sustain their efforts and support activities that press the military regime to return power to a federal, democratic, civilian government. U.S. assistance will support civilian pro-democracy and anti-regime actors to align strategies to be more pluralistic and inclusive; build consensus around a shared vision for political decision-making and a democratic future on a federal model consistent with the goals of the BURMA Act; and respond to strategic opportunities and potential threats to the pro-democracy movement. USAID's assistance will strengthen and support civil society and non-regime aligned research organizations; non-military regime-controlled local governance actors; and women, youth, and other marginalized groups as beneficiaries of USAID programs.

Burma's agriculture sector has been devastated by epic mismanagement by the Junta, the ongoing civil war, and serial natural disasters. The recovery and resilience of Burma's agriculture sector is critical to preserving and improving food security, stabilizing the economy, and reducing famine and poverty due to the coup. In FY 2025, U.S. assistance will increase food security, focusing on vulnerable populations and marginalized groups in conflict-affected areas of Burma, and bolster the ability of households and communities to weather shocks by expanding livelihood opportunities in non-urban and ethnic areas. FY 2025 Development Assistance funds will mitigate the negative impacts of the conflict on food security and nutrition by supporting vulnerable households and businesses in the sector by maintaining food production and access to food. USAID will work with communities, micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and local, regional, and nationwide businesses to improve social cohesion and market linkages in the agriculture and aquaculture sectors, while also including civil society actors to promote inclusive and locally led development. USAID will support women's empowerment in all agriculture activities. USAID will leverage its convening power to bring various sectoral actors together to support household and community self-reliance, increased food security, improved capacity of local businesses, improved market access, and sufficient distribution of inputs necessary for sustainable agriculture in conflict-affected areas.

Cambodia (\$50.0 million)

U.S. foreign assistance in Cambodia emphasizes the U.S.'s commitment to the Cambodian people by promoting human rights and democracy, expanding access to quality basic education, supporting child protection, broadening inclusive and sustainable economic growth, and improving sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity. U.S. investments are critical to instilling transparent and participatory models of development and empowering Cambodians to reject authoritarianism and choose a path towards inclusive democracy and sustainable development.

U.S. foreign assistance in peace and security will address the root causes of trafficking in persons and support prevention, victim protection, and enhanced reporting. Funding and technical assistance will help the National Committee for Countering Trafficking to bolster strategic planning; improve training for teachers, healthcare workers, and front-line agents to identify and intervene in trafficking cases; and address recommendations outlined in the Department of State's Trafficking in Persons report for Cambodia.

U.S. foreign assistance in democracy and governance will strengthen civil society and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all in Cambodia. Funds will promote and champion democratic principles by increasing civic participation and action to build broad public support for more accountable governance while supporting the protection of rights guaranteed by the Cambodian Constitution and international conventions. U.S. foreign assistance investments will expand support and legal assistance to civil society organizations (CSOs), human rights defenders, and advocates for reform to protect and promote human rights and democracy and to navigate an increasingly restrictive legal and regulatory environment. Funds will promote and protect civil and political rights; social, cultural, and economic rights; and the rights of marginalized populations. U.S. foreign assistance will enhance the capacity and leadership of youth, including those from marginalized groups such as indigenous populations, ethnic minorities, and LGBTQI+ people, to fully participate in socio-political life, to address local development issues, and to increase civic participation. Funds will be used to scale up programs and/or leverage investments that strengthen government accountability and transparency and encourage future leaders to be agents of change for democratic development in Cambodia.

U.S. foreign assistance will strengthen school governance and accountability while strengthening education quality and youth services. Funds will leverage domestic, private sector, and other donor resources to achieve a country-wide roll-out of the national learning improvement program. Basic education programs will support reforms to intensify efforts to promote equity and inclusion to ensure all

learners have access to quality education, including children from poor rural families, ethnic minorities, indigenous populations, and those with disabilities.

U.S. foreign assistance programs will broaden inclusive and sustainable economic growth to increase the prosperity and resilience of Cambodians. This outcome will be achieved by accelerating economic diversification; increasing private sector investment, enhancing job creation, and supporting the growth and sustainability of micro, small, and medium enterprises; strengthening operational support for businesses; and supporting the protection of natural resources. Funds will promote increased diversification, resilience, and competitiveness in Cambodia's agricultural sector, with a focus on climate-smart agriculture technology and practices. U.S. foreign assistance will continue to endorse business-friendly practices and approaches that stimulate trade and investment, making Cambodia's agricultural sector more competitive. These funds will also strengthen market linkages to enable investment in the agriculture and natural resource management sectors, increasing livelihoods and empowering communities and civil society organizations. Additionally, funds will provide Cambodian youth with enterprise-driven skills and training to help them contribute to Cambodian society and counter practices leading to environmental degradation and human exploitation. Funds will enhance watershed management and accountability and protect Cambodia's natural resources and biodiversity through sustainable, private sector-oriented approaches. Finally, U.S. government efforts will support initiatives to combat illegal wildlife trafficking and build national capacity to address this regional and global issue.

Indonesia (\$75.0 million)

FY 2025 Development Assistance funds will strengthen the U.S. partnership with the Government of Indonesia (GOI) to advance an open, transparent, and rules-based Indo-Pacific. As a member of the G20, home to ASEAN headquarters, and a nation in strategic proximity to over one-third of the world's commercial shipping routes, support to Indonesia demonstrates U.S. commitment to this growing democracy and the overall connectivity and prosperity of the Indo-Pacific.

Funds will strengthen cohesion between national and sub-national policies, improve responsive governance toward quality public service delivery, and increase government transparency and accountability. The U.S. government will assist citizens and civil society organizations to improve their ability to engage with the government, access information, advocate for their interests and rights, understand and evaluate the information available to them, and promote social movements. Additionally, funds will promote values of tolerance and inclusion, build inclusive coalitions for advocacy, and increase citizens' capacity to serve effectively as a stable and strong voice for accountability and reform, particularly at the sub-national level. To combat corruption, funds will help manage conflicts of interests in licensing and procurement through the reinforcement of prevention mechanisms, fostering engagement between the public and private sectors, and enhancing overall transparency. Additionally funds will support access to information and protection of constitutional rights, including for journalists and Indonesia's most vulnerable populations. Funds will also support work with new and under-utilized development partners to build respect for diversity, tolerance, pluralism, and combat mis/disinformation aimed to increase community resilience to resist intolerance and violent extremism.

Funds will address obstacles faced by Indonesia in training a future-ready workforce, by assisting Indonesia-based scholarship funds with the recruitment, selection, and placement of students in U.S. non-degree, undergraduate, and graduate programs. Activities such as USAID's vocational training programs, in collaboration with the private sector, will advance the GOI's investments in equitable and effective skills development and training programs. The U.S. government will strengthen partnerships between U.S. and Indonesian institutions as well as the private sector to improve science, technology, engineering, and mathematics programs of study in select Indonesian higher education institutions to meet

international standards, industry demand, and increase women's participation. USAID will help the GOI accelerate economic growth by supporting GOI priorities, including Indonesia's new capital, increasing economic engagement, and strengthening the digital economy and connectivity. USAID will continue working toward Indo-Pacific Strategy objectives by engaging with the private sector to improve private sector competitiveness and connectivity.

Funds will provide technical support to help Indonesia plan, finance, and implement clean energy programs to expand access to energy and drive inclusive economic growth, while attracting greater U.S. investment. Funds will also expand access to clean water and safely managed sanitation, promote key hygiene behaviors, and build resilience to climate change for these services among Indonesia's urban poor and vulnerable populations through collaboration with national and subnational governments and other stakeholders. Assistance will support collaboration with the GOI to strengthen national, provincial, and local governments' capacity and commitment to sustainably manage critical forest, land, and marine resources, while addressing climate change. Funds will improve governance and accelerate sustainable private sector practices to safeguard Indonesia's tropical forest habitats and reduce emissions from land use. Funds will further assist Indonesia in promoting environmentally sustainable livelihoods in the forestry, agroforestry, and fisheries sectors, and increase women's participation. These efforts enhance forest and peatland management, improve efficiency of supply chains, and bolster food security. The ocean is a critical space to prevent the worst impacts of climate change. Through our marine and fisheries activities, the funds will improve the sector's adaptation, mitigation, and resilience to climate change. Activities will work in biologically significant areas such as mangroves, seagrasses, and coral reefs to address threats to marine ecosystems and assist to reform fisheries management systems to ensure sustainable and productive fisheries supply chains.

Laos (\$32.0 million)

Assistance to Laos will help build the institutions and capacity needed to protect Laos' independence and national sovereignty; assist its integration into ASEAN; resist transnational threats; build resilience to climate change; and uphold a rules-based international order in the Indo-Pacific region. USAID programs in Laos will promote locally led development that supports economic reforms and more sustainable and inclusive green growth, strengthen the rule of law and access to justice, good governance and public accountability, energy security and clean energy, improve education opportunities and outcomes, and protect and empower civil society and marginalized populations.

USAID support will increase the competitiveness of Laos' private sector, level the playing field for businesses, and build a more inclusive economy more resilient to climate change. Activities will target access to markets and provide financing for small and medium businesses and microenterprises. Support for public-private dialogue and improved trade facilitation will broaden Laos' economy to create a more attractive investment climate for firms, especially from the United States and likeminded nations. USAID will advance energy security and clean energy through improved sector planning, management, and governance with an emphasis on renewable energy. USAID will continue to support Laos' economic recovery from COVID-19 with interventions targeting migrant workers and small and medium enterprises (SMEs), particularly in agricultural areas and the hard-hit tourism and handicrafts sectors. USAID will also assist SMEs to adopt digital solutions necessary to adapt to and thrive in the post COVID-19 economic environment as well as address the emerging economic challenges.

Assistance to Laos will promote the rule of law and strengthen governing institutions by encouraging more equitable, consistent, and transparent delivery of justice and public services, inclusive of all and specifically women, people with disabilities, and other marginalized groups. USAID will continue to strengthen the capacity and effectiveness of national and provincial legislatures to monitor the implementation of the country's socio-economic development plans, ensure accountable and transparent

policy making processes, increase public access to government data and planning information, promote gender equity, and effectively engage and respond to citizens' needs. USAID's counter trafficking in persons efforts will continue to address emerging challenges, increase prevention through social behavior change, protect survivors and those vulnerable to trafficking, and encourage their safe migration and migrants' legal empowerment.

USAID will continue to advance the rule of law through the provision of legal aid services, better quality and accessibility of legal systems, and greater citizen engagement in policy making. USAID will also enhance digitalization of enterprise and economic governance by supporting business associations to engage the government constructively about business environment challenges, reforms, and more inclusive growth. USAID will contribute to Public Financial Management reforms, which will improve tax policy and debt management, promote transparency of public procurement through e-systems, state enterprise reform and counter corruption by improving auditing capacity.

A prosperous Laos, better able to integrate economically with its ASEAN neighbors, will rely on an educated and increasingly younger citizenry. USAID will support the Government of Laos' efforts to reach marginalized communities and advance literacy through improved quality of curricula, teacher training, and educational materials, and increase community engagement in education development. This will be complemented by training appropriate to the modern information economy and rooted in the needs of the private sector. Higher education partnerships within Laos, within the region, and with the United States will improve the technical competencies and potential of the country's next generation of leaders. Assistance will support English language training and scholarships in fields that face limited capacity: education, energy, health, law, governance, and public policy.

Marshall Islands (\$2.0 million)

FY 2025 funds will reinforce the U.S. government partnership with the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) to promote economic growth, build resilience to disasters and climate impacts, strengthen democratic governance, and support greater linkages between RMI and other Pacific Islands.

To promote economic growth, assistance will support digital connectivity, help RMI connect with regional and global markets, facilitate information exchange, increase job opportunities and access to services, and foster trade and investment. To build resilience to disasters and climate impacts, resources will increase RMI's capacity to manage disasters and climate-related risks, as well as expedite the delivery of disaster preparedness, relief, and reconstruction assistance.

To strengthen democratic governance, assistance will increase civic engagement and demand for improved government transparency and accountability. Resources will improve RMI government responsiveness to its citizens by embracing citizen engagement and increasing public transparency and accountability. Priority interventions include working with regional and international anti-corruption civil society organizations.

Micronesia (\$2.0 million)

FY 2025 funds will reinforce the U.S. government partnership with the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) to promote economic growth, build resilience to disasters and climate impacts, strengthen democratic governance, and support greater linkages between FSM and other Pacific Islands.

To promote economic growth, assistance will support digital connectivity, help FSM connect with regional and global markets, facilitate information exchange, increase job opportunities and access to services, and foster trade and investment. To bolster resilience to disasters and climate impacts, resources

will increase FSM's capacity to manage disasters and climate-related risks, as well as expedite the delivery of disaster preparedness, relief, and reconstruction assistance.

To strengthen democratic governance, assistance will increase civic engagement and demand for improved government transparency and accountability. Resources will improve FSM government responsiveness to its citizens by increasing citizen engagement, public transparency, and accountability. Priority interventions include working with regional and international anti-corruption civil society organizations.

Mongolia (\$7.5 million)

FY 2025 funds will strengthen democratic systems, unlock private enterprise-led economic growth, help further reform the energy sector, and improve Mongolia's resilience to climate change.

FY 2025 assistance will fund good governance programs working with women, youth, civil society, and media organizations. USAID will strengthen citizen participation and public access to information and empower Mongolian citizens to ensure their country's vibrant democracy grows even stronger and more resilient through active and capable civic organizations and a professional, independent media. USAID will strengthen the effectiveness of local civil society organizations (CSO) through greater opportunities to ensure diversity in CSO leadership and representation.

FY 2025 resources will promote Mongolia's economic dynamism. Interventions will foster an enabling environment necessary to help diversify and grow Mongolia's economy and increase the capacity of small and medium enterprises (SME) to be engines of sustainable economic growth. Interventions will facilitate access to finance for SMEs while building their entrepreneurial skills to improve financial viability and competitiveness. USAID will help improve the Mongolian government's capacity to formulate and implement policies aimed at increasing SME's competitiveness.

Given Mongolia's huge potential for clean energy, ranging from hydropower to solar and wind, USAID will help facilitate a low carbon transition. Interventions will improve the financial and operational performance of electric utilities, enhance network upgrade planning and generation capability, and build the capabilities of electric grids to integrate new and cleaner energy resources.

Finally, FY 2025 funds will support actions to enhance resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change for people, places, and livelihoods. Interventions will support locally led climate adaptation that enables vulnerable communities to cope with the impacts of climate change.

Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu (\$16.3 million)

FY 2025 assistance will reinforce the U.S. government's partnership with Papua New Guinea (PNG), Solomon Islands (SI), and Vanuatu (VAN) to advance prosperous, inclusive, secure, and democratically empowered communities.

Assistance will help PNG, SI, and VAN promote transformative adaptation solutions by mobilizing sustainable climate finance; providing grants to local organizations; increasing access to climate resilient, high-quality investment and infrastructure; improving disaster resilience; strengthening early warning systems and decision support tools; improving the enabling environment; and promoting climate-smart livelihoods.

Resources will support PNG to achieve its renewable energy targets, as PNG has the lowest electrification rates in the Pacific Islands region. Through the PNG Electrification Partnership, U.S. assistance will

bolster the capacity of the country's energy utility, expand electricity connections, increase competition, promote new renewable energy models, and catalyze greater private sector investment in PNG's energy sector.

The biodiversity of PNG and SI are globally important, and their forests offer significant climate mitigation potential. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and improve the sustainability of PNG and SI's natural resources, U.S. assistance will strengthen management of customary lands and waters that include exceptional areas of terrestrial and marine biodiversity.

To promote good governance and strengthen PNG's, SI's, and VAN's democracies to deliver for its citizens, assistance will mitigate conflict, counter corruption, expand democratic development, and support civil society. Funds will protect democratic institutions, increase transparency, and foster a culture of accountability. Resources will prioritize the empowerment and protection of marginalized populations, with a focus on women and girls, who are increasingly vulnerable to gender-based violence and human trafficking.

Philippines (\$79.3 million)

Foreign assistance advances U.S. foreign policy goals in the Philippines to improve internal and external security; advance sustainable and inclusive U.S. and Philippine economic growth; grow leadership in addressing regional challenges; and strengthen democratic processes, increased transparency, and respect for rule of law and human rights. Assisting the Philippines, a treaty ally, to succeed as a secure, prosperous, and democratic country reinforces the United States' global leadership in the Indo-Pacific region.

To become a more valued and reliable trading partner and build a more competitive economy, the Philippines needs to upgrade its critical infrastructure, invest in more skilled human capital, strengthen the innovation base, and improve a natural environment capable of sustaining the population. FY 2025 resources will advance high-quality infrastructure development, particularly in critical energy and information and communication technology (ICT) sectors, improve competitiveness, increase productivity, foster better mobility and connectivity of people and goods, enable greater trade and investment, and expand job opportunities. Programs will advance a competitive and innovative ICT sector by supporting best practice rules and standards that govern this technology and raising awareness of cybersecurity as a top priority. Technical assistance to mobilize investments in clean energy and improve the performance of utilities will boost U.S. leadership in the growing global market for renewables.

FY 2025 resources will help strengthen the public education system and engage a wide range of education stakeholders to address learning loss as a result of the pandemic. According to UNICEF, a Grade 3 child who lost one year of schooling during the pandemic could lose up to three years' worth of learning. Basic education programs will bolster educational institutions and systems to improve outcomes in early grade reading and math, offer out-of-school youth second-chance education, and provide special education for children with disabilities. Higher education resources will support investments in higher education institutions to spur innovation and workforce development, including technical-vocational training and livelihood support for vulnerable youth who are not in education, employment, or training.

As the Philippines is one of the world's mega-biodiverse countries, programs will strengthen environmental governance for sustainable natural resource management and empower communities to heighten vigilance against perpetrators of environmental crimes. Programs will improve ecosystem resilience by promoting the protection, proper valuation, and conservation of the Philippines' natural resources capital.

The World Risk Index 2023 ranked the Philippines as the country with the highest disaster risk in terms of exposure to disasters, susceptibility, as well as coping and adaptive capacities. With the increase in damaging extreme weather events, programs will improve the coping capacities of vulnerable communities and capitalize on the use of climate-smart technologies to address climate and food security. Programs will enable farmers and agribusiness to mitigate climate impacts on food production, post-harvest and storage, and transport. Activities will help reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the agriculture, forestry, and other land use sectors, and contribute to meeting the Philippines' GHG reduction target. As the Philippines is considered as one of the world's leading contributors to plastic pollution in the oceans, programs will support activities to prevent and reduce the leakage of plastic into the oceans, specifically from rapidly growing urban and peri-urban areas along coasts or rivers.

Fortifying the Philippines' democratic foundation will enable the country to become a more stable, open partner, less prone to conflict and influence. To bolster responsive, democratic governance, programs will support people-centered interventions that offer faster redress to issues of justice, reduce tolerance for human rights violations and abuses, strengthen democratic institutions, increase support for fundamental freedoms and civil liberties, improve delivery of basic social services, combat corruption, and curtail transnational criminal activities, such as the trafficking of persons and wildlife. Programs will reinforce governance structures at the local level, promote decentralization, and improve service delivery, while promoting citizen engagement, political participation, and leadership.

FY 2025 resources will support gender equality across programming in the workforce, education, governance, and environment sectors, as well as promote the inclusion of traditionally marginalized populations in development programs. Programs will also intensify investments in locally led and community-based programming to drive more inclusive and sustainable development outcomes.

Thailand (\$9.8 million)

FY 2025 funds will help strengthen human rights and good governance, and combat trafficking in persons (TIP) in Thailand. Human rights programming will facilitate collaboration among the Royal Thai Government (RTG), Thai civil society, media, and academic institutions to promote citizen-responsive governance. USAID will reduce vulnerability to TIP in workplaces and supply chains by working directly with international companies that exert significant leverage on Thai exporters, suppliers, and companies in prioritized provinces. Assistance will empower at-risk populations and reduce their risk of being trafficked by equipping them with information, knowledge, networks, and access to resources for reporting TIP activities. USAID will strengthen its ongoing partnership with the RTG to enhance protective systems that improve victim identification and referral and support services. These systems will better address the needs of trafficked people, including those forced to commit cybercrimes in scam centers in neighboring countries, and build the capacity of government and non-government organizations to protect and assist scam center TIP victims. In addition, assistance will strengthen the awareness, knowledge, and capacity of local actors to catalyze action leading to improved relations and constructive dialogue among citizens of different backgrounds in Thailand's Deep South.

To advance Thailand's leadership role in Asia, USAID will partner with the Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA) of the RTG, an emerging donor agency providing development assistance to other developing countries, to jointly develop and fund trilateral cooperation activities that promote good governance models in other countries. Programming will leverage Thailand's unique role in solving development challenges and interest in sharing its expertise with its neighbors and strategically important countries to advance a free, open, prosperous, and connected Indo-Pacific.

Timor-Leste (\$17.0 million)

U.S. assistance promotes an inclusive, prosperous, and healthy Timor-Leste by focusing on objectives such as strengthening the non-oil sector economy and enhancing good governance, including reinforcing trade governance and significantly reducing opportunities for corruption. Additionally, USAID programming supports the country's aspiration to join the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the World Trade Organization (WTO). Assistance will include furthering women and youth economic integration and developing the agriculture and service sectors to raise incomes, improve nutrition, and strengthen health systems. Furthermore, USAID will improve the ability of stakeholders to collect duties and taxes effectively and efficiently, leading to an increase in domestic resources for Timor-Leste. USAID will also strengthen the capacity of the Government of Timor-Leste (GOTL) to mainstream gender equity and increase women's representation in the public sector so women are fully integrated in decision-making processes. USAID will improve the capacity of civil society to fulfill its "watchdog" function and incentivize greater transparency, increasing advocacy, local constituent outreach, and civic participation. USAID's economic growth activities will focus on increasing private sector competitiveness, including making investments in women and youth labor force participation; improving job opportunities focused on skilled labor shortages; increasing entrepreneurship opportunities; and enhancing financial literacy and business management skills. In addition, funds will provide administrative and programmatic support to the GOTL to effectively pursue its marine conservation and climate change adaptation goals through the implementation of its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and the National Climate-Change Policy.

Vietnam (\$93.4 million)

U.S. assistance supports the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership between Vietnam and the U.S. and advances a free and open Indo-Pacific region. The assistance advances key Administration and Congressional priorities by overcoming the legacies of war; accelerating the clean energy transition; promoting private sector competitiveness; reducing barriers to trade; leveling the playing field for U.S. businesses; promoting transparency and capacity building for governance, particularly local governance; strengthening civil society; and supporting victims of trafficking and persons with disabilities. Assistance will protect the environment and conserve biodiversity; mitigate climate change; enhance resilience to the impacts of climate change; promote good governance, private sector productivity, and trade; and strengthen higher education reforms.

Assistance will support Vietnam's net-zero carbon emissions commitments; protect people, landscapes, and biodiversity; build Vietnam's capacity to be resilient to climate change - particularly in the Mekong Delta; promote nature-based solutions to mitigate climate change impacts; and develop sustainable climate-smart livelihoods. Funds will strengthen wildlife law enforcement, expand sustainable domestic financing for forest management, protect wildlife populations, and curb wildlife trafficking. U.S. assistance will build Vietnam's capacity to mobilize private sector investment in green technology to help drive net-zero carbon emissions, deploy advanced energy systems, enhance power system flexibility, and expand environmentally sustainable renewable energy markets. U.S. assistance will also support the development of diversified networks of local actors and coalitions to adopt socially responsible practices and prioritize locally led solutions to address air and ocean plastic pollution.

U.S. assistance will strengthen Vietnam's capacity to conduct DNA analysis, assist in locating and identifying the remains of Vietnamese soldiers and civilians missing from the war, and support communications and outreach that furthers reconciliation, including museum and other exhibits on war legacy cooperation.

Development Assistance funds will improve Vietnam's trade and competitiveness to sustain its economic growth trajectory, mitigating the potential for PRC dominance of Vietnam's markets. Programming will leverage private sector engagement, collaborate with key Government of Vietnam (GVN) counterparts, and support public-private partnerships to strengthen the enabling environment for small and growing businesses (SGBs). Funds will be used to improve the competitiveness of Vietnamese-owned and operated SGBs - including those owned by women and vulnerable populations - by elevating their capacity for innovation and business acumen for developing and bringing competitive value-added products and services to market. To foster trade and market access, programming will expand linkages to domestic, regional, and international markets and strengthen Vietnam's innovation ecosystem. U.S. assistance will also enhance the capacity of local governments, the private sector, and civil society organizations to facilitate their own participation in government reforms and the delivery of services to citizens.

U.S. assistance will support Fulbright University of Vietnam to attain international accreditation and advance institutional sustainability through improved governance and academics, expanded partnerships, and revenue diversification. U.S. assistance will partner with the host country government and targeted Vietnamese universities to support system-wide and institutional higher education reforms that improve governance, financing, curricula, research, and industry linkages through partnerships with U.S. higher education institutions and the private sector. U.S. assistance will also expand the scope of workforce development programming to meet the growth in demand for jobs central to the knowledge economy.

U.S. assistance will provide direct rehabilitation services and affordable adaptive equipment and devices, increase the quality and effectiveness of rehabilitation and social services systems, and enhance disability policy implementation to improve the quality of life and inclusion of persons with disabilities. The program will improve Vietnam's capacity to provide occupational, speech and language, and physical therapies; strengthen the GVN's interagency coordination of disability services; and support organizations that advocate on behalf of persons with disabilities. U.S. assistance will help Vietnam to better identify human trafficking victims, provide access to services, and support their social reintegration.

Pacific Islands Regional (\$69.0 million)

The FY 2025 Request will reinforce the U.S. government partnership with Pacific Island countries (PICs) to advance strategic priorities in the region, build resilience to the impacts of climate change, strengthen democratic governance, and accelerate economic growth, including by building greater connectivity between PICs and improving their capacity for collective action.

Climate change and the associated risks are existential threats to the Pacific Islands. U.S. assistance will help PICs achieve ambitious climate adaptation and mitigation outcomes. To promote transformative adaptation and resilience solutions, resources will mobilize sustainable climate finance; provide grants to local civil society organizations; increase access to climate-resilient, high-quality investment and infrastructure; strengthen early warning systems and decision support tools; and support the adoption of climate-smart livelihoods. To strengthen water security, which is further threatened by extreme climate variations, U.S. assistance will improve access to climate-resilient water supply and sanitation services in water-stressed communities. To support mitigation, resources will increase communities' access to affordable clean energy systems and promote sustainable landscapes. U.S. assistance will improve the performance of energy utilities, increase transparent private sector investments in the energy sector, and expand off-grid clean energy systems in the region. To strengthen environmental resilience, resources will address illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing; improve land use and natural resource governance; enhance accountable, transparent, and inclusive forest management to protect carbon stored in forests; reduce greenhouse gas emissions; support nature-based solutions; and strengthen environmental and social standards across the lifecycle of economic and infrastructure development.

To promote good governance, U.S. assistance will increase civic engagement and demand for improved government transparency and accountability. Resources will improve PIC governments' responsiveness to their citizens by embracing citizen engagement and building regional civil society networks focused on promoting accountability, transparency, and countering corruption. U.S. assistance will prioritize the empowerment and protection of marginalized populations, with a focus on women and girls, who are increasingly vulnerable to gender-based violence (GBV) and human trafficking. Resources will support governments, communities, and other key actors to be responsive to the unique needs of women; pay particular attention to boosting their skills; improve their access to and control of resources; increase their political and social representation; and improve prosecution, protection, and prevention efforts to combat GBV and human trafficking in the region.

To accelerate economic growth, assistance will support digital connectivity, improve broadband access, address cybersecurity issues, strengthen digital policy oversight, improve public service delivery through e-government platforms, and upgrade digital skills and literacy. Resources will support the digital transformation of the PICs by fostering an open, affordable, interoperable, reliable, and secure digital ecosystem. Assistance will help Pacific economies connect with regional and global markets, facilitate information exchange and adoption of enhanced skills, increase job opportunities and access to services, and foster greater levels of trade and investment, thereby contributing to resilient economic growth.

USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A) (\$34.0 million)

Development Assistance funds will advance President Biden's vision for a free, open, prosperous, and connected Indo-Pacific. Funds will advance climate, energy, and environmental security, as well as counter transnational environmental crime. For example, USAID will strengthen the ability of regional organizations to improve fisheries management, encourage the adoption of fair labor and sustainable fisheries practices by businesses, and build the capacity of marine natural resources management professionals. U.S. assistance will prioritize the preservation of transboundary seascapes and species that are vital for food security and economic growth and under threat from illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing. To combat wildlife trafficking, USAID will advance regional coordination, support reducing consumer demand for wildlife and wildlife products, strengthen enforcement of wildlife crimes, and develop new environmental protection policies and legislation.

USAID will enhance climate change adaptation and mitigation by improving access to and use of geospatial information and tools for decision-making to slow, stop, and reverse the rapid loss of forests in Asia and improving land management as well as preparing and responding to the impact of climate change, including natural disasters. Additionally, USAID will facilitate the use of geospatial information to help address the growing environmental and health challenge of transboundary haze. USAID will also accelerate the transition in the land use sector across Southeast Asia to greater emission reductions, climate resilience, biodiversity protection, inclusiveness, and benefit sharing, while maintaining U.S. leadership in regional financial institutions to enhance effective, sustainable, and transparent development. USAID will support the development of a net-zero energy grid in Asia, promoting power sector reforms, deployment of state-of-the-art energy technologies, and grid modernization. USAID will enhance the leadership of regional institutions to improve natural resource governance and ensure sustainable Mekong River Basin development. USAID will reduce the negative environmental and social impacts of infrastructure development in the Mekong sub-region by helping stakeholders make informed decisions in infrastructure planning and management.

To fight human trafficking across the region, USAID will partner with governments, businesses, and civil society; promote learning; foster coordination between countries to address cross-border trafficking challenges; and improve counter trafficking in persons (TIP) efforts based on recommendations from State Department annual TIP reports. USAID will also counter the impacts of transnational criminal

networks that are destabilizing the region, including via TIP, including those supporting cybercrime that relies on forced labor in scam centers across the Mekong sub-region. To address transnational organized crime and corruption challenges more broadly and contribute to a larger ecosystem of transparency and accountability, USAID will also support investigative journalism and access to credible and accurate information across the region. USAID will promote responsible infrastructure investments that have regional implications and strengthen the resilience of supply chains. USAID will improve the inclusiveness, safety, and openness of Southeast Asia’s digital ecosystem by increasing the private sector’s use of responsible technology practices and business models, and increasing equity and inclusion in the Southeast Asian digital ecosystem. USAID will promote regional political stability by amplifying moderate voices of peace and inclusivity to promote inter-communal peacebuilding and religious harmony in partnership with faith-based organizations and multi-faith religious actors.

NEAR EAST (\$25.0 million)

Morocco (\$10.0 million)

U.S. assistance will help counter violent extremism (CVE) by strengthening the resilience of local organizations in communities vulnerable to radicalization and recruitment and by providing youth with opportunities for socio-economic reintegration. The United States will partner with Moroccan government and non-government institutions, particularly civil society organizations, to develop, test, and implement effective approaches that prevent and counter violent extremism. U.S. assistance will support partners in strengthening the evidence base to effectively measure and assess the impact of youth and countering violent extremism programs and interventions in Morocco.

FY 2025 assistance will support the Government of Morocco’s efforts to improve the country’s resilience to, as well as address the risks posed by changes to the country’s environment. U.S. assistance will support programs that strengthen women’s and girls’ resilience since this is the segment of the population that suffers the most from the negative impacts of exposure to heat, decreased water, and natural disasters. U.S. assistance will support action-oriented Moroccan organizations, including cooperatives, and other institutions that advance resilience to environmental shocks.

Exacerbating Morocco’s development challenges is an education system that does not meet the needs of its citizens or the economy. The United States will partner with the Ministry of Education (MOE) to enhance the effectiveness of Morocco’s education system, strengthen the institutional capacity of the MOE and other actors to implement education reforms, and increase inclusive access to quality education services.

USAID Middle East Regional (MER) (\$15.0 million)

USAID Middle East Regional (MER) programming in FY 2025 will strengthen USAID’s response to complex development challenges and advance U.S. development goals in the Middle East and North Africa. MER will use FY 2025 funds to conduct applied research that enhances regional programming across priority sectors and augments mission capacities with technical support and programs.

MER programming will work to advance the rights and freedoms of individuals in the region through programs that promote human rights, inclusion, gender equity, and equality, including for religious and ethnic minorities and youth. Programming will also counter digital authoritarianism and corruption while strengthening opportunities for media and civil society. MER activities will promote agriculture, water security, advance conflict prevention, stabilization, and peacebuilding. MER activities will also support

improving literacy and developing skilled workforces in the region through education, youth, and workforce development programs.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIA (\$302.1 million)

Bangladesh (\$122.0 million)

Bangladesh's 2024 general elections were marred by severe political oppression and boycotted by major opposition parties, resulting in a fourth consecutive term for Prime Minister Hasina and the Awami League. The Awami League now faces numerous challenges, including the risk of political instability amidst an economic downturn. Despite disagreements on issues relating to democracy, human rights, and governance, the U.S. and Bangladesh share multiple overlapping strategic interests, including Indo-Pacific security, trade and economic stability, climate change, and the Rohingya refugee crisis. USAID will use FY 2025 funds to bolster democracy, protect civic space, advance labor reforms, defend human rights, and assist Bangladesh in becoming a more inclusive, democratic, prosperous, and resilient partner.

The Request will play a vital role in strengthening democratic systems in rule of law, governance, and political consensus building, especially at the subnational levels where it's the most impactful. Funds will support civil society and media, champion human rights, counter democratic backsliding, and improve access to justice. Funds will promote transparency and accountability through participatory governance, fostering improved government responsiveness to citizen needs. Funds will also support political engagement aiming to create a more transparent and inclusive multi-party-political system, especially for women, youth, and other marginalized groups. Furthermore, U.S. assistance will address shrinking democratic space by empowering citizens to advocate for themselves, strengthening civil society and media as watchdogs, and promoting labor rights and reforms. Additionally, funds will combat trafficking in persons and child marriage by helping the government and civil society to prevent human trafficking, safeguarding and reintegrating survivors, and prosecuting those responsible. U.S. assistance will also support host communities impacted by the influx of Rohingya refugees, focusing on conflict resolution, access to justice, and enhanced public services.

Economic growth in Bangladesh's agricultural sector is a key focus of FY 2025 assistance, aligned with the U.S. Global Food Security Strategy. Assistance will sustainably improve farmer productivity and market access across key value chains, including cereals, pulses, oilseeds, aquaculture, horticulture, and livestock. U.S. assistance will also address sector-wide issues, such as farmers' access to finance, research and extension, government policy, rural infrastructure, nutrition, digital technologies, and climate-smart agriculture. USAID will invest in vocational training to leverage the potential of a growing youth population. FY 2025 resources will reduce malnutrition by enhancing water, sanitation, and hygiene practices, ensuring access to healthy foods, and improving trade facilitation, connectivity, competitiveness, and private sector engagement. To advance broad-based, inclusive, and more sustainable development through strong local partnerships, U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of qualified local partners based on participatory organizational assessments.

To combat global climate change, U.S. assistance will promote and integrate climate change mitigation and adaptation activities across sectors. FY 2025 funds will strengthen natural resource management, enforce safeguards and security measures, and improve the enabling environment for increased energy trade. Additionally, funding will facilitate and scale up renewable and clean energy, strengthen energy utilities and institutions, and foster private sector engagement. USAID will invest in environmental governance to preserve biodiversity and increase stakeholders' ability to oversee natural resources through the adoption of advanced techniques and technologies. U.S. assistance will empower local communities to develop and implement co-management plans, protecting threatened wildlife, conserving targeted ecosystems, and extending livelihood options. Furthermore, U.S. assistance will contribute to increasing

Bangladesh's ability to adapt to and withstand natural disasters, ensuring the country's readiness to respond to cyclones, floods, and earthquakes. Funds will also assist host communities to enhance their resilience, livelihoods, and nutrition outcomes.

In FY 2025, U.S. assistance will also improve educational outcomes for marginalized children ranging from pre-primary to higher secondary education, with a particular focus on inclusivity. This involves expanding access to quality education and promoting early grade reading for all children, including girls and those with disabilities. Additionally, funds will support marginalized youth, including those impacted by the Rohingya refugee influx. U.S. assistance will create more learning opportunities for out-of-school youth, enhance their resilience, and cultivate foundational literacy, numeracy, and leadership skills.

India (\$52.7 million)

The U.S.-India partnership is one of the United States' most consequential relationships. As India takes an increasing role on the global stage, the United States' development relationship with India is evolving. This Request redefines the U.S.-India development partnership into the 21st century and beyond. The United States' new strategic approach for development assistance to India is emboldening a joint U.S.-India development partnership to leverage our combined capacities to address global development challenges. Building on India's successful G20 Presidency, the United States is partnering in new ways that match India's record of innovation and leadership, identifying solutions that can serve as models for the world while simultaneously tackling strategic domestic challenges. The United States has a stake in India's success, and seeks to institutionalize a more strategic partnership, based on democratic principles and shared interests, that will support regional security, stability, and development as India continues to engage on the global stage.

The Request will advance an array of U.S. national security priorities related to climate change; women's economic empowerment; and gender equity and inclusive development. The Request will strengthen partnerships to promote stability in the Indo-Pacific region and counter the activities of competitors through its support for democratic institutions and norms as a bulwark against disinformation, and coercion, and its support for India's continued development as a regional and global leader.

Funding will continue the U.S. commitment to partnering with India as a model for climate ambition, adaptation and resilience, and advancing sustainable development in the subregion. As the world's third largest emitter of greenhouse gasses, India is a critical partner in addressing the global climate crisis and has committed to significant renewable energy and forestry targets, as well as promoting adaptation and resilience. Achieving India's climate objectives requires further expansion of renewable energy generation and energy efficiency measures. The United States will provide funds that will help drive consensus among India and other South Asian countries to embrace renewable energy and enable greater private sector investment. Funding will support governments in reforming power distribution utilities and building strategic partnerships with stakeholders to decarbonize key industrial sectors. USAID will partner with the Government of India (GOI) to improve forest management planning to reduce India's overall emissions and enhance ecosystem services.

Funds will focus on strengthening equitable and meaningful participation of women and marginalized groups through capacity development and policy advocacy in mainstream development. In support of triangular development cooperation, funds will support partnerships to further progress on development priorities in critical third countries.

USAID will support the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure to drive an ambitious, global and local policy and implementation agenda for disaster and climate resilient infrastructure globally and establish partnerships among higher education institutions in the United States and India. USAID will

support digital programs that advance a rules-based policy framework and enhance capacity to develop and implement standards that support an open and transparent digital environment. USAID will contribute to India's economic growth by supporting a workforce capable of meeting global demand. USAID will support skill development and the creation of job opportunities for youth in India, by engaging with the private sector and determining skill gaps and opportunities. USAID will partner with India to develop and showcase replicable methods for extending sustainable, affordable water and sanitation services to low-income populations. USAID will mitigate the impacts of climate change on global food security. USAID will improve the management of landscapes for carbon, biodiversity, conserve wildlife habitats, and combat wildlife trafficking. USAID will enhance GOI efforts to reduce air and plastic pollution.

Maldives (\$7.8 million)

At a key moment of growing U.S. engagement with Maldives, U.S. assistance will address growing physical and economic risks stemming from Maldives' vulnerability to climate change, corruption, substantial debt, capacity constraints across a range of institutions and income inequality.

Development Assistance funding will strengthen the capacity of the Maldivian government, local councils, and community groups to manage and adapt to the impacts of climate change. FY 2025 resources will promote private sector, government, and non-governmental organizations' participation in ocean plastics reduction; strengthen conservation efforts to preserve the country's fragile environment; and improve the enabling environment for solid waste management in Maldives. U.S. assistance for the climate and environment will cover key economic sectors such as tourism, fisheries, and agriculture.

Development Assistance funding will improve the quality, efficiency, and transparency of the Government of Maldives' public finance management (PFM). FY 2025 resources will advance policies, procedures, and skills to implement and enforce laws, regulations, and policies. DA funding will support local councils to strengthen PFM functions, including development of budgets, local revenue raising, provision of local public services, community planning, and development and implementation of fiscal decentralization initiatives.

Development Assistance funding will help Maldives develop sustainable democratic practices through support to major justice sector and governance reforms. Funding to support justice sector institutions will increase the professionalism, transparency and independence of the justice sector and legal profession. FY 2025 resources will strengthen the capacity of island and atoll councils and women's development committees. Funding will build the capacity of civil society organizations to effectively advocate for improved services, transparency, and accountability. Assistance will also assess and address gender, youth, and social-inclusion gaps in targeted areas.

Nepal (\$84.8 million)

Funds will support democratic governance; economic growth; education; water, sanitation and hygiene; clean energy; environment; climate change mitigation and adaptation; and disaster risk reduction to advance towards a more resilient, prosperous, and inclusive future for Nepal. U.S. assistance will also strengthen Nepal as a more capable partner that asserts its democratic and economic sovereignty and promotes greater stability in the Indo-Pacific region.

Political instability, regional malign actors, and corruption threaten progress in Nepal. U.S. assistance will address these issues with investments in transparent, accountable, and inclusive federal governance; public financial management systems at central, provincial and local levels;

political parties development; strengthened rule of law; deterrence from transnational organized crime, like human trafficking; human rights; a free and independent civil society; media that is capable of countering mis/disinformation and protecting fundamental freedoms; e-government to improve government service delivery, accountability, and transparency; free and fair elections; and increased parliamentary oversight and implementation of legislative reforms.

The Request will invest in education to develop a skilled workforce to ensure the next generation of Nepal is not left behind. USAID will partner with the Government of Nepal at all levels to create equitable school access for Nepali children of all ethnicities, castes, and religions to receive a quality education. Basic education programs will support local governments to deliver education services, train teachers on evidence-based instructional practices, and reduce gaps in educational outcomes for girls, students with disabilities, and other traditionally marginalized groups.

To ignite economic growth, U.S. trade and investment assistance will target fast-growing industries to promote economic opportunities for all Nepalis. To improve competitiveness, programs will support economic policy reform and practices to improve the business enabling environment and attract new sources of global investment, including from the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation and U.S. businesses. U.S. assistance will incentivize enterprise development, promote more inclusive job growth, and support entrepreneurship, especially among women and within underserved communities.

Agriculture and food security programs will use market-based approaches to improve agricultural productivity, increase rural incomes, and foster broad-based economic growth in Nepal. Programs will ensure farmers' access to modern agricultural technologies and link them to markets to improve their competitiveness and resilience. Interventions will also strengthen value chains in key high value crops, and unlock access to safer, more nutritious food. Investment in the trade and private sectors will transform the agriculture sector into an engine of economic growth. Programming will also improve the environment for business development, innovation, and trade in agriculture.

Clean-energy programming will improve cross-border energy trade, energy sector planning processes, displace fossil-fuel-based energy usage leading to greenhouse gas emission reductions, and move forward advanced urban energy systems, including improved distribution and transmission, electric mobility and electric cooking. These funds will complement the Millennium Challenge Corporation Compact and collaborate with government efforts to provide affordable, reliable, and secure power while driving increased private-sector investment into clean energy generation, including solar power and hydropower.

Adaptation and disaster readiness funds will improve the resilience of at-risk communities to climate change threats and natural disasters, including earthquakes. Programs will catalyze climate-resilient economic opportunities, address climate-driven disaster risks, and support climate-resilient infrastructure development that includes appropriate environmental and social safeguards. Adaptation investments will bolster urban and rural municipalities' adaptation planning and delivery of climate-resilient services. Mission biodiversity, environment and climate change programming will directly address threats to Nepal's globally treasured biodiversity, their associated habitats, and mid- and high-mountain environments, human-wildlife conflicts, cross-border wildlife trade, and support conservation-related sustainable rural livelihoods.

U.S. assistance will support the core platform of water, sanitation, hygiene promotion, and fecal sludge management service delivery. Programs will build the capacity of local governments and communities to plan, construct, manage, and finance sustainable drinking water and sanitation

services that focus on underserved populations, and promote improved behaviors to support sustainable water, sanitation, and hygiene services.

Sri Lanka (\$33.8 million)

Development Assistance funds in Sri Lanka will advance the U.S. Government's (USG) vision to promote a free and open Indo-Pacific in which all nations are connected, prosperous, resilient, and secure. U.S. assistance will support critical economic and democratic reforms including policies, laws, and practices that increase democratic governance, market-based economic growth and long-term economic sustainability. Similarly, the USG continues to advocate for good governance reforms with other international stakeholders.

Funding will expand civic space and strengthen civil society and media organization capacities. To address information disorders; that can erode democratic values in Sri Lanka, funds will promote the free flow of credible and accurate information from diverse media sources. Activities will equip citizens with the tools to consume media content and news critically and responsibly, thereby enhancing the level of media literacy in the country. Moreover, U.S. assistance will foster collaboration between government and non-government institutions to advance gender equality and address the needs and rights of people experiencing sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). Funds will help promote citizen and government engagement; support civil society capacity building and networking for collective action; and address critical gaps in clinical, legal, and psychosocial services for SGBV victims. In addition, FY 2025 resources will support reconciliation work among ethnic, religious, and linguistic groups to increase social coherence. Activities will encourage participatory processes between citizens and government and promote community-driven initiatives that advance national unity across all social groups and marginalized populations.

Development Assistance funding will strengthen Sri Lanka's democratic and economic governance through promoting anti-corruption initiatives, enhancing transparency, and improving the effectiveness and efficiency of government processes. U.S. assistance will advance the development and application of sustainable and efficient fiscal and monetary policies. Funding will strengthen public financial management practices to support macro fiscal reforms. FY 2025 resources will advance rule of law and oversight of the justice sector by enhancing the capacity of personnel and institutions. Activities will reduce case backlogs and improve effective people-centered justice with a specific focus on key justice sector institutions. Activities will strengthen the overall functioning of justice systems and will build the government's capacity to meet international standards for delivering the rule of law and justice. In addition, DA funding will strengthen parliament's capacity to conduct oversight, increase representation, adequately legislate, develop policies, and increase outreach to citizens. Activities will include establishing partnerships between civil society organizations and government to facilitate political engagement, particularly with the parliament and with national and local governments. DA funding will also support inclusive and competitive electoral and political processes, bolster electoral management and democratic political party systems and enhance citizen participation.

Funding will support initiatives that modernize the agricultural sector and promote international best-practices, including agriculture sector efficiency and innovation/dissemination in science and technology. To increase the competitiveness of micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises, DA funding will support technical assistance to increase investment in climate-smart technologies, facilitate access to finance and support commercial growth. Additionally, FY 2025 resources will improve the business enabling environment for foreign investment and trade.

Resources will address Sri Lanka's environmental and climate resilience challenges and build local capacity to manage natural resources and advance a clean energy future. FY 2025 resources will identify

and support innovative solutions that address climate-related risks and adaptation priorities, to scale up sustainable, inclusive, market-based growth in priority economic sectors of agriculture, fisheries, and tourism. Initiatives will advance the wellbeing of coastal communities, protect valuable marine biodiversity and watersheds, and address ocean plastics and waste management challenges. In addition, U.S. assistance will enhance energy security and sustainability by catalyzing private-sector investment in renewable energy, energy efficiency and e-mobility; and improve long-term planning, legal and regulatory frameworks and promote competitive procurement processes. Activities will support power sector reforms that lead to a competitive energy market and a low carbon future.

USAID South Asia Regional (\$1.0 million)

The South Asian region is one of the fastest growing economies in the world. With resources to address climate change, USAID will help to build an enabling environment for U.S. and international investments in clean energy infrastructure in the South Asia region. The program will provide technical assistance and entrepreneurship expertise from the United States and India to achieve growth in the energy sector. USAID will advance market-based policies, market integration, and private capital investments to enhance access to affordable, secure, and reliable clean energy, and to increase energy sovereignty. USAID will provide technical support for the promotion and deployment of renewable energy, end-use energy efficiency, and flexible demand. USAID will support the modernization of utilities and the establishment of critical preconditions to hasten the transition to clean energy in the South Asia region. USAID technical assistance will support the transfer of U.S. and Indian energy sector expertise, including analytical and data modeling skills, to countries across the region. USAID will advance transparent, participatory, efficient, and accountable policies, regulations, and operating practices in the energy sector. USAID will improve utilities, promote advanced and new technologies, accelerate cross-border energy trade by addressing barriers, and foster peer-to-peer relationships and regional cooperation. Activities will strengthen regional and national institutions to support the transition to clean energy, a just transition from coal, power trade, and regional connectivity.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE (\$672.5 million)

Barbados and Eastern Caribbean (\$9.5 million)

The USAID Eastern and Southern Caribbean (ESC) Regional Office includes 11 countries in its area of responsibility, including Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago. Funds will continue to support key Administration priorities, such as the U.S.-Caribbean Partnership to Address the Climate Crisis 2030 (PACC 2030). Assistance will support the adoption and integration of climate resilient approaches across sectors, including agriculture and water. At the community level, programs will strengthen systems and organizations to better manage risks and build resilience to natural disasters and climatic shocks. USAID will improve the capacities of regional and national institutions and the private sector to respond to climate change (\$4.4 million), including by leveraging public and private investments. USAID will support the region's energy security priorities, including enhanced energy cybersecurity measures and energy generation opportunities (\$1.5 million). The Request includes \$3.6 million in basic education funds to improve learning outcomes, close academic achievement gaps, and strengthen local education systems.

Brazil (\$29.0 million)

Assistance will expand and strengthen U.S.-Brazilian collaboration to enhance biodiversity conservation and tackle conservation crimes; mitigate climate change by reducing deforestation, including in Brazilian Amazon protected areas and Indigenous Lands; and help vulnerable populations (including Indigenous Peoples, Quilombolas, and other traditional and local communities) build sustainable value chains in the Amazon and adapt to the impacts of climate change. The Request includes \$14.0 million in environment funds to support Brazil's monitoring and management capacity to strengthen conservation, stop deforestation, and restore degraded areas. These funds also will strengthen community-based management and monitoring to combat illegal activities, such as wildlife trafficking, and other threats to biodiversity. Assistance will improve the well-being and socioeconomic status of stewards of the forests, such as Indigenous Peoples, Quilombolas, and other traditional communities, by strengthening territorial and environmental management and reinforcing productive forest-based livelihoods. USAID will continue to partner with private sector leaders and the government at the national and state levels to build a robust bioeconomy through public-private partnerships, collective action platforms, and investments that improve the economic enabling environment for biodiversity conservation in the Amazon. Activities will expand opportunities for fair and transparent market linkages for forest-dependent communities based in the Amazon through sustainable value chains and biodiversity-friendly businesses.

With \$15.0 million, USAID will further its work on climate solutions, expanding contributions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and protecting Amazon biodiversity by leveraging public-private partnerships to scale-up protected area management, promoting progress toward Amazonian states' climate goals, supporting the restoration of degraded areas, and exploring innovative climate finance models. USAID will also provide specialized support in areas such as: 1) conservation and restoration in buffer zones and protected areas; 2) adoption of regenerative agriculture solutions for climate mitigation at the forest-farm interface; 3) scientific evidence and technical assistance to feed into rural development and environmental policies, programs, and planning processes at the landscape level; 4) strengthening local/state organizations' capacities to adopt tools/approaches, conduct evidence-based planning, and optimize resource allocation to address key constraints to the adoption of sustainable land use solutions at the landscape level; and 5) increasing access to credit and markets for biodiversity-friendly products from Indigenous Peoples, traditional communities, and smallholders.

Colombia (\$90.5 million)

The Request includes \$42.8 million to engage citizens, including youth, in democratic governance processes, with a focus on human rights violations prevention and investigation of alleged abuses; reduction of impunity and access to justice, including to transitional justice; and strengthened citizen security, education, health, and other services for violence-affected communities, including Colombia's 9.5 million conflict victims. Assistance will emphasize ethnic inclusion; advancing the Ethnic Chapter of the 2016 Peace Accord; and preventing, protecting, and investigating crimes against human rights defenders, environmental leaders, Indigenous and Afro-Colombian leaders, as well as other social leaders.

With \$39.7 million, USAID will address drivers of tension and conflict. Assistance will support reconciliation; advancing truth, memory, and justice; rebuilding social cohesion in communities long affected by conflict; and improving service delivery, including political, social, and economic psychosocial support, for Colombia's 9.5 million conflict victims. Assistance will focus on the inclusion of marginalized populations — including Afro-Colombians, Indigenous Peoples, youth, women, people with disabilities, migrants, returnees, forcibly displaced persons, and LGBTQI+ persons — who are disproportionately affected by violence and often lack socioeconomic opportunities.

The Request includes \$8.0 million to support rural economic development in priority municipalities, including by establishing and promoting access to key climate-smart agricultural (CSA) and non-agricultural value chains for farmers' households and business models for both domestic and international markets. USAID will support the expansion of CSA and non-agricultural value chains and business models in conflict-affected areas, including where there is a high prevalence of illicit crops, and promote the conservation and climate resilience efforts through agricultural production to ensure future land productivity and to protect crops against the negative impacts of climate change.

Dominican Republic (\$18.1 million)

USAID programs will enhance security and inclusion in the Dominican Republic (DR) to foster resilience at both the local and national levels. As a Democracy Delivers focus country, the Request allocates \$6.9 million for programs that promote democracy, strengthen the rule of law, and advance human rights. These initiatives specifically target marginalized and vulnerable communities and seek to improve transparency, efficiency, and inclusivity of anti-corruption policies and regulations.

With the Ministry of Education, USAID will program \$4.0 million to institutionalize reforms to improve student learning outcomes, reading instruction, address remedial education issues, and provide social-emotional learning (SEL) in marginalized and under-resourced areas.

Additionally, the Request includes \$1.5 million to expand private sector investment to catalyze inclusive economic development. Programs will diversify microfinance products for micro, small, and medium enterprises; support supply chain realignment; and strengthen the enabling environment for nearshoring.

Programming will continue to support the USAID Agency Climate Strategy and U.S-Caribbean Partnership to Address the Climate Crisis 2030 (PACC 2030), including \$5.7 million for climate change adaptation, ecosystem conservation, and climate finance mobilization. This will include community adaptation efforts to reduce disaster risk and improving water security for vulnerable populations along the border with Haiti. The Request aims to improve water services for underserved communities, reinforce water governance through integrated watershed planning, and promote the utilization of climate data for informed decision-making on local water use. USAID will help reduce climate change impacts and protect marine ecosystems in the Caribbean Sea through the prevention of plastic leakage, which makes coral and other marine ecosystems more vulnerable.

Ecuador (\$27.6 million)

Assistance will advance key Administration priorities, including efforts to combat climate change and demonstrate that democracies can deliver tangible results through the Partnership for Democratic Development (PDD). With \$7.75 million, USAID will increase the capacity of municipalities to provide basic services. USAID will strengthen transparency and accountability through empowering increased and improved professional investigative reporting from local media and activists. Activities will also build the capacities and strengthen personal security of investigative journalists, civil society, academia, and the private sector; support investigative reporting that exposes irregular, illegal, and illicit activities, including crime and corruption; and support civil society monitoring and reporting on disinformation and misinformation. These efforts will also strengthen the capacity of local civil society organizations to effectively participate in democratic processes.

With \$19.85 million, USAID will support increasing the participation of marginalized groups in sustainable economic activities and improving governance over their natural and cultural assets. Activities include: 1) addressing the overexploitation and illegal, unregulated, and unreported fishing of sharks and rays; 2) reducing agricultural expansion into forest and reclaiming forest cover by working with

Indigenous Peoples and farmers to implement sustainable economic activities, forest restoration, and conservation agreements; 3) reducing plastic pollution reaching the Galapagos and Coastal region by creating integrated solid waste management systems, connecting historically marginalized communities to markets, supporting communities to create business opportunities around the solid waste value chain, and incentivizing waste generators to reduce and sort waste at the source; 4) providing assistance to government and energy regulators to identify opportunities in renewable energy and energy efficiency promotion to promote decarbonization of the power sector; and 5) generating economic opportunities in rural communities by formalizing direct relationships with private sector suppliers and increasing access to knowledge and financial services.

El Salvador (\$81.9 million)

USAID programs will help create the conditions for Salvadorans to live safe, prosperous lives at home; build hope for a future in El Salvador; and reduce irregular migration. USAID programming will advance the Root Causes and Collaborative Migration Management Strategies, and the Agency's Climate Strategy and Centroamérica Local initiatives.

With \$20.5 million, USAID will support anticorruption efforts and promote transparency by strengthening independent media and civil society, and by partnering with government institutions that demonstrate a commitment to democracy, transparency, and respect for human rights. USAID programming will improve the ability of local civil society organizations to increase civic participation, monitor human rights, and safeguard an environment that promotes citizen engagement. Assistance will build municipal capacity to improve financial management and land use planning, including considerations for climate change. Assistance will improve governance, accountability, and overall efficiency of water resources and reduce energy costs associated with water purification and distribution, especially in high out-migration communities. Assistance will help improve election transparency in preparation of the 2027 municipal elections. Funds will support education and training for municipal bodies on governance issues. Assistance will support reception and reintegration facilities and strengthen services for returned migrants and receiving communities to help reduce repeat migration.

With \$12.5 million, USAID will partner with Salvadoran policy makers, civil society, private sector, and universities to address the root causes of insecurity. Using evidence-based approaches, USAID will collaborate with community leaders to reinforce security gains and deliver services to populations at risk for gender-based violence (GBV). Assistance will reduce impunity and strengthen judicial independence in coordination with interagency partners by strengthening justice institutions to more efficiently investigate and adjudicate cases. USAID activities will engage local organizations and civil society to prevent GBV particularly among vulnerable communities and groups, such as women and children, LGBTQI+ individuals, and persons with disabilities, and to improve treatment of survivors.

USAID will provide \$26.3 million to improve the business climate and reduce costs and delays in obtaining permits and licenses in the context of the Central America Forward Business-Enabling Partnership Plan. Funds will foster rootedness by expanding employment and income for persons who might otherwise consider migrating and promote investment in support of El Salvador's Nearshoring Strategy. Funds will support programming to identify export-oriented sectors with growth potential and increase value chain productivity. USAID will partner with the private sector and development finance institutions, such as the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation, and local financial institutions and fintechs, to increase access to finance (including to support climate adaptation and mitigation) for small- to medium-sized businesses and priority industries. Assistance will expand access to remittance-based savings, credit, insurance, and other financial services for underserved groups. Assistance will continue to support programs that strengthen legal pathways for employment, such as by

facilitating recruitment for the H-2 visa program. Assistance will reduce the risk of continued out-migration by supporting training and educational opportunities that account for climate vulnerabilities.

USAID will use \$20.6 million to enable potential migrants to seize economic opportunities and live prosperously in El Salvador by improving basic education outcomes and increasing student retention and youth workforce employability. Assistance will increase access to safe, high-quality education for vulnerable youth, laying the foundation for academic and socio-emotional success. Programs will improve foundational skills and offer certification for dropout students. USAID will partner with education service providers and the private sector to equip returnees and potential migrants with the skills needed to participate in a formal economy through job training and placement in sectors that address El Salvador's green job growth needs. Funds will provide incentives to youth to address economic burdens and develop academic resilience.

USAID will provide \$2.0 million to reduce climate vulnerability by increasing rural resilience and adaptive capacity through climate-resilient agriculture, nature-based solutions, and integrated water management to improve water security for downstream users and contribute to broader prosperity and adaptive capacity to climate change.

Guatemala (\$90.0 million)

Assistance will support the U.S. Root Causes Strategy on Migration by promoting economic opportunities, job creation, and prosperity; strengthening local organizations; and promoting initiatives helping Guatemalans lead safe, dignified lives in Guatemala. USAID will deepen locally-led development, promote the social inclusion of women, youth, and Indigenous Peoples; support efforts to counter corruption and promote broad-based economic growth. USAID will support governance initiatives, expanding programs to strengthen local civil society, promote and protect human rights, advance the rule of law, and promote transparent and accountable public institutions.

With \$1.7 million, USAID will fund programs to protect survivors of trafficking and unaccompanied children, prevent human trafficking, and increase awareness among vulnerable populations, including returned migrants.

USAID will invest \$11.8 million to support government entities to improve their financial and administrative capacity; reduce corruption and impunity; to safeguard civic space and human rights, including protection of at-risk groups; and foster citizen engagement. Similarly, USAID will work with citizens to address these issues, specifically empowering diverse citizens to engage in efforts to combat corruption, promote transparency and accountability, and foster inclusivity in democratic processes. Programs will bolster community stability and reduce conflict. Trust-building efforts between civil society and government will advance collaboration on violence prevention and anti-corruption. USAID will expand the Government of Guatemala's capabilities to facilitate and regulate access to H-2 and C-1/D visas, promoting legal pathways to jobs abroad.

With \$3.5 million, USAID will expand integrated water and sanitation services to improve water governance, accountability, management, and financing at all levels of government to improve health outcomes, reduce waterborne illnesses, and help address the highest stunting rates in the hemisphere.

USAID will provide \$11.0 million to improve foundational reading, math, and social-emotional skills for children and youth in the education system and increase student transition rate across grades.

USAID will provide \$10.2 million for workforce development, higher education, and expanded access to vocational training for youth at the secondary and tertiary levels. Funds will strengthen market-driven job

placements and engage youth in community service opportunities, mentorships, and internships; and support skills acquisition.

With \$20.5 million, USAID will improve agricultural productivity, environmental resilience, and nutrition. Assistance will expand markets and support farmers to diversify into high-value crops; promote nutritious diets; encourage the adoption of climate-smart technologies; increase access to credit, savings, and crop insurance; and decrease agricultural vulnerability to crop diseases and market shocks.

Using \$7.7 million, USAID will increase business and employment growth and income-generating opportunities by expanding access to markets, improving workforce capacities, and facilitating public and private infrastructure investment. Programming will improve local capacity, including governmental, to attract foreign direct investment and improve the business-enabling environment to drive investment in Guatemala to create economic opportunity consistent with the objectives of the Central America Forward Investment Facilitation Team.

With \$7.5 million, USAID will improve management of protected areas, particularly the Maya and Sierra de Las Minas Biosphere Reserves, while mitigating threats to key species and biodiverse ecosystems.

With \$16.1 million, USAID will increase access to clean, renewable energy, support rural electrification, and adopt an integrated approach to watershed, land-use, and water resource management. Initiatives will conserve forests and globally significant biodiversity while also creating livelihood opportunities and fostering economic development in forest-dependent communities.

Haiti (\$46.4 million)

\$5.7 million will be used to promote citizen security, good governance, and consensus building; enable free and fair elections; and support and strengthen Haitian civil society. Programs will strengthen the justice sector, minimize pretrial detention, and reduce violence and impunity. Funds will strengthen Haiti's supreme audit institution to oversee public spending and conduct performance audits.

\$5.0 million in water, sanitation, and hygiene funds will strengthen the technical, operational, and revenue-generating capacity of utilities, private operators, and microenterprises in underserved communities. Funds will support planning, financing, management, and implementation to mitigate threats to water security, strengthen the waste management value chain, and increase access to safe water and sanitation. Programs will provide technical assistance for more localized, sustainable water resource management through autonomous, accountable, and financially-sound institutions.

\$4.9 million will be used to build students' foundational social and emotional learning and reading skills. Programs will improve access to education; enable safe learning spaces; enhance teacher and director professional development; develop and distribute learning materials; and reform curricula. USAID programming will assist the education system to adapt to the insecure and unstable context by developing supplementary reading materials and offering remote learning options for students. Assistance includes the provision of low-tech hardware and conditional cash transfers, as needed. Programs will empower communities to advocate for child safety amidst ongoing insecurity.

With \$1.7 million, USAID will facilitate investment for high-growth small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to support job creation and retention in key sectors, such as solar energy and agriculture. Lack of access to finance inhibits investment opportunities, private sector growth, and job creation, while poor customs operations hamper investment and growth, creating distrust between the government and the private sector. In coordination with other donors, USAID will help modernize customs operations, facilitate trade, promote transparency, and improve the overall business environment.

\$2.2 million will be used to support and expand training and workforce development to retain and increase employment in at-risk communities. The current context of economic distress, lack of jobs and livelihood opportunities for youth, inadequate education and skills, and the lack of basic social and public services is fueling gang recruitment and irregular immigration. Greater investment and access to finance for SMEs, workforce development, and training in select sectors will allow people in vulnerable communities, including potential and returned migrants, to access economic opportunities and reduce economic instability and violence, particularly for at-risk youth and women.

\$15.5 million will be used to support smallholder farmers to increase yields, sales, and investments in key crops and commodities, including livestock. Funds will support research and extension activities with local universities, research institutions, and the private sector; and inclusive growth through private sector alliances and market-based approaches, investment facilitation, blended finance, technical assistance, and collaboration with the Development Finance Corporation. Programs will support the development and integration of improved farming practices and business skills leading to sustainable systems.

\$2.0 million will be used to increase the resilience of vulnerable communities and landscapes in the northern and southern Resilience Focus Zones. Activities will promote income-generating activities linked to sustainable landscape management through efforts to promote agroforestry, agrosilvopastoral, and climate-smart agriculture; improve woodlot management; decrease sedimentation and protect water sources; and diversify income options to decrease pressures on wood resources.

\$8.5 million will be used to conserve and restore watersheds through reforestation, improved land management, agriculture, and other livelihood opportunities for vulnerable households. Intact forests and mangroves protect coastal areas from storm surges, prevent landslides in mountainous areas, and capture and filter water. By enabling better management and restoring key landscapes in the north and south, USAID programming will improve livelihoods, increase food security, and build resilience against extreme weather.

\$1.0 million will be used to support solar energy development and other clean energy investments. USAID focuses on sustainable and resilient energy solutions to address the unreliable and expensive energy sources currently hindering Haiti's development. Programs will expand the private sector-led off-grid solar energy market to enable industrial and residential consumers to switch from diesel to solar and battery systems.

Honduras (\$79.5 million)

As guided by the Administration's Root Causes and Collaborative Migration Management Strategies, funds will address irregular migration by increasing economic opportunities, providing access to quality education, combating corruption, improving citizen security and access to justice, protecting human rights, combating gender-based violence (GBV), and reducing climate vulnerability.

The Request includes \$24.1 million to strengthen good governance and reduce corruption, including at the municipal level, promote human rights, and improve the capacity of civil society to hold the government accountable. USAID will strengthen transparency, accountability, civil society, and electoral systems to fight corruption and impunity. Programs will provide technical assistance to key security, human rights, and justice sector institutions, with a focus on improving organizational capacity, transparency, and accountability. To prevent and reduce corruption, assistance will strengthen public financial and procurement management, human resource management, and coordination among governmental and non-governmental actors, including civil society and other watchdogs. USAID programming will provide

services to returned migrants to help ensure a safe and dignified return and reintegration into their communities.

Programming will directly support local Honduran organizations. USAID will enable civil society organizations to monitor government actions; conduct social audits and evaluations of government services; advocate for transparency and accountability reforms; strengthen media capacity; and raise public awareness about combating corruption. Programs will protect the human rights of vulnerable populations, promote gender equality and inclusion of marginalized groups, and combat GBV. USAID programming will promote community infrastructure to improve citizen security and prevent violence, increase access to education and other services, and build community resilience.

Approximately \$16.0 million in basic education programming will benefit Honduran children and youth at risk of migrating. Funds will improve educational outcomes by increasing access to and retention in schools, training teachers and school officials, strengthening community involvement in education, promoting a return to secondary and/or alternative education, and preparing youth to enter the workforce. Assistance will increase access to and the quality of pre-primary education and engage parents in early childhood development.

With \$20.0 million, USAID will improve economic opportunities and food security by boosting agricultural productivity and increasing incomes and market access. Funds will promote digital inclusion; expand access to finance and services for micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises and women borrowers; improve fertilizer-use efficiency; and disseminate technologies to help diversify and increase production for smallholder farmers. Assistance will enable poor households to benefit from, and contribute to, competitive rural economic activities, including the processing and sale of high-value agricultural products. USAID will provide \$4.0 million to foster competitive, resilient, and inclusive market systems—including in the tourism and creative industries—that provide new or better jobs and income. Funds will support efforts to improve the enabling environment for private sector investment to increase investment in Honduras and create economic opportunity consistent with the Central America Forward Investment Facilitation Team. This includes \$1.2 million to improve and expand opportunities for Hondurans to pursue temporary lawful labor pathways to the United States and other countries, particularly through partnership with the Government of Honduras's Temporary Work Abroad Program. With \$5.5 million, USAID will engage with the private sector and vocational training institutes to provide youth—particularly those at risk of gang recruitment and irregular migration—with educational and employment opportunities.

The Request includes \$3.9 million for climate change adaptation and \$6.0 million in environment programming to build community-level resilience to climate shocks and conserve significant biodiversity through improved natural resource management, promotion of renewable energy, protection and restoration of biologically important terrestrial and coastal areas, and the use of climate data to support decision-making and climate adaptation, including risk prevention. USAID programs will promote climate-smart and regenerative agriculture practices, cohesive national sustainable land management systems, and the integrated management of water resources. Programming will combat conservation crimes and improve environmental governance, reduce deforestation and wildfires, and expand licit economic opportunities, particularly through sustainable tourism.

Jamaica (\$4.0 million)

Assistance will advance bilateral priorities in Jamaica and promote regional objectives, including U.S.-Caribbean Partnership to Address the Climate Crisis 2030 (PACC 2030). Programming will address the effects of climate change, such as rising sea levels, and the impact of extreme weather on the country's physical, economic, and social infrastructure. Adaptation programming will help build the resilience of

vulnerable populations and critical infrastructure that may be disrupted by natural disasters, including through the promotion of renewable energy markets and improved energy efficiency and diversification. Activities will foster partnerships between governments and the private sector to scale up disaster and climate-resilient infrastructure development and incorporate best practices into government infrastructure planning.

Nicaragua (\$15.0 million)

USAID programming will support and build the capacities of civil society, human rights activists, independent media, and other democratic actors to protect Nicaraguans' basic rights and freedoms under threat from an authoritarian regime. USAID will provide \$3.0 million to advance democratic institutions and values in Nicaragua through advisory services to pro-democratic groups and actors. Activities will include consensus and coalition building, international and national advocacy, and conflict mediation and negotiation.

Another \$9.5 million will be used to support civil society organizations, including youth-led groups, to promote civic engagement and democratic culture in preparation for a return to democracy. Activities will include grants to create spaces for citizen participation, oversight, and anti-corruption awareness. Assistance will advance democratic values by working with communities, indigenous communal governments, and Nicaraguans in exile to advocate for citizens' needs. Assistance will empower youth to advocate for their interests and needs in their communities and support them in developing critical thinking skills to promote democratic action and civic engagement. USAID will also support the survival of independent critical thinking through assistance to independent research and academic-oriented institutions. This assistance will develop local expertise to gather and provide analytic data and reports on Nicaragua's economy, society, and political dynamics that will inform U.S. foreign assistance programs.

USAID will provide \$2.5 million to the Nicaraguan independent media ecosystem by supporting access to equipment, content production, and networks of in-country journalists and citizen reporters working with media outlets in exile. Funds will also advance cybersecurity rapid response support for and strengthen the digital security capacities of civil society organizations and independent media outlets; track disinformation campaigns; and raise awareness through audience engagement.

Paraguay (\$4.0 million)

Assistance will foster a culture of lawfulness to improve Paraguay's democratic governance. With \$3.5 million, USAID will help reduce corruption by working with local stakeholders to strengthen the rule of law and improve civil society oversight. Assistance will improve the internal controls, transparency, and accountability of the Paraguayan government. Assistance will strengthen judicial independence to combat impunity by convening stakeholders and enhancing collaboration to improve efficiency, predictability, and quality in the administration of justice. Funding will support civil society organizations, including media, the private sector, and academia, as they oversee and demand greater efficiency, transparency, and accountability from the government. Activities will support social behavior change communications campaigns to foster a culture of lawfulness. With \$500,000, USAID will also support public, private, and interagency collaboration for improved land-use management and other sustainable agricultural practices to reduce deforestation. Resources will continue to be implemented primarily through local partners, which builds local capacity, and will be augmented by private sector resources to further catalyze change.

Peru (\$96.0 million)

USAID activities in Peru will combat coca cultivation, counter corruption, bolster the ability of state institutions to address environmental crimes and climate change, and support the socio-economic integration of Venezuelan migrants. Interventions will promote climate-smart agricultural practices and address climate change impacts through forest management and combating illegal mining. Assistance will contribute to the fight against transnational organized crime; strengthen natural resource management in the Amazon, mountain, and coastal ecosystems; promote trade; and help mitigate food insecurity. Programming will be designed and implemented with the involvement of local organizations, marginalized populations (including Indigenous Peoples), and private sector partnerships, along with prioritized support to the Government of Peru in its ambitions for accession to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

The Request includes \$14.5 million to support Peru's sustainable development in key regions, providing farmers and entrepreneurs with sustainable agricultural and other economic alternatives to coca cultivation. This support will help address increasing food insecurity and disrupt the influence of transnational criminal organizations that rely on cocaine and environmental crimes as key sources of revenue. Activities will leverage private sector investments and link them with communities, including Indigenous Peoples, to encourage the production of sustainable alternative crops and goods. USAID aims to introduce new crops to rural communities, disseminate cutting-edge agricultural technology, expand market connections, improve digital and financial services, and foster best business and organizational practices. The goal is to support agricultural practices that reduce deforestation, preserve existing forest lands, promote resilience, address increasing food insecurity, and adapt to climate change.

USAID will support efforts to improve democratic governance, strengthen human rights, fight corruption, and address political conflict with \$5.5 million. Activities will strengthen inclusive and participatory democratic systems for anti-corruption, public procurement, extractive sector transparency, and public service delivery. Programs will promote human rights by expanding access to justice for environmental and Indigenous rights defenders, and survivors of human trafficking and gender-based violence. To foster a more democratic political culture, and address the drivers of conflict, programs will strengthen independent and investigative journalism; build the resilience of Peru's electoral system; support cross-cutting coalitions of democratic reformers; and promote the adoption of democratic practices at the local and national levels. USAID programming will address the aggravators and consequences of political conflict in the country. Activities will promote and preserve healthy information ecosystems that protect freedom of speech, encourage civil political discourse, and build resilience to information manipulation.

Conservation crimes, such as illegal mining, logging, fishing, and wildlife trafficking, are frequently linked to organized crime, undermine democracy and the rule of law, and threaten Peru's natural resources. Peru's limited capacity to effectively manage natural resources and enforce environmental regulations has led to high rates of deforestation, increased food and water insecurity, loss of biodiversity in critical habitats, increased vulnerability to human -and climate- caused disasters, and produced high levels of unmanaged solid waste. With \$18.0 million, USAID activities will improve natural resources management; decrease vulnerability to environmental shocks and stressors; promote sustainable economic growth; protect biodiversity from illegal use; support Indigenous communities to manage forest resources; assist Peru to achieve its emissions reduction goals; and increase water security using nature-based solutions. Programs will continue working to protect environmental defenders, strengthen government capacity to counter conservation crimes, and improve forest management within the framework of the U.S.-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement.

The rapid and continued flow of Venezuelan migrants to Peru has strained the region's capacity to absorb such an unprecedented influx. Migrants and refugees need legal protections, social support, and economic

opportunities to integrate and thrive in their host countries. With \$10.0 million, activities will promote the social and economic integration of the more than 1.5 million Venezuelan migrants in Peru through policy reform, pathways for legal status, job placement and training, microenterprise creation, and access to financial services.

USAID Caribbean Development Program (\$13.0 million)

The U.S.-Caribbean Partnership to Address the Climate Crisis 2030 (PACC 2030) reinforces the resilience of Caribbean Island nations against climate shocks and bolsters the region's energy sustainability. The Request includes \$7.0 million for regional energy sector programs to promote clean energy policy frameworks, including revision of laws and regulations to encourage renewable energy integration and support private sector growth in the clean energy and climate adaptation sectors. Programming will advance PACC 2030's focus on improving the capacity of regional and national regulators to advocate for the substitution of fossil fuels with renewable sources like solar, hydro, and wind, and concurrently stimulate private sector investments by increasing climate finance opportunities. The funds will support loss reduction plans and renewable energy integration strategies for targeted utilities and work to strengthen utility planning for resilience to natural disasters and supply disruptions.

The Request includes \$6.0 million for activities that will contribute to climate adaptation and biodiversity efforts. USAID will work in the Caribbean region to tackle coastal and marine conservation issues, with a specific focus on preserving high biodiversity areas like coral reefs, mangroves, and seagrass beds. Funds will provide targeted support to build resilience in local communities against external shocks, strengthen conservation institutions, and reduce threats to marine and coastal biodiversity. Furthermore, USAID programs will enhance technical capacity within local government entities and engage private sector entities, particularly in supporting marine managed areas and deterring wildlife trafficking and illegal, unregulated, and unreported fishing.

USAID Central America Regional (\$25.5 million)

To support the Root Causes of Migration and Collaborative Migration Management strategies, USAID will help partner countries reduce irregular migration by advancing regional cooperation and knowledge sharing to enhance and diversify trade in new export sectors; advance renewable and affordable energy; strengthen climate change resilience; support the protection of human and labor rights; combat corruption, strengthen democratic governance, and advance rule of law; and enhance services for the reception and reintegration of returned migrants and the integration of migrants in new communities.

With \$8.7 million, USAID will help strengthen regional prosperity by promoting regional economic integration, supply chain resilience to climate change, and trade and investment facilitation. Programs will reduce the time and costs of trade and advance member states' commitments under the "Deep Integration Process" of the Central American Customs Union in the context of the Central America Forward Business-Enabling Partnership Plan. USAID will support the Secretariat for Economic Integration of Central America to establish a regional academy to train border officials, the private sector, trade and logistics operators, and other stakeholders on the Dominican Republic-Central America Free Trade Agreement. Activities will prioritize work with regional investors and international finance institutions to mobilize capital to diversify trade, strengthen the resilience of cross-border supply chains, and increase regional clean energy investments. USAID will promote nearshoring activities that expand the region's production capacity to supply high value-added products to businesses, primarily in the United States, that seek resilient sourcing options.

To increase adaptive capacity and enhance climate-resilient decision-making, USAID will provide \$10 million to help regional organizations monitor climate change effects; implement evidence-based climate-

smart practices and policies that lower carbon emissions; and increase resilience to climate change impacts. Efforts will strengthen governance and target economic incentives to improve biodiversity conservation and natural resource management. Funds will strengthen decision-making processes using satellite data and geospatial technology to address critical challenges related to agriculture and food security; air quality and health; ecosystem and carbon management; water security; and climate resilience.

With \$1.1 million DA funds, USAID will prepare national and municipal governments, the private sector, and civil society to plan, execute, and monitor activities to receive and reintegrate returned migrants and support receiving communities through training, research, technical assistance, and partnership facilitation. Activities will also support migrant reception facilities and services.

The Request includes \$4.0 million for anti-corruption activities that promote transparent and accountable governance institutions, processes, and policies across Central America. This includes building and maintaining a regional network connecting civil society, media, and private sector partners from El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua; and enabling more effective collective action to protect and restore civil liberties. This network will improve illicit finance detection and information-sharing among civil society organizations and financial institutions, strengthen independent media's cross-border collaboration and reporting, mobilize private sector actors against corrupt practices, and expand protection services to actors who expose and combat corruption.

USAID will provide \$1.65 million in tools and training for civil society networks and government institutions to prevent and combat human rights abuses. Activities will provide protection for human rights defenders, environmental defenders, and survivors of human rights abuses, and develop and institutionalize measures to identify potential threats to these rights. Activities will also support women, youth, persons with disabilities, Indigenous populations, LGBTQI+ individuals, and other vulnerable groups affected by crime, human rights abuses, and insecurity. USAID will strengthen data collection, management, and analysis across the region for evidence-based policymaking to improve citizen security.

USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (\$37.9 million)

The Latin America and Caribbean Regional Program (LAC/RP) will address development challenges across the region. The Request includes \$4.5 million for democracy, human rights, and governance programming to conduct regional public opinion survey work and develop qualitative research to address knowledge gaps in areas related to democracy, human rights, and governance; citizen security and civil society capacity; and countering foreign malign influence, such as that from the Chinese Communist Party. Programming will also support investigative journalism to ensure quality information in the region, better informed citizenries, and greater transparency/accountability, as well as work with media outlets, civil society, and youth to minimize the impact of disinformation and misinformation. Funding will support programming to empower youth to influence information ecosystems throughout the region, building media and digital literacy. Funding will ensure up-to-date regional analysis of trends on issues impacting gender equality and inclusion, including equitable policies, leadership, and representation, as well as barriers to women's economic empowerment.

The Request will provide \$9.0 million for basic education programming, including for improvements to and research on basic education quality, equity, and access, and workforce development for out-of-school youth. The Request also includes \$3.5 million for higher education and workforce development programming, which will address the gap between labor supply and demand by improving access to post-secondary technical training, especially for vulnerable youth, in sectors with high potential for growth.

The Request includes \$6.0 million for agriculture programming to promote improved food security, economic opportunity, trade and investment, and livelihoods throughout the LAC region. Activities will

strengthen the capacities of public and private stakeholders in areas such as improving market linkages, enhancing compliance with international standards, financing and transactional support, and fostering trade and investment. Engaging the private sector to promote investment in climate resilient agriculture and supporting efficient trade and market linkages is critical to increasing household incomes, addressing continued challenges around food security, and mitigating the root causes of migration in LAC.

The Request includes \$14.85 million to advance climate change mitigation and adaptation initiatives within the region while conserving critical biodiversity. Activities will reduce greenhouse gas emissions by identifying and sharing best practices in climate-smart agriculture, carbon markets, clean energy, and energy efficiency, and promote sustainable landscapes through forest conservation and ecosystem restoration. Activities will prioritize engagement of vulnerable and underrepresented communities, including Indigenous Peoples. USAID will help communities to prepare for and adapt to extreme climate events, such as flooding and droughts, by enhancing food security, supply chain resiliency, and energy sector resilience. Funding will catalyze new sources of financing and job-creating investments to help countries better respond to the impacts of climate change in urbanized areas, including the increasing demand for services from climate migrants. Investments will also address transboundary threats to biodiversity and ecosystems with national security implications, such as illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing and wildlife trafficking.

USAID South America Regional (\$52.7 million)

Planned assistance will address regional challenges, including increased migration flows, climate change, and biodiversity conservation.

While many South American countries have adopted generous policies for the regularization and integration of Venezuelan migrants, the continued influx is straining countries' capacities to absorb this unprecedented number of people, impacting social service delivery across key sectors. A significant number of Venezuelans have not been regularized due to factors ranging from a lack of documentation, administrative obstacles, long waiting periods, high application fees, and unclear host government procedures. This situation leaves migrants without legal protections, limits their access to social services, and creates obstacles to employment that leave them vulnerable to exploitation, violence, discrimination, and eventually results in onward migration. Regularization is key for migrants to successfully integrate and contribute to host countries' socio-economic progress. With \$41.56 million, activities will promote the social and economic integration of millions of Venezuelan migrants and potentially other migrants if the need arises across South America. The funding will support regularization and integration efforts through policy reform, pathways for legal status, professional certification, job training and placement, microenterprise creation, access to financial services, efforts to reduce xenophobia, and other activities to advance socio-economic integration.

Continued deforestation threatens the Amazon rainforest--the world's largest rainforest, covering 40 percent of South America in Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana. Deforestation and unsustainable practices threaten the region's rich biodiversity and contribute to greenhouse gas emissions. Further deforestation is predicted to drive an irreversible transition from forest to savannah within a few years. The coastal regions of these countries are also affected by illegal, unregulated, and unsustainable fishing, threatening marine ecosystems and livelihoods of local residents. With \$11.1 million, USAID will work with intergovernmental organizations, national and local governments, Indigenous groups, local organizations, and the private sector to reduce deforestation, adapt to and mitigate climate change, and promote more sustainable, cleaner uses of natural resources. Programs addressing climate change, biodiversity, sustainable fisheries, and other natural resources issues will support Indigenous communities, geospatial monitoring, and nature-based solutions to adaptation and resilience challenges. Examples may include work related to parks and protected areas,

rare and endangered species, conservation crimes, wildlife trafficking, forest fires, land and forest management, sustainable livelihoods, Indigenous Peoples' rights, ecological disasters, mining, logging, fishing, energy, solid waste, and related environmental threats. Subject to all appropriate approvals, regional programs may include work in any of the Amazon Basin countries listed above.

USAID Asia Regional (\$17.3 million)

USAID Asia Regional supports specialized technical expertise, analyses, innovative programming, and priority transboundary activities in support of USAID priorities in East Asia, the Pacific, South Asia, and Central Asia. Asia Regional resources seek to address climate change and its interconnected crises; advance democratic systems and processes; and build our partners' capacity to achieve their own ambitions and maintain resilience with programs that foster inclusive and equitable economic growth and improve education outcomes. Asia Regional will advance the vision of the 2022 U.S. Indo-Pacific Strategy by strengthening democratic institutions; fostering sustainable, inclusive and transparent economic growth; and improving resilience to health and climate threats.

Asia Regional programs will advance environmental safeguards; reduce emissions; attract and install clean, renewable energy; help countries adapt to the impacts of climate change; improve water security and legal, sustainable fishing; and combat transnational crime associated with the timber and wildlife trade. Funds will also support analyses of critical democracy and governance challenges that could include democratic backsliding, disinformation, violent extremism, anti-corruption, and TIP. In economic growth, USAID will support policy studies, assessments, and targeted technical assistance to improve economic governance, advance food security goals, and improve trade and investment opportunities in infrastructure, clean energy and transport, and the digital economy. A flagship education program will provide analytical support to assist Missions to design, implement, and evaluate a full range of education programming in basic and higher education. Asia Regional will continue to fund innovative programming that addresses Administration priorities and emerging issues in Asia that can be piloted by other Missions.

A/DEIA – USAID OFFICE OF DIVERSITY, EQUITY, INCLUSION, AND ACCESSIBILITY (\$3.5 million)

USAID's Office of the Chief Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility (A/DEIA) works to advance, coordinate, and provide technical expertise to integrate the principles of diversity, equity, inclusion and accessibility into development programs and humanitarian assistance across the agency. A/DEIA is essential for advancing USAID's efforts to foster more respectful, inclusive, and safe environments across USAID's workplaces and programs by investing in people, updating policies and practices, and strengthening and diversifying programs and partnerships, in advancement of Executive Order 13985.

A/DEIA will fund innovative programming that addresses issues that promote equity, advance human rights, increase inclusion and accessibility, with an emphasis on serving underrepresented people around the world. Funding will assist in operationalizing USAID's DEIA Strategic Plan and Equity Action Plan and advance DEIA across its people, policies, processes, programs, and partnerships. Funding will increase and diversify partnerships to advance DEIA goals and priorities to provide capacity building, technical assistance and technical support to implementing partners including small businesses, minority serving institutions and other local organizations serving underrepresented groups to advance equity, inclusion, and accessibility globally.

CPS – USAID BUREAU FOR CONFLICT PREVENTION AND STABILIZATION (\$35.8 million)

The CPS bureau Requests \$35.8 million in DA funds. Of this total, \$22.3 million will be used to help USAID Missions design and implement programs to prevent or mitigate violence, conflict, and instability, and advance women’s leadership efforts to build peace and security. Success in these areas strengthens U.S. national security by addressing the drivers of instability that threaten U.S. security. Funds will support priority programming, training, and technical assistance. CPS will work with USAID Missions to design, monitor, and evaluate activities to ensure optimal performance and impact. It will improve data and analysis and identify and disseminate evidence-based peacebuilding approaches and update the Agency’s suite of prevention tools, methodologies, and training. CPS will invest in analytical and technical capabilities to improve the outcome and impact of USAID conflict prevention and mitigation programs. CPS will provide technical expertise globally, improving technical capacity to deploy quickly and support missions to anticipate emerging conflicts and mitigate violence before it becomes widespread. CPS will strengthen partnerships with global networks of technical experts on peace and security; integrate a conflict and violence lens across development sectors; and strengthen training and education for the global cadre of professionals working on conflict and violence prevention, stabilization, and peacebuilding. Funds will support CPS mechanisms, staffing, and field-based programming for conflict and violence prevention, peacebuilding, stabilization, climate security, and increasing the conflict sensitivity and integration of conflict-related concerns into traditional development programming. Of this amount, \$500,000 will support climate change adaptation activities.

The CPS Bureau Requests \$13.5 million to support the Women, Peace and Security Act, the U.S. Strategy on Women, Peace and Security (WPS), and USAID’s WPS Implementation Plan. CPS will work with USAID Missions and other USAID operating units to co-design activities to increase women’s participation in preventing and responding to crisis, conflict, and instability, including participation and leadership roles in peace and political processes. Activities will support the protection of women and girls affected by gender-based violence, exploitation, and abuse. Funds will support priority country programming, training, technical assistance, operations, data and analytics, monitoring, evaluation, and learning to advance women’s critical roles in building peace and security processes in countries affected by crisis, conflict, and stabilization challenges. CPS will support research and activities to address the impact of conflict and disaster on women and girls and directly support women’s critical engagement in preventing and resolving conflict.

DRG – BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND GOVERNANCE (\$159.2 million)

To advance strategic objectives and Administration priorities, the DRG Bureau will:

Focus on countries experiencing democratic openings, with a particular emphasis on locally-led efforts to address key development challenges to democratic consolidation. Work with leaders in government, civil society, and the private sector to demonstrate not only that democracy delivers, but that democratic processes have development benefits, in furtherance of the aims of the National Security Strategy. Increase the efficacy, resilience, and impact of peaceful nonviolent collective action and citizen-led movements striving for democracy, and foster greater collaboration and diverse coalition building among activists, grassroots organizations, and networks.

Support independent media to be more financially viable at a time when public-interest media outlets are going out of business at a dramatic rate. This contributes to USG efforts to update its assistance tools to advance democratic development, in furtherance of National Security Strategy objectives.

The DRG Bureau will foster open, secure, and inclusive digital ecosystems that advance, democratic values and respect for human rights. Strengthen country-level and global multi-stakeholder coalitions to leverage existing incentive structures, and create shared language and action plans for tackling the most pressing issues in the digital age.

Provide field-support resources, contingency funding, and pre-competed mechanisms to enable USAID Missions to quickly respond to the unpredictable nature of political events. This includes: combating corruption; strengthening institutions to advance democratic governance; countering authoritarianism; ensuring free and fair elections and political transitions; addressing critical human rights issues, including trafficking in persons and forced labor; supporting civil society and addressing restrictions to civic space; advancing labor rights; and advancing independent media and internet freedom.

Support country-specific approaches under the Defending Democratic Elections Fund, that provides the ability to strategically pilot, scale, and apply evidence-based approaches to address deeply-rooted and emerging threats to electoral integrity.

Support the implementation of the U.S. Strategy on Countering Corruption, including through a suite of bold anti-corruption programs to respond to pressing needs and opportunities in the global fight against corruption. USAID will identify and innovate anti-corruption approaches in response to windows of opportunity or situations of increased risk for corruption; boost the work of anti-corruption change agents and support them with the tools, alliances, networks, and coalitions needed to strengthen their reform campaigns, advocate for and demand change, operate in safety, and engage in collective and collaborative actions that drive real impact; fund activities that leverage innovation and collaboration to prevent corrupt actors from siphoning off critical resources that should be used for the public good; and enhance partner country systems and capacity to prevent, detect, investigate, and disrupt transnational corruption, grand corruption, and kleptocracy.

Support the implementation of USAID's Rule of Law (ROL) Policy through the ROL IDEAS Lab to test new rule of law and people centered justice (PCJ) approaches and innovations in USAID's field missions and share that evidence and data through the Justice Action Coalition, to scale up successful approaches to close the gap of 5.1 billion people lacking access to justice. DRG will also undertake an analytical agenda to further develop evidence on how to effectively use PCJ approaches to address gender inequities, conflict and closing environments, tackle corruption, and explore cost-effective financing justice models.

To advance strategic objectives and Administration priorities, the DRG Bureau will:

Foster the agency of women and girls, including those from marginalized groups, as a force for democratic and peaceful change. The initiative will also support the implementation of the Women, Peace, and Security Act and U.S. Strategy on Women, Peace, and Security, which seek to support women in decision-making processes in areas of crisis and conflict, and the U.S. National Strategy on Gender Equity and Equality, which seeks to advance women's participation, representation, and leadership in democratic institutions and processes.

Build empirical evidence that tests the theories of change guiding USAID's DRG projects and assesses the effectiveness of investments. Provide analytical and technical advisory services to Missions and development partners to support democratic openings and transitions, and conduct assessments of country-specific DRG challenges and opportunities. Undertake research activities – including impact and performance evaluations, literature reviews, and evidence reviews – to ensure effective DRG activities in support of U.S. government policies.

IPI – USAID BUREAU FOR INCLUSIVE GROWTH, PARTNERSHIPS, AND INNOVATION (\$565.9 million)

To advance strategic development objectives and Administration priorities, IPI will support key programs/activities that:

- Advance open, inclusive and secure digital ecosystems that are essential to economic growth and national security. Funds will support implementation of USAID’s Digital Strategy and forthcoming Digital Policy, including technical expertise and assistance, country-level digital assessments, and catalytic programming in strategically important regions and sectors. Funds will also support the GeoCenter, which is advancing a geospatial approach to development to improve the strategic planning, design, monitoring, and evaluation of USAID programs.
- Discover, test, and scale innovative solutions to development challenges through the Development Innovation Ventures program, and catalyze new solutions and partners through open innovation competitions such as Challenges and Prizes, through approaches that focus on evidence and paying for what works.
- Engage higher education institutions and scientists/engineers to build human and institutional capacity in USAID partner countries and provide Missions and Bureaus with access to cutting-edge research and expertise, through programs like the Higher Education Solutions Network (HESN) and Science and Development Fellows (SDF) program.
- Advance Agency gender equality and women’s empowerment objectives through technical assistance, training, and evaluation. Funds will directly support implementation of the Women’s Entrepreneurship and Economic Empowerment Act (WEEA Act) Section 3. Funding will support women’s economic security; prevention and response to GBV in all its forms; a learning agenda to promote promising practices; and partnerships with the private sector and local organizations.
- Support the implementation of the Private Sector Engagement Policy by creating the institutional conditions, operating infrastructure, and capacity to scale private sector programming across all regions and programming sectors. USAID will provide capacity building tools, access to short-term staff with technical expertise, training, research, and management of the global programs that catalyze partnerships with private sector actors in more than 80 USAID Missions.
- Funds will also support the implementation of the Enterprises for Development, Growth, and Empowerment (EDGE) Fund, which will promote innovative private sector partnerships globally. The funding will act as a force multiplier in development investment, unlocking private capital, and accelerating development progress. By building trade infrastructure, de-risking public-private partnerships, financing technology transfer, and incentivizing market-led solutions, IPI will leverage its funds to secure interest and resources from partners and help create profitable, sustainable solutions that propel development objectives without continual foreign assistance.
- Advance the U.S government’s Basic Education Strategy and the USAID Education Policy through technical expertise and partnerships to accelerate learning and development outcomes across Missions. Provide targeted technical guidance and assistance around foundational skills, and social emotional learning for response, recovery, and resilience across the education continuum. IPI will also support Special Olympics Youth Athletes program.

- Advance Higher Education and workforce development opportunities for youth to achieve development goals.
- Expand inclusive approaches; promote protection, rights, and inclusion for those who are marginalized, underrepresented, or in vulnerable situations; and increase access to physical rehabilitation and assistive technology, mental health, and psychosocial support. Additional funds this year will support new programming and tools that help Missions integrate inclusive development into their programs, support youth development, address racial equity, and increase mental health support. Efforts will build resilience and social inclusion, amplify local voices, leverage partnerships, and support individuals and communities to address their development challenges for sustainable, equitable development outcomes.
- Advance global economic growth goals and help respond to acute needs and clear demands from partners in building more stable and resilient economies through targeted cross-sectoral support. Leverage available resources, data, and evidence to help all USAID partner countries define and resolve obstacles to equitable economic growth, which is crucial to stable resilient economies and governments. Support regional and bilateral engagement with Missions, as well as regional trade organizations and alliances, to prioritize programming and partnerships for measurable progress. Accelerate inclusive economic reform processes and resolve specific barriers to trade, investment, and sound public financial management. Foster adoption of open, impartial, and efficient standards and the institutionalization of whole-of-government transparency and good regulatory practices, which serve to attract foreign direct investment, increase trade, and expand inclusive economic growth.
- Strengthen USAID’s ability to partner with nontraditional and diverse actors. Programming will: empower local actors to take ownership of development goals through the Local Works Program; strengthen local cooperative businesses and credit unions under the Cooperative Development Program; advance public diplomacy through the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad Initiative; expand and improve USAID’s engagement with new and nontraditional partners through the New Partnerships Initiative; enhance the Agency’s capacity to strengthen engagement with faith-based and community partners through the Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships; and further advance and lead the Agency’s localization priorities.
- Advance inclusive, and environmentally and socially sustainable growth by evaluating the environmental and social impacts of our actions.

OTHER FUNDING (\$27.5 million)

Countering PRC Influence Fund (CPIF) (\$27.5 million)

The CPIF will strengthen the Administration’s efforts to support our partners ability to maintain their own autonomy, security, and prosperity, especially for countries that stand on the frontlines of the PRC coercion, in line with principles articulated in the National Security Strategy. CPIF will support the Administration’s goals to increase the capacity and resilience of U.S. partners and allies worldwide to deter aggression, coercion, and influence by the PRC and associated actors. CPIF will maximize limited resources to prevent PRC’s direct and indirect inroads detrimental to U.S. interests, raise the cost of problematic PRC activity, and provide direct alternatives. Funds will, amongst other uses, counter corruption, confront untrusted digital infrastructure, identify and address forced labor in supply chains, and curtail illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing. Funding will create programs that will meet the economic and development needs of partner countries and distinguish the United States and our partners from our competitors.

PLR – BUREAU FOR PLANNING, LEARNING, AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
(\$14.1 million)

PLR’s program-fund objectives include: (i) align Agency policy, strategy, and budget support; (ii) support and strengthen evidence-based Agency program planning and implementation; and, (iii) strengthen development diplomacy by convening our partners and advocating for USAID priorities.

Under these objectives, funding will support several key objectives: (i) analysis of development trends to keep USAID at the forefront of development practice; (ii) policy implementation assessments to examine how policies shape processes and programs; (iii) implementation of the Program Cycle (USAID’s programming model) and support programmatic results through the design and implementation of related policies, standards, and training; and (iv) multilateral policy leadership and engagement in critical multilateral forums to strengthen the Agency’s international engagement on aid transparency and effectiveness. Additionally, funding will support a variety of program monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) activities in support of Agency and U.S. policy priorities with the goal of adapting and improving approaches to a variety of issues including reducing global fragility and increasing the economic resilience of targeted countries.

REFS – BUREAU FOR RESILIENCE, ENVIRONMENT, AND FOOD SECURITY
(\$423.2 million)

FY 2025 resources will advance global food, water, energy, and environment security and provide support to missions through partnerships with U.S. universities, the private sector, and key international partners. Resources will advance solutions that transform agricultural, food, water, energy, and forest systems to reduce global hunger, poverty, malnutrition, and water and energy insecurity, while also spurring sustainable development. USAID’s Bureau for Resilience, Environment and Food Security (REFS) will emphasize private sector engagement and partnerships to promote market-led approaches to disseminate and scale innovations. REFS will advance gender equality and women and girls’ empowerment through evidence-based approaches that will tackle the persistent inequities that impede women’s economic participation and resilience and will elevate their leadership and agency by transforming norms, policies and practices.

REFS investments in agricultural-led economic growth and food security will strengthen trade, market, and input systems; develop critical innovations through agricultural research, including climate resilient crop varieties, livestock breeds, and management practices; deliver key information packages and innovations to smallholder producers; improve natural resource management; and increase producer capacity to meet climate challenges and reduce the environmental footprint of agricultural systems.

Investments in private sector engagement will unlock private capital for small- and medium-sized enterprises in the agriculture, food and water sectors to fuel growth and meet unmet demand for financing. REFS will also implement up to \$150 million in USG investments in agricultural research and development to advance critical innovations to help countries meet dynamic and unforeseen changes that impact food security and will position the U.S. government to better anticipate emerging threats. REFS will continue to improve nutrition through food systems that increase the supply of and demand for affordable, nutritious, and safe food year-round. Funding will support programming that provides access to sustainable water and sanitation services and promotes key hygiene behaviors while enhancing the effective management of the water resources that are essential for the sustainable provision of drinking water. These efforts will emphasize empowering women as central players in nutrition and health.

Funding will also support critical learning activities for multi-sectoral nutrition, including development of food environment and diet quality measures, the alignment of stakeholders around food systems concepts to improve diets and food safety, and the translation of evidence into recommended actions.

REFS will support activities that guide the Agency's work to conserve and protect the natural environment. Biodiversity funding will be used to conserve critical natural systems and improve the lives of people who depend on them, combat conservation crimes, reduce the risk of zoonotic spillover associated with the wildlife trade, and reduce the vulnerability of food supply chains to wildlife pathogens. Sustainable Landscape programs will help conserve, manage, and restore key ecosystems like tropical forests that protect coastal areas from storm surges, prevent landslides in mountainous areas, hold soil in place, and capture and filter water. Clean Energy programs will provide technical leadership to help build sustainable, resilient systems and enhance energy security. Transport Services funding will provide targeted support to build local capacity to operate and maintain infrastructure, making countries more resilient to climate shocks and reducing the need for emergency humanitarian assistance. REFS will also support efforts to combat the global ocean plastic pollution crisis through the Save Our Seas Initiative, and support initiatives, such as Clean Air Catalyst, that reduce toxic air pollution, which kills more people annually than HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria combined. Adaptation funding will help people, communities, and countries prepare for, manage, and respond to both sudden extreme weather events such as fires, floods and extreme heat, as well as threats like droughts, sea level rise, and water scarcity, which slowly grow in severity yet threaten communities' very survival. Funding will further enable USAID to co-lead PREPARE, a whole-of-government effort to enhance the U.S. government's adaptation efforts and mobilize public and private finance for adaptation. REFS will collaborate with missions to support locally driven reforms to policies and markets in systems critical to climate, nature and resilience, in particular energy, agriculture and food, forest and land management, urban, and water.

USAID PMI – USAID PROGRAM MANAGEMENT INITIATIVE (\$5.2 million)

FY 2025 funds will support the Development Outreach and Communications (DOC) program; Partner Vetting System (PVS) information technology (IT) modernization; and the Exchange Visitor Visa Compliance program.

Funds will be used to modernize the PVS portal and database applications by improving essential operational support for the Agency's counterterrorism partner vetting programs, thereby enhancing quality and consistency in service. PVS is critical to USAID's anti-terrorism vetting programs, and is one of only three Department of Homeland Security (DHS)-designated High Value Asset (HVA) systems at USAID. PVS assists USAID in conducting partner vetting in the interest of national security as an enhanced risk mitigation measure supporting the effective delivery of foreign assistance, while minimizing the risk of diversion to terrorists and their affiliates. Funds may also support staff to carry out partner vetting support functions.

Funding for the Exchange Visitor Visa Compliance program will allow USAID to comply with the statutory and regulatory requirements of U.S. homeland security and visa compliance associated with sponsoring U.S.-based foreign nationals. Funds will support the Training and Exchange Automated Management System (TEAMS), an Agency data system used to monitor USAID-funded beneficiaries in the United States. Funds will also support USAID staff required to manage the function and system and prepare the annual Agency reports to the Department of State and the Department of Homeland Security.

Development Outreach and Communications programming improves the ability of Mission-based development outreach and communications specialists to share successful USAID program results, ensure that programs are well communicated to host country audiences, enforce USAID branding guidelines, and increase awareness and understanding of U.S. foreign assistance. The communications

program support enables LPA to help develop global, sector and country communications strategies and information campaigns. Funding enables the Agency to launch high-level communication responses on Administration and Administrator priorities.

Program Management Initiative also intends to support associated critical enterprise program activities, not currently funded, if additional resources are allocated. Funding will be used to support the Agency Accountability Mechanism which is a means to receive and address complaints filed by individuals or groups of individuals who have experienced environmental, social, or economic harm caused by a USAID project or could potentially experience such harm. USAID will ensure greater consistency, coordination, and accountability to the process for Requesting and delivery of Washington program cycle technical assistance to Missions; and Development Information Solution (DIS) which supports the Agency's need for high quality, real-time data by integrating program funding, award information, and development results in a single solution.

OCE – USAID OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ECONOMIST (\$7.0 million)

USAID Office of the Chief Economist (OCE) funding will increase the cost-effectiveness of USAID programming across sectors by supporting Missions and other Operating Units to more effectively use the existing global evidence in programs and to generate new evidence about the impact and cost-effectiveness of programs. Programming will also strengthen the Agency's support to partner countries experiencing, or at risk of experiencing, macroeconomic distress, to ensure that the investments made in those countries with U.S. foreign assistance will not be undermined by macroeconomic instability. Funding will support USAID's ability to deliver on mandates in the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 (Evidence Act), the Presidential Memorandum on Restoring Trust in Government Through Scientific Integrity and Evidence-Based Policymaking, the ex-post evaluation Congressional directive, and the Joint Strategic Plan's focus on strengthening economic resilience around the world.

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE (IDA)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in Thousands) | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2024 Estimate | FY 2025 Request | Change from FY 2023 Estimate |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| IDA | 4,543,362 | 4,543,362 | 4,543,362 | - |
| Additional Funding | 300,000 | - | - | - |

1/ FY 2023 Estimate includes \$637.9 million in shifted base included in the FY 2023 Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (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).

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

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

BHA – BUREAU FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (\$4,543.4 million)

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 the President’s Special 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. 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 use of MRA by State's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM), BHA will support innovative programming and coordinated humanitarian responses to complex emergencies, such as those in the Levant, Sudan, Afghanistan, Ukraine, Yemen, and Haiti. 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 for refugees. The contingency nature of the IDA account allows for the flexibility to respond to protracted crises and new emergencies as they arise and support the full range of humanitarian assistance activities necessary to meet the needs of impacted communities. BHA's programs are integrated and multi-sectoral in nature, drawing on all available authorities and funding to design programs to meet the needs of people affected by conflict, 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 will allow the United States to lead the international humanitarian system with innovative, flexible, multisectoral programming in FY 2025 and beyond.

TRANSITION INITIATIVES (TI)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ 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 | 50,000 | - | - | - |

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

CPS – BUREAU FOR CONFLICT PREVENTION AND STABILIZATION (\$90.0 million)

Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) (\$90.0 million)

The CPS Bureau requests \$90.0 million for the TI account to address opportunities and challenges in high-priority countries in crisis and assist in their transitions toward sustainable development, peace, good governance, and democracy. TI will support catalytic programs managed by CPS’s Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) targeting political crises, preventing and mitigating conflict, and addressing stabilization needs in countries critical to U.S. foreign policy. TI funds will support fast and flexible, short-term assistance to help governments and civilian partners advance peace and democracy prior to availability of, or in complement to, other contingency funds. TI funds have been critical to OTI’s continued ability to remain flexible and respond to the needs of our partners in Ukraine. Since Russia’s full-scale invasion, OTI’s program in Ukraine has evolved from rapid response and delivery of critical equipment to ensuring recovery and support for frontline and liberated communities, maintaining unity around a European, democratic, sovereign Ukraine, and promoting Ukrainian voices, values, and narratives. In Coastal West Africa, TI funds support local counterparts across Benin, Ghana, and Togo to withstand the increasing pressures of violent extremist organizations by addressing drivers of instability, including poor governance, conflict, and weak social cohesion. In Sudan and Ethiopia, OTI is protecting vital civic space in the midst of ongoing conflicts, working with local communities and civil society to support inclusive democratic processes in Ethiopia and hope for a democratic future in Sudan. In Central America, TI funds support implementation of the Root Causes Strategy by empowering marginalized communities, strengthening community resilience against violence, poor governance, corruption, and supporting democratic reforms. Additional TI resources are critical to OTI’s ability to respond to emerging crises in foreign policy priority countries.

COMPLEX CRISES FUND (CCF)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

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

CPS – USAID BUREAU FOR CONFLICT PREVENTION AND STABILIZATION (\$60.0 million)

The CPS bureau requests \$60.0 million in CCF to support activities that prevent conflict or respond to emerging or unforeseen complex crises overseas and contribute to U.S. foreign policy and national security goals. CCF programs target countries or regions demonstrating a high or escalating risk of conflict, violence, or instability where a U.S. Government response can help mitigate that risk or advance the consolidation of peace and democracy. CCF support is critical in situations where neglecting to act could jeopardize foreign policy and national security interests in the near-term or impede long-term development goals.

CCF resources can be used to address conflict prevention and stabilization challenges including activities to prevent and mitigate violence at the community and household level; manage the impact of unanticipated migration; combat misinformation; address mistrust of government; and bolster social cohesion in fragmented communities. CCF resources can also be used to counter the actions of illicit actors attempting to exploit weak governance; prevent backsliding in countries where fragile peace processes and political reforms hang in the balance; and support local civil society, media, and citizen actors seeking to preserve democracy and prevent authoritarian behavior. Consistent with previous appropriations, FY 2025 CCF will also be available to partners implementing the U.S. Strategy to Prevent Conflict and Promote Stability in support of the Global Fragility Act.

CCF-funded projects aim to prevent and mitigate conflict, violence, and instability through a whole-of-government approach, including host government participation, as well as other partner resources. CCF can be used to support programs to help create the conditions for accelerating sustainable country development. CCF FY 2023 resources provided critical support for responsive programs in Peru, Maldives, Coastal West Africa (Benin, Ghana, and Togo), Mozambique, Iraq, Somalia, Guinea, Haiti, Syria, Ecuador, and Ethiopia.

Up to five percent of CCF funds (\$3.0 million) will be used for administrative expenses, including but not limited to: operations, oversight, and technical and program support functions; program and award design, monitoring, evaluation, and learning; data and analytics; services to develop, manage, and implement policies and procedures; training; and reporting, information, and knowledge management activities.

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND (ESF)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

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

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

2/ 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)

African Union (\$1.6 million)

U.S. engagement with the African Union (AU) seeks to enable the AU to drive reform across member states to prevent, manage, and resolve conflict; respond to health emergencies; and accelerate investment and opportunity while improving outcomes in health and gender equality. The U.S. partnership with the AU Commission (AUC) and specialized technical agencies of the AU focuses on strengthening mediation, conflict prevention, peacebuilding, policy harmonization, women’s economic empowerment, trade and commercial ties, and resource mobilization. FY 2025 resources will support AU implementation of Agenda 2063, the institution’s flagship initiative for continental development.

U.S. assistance of \$1.0 million will promote democracy and governance and bolster the AU and its organs to promote the rule of law and foster a culture of good governance, particularly as the AU implements significant institutional reforms designed to promote efficiency, accountability, and transparency. Programs will build off a successful history of engagement to include developing the skills of AU legal and policy staff and building thematic knowledge in rule of law and human rights.

FY 2025 economic growth resources of \$0.6 million will also advance mutually reinforcing programs in the U.S. relationship with the AU. Activities will support technical assistance for AUC departments and facilitate AU engagement with the private sector to expand opportunity, promote entrepreneurship, and integrate gender, youth, trade, climate, and health in its work. This represents a key component of U.S. efforts to improve the enabling environment for economic growth and investment, intra-African trade, and two-way trade between the U.S. and Africa, ultimately in support of implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area.

Counter Russian Malign Actors in Africa (CRMAA) Fund (\$25.0 million)

The Counter Russian Malign Actors in Africa (CRMAA) fund will support a focused, joint interagency effort to counter the influence of Russia on the people and governments of Africa. Funding will advance a range of efforts in prioritized countries, especially in the Sahel and Coastal West Africa, that are either at-risk of partnering with Russian malign actors such as private military or are already actively resisting all forms malign Russian influence. Malign Russian actors are opportunistic and are most successful in places where democracy is struggling to deliver sufficient benefits to populations, and these sub-regions in Africa struggle in precisely this way. The Sahel and Coastal West Africa sub-regions are characterized by deteriorating security conditions that drive desperation, where human rights are not protected, governance structures are weak, and in which the political economy is vulnerable to capture. These sub-regions are particularly fragile, with weak governments characterized by corruption and lack of accountability, unprofessional security forces, limited services and opportunities for citizens, intercommunal conflicts, large gender inequalities, and armed groups looking to recruit. Our focus for CRMAA thus may include Burkina Faso, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Benin, Mali, Togo, Niger, and/or Ghana or other countries at risk of the influence of Russian malign actors.

Funds will: provide training on strategic planning, strategic communications, and citizen-centric activities for law enforcement and justice sector actors; provide training, equipment, and other support for joint operation centers to support information sharing and joint planning and operations in West Africa; support implementation of disengagement, disassociation, reintegration and reconciliation projects targeted at defectors from violent extremist groups in the Sahel and neighboring countries, thereby weakening those groups that create the primary demand signal for Wagner or other Russian malign actors' services; build civil society capacity to hold governments accountable, advocate for citizen demands, and improve access to services; support community and civil society-led resilience activities, including efforts to mitigate conflict as a result of climate change, resource and food scarcity and land usage; support advocates who can build strategic partnerships to counter the influence of Russian malign actors and increase awareness of their atrocities and exploitation; conduct rapid analyses of media consumption and consumer perception through polling of emerging issues and trends; and leverage local radio station networks to reach rural communities to convey accurate information and dispel the propaganda of Russian malign actors.

African Democratic and Political Transitions (ADAPT) (\$25.0 million)

In President Biden's National Security Strategy, the United States underscored our commitment to counter democratic backsliding and press for timely progress on transitions to democratic rule. With a Request of \$25.0 million in Economic Support Funds (ESF), the U.S. government will continue to support the African Democratic and Political Transitions (ADAPT) initiative, a high-level effort to advance this objective and enable more effective partnerships with regional bodies, governments, and civil society to support successful democratic transitions. ADAPT will expand upon existing U.S. government expertise, programming, and other tools to demonstrate the U.S. government's commitment to support emerging democratic governments and civil society at critical moments. Funds may assist regional bodies, governments, and civil society to develop a credible transition plan, as well as discrete milestones, including national dialogues, censuses, voter registration, and legal and constitutional reform efforts; leverage U.S. diplomatic and convening power to rally and coordinate external partners, secure political commitments from local and regional actors, and press for a credible transition inclusive of the voices of women and marginalized people and responsive to the needs of the people; support related analysis and assessments; and provide surge expertise to support transition tasks.

State Africa Regional (\$31.0 million)

ESF programs in the State Africa Regional Operating Unit focus on core U.S. policy priorities. This includes: promoting economic opportunities; advancing peace and security; countering violent extremism; and strengthening democracy, human rights, and good governance. These activities support the goals and objectives of the U.S. Strategy Towards Sub-Saharan Africa and the most recent State and USAID Joint Regional Strategy for Africa.

The \$15.3 million for the Africa Regional Democracy Fund (ARDF) will support initiatives driven by both the field and bureau leadership to promote democracy and human rights goals, including: advancing political competition and consensus-building; strengthening accountable, transparent, and democratic governance; enhancing respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; supporting anticorruption efforts; and improving access to justice. Funding may also support anti-slavery efforts across Sub-Saharan Africa.

The \$2.0 million Ambassadors' Special Self-Help program will support community-led projects to advance economic growth and expand private-sector opportunities.

With \$9.0 million in economic growth funding, State Africa Regional will fund projects and programs that help create an enabling environment for and promote trade and investment, advance women's economic empowerment, and support macroeconomic goals of African partners.

With \$2.7 million for the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) and \$2.0 million for the Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism (PRACT), State Africa Regional will fund efforts that will help counter violent extremism by bolstering governments' reach in vulnerable or marginalized areas to help address conflicts that arise from or aggravate violent extremism. These efforts will build trust between communities and governments, establish strategies to rehabilitate and reintegrate defectors from extremist groups, support women as effective leaders to respond to violent extremism, and build regional networks to identify and mitigate recruitment and radicalization to violence. Programs will also support women as effective peace and security leaders to prevent and respond to radicalization to violence.

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC (\$203.6 million)

Burma (\$35.0 million)

FY 2025 Economic Support Funds will advance the objectives of the BURMA Act to support a peaceful, democratic transition and greater accountability, inclusion, and responsiveness in the face of the military regime and beyond. USAID will provide core support and technical assistance to pro-democracy actors to develop and implement policy; engage civil society and ethnic leaders in identifying the conditions necessary for institutional reform; support nonviolent resistance against authoritarianism, including digital security practices of pro-democracy actors; and promote a shared vision for Burma's future under a federal democratic model as called for in the BURMA Act. Given the fragility of the pro-democracy movement, U.S. assistance will prioritize localized service delivery, political inclusion, and networking and alliance building. Specifically, activities will focus on building a diverse, committed, pro-democracy coalition that promotes democratic principles in Burma, while also fostering mutual trust and countering historic ethnic divides. U.S. assistance will also prioritize efforts to promote women rights, justice, and youth activists. USAID will increase its engagement with youth and support their participation in addressing Burma's development and humanitarian challenges.

U.S. assistance will also mitigate the impact of ongoing human rights violations, strengthen human rights monitoring mechanisms, support victims of human rights abuses and military atrocities, enhance digital and personal safety and security, and assist at-risk individuals and organizations. Additionally, assistance will document human rights violations and the risks of mass atrocities to inform advocacy; preserve the historical record; and support rehabilitation services for human rights victims. U.S. assistance will also support independent local and national media to promote citizen journalism and enable independent media to maintain operations. Foreign assistance activities implemented in Burma align with the goal of the State/USAID Joint Strategic Plan (2022-2026) strengthening democratic institutions, upholding universal values, and promoting human dignity and the U.S. Indo-Pacific Strategy priorities of investing in democratic institutions and expanding economic opportunities.

The military regime's strategy of 'four cuts' against its fellow countrymen includes the deliberate targeting of students, schools, youth and community centers. Despite these atrocities, Burma's youth remain resilient and their participation in the democratic opposition is vital to the success of the pro-democracy movement and the corresponding political, economic, and social transitions. Nevertheless, youth struggle to meaningfully participate in political and social action and activism due to disruptions in education and loss of learning opportunities under the regime. U.S. assistance works to equip and nurture the next generation of democratic leaders who can actively participate to forge a path of inclusive social and economic development, protect ethnic and religious diversity, and promote democratic governance. U.S. assistance will increase access to basic education among communities in conflict-affected and marginalized regions. These interventions support improved literacy, numeracy, and other basic skills development that prepare young people, many of whom are ethnic minorities, to be active and productive members of society. FY 2025 funds will strengthen basic education in marginalized and hard to reach ethnic communities, provide inclusive technical and vocational education and training opportunities for marginalized youth, especially LGBTQI+ people, women, and people with disabilities. Funds will also support current and future community leaders, particularly those from vulnerable groups and from conflict-affected areas, to gain access to quality higher education (HE) opportunities through regional (Thailand and neighboring countries) and local HE scholarships.

In addition to the devastation of the agriculture sector by the military regime addressed by DA funded activities, variable rainfall frequency and intensity, rising temperatures, and increased extreme weather events pose risks to agricultural production and livelihoods in Burma. Land deterioration resulting from deforestation, mining, and unsustainable agricultural practices also negatively impact long-term food security. FY 2025 ESF funds will support actions that strengthen household resilience, reduce risk to ecosystems and livelihoods from extreme weather events, and mitigate the impacts of climate change. Interventions will include data collection and analysis, crop yield and production forecasting, and catalyzing finance for ecosystem preservation.

Vietnam (\$15.0 million)

Engaging with Vietnam to overcome war legacies remains a cornerstone of the U.S. Vietnam Comprehensive Strategic Partnership. Continued commitment from the U.S. is crucial to advancing our U.S.-Vietnam partnership while achieving U.S. priorities in the Indo-Pacific region.

U.S. assistance will continue to support the GVN to implement Agent Orange/dioxin remediation at the Bien Hoa Airbase area and enhance Vietnam's own capacity for future remediation work. In partnership with the GVN, U.S. assistance will support the design and implementation of civil works; engineering services and oversight; the excavation, hauling, and treatment of highly contaminated soil and sediment; and the safe isolation of low-contamination soil and sediment.

ASEAN (\$45.0 million)

The work of the U.S Mission to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is at the center of our Indo-Pacific Strategy. Since the beginning of the Administration, the U.S. has reaffirmed our enduring commitment to ASEAN centrality by elevating U.S.-ASEAN relations to a Comprehensive Strategic Partnership and expanded dialogues on key issues including health, climate, and gender with ASEAN partners. Recognizing ASEAN's role in this strategically and economically important region, the U.S. will continue to partner with ASEAN in FY 2025 to build a more resilient, independent, rules-based, and prosperous Southeast Asia better prepared to address global and regional challenges.

With FY 2025 funding, the U.S. Mission to ASEAN (USASEAN), which includes the State Department and USAID, will advance commitments made under the U.S.-ASEAN Comprehensive Strategic Partnership, demonstrate the U.S. is a durable partner to ASEAN, enhance ASEAN unity and resilience, counter PRC influence, and partner more closely with ASEAN in areas including cybersecurity, emerging technologies, and maritime cooperation.

To help ensure freedom of navigation and overflight for ASEAN member states (AMS) and promote respect for international law, unimpeded lawful commerce, and the peaceful resolution of disputes in the South China Sea, USASEAN will advance U.S.-ASEAN maritime cooperation and support ASEAN and AMS capacity building efforts across a range of maritime interests.

USASEAN will enhance the regional digital economy and help develop policies to govern 5G and artificial intelligence. In line with the ASEAN Digital Integration Framework Action Plan, USASEAN will support innovation, strengthen digital economy policy and rulemaking, facilitate public-private connections, and promote the adoption of global standards in artificial intelligence. Funds will also help develop a harmonized electric vehicle ecosystem with common standards to facilitate U.S. manufacturers' ability to plug into the automotive supply chain.

USASEAN will facilitate high-quality investment in regional infrastructure projects under the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment. USASEAN will use capacity building approaches to create a pipeline of bankable and sustainable infrastructure projects to attract diversified investment options for the countries of Southeast Asia.

USASEAN will partner with ASEAN to expand the ASEAN Single Window's (ASW) usage by developing new features to enable AMS to further exchange certificates and data.

USASEAN will continue to work with ASEAN to effectively address transnational threats which include but are not limited to countering violent extremism, trafficking in persons and wildlife, and preparedness for public health emergencies and natural disasters. USASEAN programs also will advance implementation of the Women, Peace, and Security Regional Plan of Action.

USASEAN strengthens the ability of ASEAN and AMS to uphold human rights and expand the rights of and opportunities for women, youth, persons with disabilities, and members of other marginalized groups. This will include addressing gender-based violence.

The U.S. will also partner with ASEAN to strengthen health security, with a focus on preparedness for emerging infectious diseases, pandemics, and other health threats that pose significant challenges to global and regional public health systems, socioeconomic stability, and regional cooperation. USASEAN will support ASEAN to identify, design, and implement targeted interventions to strengthen ASEAN's ability to respond to health security challenges in alignment with the ASEAN Post 2015 Health Development Agenda.

USASEAN will help ASEAN transition to renewable energy by expanding regional power trade, improving regional system reliability, and developing strategies to integrate renewable energy. This includes engagement with the private sector to showcase new technologies by promoting climate mitigation innovations, smart agriculture, and provide guidance to AMS on the necessary regulation and policy incentives to transition to a low-carbon economy.

USASEAN's Science, Technology, and Innovation Cooperation program will forge closer connections between U.S. and Southeast Asian innovators and researchers. The U.S.-ASEAN Smart Cities Partnership will support collaboration between U.S. and ASEAN metropolitan cities on smart city solutions including mobility, waste and water management, and other sustainable urban solutions.

As the ASEAN Regional Forum sponsor, USASEAN will advance dialogue in ASEAN's largest security dialogue to address regional security challenges and build cooperation through co-chairing the Maritime Security and Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime pillars. USASEAN will continue to partner with Singapore's Ministry of Foreign Affairs to co-sponsor and lead the Third Country Training Program in which mid-senior level ASEAN government officials are trained on various topics, such as cybersecurity, competition law, and green buildings.

Pacific Islands Regional (\$3.6 million)

To accelerate economic growth, resources will help equip Pacific Island Countries (PICs) to address economic shocks. At the micro-level, assistance will advance the development of local enterprises by improving the business enabling environment, enhancing productivity in critical sectors, and increasing access to finance. Resources will also strengthen macroeconomic stability by building the capacity of government institutions to increase domestic resource mobilization and improve public financial management, as well as boost trade and investment. To better integrate PICs with regional and global markets, assistance will increase access to high-quality capital investment and infrastructure solutions, with a focus on digital connectivity and transport linkages.

State East Asia and Pacific Regional (\$105.0 million)

EAP Regional assistance plays a key role in implementing the Indo-Pacific Strategy (IPS) and in the ability of the United States to advance itself as the preferred partner among Indo-Pacific regional institutions and their member states/economies, as well as to strategically compete with the People's Republic of China (PRC). The Request for EAP regional programs demonstrates continued and expanded U.S. engagement in the Indo-Pacific, advances key objectives of the IPS, and further implements shared priorities such as the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF), the Quad, and PGI. EAP Regional programs facilitate coordination and resilience among countries in the face of shared challenges, support their economic and political autonomy, and provide U.S. leadership in areas of specialized expertise, such as technology, infrastructure, and innovation.

Regional Institutions: Strong, well-resourced, multilateral assistance programs ensure transparent, collaborative approaches on critical regional issues, consistent with the U.S. vision for a free and open Indo-Pacific.

- **APEC** technical assistance enables the United States to better advance a practical economic policy agenda, deliver on the Leaders-level commitments and outcomes of our 2023 host year, and counter efforts by strategic competitors to weaken APEC and U.S.-led economic standards. Sustained U.S. leadership and engagement in APEC also empowers the U.S. to continue supporting Taiwan's full membership in APEC. Activities support the U.S. vision for the region in key areas such as digital

economy, trade facilitation and resilient supply chains, and evidence-based policy research.

- The **MUSP** is the premier coordinating mechanism for U.S. government efforts supporting cooperation and partnership in the Mekong sub-region. Programs complement initiatives across the U.S. government and with international partners on various transboundary issues such as clean energy, infrastructure, water, environment, health, and sustainable development programming. MUSP programs promote resilience and good governance by providing tools and building human capital to empower Mekong states to jointly manage these transboundary challenges.
- The U.S. seeks to strengthen ties with the Pacific through the **PIF** and other regional organizations and promote the U.S. as a preferred partner in the face of intense regional competition. Activities in the Pacific Islands support climate resilience and adaptation, environmental protection and natural resource management, sustainable and responsible infrastructure, economic prosperity and private sector growth, and democracy, good governance, and anti-corruption.

Cybersecurity: Assistance supports cybersecurity capacity-building programs. Programs promote and engage partner nations on U.S. values related to an open, interoperable, reliable, and secure internet and a stable cyberspace, and build capacity of partners to mitigate threats from both state and non-state actors. Resources will allow the U.S. to continue delivery of cybersecurity strategy development, technical assistance, and training workshops, which will strengthen regional engagement and cooperation on cybersecurity issues.

Strategic Infrastructure: Regional assistance seeks to encourage private sector investment by improving the legal and regulatory environment in ways that promote market competition and transparency, environmental safeguards, and open and fair market access. Regional assistance also creates strategic direction and coordination of identifying early-stage project proposals and supporting them through feasibility studies and other technical assistance that compliments other agencies efforts by helping make these projects viable for financing by public and private financial institutions. Regional funds also leverage support by like-minded partners in the Quad and other groupings and is aligned with PGI priority sectors, especially ports and logistics, digital connectivity (particularly subsea cable systems), and clean energy supply chains.

Strategic Presence in the Pacific Islands: EAP will marshal coordinated action and resources to ensure the U.S. remains an indispensable partner in the Pacific Islands. Strategic presence funds will focus on addressing urgent bilateral priorities in countries most vulnerable to strategic competitors, bringing a much-needed bilateral approach and ensuring a steady funding stream that is “fit for purpose” to advance U.S. presence in the Pacific. Funds will be used in close coordination with strategic infrastructure and CHIPS funding.

Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity: Funds will ensure implementation of negotiated commitments by IPEF partners and strengthen ties with allies and partners to advance workers’ rights, promote the clean energy transition, combat corruption, and develop the guiding standards and rules for economic cooperation in the years and decades to come, especially in this critical region.

EUROPE AND EURASIA (\$5.0 million)

Europe and Eurasia Regional (\$5.0 million)

A total of \$5.0 million will support ongoing and new activities in Greenland that reinforce the United States as the partner of choice as a counter to the influence the People’s Republic of China (PRC) asserts in the Arctic. ESF assistance to Greenland will encourage competitive and transparent investment,

promote sound mining- and energy- sector governance, and advance the use of new energy technologies and renewable energy. Assistance will also seek to advance economic opportunities and resilience through tourism and other sectors and ensure the sustainable development of rural communities. The requested funding will also strengthen related educational and people-to-people ties through exchanges.

NEAR EAST (\$2,000.5 million)

Algeria (\$1.5 million)

FY 2025 funds will deepen the United States-Algeria relationship and advance U.S. interests in the North Africa and Sahel regions. Programs will promote greater economic diversity, openness, and integration for youth, women, and other vulnerable populations, especially in the area of natural resource management through programming on issues such as watershed management, disaster preparedness, and methane abatement. This Request will also address gender-based violence and violence against women in public life to help ensure women can fully and safely participate in civic, economic, and political processes.

Egypt (\$125.0 million)

Programs in Egypt will accelerate inclusive private sector-driven economic growth; help Egypt address its complex climate-related vulnerabilities; develop a healthy, educated, and inclusive workforce; and support transparency and respect for the rule of law, participatory governance, and human rights. The United States will continue to work with the Government of Egypt (GoE) to prioritize reducing barriers to private sector-led economic growth, creating jobs, and supporting health and education reforms. Assistance will support the GoE's continuing reform efforts to enable inclusive economic growth and foster a strong business-enabling environment for small and medium-sized enterprises.

FY 2025 funds will support strengthening economic, judicial, and public sector reforms by increasing government efficiency, accountability, and effectiveness. Governance and rule of law programming will encourage more participatory and inclusive processes, improve transparency, fight corruption, and enhance rule of law to benefit all Egyptians.

Funds will support human rights programs, in particular empowering women and vulnerable communities and reducing violence against women and girls (VAW/G). This will include supporting GoE efforts to prevent and respond to VAW/G, reduce gender gaps across sectors, promote women's leadership and entrepreneurship, and address barriers to women's economic participation such as gender-based violence and sexual harassment. Programs will also include expanding community engagement and women and girls' access to quality integrated support services and responsive interventions.

FY 2025 funds will support the increased use of health and voluntary family planning services to address Egypt's population growth and resource management. Funds will improve access to and quality of targeted health services, support positive health behavior change, support the GoE to implement digital health technology resources, and increase private sector participation and interventions.

In basic education, funds will support technical assistance to the GoE in education technology; teacher professional development; science, technology, engineering, and math education; and inclusive education. It will support the GoE to achieve high-quality education for all, particularly marginalized populations, and improve the quality of vocational education.

In higher education, partnerships with universities and the private sector will strengthen instruction, curricula, research, innovation, and policy formation to better link tertiary education to employment and to address regional priorities, including climate variability and gender equity. Funds will support innovative solutions and advance the GoE's National Higher Education Strategy 2030 to strengthen higher education institutions and promote inclusion and empowerment. Continuing education, scholarships, and career development services for GoE professionals and young men and women, especially marginalized populations, will prime the workforce to tackle Egypt's most pressing and emerging development priorities.

FY 2025 funds will enhance Egypt's international competitiveness by improving the enabling environment, reducing the burden on firms to grow and trade, and increasing access to finance for small and medium enterprises. Programs will continue to support inclusion of women and youth in the workplace by supporting business accelerators, incubators, and networks that target women and youth. U.S. assistance will maximize the potential presented by the nation's youth bulge by improving the quality and relevance of technical education and strengthening the connection between curricula and the needs of firms. Funding will also assist the GoE with development planning, budgeting, and monitoring to help the government continue on its path towards inclusive, sustainable private sector led growth.

Funds will be used to support a more resilient and competitive agricultural sector by helping Egyptians manage scarce water and other resources more effectively. U.S. assistance will enhance sustainable water use and will support Egypt to accelerate its transition to more cost-effective energy. Funds will also encourage private sector-driven sustainable investment, particularly in the tourism sector.

Iraq (\$150.0 million)

U.S. assistance will support the strategic relationship with Iraq across a range of bilateral priorities. These include continuing to consolidate progress toward stabilization by supporting Iraq's sovereignty against malign actors, addressing scarce water resources, ensuring the defeat of the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) -- including by supporting returnees from al-Hol camp as their host communities, promoting the Government of Iraq's (GOI) respect for human rights, and enabling private sector growth. Assistance will improve governance capacity, mitigate radicalization and extremism, promote inclusive economic growth, and ensure the participation of women and youth in all aspects of social, political, and economic activities. These efforts will also enhance private sector engagement and increase civil society's political, social, and economic engagement.

Conflict mitigation and stabilization assistance will address destabilizing trends and the drivers of conflict within Iraq, including displacements caused by loss of water access, and the influence of malign groups on youth, disinformation, and divisive rhetoric. Further, assistance will support areas liberated from and vulnerable to the resurgence of ISIS and other extremist groups, including focused support to religious and ethnic minorities, and the reintegration of al-Hol returnees and internally displaced persons. Programming will improve opportunities for economic recovery in communities of return and create the conditions for safe and voluntary reintegration through enhanced social cohesion, as well as the provision of mental health and psychosocial support, housing, capacity building for local peace structures and authorities, livelihood opportunities, and legal services. In addition, assistance will help youth achieve productive livelihoods, as well as support the prevention of radicalization and violent extremism through building children's and youth's resilience, mutual trust, and tolerance of Iraq's diverse cultural and religious groups. Given the acute needs, this Request shifted higher education funds to pursue conflict mitigation and stabilization.

FY 2025 funds will further the efficient delivery of public services and enable Iraqi provincial governments and GOI ministries to work with civil society organizations to develop accountability

frameworks that resolve community-based concerns, improve service delivery, and reduce corruption at the local level. This includes an increased focus on southern provinces and on promoting roles for women in the economy and governance processes. U.S. assistance will support economic reforms to enable ministries, public service providers, and private business associations to streamline business regulatory and administrative processes.

U.S. assistance will encourage entrepreneurship, private sector productivity, and job creation, with a particular focus on engaging women and youth in economic opportunities. Activities will support livelihoods, enhance the creation and development of micro, small and medium enterprises, build resilience to shocks, and better manage water resources. These activities will promote environmentally sensitive practices and regulations within government institutions and the private sector to increase the use of environment-friendly technologies to reduce pollutants. U.S. assistance will support Iraq's transition to a more modern economy through the integration of innovative power solutions, including sustainable energy systems, to decrease the dependence on energy imports.

U.S. assistance will promote respect for human rights; strengthen inclusive governance; support fundamental freedoms and civic activism; increase women's and minorities' representation at all levels of Iraqi society; and promote transparency and accountability. Assistance will promote wider participation in political processes, increasing citizens' trust and engagement in civic processes to strengthen the resilience of these processes against malign influences.

Programs will also work to strengthen adherence to the rule of law and address widespread impunity for human rights abuses.

Jordan (\$1,035.0 million)

Consistent with the United States-Jordan Memorandum of Understanding on Strategic Partnership (MOU), the USG will use FY 2025 ESF funds to advance the GoJ's economic reform agenda, mitigate the impacts of refugees from neighboring countries, and provide direct budget support to the GoJ for non-military expenditures, thereby decreasing the GoJ's budget shortfalls. U.S. assistance promotes private sector-led economic growth, strengthens government efficiency, improves water security, and increases the participation of women and youth in the workforce and civic spaces. In addition, FY 2025 funds will support the Administration's Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment Strategy through health, digital technology, and gender activities.

Assistance will bolster GoJ economic stability through direct budget support and foster inclusive, private sector-led growth. Assistance will work to enhance competitiveness, productivity, and investment in industries where there is potential for high growth and employment. Funding will also increase women's formal labor participation and improve the business enabling environment and foreign direct investment. The U.S. government will partner with key GoJ entities to maximize revenue, improve public financial management, increase public-private partnerships, and strengthen Jordan's energy sector and regional connectivity. Activities will promote energy efficiency and cost-effective energy solutions.

Assistance will be used to support the procurement and construction of water and wastewater treatment infrastructure. Funds will also reduce non-revenue water and disseminate water conservation technologies and practices. USAID will also identify new and renewable sources of water for irrigation and strengthen water sector institutions and the policy and regulatory enabling environment, including mainstreaming and enhancing gender equity principles. Activities will mitigate threats to water security posed by the conflict in Gaza and expand Jordan's water supply.

Assistance will advance democratic accountability and transparency and advocate for the agency of women and youth. Funds will support public sector reform, improve the independence of the judiciary, strengthen the rule of law, and build citizen-state trust. Activities will support Jordan's efforts to combat corruption, promote political modernization, and improve government responsiveness to citizens' needs. Further, U.S. assistance will improve local service delivery and foster local economic development. Assistance will help municipalities mitigate and adapt to decreasing water resources, increase their use of digital technology, and strengthen administrative decentralization. Programming will increase the availability of protection services for survivors of gender-based violence; increase civil society, community leaders, and media engagement in policy and decision-making; and enhance women's voice and leadership through capacity building. The U.S. government will partner with the GoJ to adopt norms and to mitigate regulatory and institutional barriers to women and youth's full economic and political participation.

Assistance will support the GoJ to provide basic education services, including in communities hosting refugees. Activities will increase access to quality pre-primary, basic, and secondary education and socio-emotional learning for girls, boys, and youth of all nationalities in Jordan. Further, U.S. assistance will improve access to safe and effective learning environments through improved infrastructure and equipment and increase capacity of teachers and communities to respond to student and vulnerable youths' needs.

Assistance will bolster health service delivery nationwide and build health sector resilience, particularly for vulnerable populations. Funds will advance equitable access to high-quality maternal, newborn, reproductive, and child health services throughout Jordan with a focus on primary health care including health promotion, disease prevention, and early detection and treatment of illness. USAID activities will expand, renovate, and equip health facilities to improve access to modernized health infrastructure. Further, activities will improve health systems by establishing quality assurance mechanisms, improving governance and financing, strengthening the health workforce, and enhancing opportunities for women's leadership.

Lebanon (\$117.5 million)

U.S. assistance to Lebanon will continue to advance activities that empower and mobilize the private sector to effectively stabilize the economy; improve food security; improve socio-economic conditions; help prevent state collapse due to the ongoing economic crisis; and improve Lebanon's access to economical, reliable, and cost-effective energy.

According to the World Bank, Lebanon is experiencing one of the world's worst economic crises in the last 150 years. The pound has dramatically depreciated since October 2019, losing more than 98 percent of its value. The economic crisis continues to worsen and has led to increased poverty, soaring inflation (estimated 230 percent in 2023), and rising unemployment (30 percent in 2022). Additionally, weak or absent public services—particularly unreliable electricity, poor infrastructure, and a loss of income-generation opportunities—have added to societal frustration, sometimes leading to civil unrest. A modest increase in FY 2025 resources will help to address impacts of the conflict between Israel and Hamas, which further weakened Lebanon's economy. Assistance will pivot and adapt to emerging needs in the south as a result of hostilities between Hizballah and Israel.

With a presidential vacuum since November 2022 and the absence of a fully functioning government, economic reforms to unlock crucial IMF assistance have become more difficult to implement. The removal of fuel subsidies and Russia's continued war against Ukraine have further impacted prices and availability of crucial commodities, given Lebanon's dependency on fuel and wheat imports. More than

ever, Lebanon is increasingly vulnerable to malign foreign interference, and FY 2025 assistance is crucial to advancing and maintaining U.S. interests and foreign policy priorities.

Assistance will help meet the needs of vulnerable communities severely affected by the economic crisis and Israel-Hamas conflict, especially communities that host Syrian refugees. U.S. assistance will expand and improve the efficiency and sustainability of public services. Services include the rehabilitation of potable water supply systems, locally produced electricity, improved recycling and monetization of solid waste, enhanced rural income generation, job creation, and improved community social cohesion. Assistance will address women's needs by involving them in local interventions and building their technical and leadership skills. Additionally, activities will continue to support civil society actors' ability to improve marginalized communities' political participation, enhance accountability and transparency, reduce corruption, promote freedom of speech, and reduce space for malign actors to exert influence and contribute to essential national reforms.

Programs will improve student learning outcomes in literacy and numeracy and increase the quality of Lebanese education systems. Assistance supports national education providers and low-cost private schools that cater to vulnerable populations by implementing needed reforms and sustaining improvements to the educational system. Higher education assistance will provide scholarships to academically meritorious and financially disadvantaged students to attend top U.S. accredited universities in Lebanon. Scholarships will improve graduates' job readiness and leadership skills and increase their earning potential. Assistance will strengthen the human and organizational capacity of Lebanese higher education institutions to improve their effectiveness and competitiveness.

To bolster Lebanon's traditionally weak private sector that is enduring significant economic pressure, programs will sustain and generate resilient employment; improve food security and livelihoods; and foster the competitiveness of micro, small, and medium enterprises, including agriculture-based businesses and local food producers. Notably, U.S.-funded activities will continue to support women entrepreneurs, and promote income-generating opportunities to help women support themselves and their families. Assistance will also support activities that sustain Lebanon's key productive sectors. Lebanon can leverage these sectors to meet the growing demand for domestically produced food items, to access reliable energy, to promote exports, to access foreign markets and generate foreign exchange, and to establish and increase access to non-bank financial services and products. U.S. assistance will support farmers and agro-food processors in the south who have been impacted by the Israel-Hamas conflict.

The United States remains committed to enhancing Lebanon's resilience and ability to resist foreign malign or destabilizing influences and will adapt its programming to respond to the ever-changing shifts in the political and economic situation.

Libya (\$14.5 million)

U.S. foreign assistance in Libya contributes to the establishment of a unified governing authority that is legitimate and responsive to the Libyan people. As a focus country of the Global Fragility Act (GFA), FY 2025 resources will play a critical role in advancing U.S. policy objectives in Libya, including fostering stabilization and breaking through the political impasse and ensuring the transparent management of Libya's resources. Assistance will continue to build the capacity of Libya's institutions so that Libya is increasingly able to assume responsibility for financing its own inclusive and sustainable development. The United States' visible presence in Libya is a critical counterweight to malign actors, which seek to undermine Libya's democratic transition and further destabilize Libya and the broader region, particularly the Sahel.

The U.S. will support UN-led processes to promote reconciliation, dialogue, form unified national governance and national elections. To advance U.S. goals of fostering stability and preventing conflict in Libya, U.S. assistance will seek to expand support to Libya's south, a marginalized region vulnerable to malign actors spreading instability not only within Libya, but to the Sahel and beyond. FY 2025 funding will continue to support technical assistance to Libya's High National Elections Commission to ensure it can implement credible, transparent, inclusive, and secure elections in support of a democratic political transition. This assistance will be reinforced by programming focused on securing voting systems and election dispute resolution for elections; civic education; voter awareness; inclusive elections; and governance that includes women, youth, ethnic minorities, persons with disabilities and other marginalized groups, election observation; electoral security; and combating mis/disinformation. Programming will also focus on increasing local government capacity to respond to the people they serve and enhance public participation in policy making and resource management. Assistance will help local governments to deliver public services more effectively and sustainably while advancing decentralization.

A strong civil society that can play an oversight and advocacy role is an important complement to engagement with institutions to increase government responsiveness and combat corruption. Assistance will increase civil society's role in advocating for the inclusion and representation of marginalized populations in political and economic processes. The U.S. will partner with civil society, the media, and others to counter hate speech and disinformation in favor of inclusion, reconciliation, and unity, as well as to facilitate the dissemination of accurate information on U.S. policy and initiatives. Through national and local efforts, FY 2025 funds will build the institutional capacity for civil society organizations to sustainably empower a diverse set of Libyan organizations to advocate for issues that matter to Libyans. Assistance will also advance programs to promote human rights, transitional justice, and reconciliation, as well as protection for civil society, journalists, and human rights defenders.

To counter corruption and support longer-term economic stability and recovery, assistance will continue to focus on the transparent and accountable management of Libya's revenue, which is driven by oil and gas exports. This includes technical assistance to help Libya plan and finance its own future development, improve public financial management, service delivery, and ensure investments are made in line with Libya's future needs. U.S. assistance will create opportunities to reform and diversify Libya's heavily subsidized, hydrocarbon dependent electricity sector. Technical assistance aims to enhance revenue, reduce subsidies, improve energy efficiency, reduce demand, reduce outage hours, and leverage energy technologies to place Libya on a more cost-effective energy footing. Programs will strengthen the capacity of government institutions to address environmental degradation and support sustainable energy provision. FY 2025 funds will continue to support the Libyan Audit Bureau's role as Libya's leading accountability actor, strengthen its autonomy, internal and external control, and oversight functions, and empower it to conduct credible and transparent audits of Government expenditures. Foreign assistance resources will be used to strengthen the fiscal foundations for sustainable and inclusive growth including through the Central Bank of Libya to protect the stability and integrity of Libya's financial system, support private sector growth, and diversify economic activities.

Morocco (\$21.0 million)

U.S. assistance addresses core citizen grievances, such as socio-economic marginalization, especially of youth, women, and people living with disabilities to advance the U.S. goal of strengthening Morocco's resilience against domestic and transnational threats and violent extremism.

U.S. assistance will help counter violent extremism (CVE) by strengthening the resilience of local organizations in communities vulnerable to radicalization and recruitment and by providing youth with opportunities for socio-economic reintegration. The United States will partner with the Moroccan government and non-government institutions, particularly civil society organizations, to develop, test, and

implement effective approaches that prevent and counter violent extremism. To promote governance that is responsive and accountable to citizens, the U.S. will continue to take a supply and demand approach to enhance opportunities for collaboration between local government and citizens. With a view to improve and institutionalize more robust civic engagement and local participatory governance, strengthened civic participation will increase demand for more effective and accountable governance institutions.

FY 2025 assistance will address the lack of economic opportunity by connecting economically disadvantaged populations with the skills and resources necessary to access secure livelihoods, especially for youth, women, and people living with disabilities. Funds will support the Government of Morocco's (GOM) efforts to address the risks posed by changing climate. U.S. assistance will support programs that strengthen women's and girls' resilience since this is the segment of the population that suffers the most from the negative impacts of increased heat, decreased water, and natural disasters. Funds will promote resilience through economic growth and good governance programming. U.S. assistance will support action-oriented Moroccan organizations, including cooperatives, and other institutions that advance transformational sustainability models.

On September 8, 2023, a powerful earthquake struck Morocco, claiming more than 3,000 lives, destroying and damaging over 59,000 houses, and impacting the lives of 2.8 million people. The increase in funds in FY 2025 will support the Government of Morocco's (GOM) earthquake recovery plan, which aims to provide immediate humanitarian relief, ensure the rapid reconstruction of infrastructure, preserve livelihoods, expand access to essential services, and reduce the socio-economic exclusion of affected regions in the medium and long term. U.S. assistance will seek to bolster the GOM's disaster readiness and response capabilities, support economic recovery activities in severely affected areas, reinforce public services, and advance inclusive socio-economic initiatives.

Morocco is a capable and willing development partner across the spectrum of U.S. national security and economic priorities and has repeatedly demonstrated its ability to turn U.S. government assistance into transformative, sustainable progress.

Syria (\$100.0 million)

FY 2025 funds will advance U.S. policy objectives in Syria by supporting stabilization activities in non-regime held areas in northeast and northwest Syria to ensure the lasting defeat of ISIS, bolster accountability for human rights violations, and support a political resolution to the Syrian conflict in line with UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 2254. FY 2025 funds will also support cross-cutting Administration priorities including agricultural and economic resilience, gender equity and women and youth empowerment.

ISIS remains present in Syria, seeking to take advantage of weak governance and social and economic grievances to build popular support or exploit local populations. U.S. assistance will help mitigate grievances by bolstering local governance capacity to provide essential services, restoring critical infrastructure, and improving access to basic health and education services, psychosocial support, and social reintegration activities. Assistance will help internally displaced persons (IDPs) voluntarily returning to communities in northeast Syria, including from al-Hol camp, to safely reintegrate. Interventions will empower and integrate women and marginalized communities, which is of critical importance in supporting returnees from al-Hol, many of whom are female heads of households or children.

The deteriorating economy in northeast Syria is a major threat to its stability. Drought and economic crisis – heightened by regional conflict – are likely to remain sources of instability, compounding grievances ISIS seeks to exploit. U.S. assistance will support economic recovery, market access, and

livelihoods by investing in sustainable agriculture practices, livestock, food processing, and vocational training. Assistance will promote women's entrepreneurship and help create an attractive business-enabling environment for private sector investments.

Northwest Syria has become even more vulnerable following the devastating 2023 earthquakes which exacerbated difficulties facing millions already living in dire conditions. These compounding crises create the potential for malign actors to spread their ideology to take advantage of and recruit from vulnerable groups. The current situation also further restricts civic space and access to resources for populations already living in vulnerable circumstances, including women, youth, religious and ethnic minorities.

U.S. assistance will strengthen critical emergency response services and community resilience activities provided by the White Helmets and other local organizations in non-regime held areas. Assistance may also address ongoing human rights implications of the earthquakes, short-term needs, and underlying drivers of instability that increase dependence on humanitarian assistance and undermine the resilience of the communities in the northwest.

U.S. assistance will also support Syrian civil society across non-regime held areas to provide social services, including the reintegration and protection of Syrians returning from displacement; address acute essential service and livelihood gaps; increase meaningful citizen participation in civic life; advance women's economic and social rights; support anti-corruption measures; foster inclusivity and social cohesion to counter violent extremism; advance justice and accountability efforts; support witnesses and survivors of torture; assist victim and family groups to learn the fate and whereabouts of the missing; train organizations and activists in digital safety; and assist Syrian human rights defenders and civil society organizations targeted for their work. Other assistance will strengthen Syrian civil society's capacity to effectively manage foreign assistance and strengthen networks across Syria.

With the broader Syrian conflict in mind, FY 2025 funds will continue limited, flexible assistance to advance a political solution in line with UNSCR 2254, including by strengthening the capacity of civil society and political groups unaffiliated with the Assad regime to engage in negotiations linked to UNSCR 2254; supporting Syrian political process stakeholders to push for democratic change in Syria; and strengthening cooperation between non-regime aligned political groups or communities in ways that advance prospects for a political solution.

Finally, U.S. assistance will support independent media partners with in-kind support, capacity-building, and content development aimed at providing accurate, unbiased information to the Syrian people. Independent media partners will help hold authorities accountable; support reintegration of IDPs into their communities; and counter violent extremism, disinformation, and corruption, including from the Assad regime, Iran, Russia, and ISIS.

Tunisia (\$14.5 million)

Supporting civil society and advancing the principles of democratic governance, economic stability, and inclusive growth remain priorities for U.S. assistance to Tunisia. Programming will equip civil society organizations (CSOs) to promote citizen engagement, increase Tunisians' participation in political processes, support vulnerable populations, and reduce the threat of extremism. Programs will also work with Tunisian organizations to strengthen the Tunisian political system's responsiveness, transparency, and accountability to its citizens, while promoting improved economic governance, private sector growth, resilience, and human rights.

FY 2025 funds will enhance civil society effectiveness, empower Tunisian citizens to act and advocate for positive change at the local, regional, and national level in advancing Tunisia's development, and build

legitimacy and sustainability of the civil society sector. Programming will increase national and local level responsiveness and transparency, advance key administrative reforms and anti-corruption efforts, reduce regional economic disparities, and support civil society and independent media institutions to promote greater civic and voter engagement. Interventions will continue to expand opportunities for women, youth, and marginalized populations in civil society, governance, and political processes. U.S. assistance will help CSOs better advocate for citizen needs and build their capacity to reduce dependence on external funding over time.

Through support for private sector-led growth, investment, trade, and workforce development, U.S. assistance will address key economic challenges. Programs will elevate the private sector's role as a sustainable engine of growth and employment. By prioritizing private sector partnerships with local and international firms, including U.S. businesses and investors, U.S. assistance will catalyze economic growth and employment opportunities, reduce brain-drain, and contribute to a decrease in irregular migration. These partnerships will leverage private sector resources and expertise to expand lending, accelerate investment, and advance innovation to tackle the unmet demand of Tunisian entrepreneurs and small and medium sized businesses for commercial financing and growth capital. FY 2025 funds will continue to support interventions that expand opportunities for women, youth, and marginalized populations to participate in socio-economic development opportunities. To allow marginalized individuals' full participation in economic opportunities, programming will also promote human rights, especially access to justice and legal services, for marginalized communities. Finally, U.S. assistance will support the private sector to improve cybersecurity, increasing access to U.S. innovations and decreasing dependence on untrusted technologies that create vulnerabilities to malign foreign influence.

Programming will continue supporting small-scale farmers to adapt to environmental changes such as decreased rainfall, improving economic and food security. Tunisia is energy insecure and imports natural gas accounting for more than half of all Tunisia's electricity needs. U.S. assistance will lessen Tunisia's dependence on imported energy, which, in turn, will decrease foreign currency expenditure, a major contributor to the current economic crisis, and make Tunisia less vulnerable to malign foreign influence. On a micro level, U.S. assistance promotes economic growth by bringing more affordable and sustainable energy to small and medium-sized enterprises, allowing them to use the savings to grow their businesses.

West Bank and Gaza (\$235.3 million)

FY 2025 funds will support recovery efforts in Gaza and preserve the viability of a two-state solution, while working to advance equal measures of freedom, security, dignity, and prosperity for both Palestinians and Israelis. Palestinians in the West Bank face poverty, crippling unemployment, and chronic underdevelopment in an environment of uncertain political future and rising violence. Palestinians in Gaza are in the throes of the highest levels of food insecurity in the world. In the aftermath of the Israel-Hamas conflict, more than two million Palestinians will need support for basic service delivery, livelihoods, and civil society strengthening in addition to addressing challenges faced by youth and women. In this fragile context, U.S. assistance programs will create new economic and civic opportunities, address gaps in community level service delivery and effective local governance and provide relief and resilience support to vulnerable populations. U.S. assistance will also be used to support the East Jerusalem Hospital Network, a Biden Administration priority, as it continues to provide necessary and life-saving treatment to tens of thousands of Palestinians. Bilateral assistance will provide the necessary and critical link between life-saving humanitarian assistance and development and recovery activities for the more than five million Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza.

With FY 2025 funds, the U.S. government will implement programs that achieve overarching development objectives: enabling broad based economic growth; advancing livelihoods and human development; and enhancing effective and inclusive governance with emphasis on recovery in Gaza.

Cross-cutting themes that elevate the role of women, youth, and local partners, as well as integrate resilient economic models, will ensure equitable and sustainable growth. FY 2025 funds will address the current challenges facing Palestinian society, empower Palestinians to advance their own development agenda, progress toward peace, and support Palestinians in Gaza to recover from the conflict.

Democracy, human rights, and governance programs will strengthen the capacity of municipal entities in the West Bank to serve their communities, improve transparency and accountability, and increase citizen participation in decision-making. In addition, funds will support civil society organizations to resume a leading role in public decision making, better monitor public performance, hold decision-makers accountable, and advocate for civil rights. Programs will also support civic engagement, especially among women and youth, to enable broad participation in democratic processes.

FY 2025 programs will increase market-oriented economic growth and the competitiveness of businesses, including women-owned businesses and small and medium enterprises, to generate sustained employment. This approach will improve the skills of young Palestinians – through vocational and technical education training and skill development – based on workforce needs. Programs will enable and facilitate trade and improve commercial activities while supporting a sustainable energy sector. To further enable growth, U.S. assistance will address critical issues, such as responsible wastewater and solid-waste management and reuse.

The U.S. government will support access to basic services in Gaza, particularly, and in the West Bank through activities that generate income for the most vulnerable households; support early childhood education and supplementary education for young children; and increase access to safe water and sanitation and healthcare services. More than ever, approximately two million people in Gaza will need assistance to recover from the effects of the hostilities and have hope for peaceful and prosperous lives after the conflict.

Yemen (\$18.5 million)

Yemen's strategic location bordering essential maritime routes and key partner countries, the conflict's impact on regional security, and the threat to the homeland from Yemen-based extremist groups, including Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula, make ending the conflict and laying the groundwork for a stable, secure Yemen a key U.S. national security interest.

FY 2025 funding will support implementation of key elements of a lasting peace in Yemen while mitigating the numerous negative impacts of the protracted conflict. Assistance will strengthen and modernize key government institutions to accelerate economic growth, deny space to destabilizing actors, and expand the availability of quality essential services. Programs will complement the broader humanitarian, diplomatic, and counterterrorism efforts of the United States and our international partners to support a unified, stable Yemen.

Assistance will include support for the United Nations Verification and Inspection Mechanism to ensure compliance with UNSCR 2216 for vessels sailing to ports of Yemen not under government control, to deter destabilizing arms transfers, and to promote the steady flow of commercial imports. Assistance will also support efforts by the UN Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen for programs that support a credible, sustainable, and inclusive agreement to end the conflict and resume a Yemeni-led political transition.

Democracy and governance programs will promote community peace and reconciliation processes; protect human rights; and strengthen government and civil society capacity for responsive governance and peacebuilding. Activities will also strengthen the capacity of government, women, youth, and civil

society to engage in and advance peaceful and inclusive political and peace processes in Yemen. These programs will provide support to local initiatives that advance citizen-led activities; build resilience against recruitment, especially of children, by armed and extremist groups; address the vulnerabilities of marginalized and at-risk populations; and provide necessary services to victims of war.

Programs will maintain space for rights-based civil society organizations to operate within Yemen's increasingly restrictive environment. This includes supporting civil society efforts to document human rights abuses and inform future transitional justice and accountability processes; developing strategies to address the vulnerabilities of women and other marginalized groups in Yemen; strengthening independent media and journalism efforts to ensure Yemenis have access to unbiased, fact-based media content; and accelerating peacebuilding by promoting greater inclusion of women.

Technical assistance will be provided to macroeconomic institutions, such as the Central Bank of Yemen and the Ministry of Finance, in support of Yemeni-led monetary and fiscal policymaking, while assistance to the Customs and Port Authorities will improve operations and reduce food/commodity prices for Yemeni households. Programs will support trade facilitation to improve importation efficiencies for humanitarian assistance and commercial goods and to promote export-led growth. Assistance will also support market-based solutions and engagement with the private sector to expand economic growth and increase employment opportunities, particularly for women.

Education assistance will strengthen Yemen's education system to provide better quality education services for at-risk children, particularly girls, children with disabilities, internally displaced persons, and out-of-school children. Activities will support safe, equitable access to education; improved teaching and learning; minor rehabilitation of education infrastructure; provision of equipment; and institutional capacity building for the Ministry of Education. Activities will work primarily with non-formal schools. These interventions will help ensure that the next generation of Yemenis have access to positive learning opportunities, gain basic reading and math skills, and are not easily recruited by armed groups or forced into early marriage.

Yemen is experiencing a water crisis exacerbated by the destruction of infrastructure, large-scale displacements, water mismanagement, and the impacts of natural disasters. Funds will aim to enhance sustainable access to safe water and sanitation, mitigating communicable diseases' impact on vulnerable Yemenis in conflict-affected rural and urban areas. Additionally, funds will strengthen local water authorities' capacity to manage water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities. The program goes beyond mere service delivery to address safety, security, dignity, and community resilience for families in Yemen.

Middle East Multilaterals (MEM) (\$0.5 million)

Programming advances the U.S. national security objective of enhancing peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors. MEM supports cooperation between Israeli and Arab experts across a range of scientific and technical issues.

U.S. support to the Middle East Desalination Research Center (MEDRC) is included in this Request. Funding will support MEDRC's core operations, allowing the institution to leverage continued contributions from other members and partners including Oman, Sweden, the Netherlands, Japan, Germany, and the Republic of Korea. Water and the environment are final status issues and areas where Arab water professionals – including Palestinians – have historically been willing to meet and cooperate with Israeli counterparts. The United States helped found MEDRC in 1996 as part of the Middle East Multilateral peace process with support from Oman as MEDRC's host to promote regional cooperation in desalination and solutions to freshwater scarcity. MEDRC has established a 27-year track record of sustained Arab-Israeli cooperation, building trust between the core parties to sustain a constructive

dialogue on addressing water scarcity. MEDRC is one of two international institutions housed in the Arab world of which Israel is a member and can work with Arab partners.

Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) (\$27.2 million)

The U.S.-Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) supports inclusive economic growth, government responsiveness, democratic decision-making, and greater opportunities for youth, women, and marginalized communities. MEPI's regional scope allows the United States to pursue both regional and directed initiatives, identified by U.S. missions in the MENA region, in support of vital U.S. interests in consultation with host governments and civil society. With FY 2025 funds, MEPI will continue to support Administration policy priorities in the region including improving gender equality and women's economic empowerment; growing economic opportunities and prosperity in communities in the MENA region; countering PRC influence; accelerating equitable and ambitious cross-sectoral actions to address the environmental crisis; strengthening the business enabling environment of partner countries; and working with governments to increase freedom of information through good governance programs.

MEPI will promote economic growth by increasing youth and women's participation in economic activities and by reducing the gender income and employment gap. MEPI will improve business-enabling environments through economic reforms, financial transparency, and government policies that expand opportunities for entrepreneurs and small and medium enterprises, particularly from marginalized groups, for economic growth and job creation. Programming will include innovative projects in cybersecurity, climate tech, and other technology-focused initiatives to address barriers to local markets while incorporating U.S. private sector support.

MEPI will advance participatory governance by strengthening citizens' direct engagement with decision-makers and processes. Programming encourages government transparency, accountability, and responsiveness to citizens by increasing public access to information through freedom of information laws.

MEPI's leadership training and scholarship programs will use FY 2025 funding to strengthen locally led solutions to resolve conflict, promote reconciliation, and advance inclusive, democratic governance and human rights. Programs will identify and develop local emerging leaders in government, civil society, and the private sector. With the skills and knowledge acquired through MEPI programs, the cadre of MEPI leaders will collaborate effectively across sectors, build partnerships within their own communities, and address social challenges with inclusive and innovative solutions.

Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC) (\$5.0 million)

The Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC) Program funds research and development cooperation between Israel and its neighbors in the Middle East and North Africa region through joint applied research projects. MERC supports U.S. objectives for peace and normalization by building relationships based on mutually beneficial technical cooperation between scientists, engineers, students, institutions, and communities in Israel and the MENA region. Key aspects of the program include substantive cooperation; capacity building, particularly for USAID-presence countries; and scientific research outcomes and associated technology transfer and dissemination that impacts regional development.

FY 2025 funding will support 30 to 50 ongoing and new cooperative research projects. Implementing partners include academic, government, and non-governmental research organizations. MERC will seek opportunities to advance U.S. government priorities in the region, as has been done in the past by announcing special calls for proposals related to regional development challenges and conducting targeted outreach with potential new normalization countries. Projects are selected based on the results of a

competitive, peer-reviewed application process. Grants typically support graduate student and other personnel costs, laboratory equipment and materials, travel associated with joint activities between partners and stakeholder outreach, scientific workshops and technical exchanges, and training and stakeholder engagement. Projects are often multidisciplinary, covering a wide range of development topics, including water, agriculture, environment, and health.

Near East Regional Democracy (\$65.0 million)

The primary goal of the NERD program is to foster a vibrant civil society, increase the free flow of information, and promote human rights. The program's democracy assistance provides citizens with uncensored information and civic skills to hold their government accountable to citizen demands and to their country's international obligations and commitments. Programming often includes the deployment of anti-censorship tools for enhanced internet access, access to secure communication tools, increased ability of civil society to advocate for citizen priorities and civic interests, improved access to justice and respect for human rights, especially for marginalized or vulnerable populations, advanced documentation of human rights violations, and fact-based research and reporting on issues of concern to citizens.

A portion of FY 2025 programming will specifically address internet freedom needs. Funding will meet urgent priorities resulting from recent political events, such as the burgeoning server costs faced by circumvention tool providers due to surges in user demand, threats to the free flow of information, and human rights abuses. In addition to support for anti-censorship tools, this funding will also support activities that enable the community to effectively prepare for and respond to internet shutdowns and the development of technologies that will allow users to access uncensored digital content without needing an internet connection. Funding will also be allocated to conduct extensive monitoring and evaluation of activities to verify results and ensure assistance is appropriate to the needs in country.

Nita Lowey ME Peace Fund (\$50.0 million)

FY 2025 funds will support implementation of the Nita M. Lowey Middle East Partnership for Peace Act of 2020 (MEPPA). The budget supports the People-to-People Partnership for Peace Fund (PPF), and the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation (DFC) will manage the Joint Investment for Peace Initiative (Initiative). MEPPA focuses on strengthening engagement between Palestinians and Israelis to enable a sustainable two-state solution through support to peacebuilding programs that build people-to-people engagement and economic cooperation.

The goal of the PPF is to promote greater understanding, mutual trust, and cooperation through Israeli and Palestinian partnerships that address common social development challenges. To attain this goal and remain responsive to the recommendations of the congressionally appointed PPF Advisory Board, using FY 2025 funds, the United States will continue investing in grassroots efforts to affect policy change, promote dialogue, and foster tolerance. The U.S. government will encourage Israeli-Palestinian partnerships that build on a proven record of solving common economic and social development challenges, particularly those led by or impacting women and youth. Funding will continue to target a broad range of potential partners, including local organizations. Activities will build on the success of the early MEPPA awards to attract a broad range of new and unconventional partners in the peacebuilding space. Funds will also enhance shared community building, peaceful co-existence, dialogue, and reconciliation across borders between Israelis and Palestinians and between diverse groups of Israeli citizens. The United States will also support private sector partnerships that help integrate Israeli and Palestinian markets. FY 2025 funds will increase economic ties between Palestinians and Israelis by empowering entrepreneurs, mitigating unemployment, and growing incomes to reduce poverty. FY 2025 funds will also support activities that improve the ability of Palestinian firms to attract investment and trade opportunities with regional counterparts.

With FY 2025 funds, the DFC, through the Initiative, seeks to support private investment that promotes Palestinian economic development, increases economic cooperation between Palestinians and Israelis and between Palestinians and Americans, and contributes to greater integration of the Palestinian economy into the international rules-based business system. To support this goal, DFC may provide debt financing, equity investment, political risk insurance, support for investment funds, and technical assistance or feasibility-study grants for projects that meet DFC's project eligibility requirements. The Initiative will seek participation by small and medium-sized enterprises owned by Palestinians, which may include the technology sector, the agriculture sector, and other high value-added or emerging industries.

State NEA Regional (\$12.0 million)

Funding will support greater U.S.-Israeli science and technology cooperation through resumed partnerships between Negev Summit members, as well as other regional and country level efforts to address water conservation and other natural resource management-oriented technologies and practices that can address shared challenges and solutions in the region.

The Request supports a partnership between the United States and Israel to address regional challenges in water scarcity, food security, and agricultural technology. Activities funded will support sustainable agriculture through innovative technologies, improved capture, storage, use, and protection of critical water resources in sub-Saharan Africa, and the Middle East and North Africa. This investment in innovative solutions for sustainable food production and water use will help to increase food security and address the environmental crises. The United States and Israel are leaders in the development of innovative low- and high- technology sustainable agriculture, and this new partnership will strengthen our cooperation in these critical areas, while also contributing to the foreign policy goals of both countries.

Resources will counter the malign influence, actions, and messaging of the Government of the People's Republic of China (PRC), the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), and PRC-affiliated entities that are detrimental to U.S. national security interests and those of our allies and partners in the MENA region.

USAID Middle East Regional (MER) (\$8.0 million)

MER programming in FY 2025 will strengthen USAID's response to complex development challenges and advance U.S. development goals in the Middle East and North Africa. MER will use FY 2025 funds to conduct applied research that enhances regional programming across priority sectors and augments mission capacities with technical support and programs.

MER programming will invest in systematic policy and institutional reforms that support expanded trade and investment, economic growth, and poverty reduction that complements bilateral programs and works to address some of the drivers of economic stress that continue to build for multiple countries in the region. MER funding will support regional implementing mechanisms that rapidly respond to shocks and stressors. MER programming will continue to promote, support, and expand mental health services for key populations, marginalized groups, and women and children in the Middle East and North Africa. MER will also continue to provide technical leadership and staffing support for USAID Missions in the Middle East and North Africa to ensure that programs apply best practices and align with policy directives.

MER will convene key stakeholders around sustainable natural resource management and climate-resilient water management methods to help the region adapt to natural disasters, desertification, and decreased water resources. MER programming will also continue to scale private sector partnerships to promote the widespread adoption of innovative water-saving agricultural technologies cooperatively developed by USAID for use in the water-scarce Middle East and North Africa.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIA (\$140.4 million)

Afghanistan (\$81.0 million)

This Request supports programs essential to core U.S. national security interests in Afghanistan. FY 2025 resources will assist vulnerable populations by preserving gains made in the areas of health, education, livelihoods, as well as civil society, media, and human rights. The focus will be on the protection of women and girls and human rights more broadly - as well as on elevating the status of women and girls. The U.S. will fully leverage its non-humanitarian assistance alongside diplomatic and humanitarian efforts to help the Afghan people, including women and minority groups, to navigate the current political and economic challenges and strive for a more prosperous and inclusive future.

Health assistance will support basic service delivery, particularly maternal and child health, family planning, prenatal and neonatal care, nutrition, tuberculosis prevention and treatment, and infectious disease surveillance and response. Health programs will be implemented in priority areas across the country, with a focus on areas with more acute need, such as underserved urban and rural settings. The scale-up of evidence-based, high-impact interventions will occur in public sector, private sector, and community-based services.

Education assistance will focus on improving access to safe and quality basic and higher education, with an emphasis on supporting women and girls and restoring their right to education at all levels. Basic and higher education activities will help ensure Afghan children and young people acquire academic knowledge and skills while channeling key values that support peace, liberty, and tolerance. Assistance will also focus on developing partnerships with communities and education stakeholders to improve basic learning.

Democracy, human rights, and governance programming will promote the rights of women and girls and protect victims of gender-based-violence and trafficking-in-persons; strengthen and support the basic freedom of association by supporting civil society organizations and national NGOs; defend and promote human rights, particularly those of ethnic and religious minorities and other vulnerable communities; empower the civilian survivors of conflict with tools, training and opportunities; and enable access to independent information sources by assisting media outlets and journalists. This will be accomplished through supporting public international organizations, enhancing localization, empowering Afghan civil society organizations, media outlets, journalists, local communities, religious and ethnic minority groups, women-led NGOs, youth, and women and minority communities at risk.

Livelihood assistance will support the resilience of the people of Afghanistan in the face of economic crisis, food insecurity, and climate change by enhancing or restoring the livelihoods for vulnerable people, particularly women. Specifically, the assistance will restore livelihoods in rural and urban areas facilitating sustainable job creation and expanding employment opportunities.

Agriculture assistance will enhance food security and improve nutrition and near-term resilience of vulnerable smallholder farmers and livestock producers. This will be achieved by increasing production and productivity of food and staple crops, such as wheat, beans and legumes, and fresh fruits and vegetables, as well as engaging women and women-owned agribusinesses and providing resources such as feed, seeds, saplings, and fertilizers. Livelihood assistance also includes developing the Afghan workforce through training for both technical knowledge and employability skills with the overarching goal of improving the standard of living for Afghans, particularly for women and marginalized people. This will be accomplished by strengthening the productive capacity of targeted businesses within selected core value chains by facilitating international market connections, marketing, and sales growth.

U.S. commitment to advancing the well-being of Afghan women and girls will persist, encompassing a comprehensive approach across various sectors and dedicated gender-focused initiatives. Ongoing support will extend to initiatives addressing healthcare, education, combating gender-based violence, bolstering women's civil society organizations, and fostering women's economic empowerment through training and livelihood programs.

Bhutan (\$2.0 million)

Bhutan is an emerging democratic partner in one of the most strategically significant locations in the Indo-Pacific. Bhutanese leaders and elites have strong educational and personal ties to the United States, and have welcomed partnerships in environment, science, technology, health, and people to people educational exchanges with the United States. While sharing a border with the People's Republic of China (PRC), Bhutan is strategically aligned with India, from which it receives the vast majority of its development assistance. Bhutanese leaders do not perceive any incentive to jeopardize the strategic relationship with India by opening to commerce and investment from the PRC, a posture aimed at safeguarding Bhutan from PRC influence. Bhutan is a close partner of the United States but remains cautious about rapidly increasing U.S. assistance, particularly in sensitive areas such as defense, due to the possibility of reprisals from the PRC. However, Bhutan welcomes U.S. engagement at a pace with which it is comfortable, especially on projects that enhance Bhutan's economic development. FY 2025 assistance for Bhutan will help ensure that Bhutan remains a sovereign democracy which supports a rules-based Indo-Pacific region and will help Bhutan pursue economic policies that will support its sovereignty and resilience.

With FY 2025 funding, USAID will support Bhutan in creating a foundation for sustained economic growth and development by improving workforce development skills for its youth. To help prepare youth for participation in the Bhutanese economy, USAID will work to strengthen skills valued by employers by partnering with Bhutanese universities and technical and vocational education and training institutions. USAID will identify at-risk youth for participation in training on income generation and job readiness, internships, apprenticeships, and entrepreneurship. It will secure partnerships with the private sector to develop relevant job competency training for youth. USAID will advance the Royal Government of Bhutan's (RGoB) strategic shift toward a digital economy by supporting improved secondary school Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics laboratories to strengthen the skills of Bhutan's future workforce. In consultation with the RGoB, USAID will also support Bhutan's banking system to provide better-suited loan products to small business owners and entrepreneurs, particularly those from vulnerable or marginalized populations. USAID will also provide support to the RGoB's Thimphu-Paro economic corridor, to include the planning and design of disaster- and climate-resilient productive infrastructure to stimulate private sector economic activity and support social services provision for a growing urban population, in accordance with the RGoB priorities. Resource efficient construction techniques and approaches are potential areas to conserve energy and water resources and foster new technologies and employment opportunities.

Maldives (\$1.2 million)

U.S. assistance will continue to advance Maldives as a secure, stable, and sovereign Indo-Pacific partner of the U.S. Government by fostering good governance reforms and promoting inclusive and environmentally sustainable economic growth. FY 2025 resources will advance initiatives that engage citizens as active participants in democracy to ensure the sustainability of Maldivian democratic reform efforts and increase respect for human rights. ESF funding will support civil society organizations to

better serve as oversight institutions and promote their engagement with the government on human rights; civic education opportunities; and strengthening citizen engagement in democratic processes.

FY 2025 ESF resources will build upon existing and new engagement to address climate change challenges and environmental conservation priorities. ESF funding will strengthen the capacity of the Maldivian government, local councils, and community groups to manage and adapt to climate change related challenges. ESF funding will also implement initiatives to mobilize private sector funding for actions that reduce risks associated with extreme weather, and climate variability. Specific interventions will include identifying innovative market-driven solutions to climate-related risks, unlocking potential financing sources for climate and environmental actions, and scaling-up the most promising initiatives.

Pakistan (\$43.8 million)

Pakistan Economic Support Funds will advance broad-based climate resilient economic growth, strengthen inclusive democratic and accountable governance, and promote a more educated population. Funding will support gender equality and social inclusion, expand private sector engagement, integrate flood resilience and preparedness across sectors, and foster locally led development. Collectively, these efforts along with fostering people-to-people exchanges will better position Pakistan to independently plan, manage, and finance its path to enduring progress and self-sufficiency.

Sustainable economic growth in Pakistan will be supported through programming that supports reforms to strengthen private sector-led growth and investment, enhance inclusive access to economic opportunities, and accelerate climate change adaptation and mitigation measures. These efforts will stimulate economic growth, reduce dependence on Chinese fossil fuel imports and reduce the economic impact of natural disasters and climate change. The United States is Pakistan's largest export destination, and Pakistan holds untapped potential as a large consumer market for U.S. products. FY 2025 funding will strengthen clean energy development in Pakistan, a sector that shows promising potential for U.S. investment. Funding will expand partnerships with government and private organizations to enhance water management and farming practices benefiting from environmentally friendly technologies with less reliance on carbon. FY 2025 ESF funding will also advance democratic institutions, processes, and values, including participatory and accountable governance, authentic political competition, civil society, human rights, and the free flow of information.

Funds will continue to advance a more educated Pakistani society. Programming will strengthen the country's education system to address critical challenges, such as low literacy rates and a high percentage of school-age children out of school by improving access to quality services for Pakistani youth, with an emphasis on girls and underprivileged communities. Funding will support academic and professional exchanges to develop capacity and people-to-people linkages between Americans and emerging leaders in Pakistan, including the International Visitor Leadership Program, Global Undergraduate Exchange Program, Humphrey Fellowship Program, Youth Exchange & Study Program, and Study of the U.S. Institutes for Student Leaders.

Assistance in support of climate resilience, economic growth, good governance, education, and exchange program initiatives will incorporate gender equality and women's empowerment as a core programming approach to ensure women and girls are integrated throughout U.S. efforts in Pakistan.

Sri Lanka (\$2.2 million)

The U.S. Government continues to advocate for human rights, transparency and accountability of democratic systems and processes in Sri Lanka. Activities funded with FY 2025 Economic Support Funding will support civil society and media partners to expand civic education and promote advocacy

and oversight of government services and communication. ESF funding will support inclusivity of vulnerable and historically disenfranchised groups to ensure holistic participation in ongoing peace and reconciliation processes in Sri Lanka.

U.S. assistance will support initiatives that advance citizen engagement to hold governments accountable and to participate actively in economic, political, governance, and other critical processes aimed at creating more peaceful, democratic, and pluralistic societies. Activities will support the efforts of Sri Lankan civil society to conduct advocacy initiatives and advance reform priorities, including good governance, anti-corruption, rights protection, and rule of law. ESF assistance will have a specific focus on underserved groups such as women, the elderly, people with disabilities, LGBTQI+, and other marginalized communities.

U.S. assistance will support activities that educate citizens, particularly marginalized populations, on their rights to be involved in the political process and increase the capacity of journalists and other media actors to effectively report on governance processes.

FY 2025 funding will support women-owned startups improving access to financial services, diversifying supply chains, lowering trade costs and identifying new market opportunities, and mentoring for entrepreneurs. ESF resources will promote digital platforms that enable better connections with consumers in both domestic and foreign markets.

Assistance will address Sri Lanka's environmental and climate resilience challenges and build local capacity to better manage natural resources.

State South and Central Asia Regional (\$10.2 million)

The FY 2025 SCA Regional ESF Request will largely support ongoing priorities, outlined in the Indo-Pacific Strategy, to advance the free and open Indo-Pacific, to drive Indo-Pacific prosperity, and to build resilience to transnational threats. Programming will also work to counter harmful influence from external actors, including the People's Republic of China.

Funds will help strengthen connectivity across the region and with the United States, build workforces for 21st-century economies, and address the climate crisis. Programming will enhance the ability of South Asian governments to improve planning and policy for infrastructure procurement and cyber security, helping to ensure transparency, responsiveness to public needs, and an even playing field for U.S. investment and trade. Additional programming will continue SCA's work to strengthen the capacity of civil society across South Asia to address governance issues, including accountability, equal access to government services, and countering disinformation. SCA programming will include a strong focus on supporting full and equal participation in partner countries' policy and programs by women and members of indigenous and other marginalized communities.

SCA foreign assistance programming helps counter influence from strategic competitors, including the People's Republic of China, by identifying harms from authoritarian or non-transparent policies; supporting local voices that promote democratic values and open societies; and assisting in identifying alternatives that better serve, in the short and long term, the interests of governments and their citizens.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE (\$523.5 million)

Barbados and Eastern Caribbean (\$9.5 million)

The USAID Eastern and Southern Caribbean (ESC) Regional Office includes 11 countries in its area of responsibility, including Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago. Funds will continue to support key Administration priorities, such as the U.S.-Caribbean Partnership to Address the Climate Crisis 2030 (PACC 2030). Assistance will support interventions in the ESC region that support fiscal and applied economic solutions that produce private sectors and communities that can better adapt and respond to economic and natural disasters facing small island economies. USAID programming will increase the capacities of institutions to respond to climate change and build resilience among vulnerable populations through adaptation practices. Activities will include strengthening the planning, preparedness, and response to natural disasters in the region (\$7.5 million). USAID will work to bolster the energy sector in the ESC region by supporting the transition from fossil fuels to clean energy, including increased use of renewables. These mitigation efforts will focus on removing barriers to renewable energy use and promote efficient clean energy technology by helping the private sector become more competitive within various markets (\$2.0 million).

Colombia (\$128.5 million)

The Request includes \$33.7 million to support the Colombian Government's program to provide legal status for Venezuelan migrants and support migrants' integration into Colombian communities. USAID will work with the Colombian Government to improve human rights protection and citizen security, as well as combat xenophobia and discrimination in migrant-hosting communities. USAID programming will increase access to financial services, entrepreneurship opportunities, workforce development, and jobs in migrant-hosting communities. Assistance will support migrants' socioeconomic integration, bolster government services, promote community cohesion, and generate economic opportunities in hosting communities. USAID will work with the Colombian Government to strengthen health, education, and justice systems to absorb the additional migrant population and improve their access to information and services.

USAID will program \$45.8 million to support implementation of the 2016 Peace Accord in priority municipalities, including by promoting expanded state presence and services into areas deeply affected by the conflict and illicit economies. The Request will support the generation of sustainable and competitive licit economic opportunities by advancing land formalization and restitution efforts to reduce coca cultivation in conflict-affected rural areas of Colombia. It will also support the generation of sustainable and competitive licit economic opportunities by establishing and promoting access to key agricultural value chains for domestic and international markets. USAID will support increased access to financial services for target populations and promote the improvement of regional productive infrastructure and local internet connectivity. This assistance will also promote inclusion and environmentally sustainable economic growth.

The Request includes \$49.0 million to support conservation of Colombia's biodiversity and forests, as well as mitigate climate change, including in historically high coca-producing regions, through: (1) generation of sustainable economic opportunities through nature-based solutions, CSA, and mining formalization; (2) facilitation of private sector investment; (3) mobilization of climate finance to support Colombia's ambitious emissions reduction targets; (4) strengthening the country's adaptation efforts and clean energy transition; and (5) supporting the inclusion of marginalized communities in natural resource management and climate change decision making. The Request seeks to improve local communities'

resilience to climate change, sustain and improve livelihoods, as well as leverage and mobilize public and private financing to support climate adaptation and change mitigation. USAID will help address the challenges of integrating, managing, and balancing Colombia’s increasing energy demand with its growing, but highly variable, supplies of solar and wind power. The Request will also support conservation of Colombia’s biodiversity and forests (notably in the Andean Amazon), and mitigation of climate change through: (1) the development, expansion, and improved governance of protected areas; (2) rehabilitation of degraded landscapes; (3) countering environmental crimes; and (4) supporting licit economic alternatives.

Cuba (\$20.0 million)

The Request will support democracy and human rights programming in Cuba. Programs will support independent groups and civil society organizations that promote democratic values, human rights, and fundamental freedoms. Programs will help strengthen independent civil society, including marginalized communities; provide support to persecuted activists and political prisoners and their families; and promote the free flow of uncensored information to, from, and within the island.

Haiti (\$7.0 million)

With \$4.5 million, programs will support reception services for returning migrants by providing cash, medical and social services, and other tools upon arrival in Haiti. Programming will identify and help address the drivers of migration, and support reintegration activities to assist returnees’ transition back into their communities. Additional activities may support returning community members who have been ousted by insecurity in targeted communes.

The Request includes \$2.5 million to promote citizen security, good governance, and consensus building; support preparations for free and fair elections; and strengthen Haitian civil society organizations. Programming will also strengthen the justice sector by reducing pretrial detention and violence and impunity. Funds will strengthen Haiti’s supreme audit institution to oversee public spending and conduct performance audits.

Mexico (\$54.0 million)

Programming advances U.S. foreign policy on shared U.S.-Mexico security, migration, economic, and climate challenges. With ESF, USAID leads Goal 1, “Protect our People,” under the U.S.-Mexico Bicentennial Framework for Security, Public Health, and Safe Communities. Funds also contribute to U.S. commitments made during the 2021 and 2023 North American Leaders Summits that address climate change, as well as implementation of the U.S.-Mexico-Canada Agreement, particularly its environment and anticorruption chapters.

The U.S and Mexico reshaped our bilateral security cooperation under the Bicentennial Framework, which addresses the impacts of crime and violence on communities and strengthens institutional capacity to prevent and respond to human rights violations, homicides, trafficking of fentanyl and other illicit substances, and other high-impact crimes. With \$17.8 million, USAID will support the Government of Mexico and civil society organizations to provide access to justice and victim services, reduce impunity for prioritized crimes, and implement violence prevention initiatives, with a focus on at-risk youth.

The Framework prioritizes human rights and protections for vulnerable populations, specifically efforts to address forced disappearances, gender-based violence, and aggressions against journalists, human rights, and environmental defenders. With \$8.0 million, USAID programs will support efforts to search for and

identify missing persons, address the backlog of thousands of human remains in government custody, support CSOs representing victims, and bring justice and closure to survivors, victims, and their families. The Request includes funds to help protect journalists and human rights defenders, prosecute those suspected of crimes against them, and provide legal and other services to victims. Funds will also be used to improve the capacity of local organizations to prevent and address GBV, including femicides, through support to women's justice centers, victim advocates, and other key service providers.

\$5.0 million will be used to address corruption, as prioritized under the USMCA. Based on a 2021 survey, 57 percent of Mexicans consider corruption to be one of the most important problems the state faces. USAID will support the GOM, businesses, and CSOs to strengthen private sector integrity and ethics practices, increase transparency in public procurement, and streamline the regulatory environment to increase investment, particularly in priority sectors, such as the electronics, semiconductors, and automotive industries. USAID will support Mexican CSOs and investigative journalists to promote transparency and accountability.

The United States needs Mexico's cooperation on migration management and for addressing the root causes of irregular migration to control migration flows, as well as Mexico's leadership on migration in the hemisphere. With \$500,000, USAID will collaborate with the Mexican Agency for International Development and Cooperation to address the root causes of migration in northern Central America. In southern Mexico, the lack of investment and sustainable growth sustains high poverty and outbound migration, particularly from Chiapas and Oaxaca. With \$1.2 million, USAID will work across Mexico's southern states to strengthen targeted value chains—including coffee, cacao, honey, and eco-tourism—and catalyze new investments for business growth. Economic growth funding will support nature-based solutions to important climate change impacts.

Mexico produces the 10th largest volume of greenhouse gasses globally, in part due to inefficient energy use. With \$7.0 million, USAID will assist Mexico with its Paris Agreement commitments to reduce emissions by strengthening energy systems and promoting energy efficiency. USAID will advance partnerships with five of Mexico's largest cities to develop new policies and promote technologies that reduce emissions through greater energy efficiency of buildings and in the transportation sector.

Southern Mexico has the country's highest deforestation rate, driven largely by unsustainable smallholder agriculture. With \$13.5 million, USAID will address high deforestation rates and promote better agriculture practices and land management that contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, including reforestation and soil management. USAID will strengthen the capacity of producers to improve the quality of their products, helping increase income generation. USAID will continue supporting the development of Mexico's nascent carbon credits markets and combating forest fires with the U.S. Forest Service. Additionally, with \$1.0 million, USAID will build the capacity of the GOM and local communities in biodiversity conservation, forest management, and governance to expand and conserve critical biodiversity habitats in the Selva Maya of southern Mexico.

Venezuela (\$50.0 million)

Providing support to democratic actors is a priority for assistance in Venezuela, and flexibility for implementation is of crucial importance. The Request includes \$50.0 million to advance democracy, including support to democratic actors to organize internally; broaden their democratic coalition; exercise their freedom of expression and right to assemble peacefully; and defend democratic principles. Funding for democratic actors is critical to enabling more democratic elections, which are vital for building democratic momentum in the country. Assistance will emphasize strengthening the profile of women and their engagement in democratic organizations. Funds will also enhance the Venezuelan people's access to uncensored information by supporting independent news reporting. Local reporting, accessed

internationally and sent to family and friends via social media, has come to fill critical information gaps caused by regime censorship. The Request will strengthen human rights organizations' capacities to report effectively on the human rights situation in the country, including freedom of expression and peaceful assembly, and bring cases of human rights abuses to international fora. The Request will also strengthen civil society reporting on conditions in the country, including oversight of President Maduro and his representatives, security forces, and non-state armed groups; the analysis of living conditions, including health, education and other public services; and the analysis of electoral processes, including electoral observation.

Organization of American States (OAS) (\$5.0 million)

This Request will support the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights' (IACHR) ability to discharge its mandate to promote and defend human rights in the region, including maintaining core staff, holding public hearings on the human rights situation in member states, and processing petitions and thematic issues brought before it by individuals and civil society organizations pursuing claims of human rights violations and abuses in countries where there is no other recourse due to inept, broken or corrupt legal systems. Specifically, these funds will be used to clear the current backlog of cases, many of which have been pending for years due to lack of resources. The IACHR will be able to review individual cases and grant urgent precautionary measures in those prioritized cases where imminent harm against individuals or groups is possible. Furthermore, this Request will fund the Office of the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression (OSR) and support the OSR's ability to discharge its mandate to carry out activities for the protection and promotion of the right to freedom of thought and expression in the region, including its ability to maintain core staff and carry out programmatic activities critical to its work. Activities include: Investigating cases and conducting on-site visits to member states; issuing statements and thematic reports on the state of freedom of expression in the region, training judges and lawyers to ensure cases are properly brought before courts or the Inter-American Human Rights Systems, and other measures to make effective the exercise of the right to freedom of thought and expression especially in countries where governments actively seek to undermine freedom of expression.

State Central America Regional (\$105.2 million)

Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) (\$103.0 million): Programming will advance citizen security and crime and violence prevention in Central America, in support of the Administration's Root Causes Strategy (RCS). In coordination with INCLE-supported programming, CARSI ESF will support programming to enhance citizen security by using contextually driven and evidence-based strategies to improve the capacity of security and justice-sector actors -- where political will for reform exists -- to provide security and accountability; reestablish legitimate state presence and security in the most insecure communities; improve oversight of security and justice institutions to enhance transparency and prevent and combat human rights violations; pilot and grow integrated, targeted violence prevention activities; establish more productive socio-economic pathways for those individuals most susceptible to gang recruitment; support reintegration of youth offenders and former gang members; and prevent gender-based violence (GBV) and support survivors. Assistance will include support to juvenile justice institutions to build more effective case management and diversion programs that provide non-violent offenders with alternatives to incarceration and pathways to rehabilitation and reintegration into society. CARSI will also support efforts to combat corruption across the governments in the region, as corruption increases insecurity and spurs irregular migration in the region.

Additionally, USAID will build the citizen security capacities of local governments, civil society, families, and communities. Interventions will increasingly target support to reduce GBV and extortion, two types of violence that most influence a person's decision to migrate. USAID will customize its interventions to youth and communities at general risk of exposure to violence, youth most at risk of

becoming perpetrators and/or victims of violence, and youth already in conflict with the law. Programming will focus on building resilience to violence, gang recruitment, and criminality in high-violence communities. USAID programming will enable civil society to provide oversight and advocacy for the protection of human rights, and partner with government actors to support their investment in evidence-based interventions. At the local level, programming will create safe community spaces, provide family and school based-counseling, cognitive behavioral therapy, soft skills and workforce development for at-risk youth. Programming will also support the growth of community-based networks and services to provide safe, effective, and secure rehabilitation and reentry support for former offenders, migrant returnees, the internally displaced, and other vulnerable populations.

The CARS Request also includes small grant programming for Belize, Costa Rica, and Panama, which will support the RCS by focusing on combating corruption, increasing transparency and accountability, and improving government service delivery.

Economic Policy (\$2.2 million): Economic Policy in Central America will support implementation of the RCS. Programming will address economic insecurity and inequality; build business-enabling environments by implementing reforms to address structural impediments to growth; increase and diversify trade through more efficient customs and border systems; reduce redundant regulatory requirements across the region; and expand export sectors, including those that reinforce U.S. supply chain needs.

State Western Hemisphere Regional (\$72.8 million)

Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) (\$37.0 million): Funds will be used to strengthen community, local, and national crime and violence prevention capacities; and provide social, educational, and economic opportunities for youth to reduce their risk of involvement in crime and violence. CBSI will increase transparency and effectiveness of criminal justice systems. In the Dominican Republic, USAID will improve the quality of criminal prosecution, increase access to justice, and strengthen public demand for effective justice. In Jamaica, USAID will partner with government institutions to improve police-youth relations and trust and promote the rule of law. To improve justice sector effectiveness, accountability, and transparency, assistance will build national and regional capacity to analyze crime trends. Regional governments will be able to more effectively use data to focus their efforts in communities and/or for at-risk populations vulnerable to crime and violence, including trafficking in persons and gender-based violence. USAID will draw on violence prevention evidence; partner with communities, local governments, and civil society that work with youth to improve social services; provide education, psychosocial support, and market-relevant skills training; support youth access to jobs and inclusive development opportunities; and work within communities to increase support to high-risk youth, reduce crime, and create safer communities. The Eastern and Southern Caribbean region includes Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago.

Other Programs (\$35.8 million)

Economic Policy (\$5.8 million): Funding will support transparent, competitive, and effective procurement programming; strengthen regulatory frameworks; create business enabling environments; strengthen supply chains; and support small business development and entrepreneurship.

Regional Migration Management (\$10.0 million): Funds will build targeted and coordinated approaches to address the root causes of migration and enhance shared regional migration management responsibility in support of the LA Declaration on Migration and Protection. Funds will strengthen civil society and government actors' capacities to stabilize communities of departure and support migrant-hosting/-

receiving communities; combat corruption; address GBV; promote transparency, good governance, and inclusive economic growth; foster business enabling environments; promote entrepreneurship; address workforce development needs; and expand economic opportunities to promote integration and reduce the likelihood of onward migration.

Race Ethnicity, and Social Inclusion (RESI) (\$2.0 million): Funds will promote racial and ethnic equality and advance social inclusion to help create equal access and opportunities for members of marginalized racial and ethnic communities. Funds will support new and existing partnerships to eliminate barriers to inclusion throughout the hemisphere. Programming will promote social and economic inclusion, especially for those living in rural areas, by building the capacities of diverse civil society leaders and building community networks to help marginalized racial and ethnic communities.

Cybersecurity (\$10.5 million): Funds will be used to build partners' capacities to mitigate and respond to cyber threats from state and non-state actors. Programming will support a more secure, open, interoperable, and reliable internet and stable cyberspace. Funds will support the development and protection of critical cyber infrastructure; prevention, detection, and mitigation of cyber threats; promote standardized, regional regulations and norms for cybersecurity with partner governments and the private sector; and raise public awareness of and engagement on cybersecurity.

WHA Program Support (\$1.5 million): Funds will support costs related to the responsible tracking of U.S. foreign assistance, including program monitoring and oversight.

Climate Program (\$3.0 million): Funds will support the Administration's climate commitment to promote clean energy programs that reduce greenhouse gases and other emissions while improving livelihoods. Funding will incentivize the creation and maintenance of cleaner production centers in Latin America and the Caribbean and enable the provision of technical assistance to government, civil society, and private sector stakeholders to further clean energy goals in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, and Mexico.

Summit Deliverables (\$3.0 million): Funds will support the implementation of initiatives that will be announced at the Tenth Summit of the Americas and advance efforts to strengthen civil society and counter corruption through support to the Citizens Forum of the Americas and the Citizen Corruption Observatory.

USAID Central America Regional (\$4.5 million)

With \$4.5 million, USAID will respond to emerging regional issues related to irregular migration by supporting governments' policies to provide legal status to migrants and integrate them into host communities. USAID will support community-based assistance for migrants to improve their socio-economic integration and support receiving communities that host migrant populations.

USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (\$32.0 million)

The Latin America and Caribbean Regional Program (LAC/RP) will provide \$5.0 million for democracy, human rights, and governance programming, to include research and pilot projects to support innovative efforts to address emerging issues in the region. Funding will cultivate new approaches and best practices in the region based on cutting edge research for cross sectoral issues, such as rising authoritarianism and growing foreign malign influence. LAC/RP will also utilize funding to strategically address procurement corruption, which is leveraged by malign actors to their benefit at the expense of the democratic, economic, and environmental resilience of host countries.

LAC/RP will use \$2.0 million in Trade and Investment funding to promote private investment that crowds out the influence of the Chinese Communist Party, and/or leverage financing mechanisms to support regional energy and infrastructure development. It will also facilitate research, analysis, and knowledge sharing with respect to investments made by foreign malign actors and respond to emerging issues, such as cybersecurity, infrastructure, and supply chain concerns. In these areas, small amounts of funding can leverage larger private sector action and complement governance programming to demonstrate that strong, inclusive democracies deliver economic benefits, including for women, youth, and underrepresented groups.

LAC/RP will invest \$25.0 million through multilateral partners to support migrant-hosting communities' ability to receive, regularize, and integrate migrants in Latin America and the Caribbean.

USAID South America Regional (\$35.0 million)

With \$35.0 million, USAID will work with national governments and key stakeholders in countries across South America to ensure critical migration management efforts throughout the Western Hemisphere can be sustained and expanded. USAID will address the drivers of migration in South America through holistic assistance that includes reliable and sustainable access to pathways to legal status, as well as bolster integration services, such as healthcare, education, financial services, food security, and formal employment. Programs will increase migrants' economic integration into labor markets through skills training and workforce development, entrepreneurship opportunities, and validation of professional degrees and credentials. Programs will work at the local, municipal, and national levels to strengthen institutional capacity to receive and integrate migrants into public systems, such as education and healthcare. USAID will also promote citizen security and social inclusion through intercultural exchanges between the migrant community and host communities, as well as through education and advocacy campaigns to combat xenophobia and discrimination. To address changing patterns of human trafficking, these funds will be used to ensure migrant populations have access to the same level of prevention, protection, and prosecution services as other populations that fall victim to traffickers. This support enabling migrants to secure formal legal status and their socio-economic integration into host communities in the region will help host countries benefit from the economic potential of migrant populations and simultaneously discourage their onward migration.

CPS – BUREAU FOR CONFLICT PREVENTION AND STABILIZATION (\$3.0 million)

The CPS Bureau requests \$3.0 million in ESF funds to support the Women, Peace and Security Act, the U.S. Strategy on Women, Peace and Security (WPS), and USAID's WPS Implementation Plan. CPS will work with USAID Missions and other USAID operating units to co-design activities to increase women's participation in preventing and responding to crisis, conflict, and instability, including participation and leadership roles in peace and political processes. Activities support the protection of women and girls affected by gender-based violence, exploitation, and abuse. Funds will support priority country programming, technical assistance, training, operations, data and analytics, monitoring, evaluation, and learning to advance women's critical roles in building peace and security processes in countries affected by crisis, conflict, and stabilization challenges. CPS will support research and activities to address the impact of conflict and disaster on women and girls and directly support women's critical engagement in preventing and resolving conflict.

CSO – BUREAU FOR CONFLICT AND STABILIZATION OPERATIONS (\$10.0 million)

CSO will support targeted programs directly linked to diplomatic efforts advancing U.S. interests by promoting strategic prevention of, or responses to, atrocities and violence, including early warning of potential atrocities and violence; providing substantive expertise and technical support to peace processes and complex political negotiations; peace accord monitoring; and mitigating the impact of non-state armed groups. CSO's programs will also address the impact of climate change and natural resource competition on stability, advance the participation of women and girls in peace and security processes, and expand conflict and atrocity forecasting and peace accord monitoring.

CT – BUREAU OF COUNTERTERRORISM (\$10.0 million)

Programs will support efforts to counter terrorism by breaking the life cycle of terrorist recruitment and radicalization and building community resilience against the spread of terrorism by groups such as AQ; ISIS; Iran-linked groups such as Hizballah and Hamas; REMVE actors; and other terrorist groups and actors. Requested ESF funds will be focused on the following activities: countering terrorist narratives and messaging; building capacity of civil society and governments to prevent and counter violent extremism; strengthening the capacity of governments and civil society to intervene during the process of radicalization to violence; engaging youth in P/CVE activities, including off-ramps for individuals on the path to radicalization to violence; and rehabilitating and reintegrating FTFs and associated family members as well as other former terrorists. Funding will advance these priorities through bilateral and multilateral engagements, including by supporting important international P/CVE institutions, such as the Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund (GCERF). Programs implemented by these international institutions will also focus on increasing political will and capacity to implement CVE initiatives and programs. Over the long term, these efforts aim to deny terrorist groups new recruits and prevent the emergence of new branches and networks. Funds will also support program design, planning, implementation, management, and M&E, including curriculum development and subject matter expert and program manager labor and travel. This Request also includes funding for field-based contractors focused on programs in priority partner countries/regions such as Bangladesh, Central Asia, Philippines, the Western Balkans, or others, as well as for Washington, D.C.-based support for global counterterrorism programming.

CDP – BUREAU OF CYBERSPACE AND DIGITAL POLICY (\$44.0 million)

With FY 2025 funding, CDP will expand its global programming in the Indo-Pacific, Central Asia, Latin America, Africa, and Eastern Europe to build trusted Information and Communication Technology (ICT) ecosystems, promote security and stability in cyberspace, and harmonize the norms and governance for digital and emerging technology. CDP's foreign assistance leverages the Digital Connectivity and Cybersecurity Partnership (DCCP), which coordinates a whole-of-government approach to building partners' digital and cyber capacities.

CDP's Programming will focus on: (1) building national cyber resiliency, to including recovering from significant cyber incidents; (2) investing in secure ICT infrastructure (e.g. subsea cables, Open RAN, data centers, fiber backbone, towers, satellites, etc.) that provide alternatives to untrustworthy suppliers; (3) enabling global discussions on the development, governance, and rights-respecting use of emerging technologies, including trustworthy AI; (4) building policy frameworks that support meaningful connectivity; (5) promoting digital policies, commitments that support an open, interoperable, reliable, and secure digital ecosystem; (6) promoting international commitments, standards, and frameworks for responsible and rights-respecting use of digital technology; and (7) addressing the challenges posed by

digital authoritarian governments and the misuse of digital technologies. CDP programming would be consistent with the purposes of the “Cyber, Digital, and Technology-Related Assistance” (CDT) Fund established in the Department of State Authorization Act of 2023, which provides additional authority to enable the United States to deploy programming in this area.

Harmonizing the norms and governance for digital and emerging technologies is accomplished by proactively convening forums, communities of practices, and other stakeholder engagement events to develop governance mechanisms, normative and legal frameworks, and platforms for knowledge and policy exchanges. Funding will use a multi-stakeholder approach to shaping the internet’s standards and governance that includes all governments and marginalized voices. Targeted investments in the responsible applied use of AI, quantum computing, and biotechnology will advance critical national security objectives, including combatting the harmful uses of these technologies, as well as helping to address challenges like climate change and global public health.

Building a trusted ICT ecosystem requires a comprehensive approach that spans everything from policies and regulation to the physical hardware deployed. Regulatory capacity building provides subject matter expert support in crafting regulation and policies, which ensures the digital economy can thrive while protecting data privacy. It also enables partners to effectively represent their interests in multilateral forums. Targeted investments help partners build secure, diverse, and resilient ICT infrastructure. Funding facilitates the expansion of secure end user connectivity from trusted suppliers and deployment of secure technologies by lowering the barriers and risks to deployment. End-to-end data protections ensure safer digital experiences and more productive and secure economies.

Security and stability in cyberspace are accomplished by proactively shaping the norms of responsible state behaviors in cyberspace and fostering a mutually beneficial cyber environment that protects U.S. interests. Programming focuses on global adherence to the framework for responsible state behavior in cyberspace and building a collective capacity to counter, deter, and respond to malicious cyber activities. Funding will provide educational activities for government policymakers to better understand cyber threats and policy frameworks. Technical capacity building will include incident management; critical infrastructure protection; developing risk-based strategies and policies; and incorporating cybersecurity into digital development investments. Funding may also support partners to address acute cyber incidents that present a U.S. national security imperative.

Confidence building measures paired with this policy and technical capacity enable our partners to contribute to the collective deterrence of malicious cyber activities while reducing the risk of escalation now and from future incidents. These efforts also enable partners to engage with the U.S. and their foreign partners in more meaningful and productive ways by equipping foreign partners to engage with the substantive knowledge necessary to affirmatively shape global norm-setting. This results in better policy outcomes across a spectrum of current and emergent cyber policy issues.

DRG – BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND GOVERNANCE (\$10.3 million)

To advance strategic objectives and Administration priorities, the DRG Bureau will:

- Provide rapid response funding to respond to human rights crises and windows of opportunity to protect human rights defenders, including journalists and civil society. Support oversight bodies and other government institutions that defend democracy and human rights, including in countries experiencing backsliding. Defend civic space where it is under threat.

- Boost and connect the work of investigative journalists and empower them to identify and expose corruption across borders.
- Provide USAID Missions with supplemental funds to address imminent human rights-related challenges and defend human rights defenders, including supporting access to justice and accountability for human rights violations. Supplemental funding will allow USAID missions to address a genuine window of opportunity or an unforeseen, emergent challenge that justifies a supplement to the standard budget planning processes.
- Provide funding to support the activities of the House Democracy Partnership (HDP), a bipartisan commission of the U.S. House of Representatives that works to support the development of effective, independent, and responsive legislatures around the world. HDP activities complement and build upon USAID mission-supported activities to deliver technical assistance for legislators and staff.

DRL – BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND LABOR (\$93.0 million)

Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL) ESF assistance addresses the democracy and human rights core objectives of the Department’s 2022-2026 Joint Strategic Plan (JSP) and the 2022 National Security Strategy, including (1) renewing democracy at home and around the world by encouraging reforms, fighting corruption, and incentivizing democratic behavior; (2) securing U.S. leadership in technology, including by shaping the international norms and rules governing emerging technologies, establishing guardrails against misuse, and strengthening cyber and tech defenses and deterrents; (3) out-competing the PRC government by working with U.S. allies and partners, engaging in international organizations, and investing in American workers, companies, and technologies; and (4) continuing to use foreign assistance as tools of first resort to champion inclusion and equity for all. ESF will strengthen the resilience of democratic actors to emerging threats and empower them for new opportunities. It will enhance the abilities of political parties to contest power democratically; civil society to facilitate democratic political participation; independent media to increase the democratic exchange of ideas; and government institutions to be guided by citizen priorities. Priorities include fighting transnational repression and corruption, strengthening human rights protections, preventing the misuse of digital technologies, and advocating for democracy, particularly where it is at risk of erosion. With ESF, DRL foreign assistance programming will provide rapid responses to democratic openings, closing civic space, and human rights crises; utilize strategic partnerships with governments, the private sector, and civil society, including independent trade unions, to prevent democratic backsliding, counter corruption, and improve governance; and safeguard and promote fundamental freedoms, including uncensored access to the Internet. In addition, ESF will also support DRL’s implementation of the Presidential Initiative for Democratic Renewal to advance the United States’ Summit for Democracy commitments.

EB – BUREAU OF ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS (\$7.0 million)

ESF funding will continue programming under the Fiscal Transparency Innovation Fund (FTIF), the Strategic Ports Initiative (SPI), and establish the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) program. SPI is a comprehensive, U.S. government effort to ensure open access to ports and waterways where strategic competitors seek to undermine freedom of navigation, the rule of law, national sovereignty, and the private-sector-driven economic model. SPI will improve governments’ and/or port authorities’ abilities to defend their sovereignty and maintain open access by promoting best practices that advance, or are aligned with, U.S. policy priorities.

SPI did not receive FY 2023 funding but instead used previously allocated resources to accomplish its goals in FY 2023. In CY 2022 and CY 2023, SPI made tangible progress through capacity building seminars and technical assistance, delivering programs in Panama and Tanzania and organizing a multi-region International Visitor Leadership Program (IVLP) on port management for participants from nine countries. The Tanzania line of effort resulted from VPOTUS engagement with the Tanzanian President and directly counters a PRC attempt to secure port access rights for the next 100 years, culminating in the signing of an MOU between the United States and Tanzania to work together to secure Tanzania's port sector. We also launched the Eastern Africa Data Analytics Project, focused on understanding and countering PRC influence in the region. SPI programs have reached over one hundred port operator and management experts around the world. FY2025 funding will expand SPI's ability to support capacity building and IVLP programs in key regions.

FTIF supports global efforts to improve fiscal transparency and encourage citizen participation in the budgetary process in countries assessed in the Department of State's annual Fiscal Transparency Report. Funding will meet the rising demand for support from our posts and civil society partners as countries continue to struggle with the impacts of pandemic-related economic shocks and excessive debt burdens. FTIF programming to date has helped enhance transparency in over 70 countries. Fiscal transparency is a critical element of effective public financial management. It informs citizens how public funds are spent, holds governments accountable, builds market confidence and sustainability, and reduces corruption. Governments with greater fiscal transparency enjoy better access to domestic and international credit markets, are less prone to destabilizing debts and deficits, and are better able to address fiscal risks. Our work on fiscal transparency will serve to counter predatory economic practices by the PRC and other strategic competitors that undermine state-sovereignty and global economic growth. FTIF programming will also help ensure accountability to U.S. taxpayers for foreign assistance, increase the ability of U.S. and other strategic allies to bid on government procurement, tenders, and concessions, and support global efforts to improve debt transparency standards and practices.

FATF protects the international financial system and our own by closing critical gaps in anti-money laundering and counterterrorist financing regimes (AML/CFT). The \$1 million Request will be utilized to help countries establish international standards to harness newfound political will in countries combating AML/CFT. The program will be used as a rapid response augmentation for countries added to the FATF grey list due to their AML/TFC regimes. Being publicly grey listed drives rapid political reforms in strategic global economies to address systemic vulnerabilities that can detect, deter, and counter illicit finance. Grey listed countries must show political will to address long standing gaps in their regulatory regime. The planned FATF program seeks to leverage that newfound political will by providing targeted assistance to help countries address deficiencies and gaps identified by our existing technical assistance to that country. State's traditional TA programming takes a long-term approach to source and implement. EB intends to use this funding to add additional lines of effort to existing programs to address emergent needs in the timeline for which the needs arise.

The ability of countries to effectively enforce money laundering and terrorism financing measures is key to effectively enforce our sanctions and threat finance against state actors like DPRK, Iran, and Russia, as well as terrorist organizations.

ENR – BUREAU OF ENERGY RESOURCES (\$25.0 million)

With FY 2025 ESF, ENR will assist partner governments through its two major global programs, the Power Sector Program (PSP) and the Energy and Mineral Governance Program (EMGP), to promote: 1) energy security for the United States and our allies and partners; 2) a decarbonized future that is inclusive and increases competitive energy resource and infrastructure development globally; and 3) energy for

development that increases access globally to equitably meet growing demand and ensure reliability.

ENR assistance taps the U.S. government's considerable in-house expertise, leverages U.S. academic and other technical institution expertise, and utilizes the services of outside experts to provide short- and long-term advisors. PSP is the Department's lead assistance program that strengthens power sector development, governance, and system operations; jump-starts market and sector reforms; promotes clean and advanced power sector technologies and energy infrastructure; catalyzes private investment in competitive power sectors; and enhances electrical interconnection and regional power market development and integration. EMGP is the Department's lead program that provides independent, short- and long-term advisors globally on a wide range of energy and mineral sector governance issues. EMGP builds foreign government technical capacity to oversee these sectors for the benefit of long-term national economic development and to support the transition to an equitable, clean, and resilient energy future.

With FY 2025 funds, ENR will prioritize projects in Europe to strengthen energy security in response to Russia's war against Ukraine; in the Western Hemisphere and the Indo-Pacific region, where vital U.S. interests compel the deepest connection, as well as in Sub-Saharan Africa, where limited energy access and natural resource abundance require substantial assistance to advance sustainable, equitable economic growth; and globally to secure resilient supply chains that adhere to high ESG standards for the minerals vital to the clean energy transition.

Through PSP, ENR will help develop regional power markets, supporting increased private sector investment, energy security, variable renewable energy usage, secure more reliable and interconnected power infrastructure, and political and economic integration and reduce PRC influence. PSP will support resiliency planning for electric utilities, support energy diversification through increased renewable energy integration, regional power market development, and increase the capacity of regional organizations to generate regional electricity.

PSP will address power sector vulnerabilities through projects that improve grid stability, resilience and flexibility, and utility planning and operations. It will enhance opportunities for cross-border electricity trade as an enabler of clean energy deployment and stronger grid resiliency, as well as political cooperation. Projects will support energy saving technologies and incentives for demand-side management and increased efficiency. Empowering partners through PSP assistance will also mitigate negative impacts from the PRC.

Through EMGP, ENR will support transparent, competitive, rules-based energy sector governance, helping governments develop the regulatory and oversight capacity to protect the environment, guard against corruption, decrease vulnerabilities to predatory state actors, and attract responsible private sector investment. EMGP will help countries reduce methane emissions and explore abatement technologies, like carbon capture use and storage, identify low carbon alternatives to unabated natural gas projects, and ensure energy projects are governed by integrated energy plans with emission reduction goals.

Globally, and in support of the Energy Resource Governance Initiative and MSP, EMGP will reduce supply chain vulnerabilities to the clean energy transition while enabling mineral resource-rich countries to protect their economies from exploitation and sustainably deliver economic benefits to their citizens. EMGP will help governments develop the technical capacity, fiscal and regulatory frameworks, and governance structures to allow them to become reliable suppliers to the clean energy technology market increasing supply chain resilience.

PSP and EMGP beneficiaries may include assistance-eligible European countries, Central and South American countries and organizations; Sub-Saharan and North African countries; and Central, South, and Southeast Asian countries and organizations, such as ASEAN and Pacific Island Forum members.

R/GEC – GLOBAL ENGAGEMENT CENTER (\$2.0 million)

Aligning with JSP Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote good governance and defend strong, accountable, and resilient democracies that deliver for their citizens, and GEC FBS Objective 2.2: Increase global resilience and reduce vulnerability to foreign state- and foreign non-state-sponsored propaganda and disinformation, GEC China Division ESF-supported programs (GEC/CN) will improve upon previous fiscal year efforts to build capacity and resilience in countries targeted by PRC information manipulation, develop sustainable skills, networks, and platforms required for key audiences to identify and respond to PRC disinformation and propaganda, including digitally and in cyberspace, and with a view to the nexus of disinformation and gender. GEC/CN will advance U.S. Government efforts to preempt and counter PRC disinformation and propaganda by exposing false narratives underpinning PRC actions, promoting competitive messaging, and diversifying foreign information environments monopolized by Beijing's preferred narratives. Programming will advance good governance and civil society engagement in foreign countries by increasing the capacity of local and regional government officials, journalists, and fact-checkers to recognize and counter state-sponsored disinformation and propaganda from the PRC via local and regional networking platforms, both digital and human. GEC/CN will increase technical skills through workshops that identify locally- and regionally specific PRC information manipulation tactics, and that build partners' fact-checking skills to ensure PRC disinformation cannot take root in vulnerable information ecosystems. GEC/CN will increase the capacity of foreign partners to freely conduct and circulate high-quality journalism, and to promote improved awareness of, and behaviors to counter, exploitative actions by authoritarian actors to undermine free and open information environments.

GHSD – BUREAU OF GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY AND DIPLOMACY (\$2.0 million)

GHSD ESF funds may be used to support the creation, refinement, publication, and implementation of National Action Plans for Health Security (NAPHS), a key tool for program planning, intersectoral collaboration, and donor coordination on closing identified gaps in health security capacities at the country level. NAPHS have been drafted in many countries, but the rate of publication is low, hindering their value. Moreover, many of the previously drafted NAPHS date from before the COVID-19 pandemic need revision in light of lessons learned. GHSD will select countries for partnership based on foreign government political will, demonstrated need, and opportunity for U.S. Government engagement to lead to concrete progress. Once the plans are developed and published, GHSD staff will provide diplomatic support to achieve milestones and metrics outlined in the plans, including partnership with the foreign government to raise sufficient resources for plan activities. Funds may also be used to support catalytic regional activities focused on implementing the One Health approach, recognizing the fundamental linkages between the health of people, plants, animals, and their shared environment. Regional activities are particularly impactful in One Health, since ecosystems with common One Health challenges generally expand beyond national boundaries.

GP – OFFICE OF GLOBAL PARTNERSHIPS (\$2.0 million)

The \$2.0 million in funding will support GP with the growing startup and innovation ecosystems for climate solutions across priority regions and key countries as deemed by the Secretary. GP's work will continue to convene and leverage private sector funds to expand activities into other countries and sectors, catalyze new projects to create innovative solutions, collaborate with partners to maximize the impact of projects, and cultivate new partnerships and networks in the world as well as work with other bureaus throughout U.S. government.

IPI – BUREAU FOR INCLUSIVE GROWTH, PARTNERSHIPS, AND INNOVATION (\$80.0 million)

Funds will directly support implementation of the Women’s Entrepreneurship and Economic Empowerment Act (WEEE Act) and the Gender Equity and Equality Action (GEEA) Fund. The GEEA Fund works to advance women economic security for women and girls by (1) increasing their access to resources, services, and leadership opportunities and (2) by addressing the barriers that limit their ability to participate fully in the economy. The GEEA Fund invests in partners around the world, prioritizing solutions to the range of barriers that impede the agency of women and girls to participate in the economy. The GEEA Fund scales existing programming and supports new programming, including partnerships with other U.S Government agencies, counterpart governments, and the private sector.

OES – BUREAU OF OCEANS AND INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS (\$205.8 million)

The OES FY 2025 Request combats plastic pollution, and supports Climate programs, the South Pacific Tuna Treaty, Lacey Act, Water, Mercury Abatement and Air Quality, Environmental Chapters of U.S. Free Trade Agreements, Small Grants for Environment projects, and other programs.

Combating Plastic Pollution (\$26.3 million)

These funds are necessary to provide meaningful support for the financial mechanism of a new global agreement on plastic pollution and to implement such an agreement starting as early as 2025. This will further promote U.S. leadership to ensure that implementation of the agreement aligns with U.S. environmental, political, and economic interests. The funding is also key in supporting the U.S.-led public-private partnership, End Plastic Pollution International Collaborative (EPPIC), to leverage U.S. government investment with civil society and private sector resources to drive solutions across the plastics lifecycle.

South Pacific Forum Fisheries (SPFF) (\$60.0 million)

OES requests \$60.0 million for annual United States support under an Economic Assistance Agreement (EAA) with the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), related to the 1987 Treaty on Fisheries (South Pacific Tuna Treaty). These funds will be provided to the FFA, and through the FFA to the Pacific Island countries to support fishery sector administration and operations and enhance cooperation with FFA on fisheries management and economic development objectives.

Mercury and Air Quality (\$3.0 million)

OES requests \$3.0 million to support the Air Quality and Mercury programs. The Mercury Program will support the implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury by reducing mercury released to the environment from two major sources of mercury pollution: artisanal and small-scale gold mining, and non-ferrous mining. The Air Quality program will reduce international air pollution, which causes globally nearly seven million premature deaths a year and billions of dollars in economic welfare losses for our trading partners.

Water (\$2.0 million)

OES requests \$2.0 million to advance objectives under the U.S. Global Water Strategy (GWS) and White House Action Plan on Global Water Security. Funding will enable the Department to continue to provide

tailored assistance designed to address the technical and political challenges of shared water issues, laying the groundwork for cooperation, sound governance, and longer-term development assistance. Enhanced by coordination through the OES-led Interagency Water Working Group (IWWG), these programs serve as a key component of the overall whole of government GWS, co-chaired by USAID.

Lacey (\$1.8 million)

OES requests \$1.8 million for programming in support of the 2008 amendments to the U.S. Lacey Act. OES Lacey programming supports assistance-eligible countries to combat illegal logging and associated trade by improving forest management, providing foreign law enforcement training, and promoting transparency throughout global wood supply chains.

Office of Global Change (\$110.0 million)

OES requests \$110.0 million for adaptation, clean energy, and sustainable landscapes programs. This funding supports Department efforts leading bilateral, multilateral, and global initiatives to strengthen national security and advance U.S. economic interests by expanding energy access, energy security, and the clean energy economy; conserving and restoring forests and other ecosystems; cutting non-CO₂ greenhouse gases; spurring other countries to do their part to prevent global temperatures from rising to levels that would drive dangerous impacts around the world; and enhancing the resilience of local communities, critical infrastructure, and supply chains to impacts such as sea level rise and increasingly frequent and intense floods, droughts, heatwaves, wildfires, and storms.

OES adaptation funding of \$64.0 million will accelerate the President's Emergency Plan for Adaptation and Resilience (PREPARE) efforts to help countries cope with increasing climate and weather-related risks, including through improved access to data, information, and early warning systems; decrease vulnerabilities in key sectors like food, water, infrastructure, and health; mainstream adaptation into partner countries' policies, programs, and budgets; mobilize resources, particularly from the private sector, for strengthened resilience. It will also help vulnerable developing countries minimize and respond to loss and damage from the impacts of climate change. These programs will reduce future demands on U.S. diplomatic, economic, humanitarian, and military resources, and they will strengthen global stability by addressing key drivers of conflict, disease, migration, and displacement – including fiercer competition for scarce resources and more intense disasters – that can undermine national, regional, and international security and roll back development gains. OES support for multilateral initiatives, including the Adaptation Fund, will leverage contributions from other donors and increase the number of projects funded to help vulnerable countries to better prepare for, adapt to, and recover from climate impacts.

OES clean energy funding of \$24.1 million will support U.S.-led efforts to accelerate deployment of zero-emissions energy and energy efficiency, furthering global energy security and unlocking deep emissions reductions. By advancing low emission development strategies, diversifying sources of energy, and capturing methane emissions to avoid natural gas waste, OES clean energy programs strengthen U.S. national and economic security by staving off the worst climate impacts, reducing dependency on fossil fuels, building resilience to price shocks, and keeping energy affordable and accessible for middle class, low-income, and the world's most vulnerable populations.

OES sustainable landscapes funding of \$21.9 million will implement the U.S. Plan to Conserve Global Forests and the goal of ending global forest loss by 2030; improve the conservation, restoration, and management of forests and other critical ecosystems; and reduce emissions from the forest, agriculture, and land use sectors, which currently account for nearly one quarter of global emissions. These investments will advance U.S. leadership in global efforts to halt and reverse forest loss by 2030 through

inter alia, the Forest and Climate Leaders' Partnership, the Lowering Emissions by Accelerating Forest Finance (LEAF) Coalition, and efforts to delink agricultural production and deforestation. Programming will be designed to scale high-integrity forest carbon markets, strengthen forest management and land use policy design, provide technical support for forest and blue carbon measurement and reporting to ensure the same high standards as the United States, reduce commodity-driven deforestation from food and agriculture production, and shift finance and markets towards deforestation-free activities and natural climate solutions. Sustainable landscapes funding protects U.S. interests in critical countries in the major forest basins, including Brazil, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Indonesia, by advancing efforts to conserve standing forests, including through work with governments, indigenous peoples, and other stakeholders, and identifying and expanding the adoption of innovative financing and partnership approaches. These investments will ensure the good governance needed for sustainable management of forests, increase global food security, and deliver multiple environmental and economic benefits.

U.S. Free Trade Agreements (\$0.3 million)

OES is requesting \$0.3 million to sustain the longstanding support of U.S. free trade agreement (FTA) environmental secretariats and trade-related environmental cooperation. The FTAs specify that the United States and FTA partners must provide a share of the secretariat's budget. Pursuant to U.S. FTAs with Peru, Colombia, Panama, and the United States-Central America-Dominican Republic FTA (which includes the El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and the Dominican Republic) the parties agreed to designate environmental secretariats as a mechanism for public participation and monitoring of the parties' adherence to their environmental obligations. This funding will improve FTA partners' environmental governance. The secretariats and other activities combat corruption, address many of the root causes of human insecurity and irregular migration, and support the Administration's climate agenda, while also protecting U.S. workers and businesses against unfair competitive disadvantage and supporting U.S. economic growth. The Administration and Congress have stressed the importance of monitoring and enforcing FTA Environment chapters, and how FTAs can contribute to combating climate change.

Other Programs (\$2.5 million)

In FY 2025, \$2.5 million in ESF resources will support a range of programs to ensure that international standard-setting bodies do not disadvantage American citizens, industries, and technical agencies; facilitate multilateral and bilateral engagement to influence partners; and foster opportunities to advance U.S. innovation and entrepreneurship. OES advances U.S. interests on combating wildlife trafficking and other nature crime, promoting effective marine protection and other marine conservation initiatives, combating ocean acidification, and marine debris, including land and sea-based sources of plastic pollution, technological innovation entrepreneurship, and space exploration and resource utilization. OES also supports capacity building to advance the sustainable, safe, and peaceful exploration and utilization of outer space, including to promote shared values and good practices under the Artemis Accords and 1967 Outer Space Treaty.

OES programs will set the pace for transboundary and global efforts to: (1) tackle the biodiversity crisis and elevate nature-based solutions, by scaling up efforts to implement the conservation of at least 30 percent of land and waters by 2030 and strengthening protected area management globally, drawing on best U.S. practices, including those noted in the America the Beautiful report; (2) strategically expose, target, and address points of convergence among nature crimes, particularly those associated with transnational organized crime, and strengthen capacity and political will to combat nature crime, (including under the interagency nature crime initiative, and through supporting the Nature Crime

Alliance and leveraging other partnerships); and (3) champion a One Health approach to preventing the next pandemic by drastically reducing the fundamental drivers of zoonotic disease from wildlife.

OES also plans to support the long-running Regional Environment, Science, Technology, and Health (ESTH) Officers Small Grants Program to provide global, flexible, high impact/low-dollar environment and health grants to ESTH Officers at U.S. missions. The program promotes OES Bureau and Administration ESTH priorities while also meeting the growing demand for flexible grants mechanisms that improve gender equality, build capacity in grassroots and community organizations, and harness women's, girls', and other marginalized group's potential to promote more effective environmental solutions and healthier families and communities.

F – OFFICE OF FOREIGN ASSISTANCE (\$1.5 million)

The requested funding will provide for continued activities stemming from the implementation of Department of State's program design, monitoring, and evaluation policy, consistent with the goals of the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act of 2016 (P.L. 114-91) (FATAA) and Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-435) (Evidence Act) in connection with foreign assistance programming. This includes resources to lead and coordinate the implementation of the Department-wide "learning agenda" --the systematic plan to answer a set of policy-relevant questions critical to achieving the Department's strategic objectives. Similarly, this includes the resources to lead and coordinate a Department-wide capacity assessment of the coverage, quality, methods, effectiveness, and independence of their statistics, evaluation, research, and analysis efforts. Finally, funding may also support F-directed evaluations and collaborative evaluations of critical, emerging, or crosscutting foreign assistance issues within State and other agencies.

OTHER FUNDING (\$632.0 million)

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 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 \$137.5 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)

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.

S/GWI – SECRETARY'S OFFICE OF GLOBAL WOMEN'S ISSUES (\$30.0 million)

S/GWI foreign assistance programs promote gender equity and equality. All work on gender equity and equality implements Joint Strategic Plan (JSP) Goal 3: strengthen democratic institutions, uphold universal values, and promote human dignity, as well as implements complimentary JSP goals on Security and Prosperity. Assistance also supports the S/GWI Functional Bureau Strategy goals around 1) Women, Peace, and Security, 2) women's economic security, and 3) prevention of and response to gender-based violence (GBV). Programs advance the safe and meaningful participation of women in decision-making processes related to conflict, crisis, and security; support the political, economic, and social empowerment of women and girls; promote women's leadership and economic security; and prevent, mitigate, and respond to GBV. S/GWI programming uses evidenced-based, holistic, and consultative approaches that elevate the voices and leadership of women and girls.

S/GWI's programming applies a partnership approach to gender equity and equality by consulting and adapting to local leadership and problem solving to address the causes and symptoms of gender inequality. Examples of this in practice include: addressing barriers to women's full political, economic, and social empowerment and participation; advancing women's leadership in peacebuilding, conflict, and crisis through partnerships with women's civil society organizations; fostering collaboration between community-level activists and national-level policymakers; developing relationships between women in political office and women civil society leaders; improving the enabling environment for women's meaningful economic participation, including promoting girls in STEM; advancing solutions proposed by women and girls to emerging global challenges; and supporting women's access to markets, networks, training, finance, and information. Assistance to prevent and respond to GBV includes survivor-centered and trauma-informed approaches as well as prevention efforts that empower civil society and survivor-led advocacy for national and regional changes in laws, policies, or cultural norms.

The Request includes \$20.0 million of the \$200.0 million requested for the Gender Equity and Equality Action (GEEA) Fund to support State-managed programs that advance economic security for women and girls by (1) increasing their access to resources, services, and leadership opportunities and (2) by addressing the barriers that limit their ability to participate fully in the economy. The GEEA Fund invests in partners around the world, prioritizing solutions to the range of barriers that impede the agency of women and girls to participate in the economy.

DEMOCRACY FUND (DF)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ 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.

DRG – BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND GOVERNANCE (\$100.0 million)

To advance strategic objectives and Administration priorities, the DRG Bureau will:

- Boost the work of investigative journalists and empower them to identify and expose corruption across borders.
- Enhance partner country systems and capacity to prevent, detect, investigate and disrupt transnational corruption, grand corruption, and kleptocracy, and to build resilience to corruption.
- Address critical unanticipated needs and emerging opportunities in the electoral and political processes subsector. Enabling transparent, credible, peaceful, and representative electoral processes and transitions of power is essential to shoring up democracy and development efforts where USAID works.
- Support evidence-based approaches to address longstanding and emerging threats to electoral integrity—particularly those posing a threat in the period between elections. This includes ensuring appropriate use of technology in elections; combating corruption in political finance; bolstering electoral cybersecurity; and addressing foreign malign interference in elections that help advance countries’ commitments to democratic and election-related reforms. Support country specific approaches under the Defending Democratic Elections Fund, that provides the ability to strategically pilot, scale, and apply evidence-based approaches to address deeply-rooted and emerging threats to electoral integrity.

- Support labor and worker rights globally. Programming will build the capacity of unions and other independent worker organizations; improve workers' access to justice; conduct labor-related policy advocacy; engage private-sector actors to address labor violations; and increase the inclusion of vulnerable populations in labor rights activities.
- Improve the digital security capabilities of independent media, human rights defenders, and civil society, and increase the participation of civil society in internet governance policy-making processes to advance the vision of an open, interoperable, reliable, and secure internet.
- Address individual, sociocultural, and institutional barriers to women's participation by building a pipeline of civic-minded or politically interested women and girls, while working to create a favorable environment to facilitate their participation, representation, leadership, and agency in peace processes, political settlements, post-conflict transitions, and democratic governance.
- Foster open, secure, and inclusive digital ecosystems that advance democratic values and respect for human rights. Strengthen country-level and global multi-stakeholder coalitions to leverage existing incentive structures, and create shared language and action plans for tackling the most pressing issues in the digital age.
- Enhance the revenue generation capabilities of independent media outlets in challenging environments. This will build an ecosystem framework and data solution for a coalition of media development agencies and donors that can help media outlets all over the world remain solvent, affording the advantages of big data, including macro- and micro-level data on markets, financial strategies of media organizations, and successes and failures to inform their strategies to address the sustainability of their support to media.
- Boost the work of anti-corruption change agents around the world and empower them with the tools, alliances, networks, and coalitions needed to strengthen their reform campaigns, advocate for and demand change, operate in safety, and engage in collective and collaborative actions.
- Respond to urgent human rights challenges and unanticipated or emerging windows of opportunity related to the promotion and protection of human rights. This includes supporting individuals' rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly by supporting civil society and human rights defenders (including support to documenting human rights violations, including atrocities, and pursuing justice); preventing and responding to sexual and gender-based violence; and preventing, mitigating, and responding to trafficking in persons; and supporting institutions under threat in backsliding environments or windows of opportunities in opening environments.
- Build empirical evidence that tests the theories of change guiding USAID's DRG projects and assesses the effectiveness of investments. DRG will provide analytic and technical advisory services to support democratic openings and transitions, and conduct assessments of country-specific DRG challenges and opportunities.
- Support programmatic oversight and administration, as well as training to strengthen the technical capacity of USAID democracy officers worldwide. DRG will also undertake research activities—including impact and performance evaluations, literature reviews, and evidence reviews—to ensure the design and implementation of effective DRG activities in support of USG policies.
- The Request will also support DRG's implementation of the PIDR and broader Summit for Democracy goals.

DRL – BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND LABOR (\$180.7 million)

This Request supports the Department’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, including freedom of expression. This also includes supporting free and 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 the PIDR and broader Summit for Democracy goals.

J/IRF – OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM (\$10.0 million)

J/IRF’s Request will support addressing threats to religious freedom on a global scale, particularly in closed or closing political systems. J/IRF programs combat authoritarianism and democratic backsliding triggering religious freedom abuses so that all community members may fully participate in their communities without compromising their beliefs. Programs align with the portfolio strategic framework and address governmental restraints such as restrictive laws and policies that are not in compliance with international laws and obligations, address societal restraints such as xenophobia, racism, antisemitism, anti-Muslim hate and other forms of religious-based hatred, and using media to increase information flow around religious freedom issues. Promoting the rights of those individuals most vulnerable and expanding religious freedom fosters political stability, economic growth, and human security for all.

ASSISTANCE FOR EUROPE, EURASIA AND CENTRAL ASIA (AEECA)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in Thousands) | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2024 Estimate | FY 2025 Request ² | Change from FY 2023 Estimate |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| AEECA | 850,334 | 850,334 | 850,334 | - |
| Additional Funding ¹ | 350,000 | - | - | - |

1/ The FY 2023 Estimate level excludes \$350.0 million in additional funding provided in the FY 2023 Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L.117-328).

2/ The FY 2025 Request level 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)

Albania (\$4.0 million)

U.S. assistance to Albania will encourage reforms to advance the country's European Union (EU) accession process by supporting watchdog and advocacy efforts of civil society organizations (CSOs) to hold the government accountable to its citizens, press for implementation of reforms, and counter corruption. Assistance programs will bolster the capacity of women and youth to influence policies and government actions to advance gender equality and youth leadership. Funding will support efforts to strengthen the justice sector and court functioning, reduce inter-ethnic tension, and counter violent extremism. U.S. assistance will contribute to the growth of investigative journalism, media literacy, and production of independent and free media, including crucial watchdog functions. Funds will augment evidence-driven and prevention-based programs to counter malign foreign influence, including in the context of foreign investment. Support will address critical cyber vulnerabilities, while also establishing longer-term technical support to help Albania develop a strong and sustainable cyber ecosystem that includes protections for critical infrastructure systems and government networks. Funds will also be used to continue to improve Albania’s economic competitiveness and accelerate its EU accession by improving the capacity of local businesses to cope with competitive pressure and market forces within the EU. The United States will also help youth, especially under-served and marginalized students, to pursue higher-education opportunities and prepare for the modern global workforce.

Armenia (\$45.0 million)

U.S. assistance will support democratic reforms, strengthen Armenia's independence and energy sovereignty, enhance the rule of law, promote political competition, and combat corruption. U.S.-funded efforts will foster sustainable economic resilience and good governance, beneficiaries of which will include displaced persons from Nagorno-Karabakh. Assistance will also address the social and economic disruptions from the Kremlin's war in Ukraine, the spillover effects from sanctions against Russia and cyber-security vulnerabilities, particularly as they relate to critical infrastructure. Disaster readiness and food-security interventions will seek to build Armenia's resilience and emergency response capabilities, and address the country's domestic needs and resources, especially those that are impacted by conflicts or natural disasters. Economic-resilience assistance will seek to enhance Armenia's economic governance and sovereignty, build the capacity of government stakeholders, improve competitiveness of strategic sectors (including agriculture), help attract productive investment, and promote energy diversification and sustainable management of natural resources. Assistance will enhance workforce skills, support the regulatory environment, mitigate income disparities, facilitate growth and development of rural businesses, diversify Armenia's trade beyond Russia, and help Armenia's government and private sector provide support to displaced individuals. U.S. programs will foster women's economic empowerment and youth participation in the labor force. Energy-sector assistance will promote supply diversification, energy efficiency, market-liberalization reforms, regional cooperation, and increased production from renewable energy sources. U.S. assistance will support Armenia's consideration of U.S. solutions to energy generation, such as small modular reactor (SMR) technology, an alternative to aging Russian nuclear technology. Natural resource management will focus on key interventions, including improved water planning, allocation and access, application of water conservation technologies, and regional cooperation with neighboring countries.

Democratic governance assistance will advance electoral, legislative and justice-sector reforms to build democratic institutions, including through enhancing the government's strategic communication systems and capabilities. Border security and anti-corruption initiatives will strengthen institutional capacity, public accountability, internal control and oversight, and integrity across the government. Electoral and political process programs will advance political competition, accountability and inclusiveness. Justice-sector interventions will strengthen the judiciary, legal education, and case management reforms, while local-governance initiatives will improve public administration and service provision, foster community resilience, and provide emergency response and assistance to displaced populations as part of the U.S. strategy to strengthen Armenian institutions and processes. U.S. assistance will advance the rights of the vulnerable and marginalized groups through legal-regulatory framework changes, digitalization of government services, and intensified cooperation between the government and non-governmental actors. Programs will improve human-rights protection systems, policies and skill sets to enable early warning, monitoring, and remedial action on rights violations. Support for civil society and independent media will sustain public engagement and support for reforms, promote civic education, advance sustainable civil society capacity-building, promote media diversification, and media professionalization. U.S. assistance will improve the financial viability of independent news sources, enhance media and digital literacy, bolster critical thinking, and counter disinformation and malign narratives. Exchange, educational, English-language and U.S.-based training programs will promote democratic principles, including social and economic inclusion for youth, women, LGBTQI+ individuals, and other disadvantaged groups, to ensure that their voices are part of the reform process. Assistance will also support Track II opportunities for regional dialogue and confidence-building measures for peace in the region and normalization of regional relations -- these efforts will be complemented by Europe and Eurasia Regional programs that foster regional cooperation in the Caucasus.

Azerbaijan (\$9.0 million)

U.S. assistance to Azerbaijan will promote democracy by focusing on good governance, democratic values, and inclusive economic development, and will support the aspirations of individuals and communities to participate fully in society and the global economy. Assistance will provide increased business-development opportunities for women and other marginalized groups and will promote international-business best-practices to spark innovation and increase commercial opportunities, including for U.S. companies. Assistance to independent media, civil society and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) will support the development of democratic institutions; promote information integrity, build resilience to malign influence from the Kremlin and Iran, as well as influence from the People's Republic of China (PRC); and will counter mis- and disinformation. Assistance will include combating trafficking-in-persons, unemployment, and gender equality English-language skills training, educational programs, and support for vulnerable communities will expand economic opportunities, including for youth. Funding will also help address the repercussions stemming from Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine and the economic implications of the sanctions imposed against Russia; this may include support to bolster alternative trade routes in the Eurasia/Central-Asia space, to encourage Azerbaijan's adoption of clean energy policies and practices in support of European energy security, and to help to diversify Azerbaijan's economy and agriculture sector. Given Azerbaijan's strategic geographic location, U.S. assistance will strengthen border security to address nonproliferation concerns. The United States will support opportunities for regional dialogue and confidence-building measures to reduce the likelihood of future hostilities. These programs will be complemented by Europe and Eurasia Regional programs that foster regional cooperation in the Caucasus.

Belarus (\$22.7 million)

Funding will support the efforts of independent media to counter Kremlin-led and Belarusian state propaganda and disinformation, build Belarusians' resilience to malign influence, and prepare for a future Belarus that is sovereign, democratic, and not a partner in Russia's war in Ukraine. Assistance will foster grassroots initiatives, civic education, leadership programs, and capacity-building activities that benefit the development of civil society organizations that are accountable and responsive to citizens' interests and concerns. Assistance will support the democratic movement to build a brighter alternative to the Lukashenka regime's leadership and systems and lay the groundwork for a democratic Belarus in which human rights are widely respected. U.S. foreign assistance will also provide support to activists, former political prisoners, and human rights defenders, and independent media and journalists through legal assistance, relocation, medical support, and equipment replacement; as well as increased access to higher-education opportunities for Belarusian students. Funds will support the collection of documentation on gross human rights abuses and violations committed in Belarus as part of Lukashenka's extreme repression since the fraudulent presidential elections in August 2020, with a view towards facilitating criminal proceedings in accordance with international law in order to provide justice for Belarusians. U.S. assistance will also build Belarus's national capacity to prevent trafficking in persons and to assist victims of trafficking. Programs will help democratically oriented parties increase their engagement with citizens and prepare for enacting reforms, as well as building their leadership and governance capacities in anticipation of a democratic transition, including empowering women to work more effectively in an extremely restrictive in-country environment or in exile. Funding will also support increased engagement by youth and persons with disabilities in civic life and private-sector employment to contribute to democratic change and build support for a market-oriented private-sector economy. U.S. assistance will support private-sector development, promote access to new financing mechanisms, and foster innovation through education and training, helping Belarusian entrepreneurs, including women and youth, connect with the global start-up movement.

Bosnia and Herzegovina (\$32.0 million)

Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) continues to face destabilizing political challenges, rising authoritarianism within the Republika Srpska (RS), and endemic corruption. New laws passed in 2023 in the RS (notably, amendments to the Criminal Code that recriminalized defamation and a foreign-agents law) further restrict independent media and civil society and make the work of journalists more difficult and dangerous. U.S. assistance to BiH will support peacebuilding, prosperity, and security; advance BiH's integration into Euro-Atlantic institutions; address pervasive corruption; and counter malign foreign influence. Assistance will improve the effectiveness and accountability of the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government by building their capacity and responsiveness to citizen needs; counter corruption and advocate for reforms; and strengthen civil society, independent media and investigative reporting. Assistance will strengthen the integrity of elections, support election reform, and improve governance at the local level. Funds will combat ethno-nationalistic dialogue, strengthen democratic institutions, and empower women in economic and public life. Economic programs will foster a sound business environment (thus also creating opportunities for increased U.S. investment), support economic development, and improve fiscal stability. Funding will help remove obstacles to economic growth, especially for small and medium-sized enterprises and in rural areas; strengthen BiH's legal and cybersecurity frameworks; and support integrated national energy and climate efforts that promote energy security and the use of clean energy. Programs will help increase transparency and reduce corruption by supporting e-governance and digitization platforms to counter malign influence and increase BiH's integration with Western markets and institutions.

Georgia (\$80.0 million)

U.S. assistance to Georgia will help strengthen democratic governance, bolster the country's abilities to resist continued aggression by Russia, and mitigate the spillover effects of Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine. Assistance will also support the Georgian people's overwhelming desire to integrate with Euro-Atlantic institutions, including the European Union. U.S. programs will prioritize efforts to improve democratic governance, elections and political processes, the rule of law, and the judicial system to enhance responsiveness and accountability to Georgian citizens, decrease polarization, and boost resilience to malign outside influence. U.S. assistance will seek to consolidate and strengthen democratic institutions and will target areas for increased engagement to foster free, fair, and inclusive Georgian democratic processes. Assistance for civil society, independent media, and civic education will amplify democratic voices, provide valuable input into Georgia's reform agenda, and foster a free exchange of ideas that can effectively counter disinformation, particularly from the Kremlin and the People's Republic of China. Programs will promote information integrity and build governance that is responsive to citizens, facilitating Georgian citizens' communication with their elected officials about issues in their communities. U.S. assistance will also promote an increase in high-value employment opportunities in target sectors, including agriculture, tourism, light manufacturing, and other promising sectors, for economic growth, stability and deeper integration with Western markets, while also reducing the environmental footprint of these sectors and advancing climate-change mitigation goals.

Programs will enhance Georgia's capacity to serve as a trade and logistics hub in the region and beyond, along the east-west "Middle Corridor." Programs will help build a more transparent business climate to attract outside investment, create jobs, diversify trade and reduce reliance on Russia's markets, thus also creating new opportunities for U.S. companies. Initiatives focused on private-sector competitiveness, entrepreneurship, workforce development, educational reform, agricultural development, environmental protection, natural resource management, and energy diversification, including through clean energy sources, will increase Georgia's economic capacity and regional cooperation and decrease its energy imports from Russia. To increase access to finance, programs will accelerate the development of Georgia's financial markets, creating new financial instruments tailored to the needs of Georgia's firms.

Assistance will help Georgia's education system implement sustainable, student-centered learning reforms. Support for political reforms, human rights protections, and inclusion of youth, women, ethnic minorities, LGBTQI+, populations near the Administrative Boundary Lines (ABL), and other marginalized groups will help ensure broad participation in Georgia's democratic processes and economic growth. U.S. assistance will provide training and skills-building for key Georgian institutions in cybersecurity, anti-corruption, digitalization, and countering organized crime and trafficking in persons. Conflict resolution, non-political opportunities for engagement, and socio-economic programming, including engagement with ethnic and religious minority populations, will play a vital role in strengthening ties between individuals and communities in Tbilisi-administered territory, including those along the ABLs and those in the Russia-occupied Georgian territories of Abkhazia and South Ossetia. These programs will help ensure these ties are in place for a future peaceful reconciliation in support of Georgia's territorial integrity and the departure of Russia's occupying forces. AEECA funding will also continue to cover the salary and other costs related to the Assistance Coordinator position at the U.S. Embassy in Tbilisi.

In addition, funding for South Caucasus regional initiatives requested under Europe and Eurasia Regional programs will be used to help create positive ties among the peoples of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia, with the broader goal of promoting regional stability.

Kosovo (\$36.0 million)

U.S. assistance will advance good governance, rule of law, and anti-corruption reforms, and develop civil society and independent media. The United States remains supportive of the EU-facilitated dialogue between Kosovo and Serbia, in the belief that it is the best path to normalizing relations between the two countries, ultimately leading to mutual recognition. Assistance will strengthen democratic institutions in Kosovo, combating corruption, improving the functioning of the judiciary and the courts, and encouraging accountability to citizens. Assistance will also promote energy diversification and clean energy, align Kosovo's national standards with EU accession requirements and lay the groundwork for foreign investment. In order to promote economic growth, U.S. assistance will support private-sector development and help level the playing field for businesses, including U.S. investors. The United States will help enhance the quality of Kosovo's higher education system and help youth -- especially underserved and marginalized students -- to pursue higher education opportunities and secure jobs locally. To promote market-oriented solutions, funding will be used to support partnerships between the private sector and Kosovo's education institutions, with the goal of reforming the education system to, in turn, revitalize and upgrade the workforce to meet market needs. Economic governance programs will improve the investment and business climate by focusing on property and commercial laws, as well as investment transparency to prevent malign influence. Programs will counter malign influence that is targeting critical infrastructure, especially in the cyber and energy sectors. Programs will promote interethnic inclusion and reconciliation, particularly among youth, expand business relationships across multi-ethnic communities, and empower women in economic and public life. Funds will be used to support programs that improve accountability of municipal governments and hold officials accountable to citizens, increasing transparency in government procurement and in the actions taken by elected officials, with the goal of increasing trust and confidence on the part of citizens. Assistance will enable a more responsive, people-centered justice system and build the capacity of judges, expand the efficiency of the courts, and train legal officials. Assistance will support the implementation of efficient and transparent customs procedures to help Kosovo position itself as an effective trade partner in the Western Balkans. Assistance to independent media will help impartial media partners, including minority-language media, gain audience share and counter propaganda from pro-Kremlin media outlets. Funds will also continue to support the work of an American Specialist Prosecutor assigned to the Specialist Prosecutor's Office in The Hague to

prosecute cases in the Kosovo Specialist Chambers, established to conduct trials of alleged war crimes and crimes against humanity--a process fundamental to strengthening rule of law in Kosovo.

Moldova (\$55.0 million)

The United States will help Moldova advance its reform agenda, make progress toward European integration, and contend with a number of challenges caused by Russia's unprovoked war against Ukraine, including a strained budget, regional security concerns, and an energy crisis. Support for Moldova's democracy and prosperity will help its pro-reform government maintain stability and increase medium-term growth and development, as well as strengthen Moldova's democracy and resiliency as it hosts refugee populations and addresses disruptions to trade and supply chains. U.S. assistance will help Moldova strengthen governance and institutional frameworks, counter corruption, increase transparency and security in the business and financial sectors, and enhance emergency preparedness. Funding will support Moldova's energy security and help reduce Moldova's reliance on Russian-backed energy sources. U.S. assistance will advance the physical and market integration of Moldova's energy systems with Europe and accelerate increased domestic power generation, including renewable energy, and develop capacity and infrastructure to support energy-supply diversification, energy efficiency, and energy security. U.S. programs will strengthen the rule of law by building independent, accountable, and effective justice-sector institutions and actors that respect human rights, counter corruption, target transnational crime, and maintain integrity. Funding will support local action groups and civil society to boost civic engagement in communities, including in areas relating to social services, and to demand accountable governance and stronger, citizen-led democratic institutions. To strengthen democracy and human rights, funding will address hate-based crimes, support embattled civil society from the territory under the de facto control of Transnistrian separatists, and advance labor rights. Programs will enhance the competitiveness of targeted sectors, including Moldova's growing digital and communications technology sectors, and bolster the country's cybersecurity while promoting female entrepreneurship and leadership in the private sector. Funds will help Moldova work towards its reform and EU accession goals by improving the business environment, stimulating competition and innovation, unlocking private-sector investment, reducing out-migration, accelerating the growth and development of human capital, propelling university curriculum reform and increasing productivity. Programs will promote climate-smart agriculture and efficient use of water resources and mitigate drought impacts to make Moldovan agriculture more efficient and environmentally friendly. U.S. assistance will also build Moldova's resilience to malign Kremlin influence and disinformation by ensuring that Moldovan citizens have access to objective sources of information and by promoting a more pluralistic media space and independent journalism. U.S. assistance will also focus on addressing health priority areas to prevent, detect and respond to emergent threats.

Montenegro (\$1.6 million)

U.S. assistance will strengthen Montenegro's Euro-Atlantic integration by deterring malign external influence, countering disinformation, and combating efforts to exploit societal divisions. Assistance will support research and outreach, debunking and highlighting cases of disinformation to increase awareness about disinformation tactics to counter malign influence and build democratic resilience. Funding will support the efforts of independent media to hold the government accountable, deter corruption, and advocate for essential reforms to reinforce the institutions necessary to deter malign influence. Programs will improve professional journalism standards, support investigative journalism, and strengthen media- and digital-literacy skills. Funds will be used to advance the rule of law and support Montenegro in combating crime, corruption, and illicit trafficking. Funds will support gender equality and engage civil society and youth to promote societal cohesion and inclusion, especially for women. Funding will also be used to promote innovation and inclusive economic growth by increasing economic opportunities for

entrepreneurs in key sectors of the economy. U.S. Assistance will promote economic resilience in disadvantaged communities throughout the country, with a focus on those in the under-served north.

North Macedonia (\$9.0 million)

U.S. assistance will support reforms needed to bolster North Macedonia's progress towards Euro-Atlantic integration. Funding will support initiatives that promote inclusive democracy and the rule of law, including judicial independence and the fight against corruption. These efforts will contribute toward building a more robust, citizen-responsive government with strong democratic institutions that are more resistant to malign influence. Assistance will support the institutionalization of transparent government practices and increase citizen involvement and oversight of government; strengthen private-sector productivity and pro-growth economic reforms that will expand regional integration; and advance the country's digital transformation, cybersecurity, and cyber resilience across sectors. U.S. assistance will also support greater energy security through diversification of energy sources and increased use of clean energy and domestic investment in energy infrastructure. Programs will help improve governance at the local level, including through sound public financial management; increase public engagement on rule-of-law issues; and combat corruption in government and the private sector. Assistance will help bridge divisions across political and ethnic lines; support the efforts of independent media to counter propaganda and disinformation efforts; strengthen critical-thinking skills; empower women in economic and public life; and promote youth participation in the economy, society at large, and democratic processes. Assistance will strengthen North Macedonia's ability to continue countering disinformation and destabilizing malign influence while upholding democratic principles. The United States will help enhance the quality of higher education and help youth, especially under-served and marginalized students, to pursue higher education opportunities and prepare for the modern global workforce.

Serbia (\$23.0 million)

U.S. assistance will reinforce regional stability by advancing reforms that are essential to increasing Serbia's integration with Western institutions; mitigating political polarization; countering economic and security threats, including malign external influence; increasing economic opportunities and prosperity; and promoting climate security and resilience. The United States remains supportive of the EU-facilitated dialogue between Kosovo and Serbia, in the belief that it is the best path to normalizing relations between the two countries, which will ultimately lead to mutual recognition. U.S.-funded programs will help fight corruption and illicit trafficking, strengthen the rule of law, improve electoral and political processes, promote government transparency and accountability, support civil society, and combat disinformation and foreign malign influence by strengthening media- and digital-literacy. Programs will strengthen civic engagement and political participation and increase linkages between citizens (particularly youth), civil society organizations, and the private sector--through advocacy efforts in support of reform agendas. Public-procurement-reform initiatives will support anti-corruption goals and good governance. Assistance will bolster media independence; support efforts to improve the legal, regulatory and economic environment for media; and promote investigative journalism, helping Serbia overcome obstacles to EU accession. Economic programs will help foster a level playing field for businesses; improve the regulatory environment; increase opportunities for disadvantaged communities; and strengthen the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises, enabling access to finance, innovation, and integration into Western markets. Programs will also support the economic empowerment of women through training, technical assistance, and mentorship. Assistance will improve environmental protection and energy security through greater efficiency and diversification, including clean-energy sources. Funds will support English-language programs; increase student access to higher-education opportunities, including through partnerships with universities; reinforce ties with alumni of U.S.-funded exchange programs through community-based projects; and promote youth leadership and regional cooperation.

Ukraine (\$250.0 million)

U.S. assistance will support Ukraine's economic recovery from the devastation wrought by Russia's full-scale invasion. Funding will support energy and cybersecurity investments and technical assistance, including protection of critical government services, industries, and infrastructure; efforts to counter disinformation; and initiatives to document and hold perpetrators accountable for human rights abuses and war crimes, thus building a basis for future peace and reconciliation efforts. Assistance will foster political competition and consensus-building, promote free and fair elections, and safeguard human rights. Assistance will also support civil society, civic education, and a democratic culture of public responsibility and accountability; fight corruption; and strengthen the rule of law. Funds will also be used to expand access to and reform the justice system, strengthen local and national legislative bodies, and engage executive-branch institutions at all levels to help them operate more accountably, efficiently, and effectively. The United States will work to prevent trafficking in persons and provide protection for trafficking victims, as well as to advance gender equality. Assistance will help restore primary and emergency care in areas where they have been disrupted; expand mental health and physical rehabilitation care, as well as specialized care for victims of torture; and resume standard immunization campaigns. Assistance will help the Government of Ukraine implement health-system reforms that will increase the transparency and efficiency of healthcare services and reduce opportunities for corruption. In particular, U.S. support for health system reform, along with U.S. assistance provided in other sectors, will accelerate the digitization of government services and strengthen Ukraine's decentralization process, including by assisting local governments to better manage resources and deliver services to citizens.

Programming will continue to help Ukraine deter the Kremlin's malign activities and disinformation efforts, including by supporting independent media and strategic communications, defending the freedom of expression, and promoting internet freedom and access. U.S. assistance will boost the capacity of media sources and outlets, increase access to diverse and credible information sources, and enhance cybersecurity nationwide. U.S. assistance will promote trade and investment, reform and strengthen the financial sector, reform and privatize state-owned enterprises, support workforce development and readiness, and promote private-sector productivity and opportunity. By helping to establish a more transparent, pro-business and investment-friendly economic climate, U.S. assistance will also have the effect of expanding opportunities for U.S. businesses and investors. In the agricultural sector, assistance programs will support land reform; increase the productivity and capacity of small and medium-sized agricultural enterprises; promote access to finance for farmers; increase agricultural exports; and ensure food security. Assistance will strengthen Ukraine's energy security by supporting critical energy services, infrastructure, and policy reforms, including those related to supply diversification and clean energy.

Programs will also support peace-building efforts to promote national unity and tolerance within a multicultural Ukraine. Assistance for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and conflict-affected populations will help ease the social and economic challenges they face in their home and source communities. Assistance will help restore and strengthen critical public services to meet needs created by the war. U.S. support to better address the long-term humanitarian impacts of the conflict and the degradation of critical infrastructure in all regions will enable Ukraine's economic stabilization and recovery, facilitating the return of a displaced workforce to de-occupied areas. Related U.S. support may include the restoration of basic education and other local public services and utilities, as well as providing access to funding opportunities available through various international financial institutions. Funds will also be used to support conflict stabilization, observation and monitoring efforts, including on human rights, implemented through the Vienna-based Support Program for Ukraine, created last year to manage Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) programs in Ukraine.

Europe and Eurasia Regional (\$137.0 million)

In response to the direct and indirect regional impacts of Russia's unprovoked war against Ukraine and in the face of other inherently regional challenges, AEECA-funded programs across Central and Eastern Europe, the Western Balkans and Eurasia will counter the Kremlin's aggression and malign influence, advance American values and leadership, and strengthen Euro-Atlantic alliances. Democracy programs will provide support to key democratic institutions and reform efforts, increase access to independent information, protect minority rights and marginalized populations, increase government transparency, strengthen rule of law, and increase access to justice. Programs will increase the resilience of civil society to promote democratic principles; strengthen regional connections among youth; help protect human rights and fundamental freedoms; strengthen investigative journalism and the independent media sector; increase media literacy and civic education to counter disinformation; combat corruption by bolstering the investigative and other skills of independent watchdog organizations to demand accountability for actions that undermine the rule of law; and provide protection and support for activists, both in their home countries and when they are forced to flee their home countries. Funding for Central Europe will focus on strengthening democracy and civil society, including for transparency and oversight, independent media, strengthening the rule of law, minority rights and programs to combat anti-Semitism.

U.S.-funded regional assistance programs will also focus on the following priorities: strengthening energy security and independence through energy diversification, including through regional interconnections and renewable energy sources, to promote clean energy, regulatory reform, and increased efficiency; enhancing investment transparency, entrepreneurship, economic development, and access to Western markets; bolstering cybersecurity infrastructure and capacity; and providing access to higher-education opportunities. These regional assistance programs will directly complement bilateral efforts by addressing regional challenges in alignment with country-specific needs; provide evidence and data through performance monitoring and evaluation activities, including the production of widely respected democracy indices; and contribute to Administration priorities such as combating climate change and promoting gender equality. Funding will also be used to support assistance evaluations, monitoring, coordinating and related expenses of the Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia.

Funds will also be used to support regional programming focused on efforts to promote people-to-people ties and economic integration in the South Caucasus in order to advance regional stability. Additionally, funds will be used to cover costs associated with U.S. participation and membership in the Helsinki-based European Center of Excellence for Countering Hybrid Threats, which serves as a hub for NATO and European Union cooperation on countering hybrid threats.

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) (\$18.0 million)

The OSCE plays a vital role in building regional stability, supporting human rights, and responding to conflicts and tensions throughout Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia. U.S. support for the OSCE advances U.S. policy priorities in the OSCE region and the OSCE's 57 participating States. U.S. funding will support the OSCE's field operations in Moldova, the Balkans, and Central Asia through the OSCE's Unified Budget, and will cover the costs of salaries for U.S. experts seconded to work in key policy positions in the OSCE, thus strengthening U.S. influence in the OSCE. These experts, coupled with the leadership from the U.S. Mission to the OSCE in Vienna, will advance U.S. goals, values, and principles through the OSCE on a full range of programs in democracy-building, elections, good governance, media affairs, human rights, civil society development, rule of law, counterterrorism, police reform, border security, cyber security, arms control and military confidence-building, and economic and environmental security affairs. Working on these topics through the OSCE with likeminded partners, the United States can reach interlocutors and achieve goals more effectively than when only working bilaterally. U.S. funds

will promote democratic reforms through election observation missions throughout the region, as well as by supporting selected OSCE extra-budgetary projects, which are an important means for the United States and its partners to promote Western values, advance security and stability, and counter malign influence in the region. Russia has blocked the passage of a consensus budget over the past two years. The United States and its partners successfully neutralize Russia's obstructionism by funding extra-budgetary projects, such as the Support Program for Ukraine (SPU), which continues the important democratic and social resilience programs initiated by the OSCE's former Project Coordinator in Ukraine and advances efforts in such areas as humanitarian demining, the monitoring of environmental damage, and the protection of women and children displaced from Ukraine.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIA (\$128.0 million)

Kazakhstan (\$5.1 million)

FY 2025 resources will be used to support the U.S. government's Central Asia Strategy. U.S. assistance will support Kazakhstan's increasing efforts to exercise its own sovereignty and independence, while adopting a wave of reforms based on President Tokayev's vision that addresses the political, social and economic needs of its citizens. Programs will build the capacity of civil society organizations at the national and local levels to work effectively with the government to strengthen people's rights in the social, economic and political spheres. Local media development initiatives will foster the creation of relevant, fact-based content in the Kazakh and Russian languages, reduce interference by Russia and other external actors, and help independent media outlets gain greater financial stability and become financially sustainable. Assistance programs will seek to create a more independent legislative body that can hold the executive branch accountable, as well as to promote a competitive political environment in Kazakhstan. Assistance will also strengthen efforts to reduce trafficking in persons, promote safe migration, and build the capacity and commitment of U.S. partners and target communities to prevent and counter violent extremist threats.

Programs that build English-language capacity will not only counter disinformation by improving access to reputable international sources of information, but will also help create economic linkages with international markets beyond Russia and China. U.S. assistance will support the enactment of economic reforms, thus promoting greater economic diversity, openness, and competitiveness; strengthening women's economic empowerment, encouraging greater private-sector development; and ultimately increasing U.S. commercial opportunities, including those related to critical minerals. Funding will support national and regional energy security through programs focused on low-cost, clean, renewable energy and improved energy efficiency, as well as assessing mineral resources. U.S. assistance will also play a vital role in improving connectivity, rebuilding regional power markets, and reducing the effects of climate change.

Kyrgyz Republic (\$24.3 million)

FY 2025 resources will be used to support the U.S. government's Central Asia Strategy. AEECA assistance will bolster local food production and help small and medium-sized enterprises diversify exports to international markets beyond a reliance on Russia and the People's Republic of China. Assistance will help reduce poverty and address chronic malnutrition by increasing the domestically produced food supply and expanding employment opportunities in communities. Assistance will promote business competitiveness and regulatory reforms, including the protection of intellectual property rights and private-sector partnerships in sectors with the

greatest potential for growth. U.S. assistance will support the Administration's climate initiative by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting low-carbon job growth.

Additionally, assistance in the education sector will develop a workforce more adapted to the modern economy. U.S. assistance will also support the development of critical thinking skills for youth and programs that increase women's entrepreneurship, thereby ensuring more equitable and inclusive access to economic opportunity and education. To strengthen Kyrgyz democracy and sovereignty, FY 2025 resources will counter increased Russian disinformation and strengthen media independence. Assistance will increase the effectiveness of civil society organizations by building their ability to become self-sustaining and address community needs. U.S. assistance will also strengthen the rule of law, combat corruption and gender-based violence, promote human rights for marginalized and vulnerable groups, counter trafficking in persons, and promote fair elections that meet international standards.

Tajikistan (\$28.9 million)

FY 2025 resources will support the U.S. government's Central Asia Strategy through ongoing U.S. assistance efforts to maintain Tajikistan's sovereignty, security, and stability. Tajikistan is experiencing challenges on multiple fronts. Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine and the resulting commodity-price inflation have negatively impacted Tajik households' ability to purchase staple goods. The Taliban's control of Afghanistan has disrupted trade routes to the south and poses significant and persistent security concerns. Only a small percentage of the population can speak English, while about fifty percent have access to Russian news channels -- this keeps the Tajik population within Russia's sphere of influence and predisposed to accept Russian propaganda.

Assistance will strengthen democratic institutions; support health reform, including efforts to combat transnational health threats and increase access to safe drinking water and sanitation; address climate change; foster agricultural development; mitigate food security and nutritional challenges; and improve business opportunities. Assistance will support the Ministry of Education in its efforts to modernize the country's education system, thereby increasing the quality of Tajikistan's human capital. Assistance will expand and improve English-language instruction and resources. Improving English teachers' abilities and expanding classes will increase English-language proficiency among the population, provide needed job skills, and help the population counter Russian propaganda by accessing more diverse sources of news and information.

Assistance will help combat trafficking in persons, facilitate access to justice and good governance, support independent media, strengthen civil society and community interaction, protect human rights, including the rights of marginalized communities, and build resilience to violent extremism. Funds may also be used to support police reform and border security. In the financial sector, technical assistance will support Tajikistan's anti-money-laundering efforts and desire to move further toward correspondent banking relationships with Western banks to minimize dependence on opaque financial institutions in Russia. Funding will also address climate change and help Tajikistan's transition to clean energy and a green economy.

U.S. assistance will help Tajikistan's private sector become more competitive, access new markets, and increase sales and regional trade. Programs will introduce modern technologies and practices to expand and sustain agriculture-based economic growth, and increase the availability and consumption of diverse and nutritious foods, alleviating the greater food insecurity due to Russia's war against Ukraine. In communities along the Tajikistan-Afghanistan border, U.S. assistance will help improve social services

and promote economic opportunities for small-scale farmers and entrepreneurs, thus increasing stability in this critical region.

Turkmenistan (\$5.1 million)

FY 2025 resources will support the U.S. government's Central Asia Strategy by building on previous areas of collaboration between Turkmenistan and the United States and, where possible, encouraging openness and broader international engagement. U.S. assistance will seek to foster a resilient, more diversified economy, and incentivize Turkmen firms to become more competitive, generate trade-driven growth and employment, and promote trade and economic connectivity along trans-Caspian routes rather than with Russia. Further assistance will support Turkmenistan's efforts in combating trafficking in persons (TIP) by working with government officials and law enforcement to identify and support TIP victims.

Assistance will strengthen Turkmenistan's capacity to manage environmental risks and support activities that advance more participatory, inclusive, and accountable governance. Assistance will promote digital technologies in public administration, specifically with a view to improving management processes, creating a modern personnel management system, and developing civil servants' capabilities in the context of digitalization. U.S. assistance will foster gender equality, support women's and youth empowerment, and seek to produce a well-trained workforce by closing skill gaps, including in the use of digital technologies. In addition, assistance will help Turkmen students prepare to apply to and study at U.S. and international educational institutions, thereby increasing students' ability to pursue higher education and broadening their access to objective, uncensored information. English-language training will also help address disinformation by strengthening English language skills and broadening access to more diverse sources of information, including Western media. English book translation programming, particularly focusing on youth, will promote democratic values. In addition, U.S. assistance will respond to Turkmenistan's recent interest in technical assistance to reduce methane emissions.

Uzbekistan (\$31.8 million)

In support of the U.S. government's Central Asia Strategy, assistance programs will continue to support the Government of Uzbekistan's (GOU) wide-ranging reform efforts and independence, amid fervent interest directed towards Uzbekistan by the PRC and Russia. By partnering with the private sector and other donor countries, U.S. assistance programs will leverage additional funds and expertise to achieve U.S. policy objectives and strengthen the United States' position as a reliable partner.

U.S. assistance will help Uzbekistan increase its agricultural-sector productivity and diversify its trading partners, thus reducing the country's reliance on Russian and PRC markets. Assistance will also help Uzbekistan create formal jobs, improve the economic participation of women and youth by supporting entrepreneurship, and strengthen local small and medium-sized enterprises. Funds will also support development of the country's capital markets and the digitalization of key ministries, improve the government's budgeting and budget accountability process, and modernize the country's tax system. U.S. assistance will support Uzbekistan's efforts to accede to the World Trade Organization (WTO) and facilitate Uzbekistan's ability to comply with international rules and standards, including with regard to intellectual property rights. This will, in turn, enable Western firms, including those in the United States, to invest and sell goods and services in Uzbekistan. U.S. assistance will also assist the GOU to better manage and protect its natural resources, including water resources; develop better tools for detecting earthquakes; and improve collection and distribution of data on critical minerals.

U.S. assistance will continue to support implementation of justice-sector reforms that will increase the independence and professionalism of the judiciary, promote gender equality, support legislative reform,

strengthen legal education, combat corruption, and ensure access to justice for vulnerable and marginalized populations. Funds may also be used to support law enforcement and customs' ability to detect and interdict illicit narcotics and other illegal contraband, as well as strengthen Uzbekistan's ability to address illicit cyber activities. U.S. assistance will support the expansion of civil society by improving the legal and regulatory framework for non-governmental organizations (NGOs), strengthening the capacity of NGOs to advocate for citizens' interests, and increasing their engagement with policymakers on key issues. Funds will also be used to strengthen journalistic professionalism, improve the regulatory environment for media, counter disinformation, and increase media literacy. U.S. assistance will strengthen governance capacity, including at the local level, to increase citizen engagement in decision making and deliver more effective and accountable public services. U.S. assistance will also support government and civil society initiatives to promote safe migration and counter trafficking in persons (TIP), support TIP victims, increase the capacity of NGOs and social service providers, and enhance anti-TIP cooperation mechanisms between government and civil society.

Through targeted investments in the education sector, U.S. assistance will continue to support Uzbekistan's goals for human capital development and economic growth. U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of education systems to provide quality learning environments with the instruction, materials, and support that youth need while they are in school, at home, or in the community. U.S. assistance will also address the learning needs of children with disabilities to ensure that approaches reach and improve the learning outcomes of all children. U.S. assistance will improve the quality of curricula, teaching practices, learning materials, and increase the availability of and use of learning data for decision-making. U.S. assistance will improve workforce readiness and the employability of youth by upgrading both school-based and after-school programs, as well as providing English-language and information-technology skills training for youth. Private-sector engagement assistance will ensure that new curricula are relevant to the labor market and create opportunities for hands-on training, internships, and mentorship programs for youth, with a particular focus on girls and people with disabilities. Funds may also be used to help re-establish a Peace Corps presence in Uzbekistan.

Central Asia Regional (\$32.9 million)

U.S. assistance will advance the U.S. government's Central Asia Strategy by supporting the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence of the five Central Asian (C5) countries, which are facing major external challenges to their economic stability and security. After decades of close economic ties with Moscow, Russia's invasion of Ukraine has disrupted energy deliveries, supply chains, and labor opportunities for the C5 countries, causing them to seek to diversify their political and economic partnerships. Trade and potential export routes have also been disrupted by the Taliban takeover of Afghanistan. U.S.-funded regional programs will help the C5 countries meet the goals agreed upon by the C5+1, a platform that brings together the C5 countries plus the United States to advance shared objectives. Assistance will also support joint action on the pressing economic challenges facing the region, address the climate crisis, increase energy security, and prevent conflict and violent extremism.

As Central Asia seeks to counterbalance its historic and geographic reliance on Moscow and Beijing, the United States has an unprecedented opening to engage the C5 on reforming their trade, banking, energy, digital technology, and environmental sectors. Through regional programs and the encouragement of greater intraregional cooperation, including stronger institutional mechanisms, U.S. assistance can contribute to meeting C5+1 priorities to facilitate the transit of legal goods and services by streamlining customs and border-crossing procedures, improving governance on transit corridors to build intraregional trade, and increasing Central Asia's access to more diverse export markets, thereby bolstering the region's economic independence. Assistance will mitigate climate change by promoting clean energy and energy efficiency while strengthening regional energy trade. Funds will also strengthen regional cooperation on managing shared resources, including the efficient and equitable use of water. Programming will promote

regulatory and policy reforms to improve the investment climate and enable the C5 to reduce reliance on Russian and PRC investment and technologies. Funding will also support the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) to advance U.S. foreign policy goals such as the promotion of democracy and respect for human rights. Funding will support the OSCE's Central Asia field missions, as well as OSCE extrabudgetary projects that advance U.S. interests in the region.

U.S. assistance will work to strengthen independent media, increase access to diverse sources of information, and combat disinformation, particularly from Russia and the PRC. English language programs will further support Central Asian citizens' access to non-Russian information resources and employment opportunities, thus boosting economic potential throughout the region. Assistance will bolster higher-education opportunities, in order to help create a generation of highly educated young leaders and professionals with ties to the West, thus decreasing the C5's dependence on Russian and PRC investments in education. Assistance will also strengthen civil society's ability to engage with the C5 governments to improve governance and increase transparency and accountability. Programs will also help combat trafficking in persons. Funds will continue to support programs and policies that counter terrorist recruitment and radicalization to violence in Central Asia, which is an increased threat following the Taliban takeover of Afghanistan. Where appropriate, the United States will co-fund assistance programs in cooperation with the European Union, including emerging donor countries in Central and Eastern Europe, as well as with Japan and Korea.

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE (MRA)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

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

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

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

3/ 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 are thoroughly integrated into U.S. foreign and national security policy. PRM’s mission is to provide protection, ease suffering, and resolve the plight of persecuted, conflict affected, and forcibly displaced people around the world. PRM supports the provision of life-saving assistance and protection and works to achieve durable solutions for millions of people in some of the world’s most vulnerable situations, including refugees, victims of conflict, internally displaced persons (IDPs), stateless persons, and vulnerable migrants, including through refugee resettlement in the United States. PRM-funded activities support strategic U.S. foreign policy objectives and contribute to regional stability.

In partnership with international and non-governmental humanitarian organizations, programs funded through the Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) account save lives and ease suffering, uphold human dignity, and play a critical role in responding to complex humanitarian situations with regional and global impact as well as national security implications, 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. PRM’s humanitarian assistance, coupled with diplomacy, also 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, Turkey, and Uganda.

The proposed FY 2025 MRA Request of \$3,827.2 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 the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), 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, enable the U.S. government to demonstrate 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 commitments to forcibly displaced people.

PRM – STATE BUREAU OF POPULATION, REFUGEES, AND MIGRATION (\$3,827.2 billion)

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, older persons, persons with disabilities, 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 strengthen the nation’s refugee resettlement infrastructure to provide more durable solutions to refugees in need and to resettle 125,000 refugees annually, in line with the President’s vision. 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 assisting them to achieve economic self-sufficiency. USRAP priorities in FY 2025 include the continued expansion of the Welcome Corps, a private sponsorship program administered by PRM that empowers everyday Americans to play a leading role in welcoming refugees; continued expansion of legal pathways in the Western Hemisphere through the Safe Mobility Offices initiative; expanded opportunities 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; expanded resettlement of Rohingya in Bangladesh and increased resettlement opportunities for Rohingya globally; and continued efforts 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 FY 2025 Request for Humanitarian Migrants to Israel (\$5.0 million) helps identify durable solutions by maintaining U.S. government support for the relocation and integration of Jewish migrants to Israel, including those from the former Soviet Union, Near East, and Ethiopia.

Administrative Expenses (\$103.0 million)

The FY 2025 Request for Administrative Expenses (\$103.0 million) 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)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ 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 urgent unexpected 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 such as shelter, nutrition, water and sanitation, health, and mental health and psychosocial support for refugees, victims of conflict, internally displaced persons (IDPs), stateless persons, and vulnerable migrants. In FY 2023, the President authorized a total of \$100.3 million supplemental funding in ERMA to meet non-Afghan specific emergencies, including \$50.0 million for the earthquake response in Syria and Turkey and \$50.3 million to respond to the urgent humanitarian needs of vulnerable migrants in the Western Hemisphere. All ERMA for non-Afghan populations has been drawn down and this Request would replenish these necessary funds.

As of the start of FY 2024, a balance remains of \$1.571 billion in supplemental ERMA funding that had been appropriated for the purposes of meeting unexpected urgent refugee and migration needs to support the Enduring Welcome mission and related efforts by the Department of State, including travel and other related expenses for individuals at risk as a result of the situation in Afghanistan.

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

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

1/ FY 2023 Estimate includes \$75.0 million in emergency funding that was shifted from the base in the FY 2023 Omnibus. The total excludes \$300.0 million in additional funding provided for in Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328, Div. M).

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

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

INL implements foreign assistance programs that are a critical component of protecting America’s security at home and abroad. The FY 2025 INCLE Request of \$1,566.18 million supports U.S. partners in countering illegal drugs and transnational crime to advance civilian security, justice, and the rule of law. INL programs strengthen international partner capacity to mitigate a broad range of shared security threats. INL efforts advance actions and build capacity to reduce the production and trafficking of illicit fentanyl and other synthetic drugs involved in the majority of U.S. overdose deaths and address precursor chemicals used in synthetic drug production. Bilateral, regional, and global programs target organized crime, corruption, weak rule of law, and other root causes of instability that ultimately threaten the safety and security of the American people. INCLE-funded programs reinforce democracy and counter authoritarianism and Russian and People’s Republic of China (PRC) malign influence by strengthening transparent, responsible, and accountable foreign criminal justice institutions.

INL foreign assistance activities aim to advance empowerment of women in law enforcement and other sectors of the criminal justice system, thereby addressing inequality that can sow instability and conflict. Funding also supports efforts to promote diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility within INL-implemented programming. Through activities focused on combating wildlife trafficking, illicit logging, and other natural resource crimes, INL programming helps ameliorate the destructive effect these crimes have on ecosystems essential to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. INL programs are an essential component of the U.S. government’s security sector assistance toolkit, increasing access and cooperation with foreign counterparts on behalf of U.S. law enforcement and helping to stabilize fragile states.

AFRICA (\$46.9 million)

Central African Republic (\$1.5 million)

INL engagement in CAR is necessary to continue building up nascent but critical government institutions capable of providing civilian security in the face of increasing pressure by two of the United States’ biggest geostrategic competitors. INL plans to pivot away from continued law enforcement assistance within the next two years and to consolidate programming on the justice sector, which has delivered more success and presents more attainable goals.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (\$2.7 million)

Effective civilian law enforcement is essential to build criminal justice institutions that support stability in the DRC and Great Lakes Region; combat international criminal syndicates financed by mineral, timber, and wildlife trafficking; and secure critical supply chains in natural resources for U.S. and partner country industries. INCLE-funded programming will address training gaps, the lack of proper equipment and infrastructure, and promote increased cooperation between the Congolese National Police and the communities in which they operate, to include a focus, when appropriate, on sexual and gender-based violence. Funds will also advance anti-corruption efforts by building the capacity of the judiciary and prosecutors to adjudicate cases of corruption, as well as building the capacity of the other anti-corruption bodies in the DRC such as the Financial Intelligence Unit and the Agency for the Prevention and Fight Against Corruption. Funding will also indirectly support climate change mitigation efforts through capacity building on community policing and basic policing skills needed to address illegal mining.

Ethiopia (\$1.0 million)

The goal of INCLE-funded programming in Ethiopia is to increase access to justice and accountability for atrocities committed in the Northern Ethiopia conflict. Funds requested will support activities to strengthen coordination mechanisms among civil society organizations, including non-governmental organizations, and the justice sector in Ethiopia. This assistance will improve access to legal support for vulnerable populations and survivors of atrocities, including conflict-related and sexual and gender-based violence, and increase accountability for human rights violations. Activities would also include the development and implementation of strategies to increase public awareness of avenues for justice and governmental accountability, as well as assistance to justice sector stakeholders in documenting, investigating, prosecuting, and preserving evidence of atrocities.

Ghana (\$3.0 million)

INCLE funding will continue to support Ghanaian criminal justice institutions by developing their capacities to provide civilian security and adequate access to justice through training, technical assistance, and equipment procurements. Law enforcement funding will focus on expanding police services to the north of the country to counter encroaching violent extremists, investigating and deterring transnational organized crime related activities, and professionalizing and holding accountable the civilian law enforcement and other government institutions, in support of broader conflict prevention goals. Corrections programming will include continued support to meet recognized international standards across the prison system, including for high-risk inmates such as those convicted of terrorist charges, and to strengthen prison management. Justice sector programming will continue to support training and technical assistance to counter corruption, improve partner capacity to prosecute complex crimes, and deliver justice effectively and efficiently. Assistance will also continue to leverage improved partnership with U.S. law enforcement to protect U.S. national interests and address transnational threats, while mitigating threats to stability and good governance.

Kenya (\$3.0 million)

INCLE funding will increase the capacity of Kenyan criminal justice sector institutions to promote civilian security, strengthen prosecutorial and judicial capabilities, counter transnational organized crime to address evolving threats and collaborate with U.S. counterparts on cases with a U.S. nexus. Funds will support training and technical assistance to resolve challenges in police professionalization and fill gaps in specialized skills and police units needed to bring transnational organized criminals to justice. This assistance will also support training of the Kenyan Coast Guard Service to include limited procurements

to improve operational capacity. INCLE funding will build capacity of and promote strong linkages between key Kenyan criminal justice institutions to effectively counter narcotics trafficking, corruption, cyber, financial, and other serious crimes. Finally, funds will strengthen the professional capacity of the Kenyan Prison Service through activities such as developing up-to-date correctional policies aligned with Kenyan law and international standards, training to enhance managerial and operational capacities, and improving infrastructure to strengthen security and ameliorate prisoner living conditions.

Liberia (\$4.4 million)

INL programming helps to promote a stable and secure Liberia that facilitates U.S. foreign policy and security goals in the region. Assistance to civilian law enforcement in Liberia will continue to provide training and technical support to the Liberian National Police, Liberian Drug Enforcement Agency (LDEA), and other law enforcement organizations to improve internal management, operations, information sharing, accountability, and transparency. Funds will build the capacity of the LDEA and related agencies to prevent, interdict, and investigate complex transnational organized crime involving the illicit trafficking of narcotics, and effectively communicate and coordinate these efforts with other Liberian agencies and counter-narcotics agencies in West Africa. INCLE resources will support justice sector institutions in Liberia to improve internal administration and records management, and to increase communication between law enforcement and justice actors to effectively and efficiently prosecute and adjudicate crime. Funds will also be used to address acute issues such as trafficking in persons and transnational organized crime by providing training, equipment, and technical guidance to law enforcement and justice sector actors, allowing them to better identify, respond to, and manage such threats.

Nigeria (\$4.3 million)

As Africa's largest democracy and economy, Nigeria faces terrorist, criminal, security, and transnational organized crime challenges that threaten U.S. allies, regional security, and economic and security interests. U.S. assistance will promote stability and counter these threats by supporting Nigeria's law enforcement, justice, and corrections sector institutions. Moreover, ISIS attacks and a growing presence of other West Africa terror groups have escalated the dangers threatening Nigeria's internal security and national stability, imperiling this key U.S. ally and most competent regional partner. INL assistance will help Nigeria implement police reform and improve relations between civilian security forces and citizens with a focus on human rights and treatment of prisoners and detainees in accordance with international standards. INL's justice sector programming will ensure citizens can access justice within fair, efficient, and effective institutions. Requested funds will be used to promote police reform and build law enforcement capacity to hold officers accountable for misconduct and corruption; enhance the capacity of lawyers, judges, and other court actors to administer justice; and support training and technical assistance to increase the Government of Nigeria's capacity to maintain a safe, humane, and transparent penal system. Funds will also support efforts to advance Nigeria's counternarcotics capabilities to interdict and stem the flow of drugs and pre-cursor chemicals through Nigeria's ports and airports; and advance Nigeria's cybercrime efforts to identify, interdict, and prevent transnational crime affecting U.S. and Nigerian citizens.

Somalia (\$1.0 million)

Somalia remains a terrorist safe-haven, and the government's civilian security forces lack the skills and equipment necessary to counter this threat while also promoting civilian security. The funds requested will be used to support security sector reform programming that encourages better security and governance through the development and reform of the criminal justice sector and increases the

effectiveness of Somali law enforcement actors to prevent, investigate, and respond to serious crimes. Activities will include training, mentoring, and equipping the Criminal Investigations Division of the Somali Police Force, the Criminal Investigation Units of federal member state forces, and the Attorney General's Office. Support will also be provided to the police training academy to further build instructor capacity. Strengthening the institutional capacities of the police sector to recruit, retain, and manage civilian security forces will support federal government of Somalia efforts to provide basic security and access to justice throughout the country.

State Africa Regional (\$26.0 million)

INL's East Africa Transnational Organized Crime (EATOC) program seeks to disrupt illicit trafficking in East and Southern Africa, particularly illicit finance activities that fund corrupt actors and Afghan-produced heroin and methamphetamine traveling the southern route. Porous borders and logistically critical maritime routes and land-based hubs with minimal monitoring or enforcement, perpetually resource-constrained partners, and increasingly diffuse and advanced trafficking networks present significant challenges to combatting transnational organized crime across the Western Indian Ocean and East and Southern Africa. With FY 2025 funds, the EATOC program will combat transnational organized crime and disrupt illicit trafficking by building law enforcement capacity at logistically critical seaports and airports; developing a maritime center of excellence to support partners across the region; training law enforcement and justice sector officials to conduct investigations, prosecutions and adjudications focused on maritime or transnational crimes; building capacity to combat illicit financing; improving justice institutions with regional leaders; strengthening the legal frameworks of partner nations; advancing regional cooperation; and promoting partnership with U.S. law enforcement. Through EATOC programming, increasingly capable regional partners and information gained on malign actors and transnational criminal organization operations will contribute to larger global efforts to dismantle transnational criminal organizations and deter malign actors.

Operating across West Africa and the Sahel region, the West Africa Regional Security Initiative (WARSI) program will build law enforcement capabilities; prevent, deter, and disrupt transnational organized crime including illicit drug and human trafficking; combat money laundering and financial crimes; reform security and justice sector institutions; build foreign partner capacity to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate crime; enhance border and maritime security; and improve the management and operations of correctional, justice, and law enforcement institutions. Assistance will also promote regional integration by supporting regional academies, centers of excellence, and joint training efforts. Programming will improve the capacity of partner countries to cooperate with neighbors, share information and best practices, and address issues of mutual concern such as border security, countering transnational organized crime, and promoting regional stability. Particularly in Coastal West Africa, funds will support programming to promote stability and resilience, including by improving citizen engagement and cooperation with civilian security forces and criminal justice sector institutions in alignment with the Global Fragility Act and U.S. Strategy to Prevent Conflict and Promote Stability. In the Sahel, efforts will continue to reduce instability and promote good governance and citizen engagement where circumstances permit. For example, due to Mauritania's commitment to democracy and to addressing a legacy of forced labor, INL assistance will help build the capacity of Mauritanian justice institutions to counter human trafficking and slavery.

The Combating Wildlife Trafficking (CWT) program will strengthen the ability of partner countries in Africa to disrupt illicit wildlife supply chains and counter crimes that facilitate the involvement of criminal organizations in wildlife trafficking in key source and transit countries. Programming will strengthen criminal justice partners to prevent, investigate, and prosecute wildlife crime in order to thwart transnational criminal organizations and subsidiary organizations.

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC (\$60.3 million)

Indonesia (\$9.4 million)

Porous maritime borders make Indonesia a transit point for transnational criminal organizations (TCOs), and Indonesian law enforcement and justice sector entities continue to struggle to interdict, investigate, and prosecute these organizations. Funds will be used to further build Indonesia's law enforcement capacity, enhance women's participation and leadership in law enforcement, increase maritime domain awareness, combat transnational crime (including cybercrime and wildlife trafficking), prevent and combat corruption, and strengthen rule of law institutions. Assistance will improve the capacity of Government of Indonesia (GOI) maritime agencies to monitor and interdict criminal activity in Indonesian waters and improve the overall maritime law enforcement capacity of maritime agencies through capacity building and infrastructure development. Funding will support the provision of specialized technical training and equipment to counternarcotics officers to increase their ability to investigate drug trafficking cases and enhance the GOI's ability to reduce demand and rehabilitate substance users. Programs will also address transnational crime by focusing on legislative and regulatory reform, policies, procedures, standardization, accreditation, and training within Indonesia's justice sector.

Laos (\$4.0 million)

Assistance will advance U.S. goals and interests by strengthening Laos' weak border security and investigative capacity to counter increased threats from TCOs and state and non-state actors. Programming will build the capacity of Laos' law enforcement, justice sector, and border security agencies to combat transnational organized crime and foreign influence that undermines Lao territorial integrity and sovereignty, particularly along the Mekong River. Programming will focus on combating all forms of trafficking; money laundering; cybercrime; border security; and law enforcement oversight around special economic zones. Programming will also support work with public health professionals and policy makers to advance drug demand reduction efforts and provide support for alternative development.

Mongolia (\$2.0 million)

Assistance will build the capacity of Mongolia's law enforcement agencies, including to conduct investigations on transnational and domestic crimes (such as trafficking, corruption, fraud, money laundering, and cybercrime) and strengthen border security. Programming will also help build curriculum and instructor capacity to move away from the Russian and PRC models and towards a Western model. Programming will also promote rural policing to build citizen confidence in law enforcement outside of Mongolia's major cities. Rule of law programming will provide support to justice sector actors to address transnational and domestic crimes, corruption, and police-prosecutor cooperation. Finally, programming will support the work of the Independent Authority Against Corruption to investigate and prosecute instances of government corruption, bribery, fraud, and other forms of malfeasance.

Philippines (\$7.2 million)

Assistance will enhance the security and stability of the Philippines by improving partner capacity to deliver citizen security, maintain the rule of law, and address criminal threats that endanger domestic and regional stability. Rule of law programming will strengthen Philippine justice sector institutions to ensure citizen security and access to justice; improve the justice system's ability to efficiently and effectively prosecute, defend, and adjudicate cases; protect human rights; and combat transnational crime, including trafficking, cybercrime, corruption, and financial crimes. Law enforcement assistance will build the capacity of civilian law enforcement agencies to combat transnational and domestic crime in a

transparent, accountable manner that respects human rights. Maritime law enforcement assistance will build the capacity of relevant agencies to conduct maritime interdictions, combat trafficking and criminal activities, patrol maritime borders, and improve domain awareness. Counternarcotics assistance will help build Philippine drug demand reduction capacity focused on prevention, treatment, rehabilitation, and policy development. This assistance may also support training, technical support, and non-lethal equipment donations for units focused on interdicting drugs trafficked across international borders.

Thailand (\$2.0 million)

Thailand is a regional hub for transnational crime given its central geographic location in Southeast Asia. Assistance will provide Thailand with tools to address emerging crime trends and implementation of international best practice in the areas of law enforcement and the rule of law. Funds will continue to support training and technical assistance to Thai law enforcement to enhance its ability to conduct investigations of complex transnational crimes and bolster its ability to cooperate on cases with a U.S. nexus. Assistance will build law enforcement and prosecutorial capacity to address drug trafficking, trafficking in persons, financial crimes, cybercrime, and corruption. Funds may also be used to build capacity related to intelligence gathering and analysis, forensics, and using evidence to build larger cases against transnational criminal organizations.

Vietnam (\$7.0 million)

Assistance will enhance the security, stability, and ability of Vietnam to counter transnational crime, improve Vietnamese capacity to provide maritime and citizen security, and strengthen the rule of law. Maritime law enforcement assistance will further build the capacity of relevant agencies to conduct maritime interdictions, combat trafficking and criminal activities, patrol maritime borders, enhance port and container security, and improve maritime domain awareness. Terrestrial law enforcement assistance will build the capacity of civilian law enforcement agencies to combat transnational and domestic crime in a transparent, accountable manner that respects human rights. Activities may include non-lethal equipment donations, construction, and infrastructure development. Rule of law assistance will strengthen Vietnamese criminal justice institutions to ensure citizen security and access to justice; improve their ability to efficiently and effectively prosecute, defend, and adjudicate cases; protect human rights; and combat transnational crime. Activities will focus on building capacity to interdict, disrupt, and dismantle trafficking networks and investigate and prosecute transnational crime. Activities will also focus on supporting Vietnam's legal and judicial reforms to strengthen the rule of law and promote evidence-based practices. In addition, assistance will support work with public health professionals and policy makers to advance drug demand reduction efforts.

State East Asia and Pacific Regional (\$28.7 million)

Assistance will support a number of Administration priorities, including combating activity of concern by state and non-state actors; strengthening alliances and partnerships; ensuring freedom of the seas and peaceful resolutions of maritime disputes; preventing precursor chemical diversion and drug production; addressing drug trafficking; countering transnational criminal organizations; countering illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing; advancing women's participation and leadership in law enforcement; and promoting adherence to international law, human rights, and democratic principles. Funds will be used to support capacity building programs for treaty allies (Thailand and the Philippines); emerging partners (Vietnam, Malaysia, and Indonesia); and strategically significant countries (such as Cambodia, Timor-Leste, Laos, Mongolia, and Pacific Island countries) to strengthen regional capacity to uphold the rule of law and improve resilience against external pressures. INL will also support work on counternarcotics and counter wildlife trafficking cooperation with the PRC. Programming will strengthen

border security by improving cross border coordination and investigation standards, thereby limiting illicit trafficking and enabling countries in the region to investigate increasingly complex activities by transnational criminal entities and support U.S. law enforcement efforts. Funding will sustain regional programming to combat wildlife trafficking, trafficking in persons, and cybercrime. Regional maritime activities will strengthen partner maritime law enforcement capacity, justice sector interagency approaches, and regional cooperation to fight transnational maritime crime and reduce geopolitical tensions. Funding will also support the continued expansion of INL programming in the Pacific Islands – an important area of U.S. strategic competition with the PRC – through assistance related to maritime law enforcement, police professionalization, and combating cybercrime and other shared threats.

EUROPE AND EURASIA (\$102.2 million)

Albania (\$5.2 million)

INL assistance will build on Albania's strong political will to combat transnational organized crime and corruption by developing law enforcement capacity to investigate and prosecute cases related to narcotics trafficking, complex financial crimes and money laundering, and cybercrime. Assistance will reduce the opportunity for Russia to exert malign influence by strengthening the rule of law and advancing reform of ineffective institutions that inhibit further transatlantic integration. Through training, equipment, and technical support, funds will continue to enhance law enforcement detection and interdiction capabilities and strengthen the professionalism of institutions for sustained reform. Funds will be used to enhance the professionalism and political independence of prosecutors and judges through skills training and the establishment of oversight mechanisms. Assistance will continue to build on judicial reform by strengthening civil society and supporting newly established justice sector institutions (including the Specialized Anti-Corruption Structure, the High Judicial Council, the High Prosecutorial Council, and the National Bureau of Investigation) to successfully investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate organized crime and corruption cases. Programming will also assist Albanian law enforcement and rule of law professionals to improve their ability to support vulnerable refugee communities and provide victim assistance support and training, including for victims of trafficking and gender-based violence. Assistance will build the institutional capacity of the Albanian state corrections service to reduce corruption, prevent organized criminal groups from operating behind bars, and effectively manage its offender population, with a focus on high-risk offenders. Programming will continue to support women in law enforcement agencies by promoting improvements in hiring, retention, and promotion of female officers.

Armenia (\$6.1 million)

Assistance will support Armenia's Western trajectory and reduce corruption in the criminal justice sector by continuing to support new anti-corruption institutions; revitalize Armenian law enforcement to meet international best practices and employ a new model of transparent, accountable, and service-oriented policing; and advance civilian oversight over the Armenian police. Funding will support institution building and reform by investing in Armenia's nascent anti-corruption investigative body and anti-corruption court and by utilizing civil asset forfeiture and tools to counter financial crimes to deter and combat corruption. These efforts will bolster Armenia's ability to resist malign influence connected to transnational organized crime and to root out systemic corruption throughout the justice sector. Assistance will also continue to support law enforcement reform and expand the capability of the patrol police, advance justice sector educational reforms, and strengthen police accountability and oversight. Programming will promote access to justice by supporting accessible public advocates; developing victim-, witness-, and gender-based violence legislative reforms to reduce harm and increase public confidence in fair case outcomes; and improving education for judges, investigators, and prosecutors through training and legal guides on topics including asset forfeiture, cybercrime, electronic evidence in

court, and illicit enrichment. Programming will bolster efforts to raise awareness of gender-based violence and improve coordination between investigators and civil society on responding to domestic violence.

Bosnia and Herzegovina (\$4.2 million)

INL programs will reduce vulnerabilities to Russia's malign influence and further Euro-Atlantic integration by strengthening the rule of law and improving BiH's ability to combat organized crime and corruption. Assistance will strengthen key criminal justice sector institutions at the state, entity, and cantonal levels and help advance fundamental reforms and government accountability to citizens while building specialized capabilities, particularly in anti-corruption. Funds will be used to improve the effectiveness and accountability of police, judges, and prosecutors through the provision of training, equipment, advisory support, and case-based mentoring. Assistance will support efforts to strengthen criminal justice legislation, fight organized crime and corruption, combat illicit trafficking including trafficking in persons, and improve the investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of cyber, financial, and gender-based violence crimes. Programming will strengthen women's involvement in policing, support the recruitment of women into police agencies and women performing policing functions, and strengthen efforts to promote women into supervisory and executive positions. Funding will also support efforts to bolster the prosecution of environmental crimes related to corruption.

Georgia (\$4.4 million)

Funds will support the Georgian people's desire for Euro-Atlantic integration and reforms needed for EU accession. Through training, mentoring, technical assistance, and limited equipment donations, assistance will support efforts to enhance the rule of law, counter corruption, and modernize Georgia's law enforcement services. Programming will focus on defense attorney and judicial capacity building to address a severe lack of parity in the courtroom as far as prosecutorial abilities are concerned. Assistance will also support development of high-priority legislation, advocate for systemic judicial reform, and improve the operations of courts to process cases. Programming will incorporate best practices for reform and restructuring of the anti-corruption agencies and assist Georgia's effort to meet requirements for EU accession. Funds will continue supporting Georgia's prison system to become compliant with international standards, adopt risk-based principles and practices of effective prison management, and maintain safe, secure, and humane facilities for staff and prisoners alike. Programming will build the capacity of law enforcement authorities to investigate complex crimes, respond to critical incidents, fight human and illicit drug trafficking, appropriately investigate gender-based and domestic violence, and build transparent and capable leadership, management, and administration policies and practices. Funding will also support efforts to advance criminal procedure reforms, enhance public understanding of the criminal justice system, and develop community-based relationships with law enforcement.

Kosovo (\$7.3 million)

Assistance will promote a stable, independent, and secure Kosovo that is able to combat transnational crime, including narcotics and human trafficking, money laundering, and cybercrime. U.S. engagement will continue to advance Kosovo's post-conflict stabilization trajectory and preparation for Euro-Atlantic integration. Assistance will also reduce space for foreign malign actors and non-state actors to engage in destabilizing tactics and exploit Kosovo's vulnerabilities in order to facilitate transnational criminal networks or foment radicalization. Rule of law assistance will serve to bolster the ongoing political process aimed at normalizing relations with Serbia, which offers the potential of enduring stabilizing effects for the region. Through skills training and improved oversight mechanisms, assistance will build a transparent, accountable, and professional criminal justice sector accessible to all citizens; address

deficiencies in the criminal code; and enhance the professionalism and political independence of prosecutors and judges. Equipment donations and capacity building programs will modernize Kosovo's criminal justice system, strengthening law enforcement's ability to investigate and prosecute corruption and serious crimes, including gender-based violence. Corrections training and advising assistance will increase capacities to safely and humanely manage Kosovo's offender population and reduce recidivism. Training and advocacy-related assistance will also expand citizens' demand for and access to justice through partnerships with civil society organizations.

Moldova (\$6.6 million)

INL assistance will continue to support Moldova's Euro-Atlantic integration efforts and reduce Moldova's vulnerability to Russian malign influence by advancing essential reforms and modernization in the justice and law enforcement sectors. Through technical assistance, training, and equipment donations, funds will be used to strengthen government's capacity to combat corruption and transnational crime, and expand access to justice in Moldova, including for vulnerable populations such as victims of gender-based violence. Law enforcement programming will improve the quality of criminal investigations and modernize recruitment, selection, and training processes and facilities for law enforcement officers, including the Joint Law Enforcement Training Center. Funds will be used to build the capabilities of border police, corrections officers, and specialized units (e.g., cybercrime, Fulger Brigade), improve training, and upgrade facilities. Justice sector assistance will support Moldova's efforts to implement priority reforms focused on the Prosecutor General's Office, the Superior Council of Prosecutors, and government bodies that focus on fighting corruption and transnational crime. Programming will also support reforms and improvements in the National Institute of Justice, which provides initial training and continuing education for judges and prosecutors.

Montenegro (\$3.7 million)

Programming will enhance Montenegro's ability to combat organized crime, corruption, illicit trafficking, and other transnational crimes, thus reducing the country's vulnerability to external malign influence, increasing accountability to citizens, and strengthening its efforts toward full Euro-Atlantic integration. Support will be provided to justice and anti-corruption institutions through technical assistance and expertise, equipment donations, technology, and infrastructure improvements, interagency and donor coordination, and catalyst grants to civil society. Funds will aim to remove practical obstacles to more effective delivery of justice services, including the addressing of inadequate and insecure working conditions, and gaps in basic equipment and technology. Funding will also assist Montenegro's law enforcement agencies in addressing transnational organized crime and its corruptive influence on public officials and will continue to promote a multi-institutional approach to fighting crime across state agencies; the use of modern investigative techniques and methods; the improvement of forensic skills and capacities of the police; and international cooperation with law enforcement agencies of other countries.

North Macedonia (\$4.3 million)

INL assistance will help North Macedonia strengthen independent and accountable rule of law and law-enforcement institutions as the country moves toward EU accession. Assistance will bolster North Macedonia's capabilities to combat corruption, counter malign influence, and investigate and prosecute organized crime, and terrorism cases. Technical assistance to the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) will build the capacities of judges and prosecutors by enhancing justice sector legislation to reduce impunity and providing case-based mentoring on organized crime, corruption, financial, and terrorism cases. Assistance may help the MOJ implement its digitalization plan aimed to improve judicial transparency and independence should the MOJ demonstrate the capacity for sustainable oversight and operations.

Programming will support continuing legal education for North Macedonia's Bar Association and practical training in criminal justice for law students. Funding will support public access to proceedings of the Judicial Council and Prosecutorial Council, holding officials accountable to citizens, ensuring merit-based and transparent procedural, hiring, promotion, and disciplinary practices, and will support citizen action to fight corruption. This will include a collaboration between media and the judiciary to enhance judicial transparency, combat disinformation, and increase public trust in the judiciary. Law enforcement assistance will improve police transparency and professionalism, enhance institutional capabilities to investigate serious crimes, and reduce the threat of transnational crime and terrorism. Programming will also professionalize policing by bringing about changes in police culture, education, and leadership systems through training. Funding will also assist North Macedonia's laboratories in qualifying for international forensic laboratory accreditation.

Serbia (\$3.0 million)

INL programs will focus on strengthening Serbia's justice sector institutions, supporting rule of law reforms required for Euro-Atlantic integration, and reducing Serbia's vulnerability to corruption and external malign influence. Assistance will enhance Serbia's ability to detect, investigate, and prosecute complex crimes related to corruption and organized crime through a combination of training, advisory support, mentoring, technical advice, and targeted equipment donations and by implementing a more proactive approach to criminal investigations including the use of law enforcement task forces and investigative teams. Funding will also be used to strengthen Serbia's border security and promote greater regional cooperation to combat transnational crime, cybercrime, money laundering, financial crimes, gender-based violence, and illicit trafficking. Assistance will help modernize and transform managerial, administrative, and operational practices of key criminal justice sector institutions, including prosecutors' offices, law enforcement agencies, courts, and judicial training institutions. Funding will also be used to support Serbia's efforts to draft and implement criminal justice legislation, further develop anti-corruption units and interagency task forces, implement judicial reform, and improve cooperation between law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and related justice sector agencies. Programming will work with government institutions, international organizations, educational institutions, and civil society to improve the transparency and accountability of the justice system, thereby bolstering public confidence in the rule of law and government accountability to citizens.

Ukraine (\$50.0 million)

INL assistance contributes to U.S. efforts in Ukraine to build a reliable and resilient security and economic partner that shares Western values and norms and is increasingly integrated into transatlantic institutions. Programming will continue to provide essential support to Ukraine to maintain, rebuild, and further develop border security and law enforcement services in the wake of Russia's full-scale invasion. In a post-invasion environment, assistance will bolster and expand civilian security efforts and will include targeted infrastructure, training, advisory, and equipment assistance. Assistance will improve Ukraine's capacity to combat transnational organized crime and increase collaboration between U.S. and Ukrainian law enforcement actors on issues including counternarcotics, special weapons and tactics, war crimes, and financial crimes. Programming will continue to evaluate and support agencies within the Ministry of Internal Affairs, particularly the State Border Guard Service (SBGS) of Ukraine and the National Police of Ukraine (NPU), to dismantle domestic and global transnational threats and align law enforcement practices and equipment with NATO and the EU standards for increased Euro-Atlantic integration. INL support may include the construction of prefabricated structures, modular camps, and permanent infrastructure for criminal justice and law enforcement actors. Funds may also expand INL's unmanned aerial systems (UAS) program, including the provision of new UAS and technical advising and training on their proper deployment and maintenance.

Assistance will also focus on rule of law and criminal justice reform, such as strengthening specialized anti-corruption agencies to address high-level public corruption and advancing Office of the Prosecutor General (OPG) reform. Funding will be used to strengthen the capacity of Ukraine's prosecutors, law enforcement, and judiciary to consistently and transparently enforce and adjudicate laws. Assistance will transform the OPG's current Soviet-style Academy of Prosecutors into a modern training center and bolster OPG's capacity to hold Russia and others accountable for war crimes and other atrocities. Funds will continue to support access to justice programs for the citizens of Ukraine, including programs that support defense advocates and engage civil society to demand accountability and transparency from the Ukrainian government.

Europe and Eurasia Regional (\$7.6 million)

Europe and Eurasia Regional programs will increase partner nation capacity to detect and disrupt transnational organized crime, corruption, and criminal activity that facilitates Russia's malign influence in European nations and undermines stability in the region. The Western Balkans Regional Rule of Law Initiative program will support regional training on law enforcement and justice sector reform among partners in Southeastern Europe, including Albania, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Montenegro, and Serbia. The Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Corruption Program will improve the ability of criminal justice institutions in Central Europe, the Mediterranean region, and the Baltics to address complex financial crimes, money laundering, cybercrime and cyber-enabled crimes, corruption, and other related crimes. Other INL assistance programming will strengthen the capacities of border guard forces to respond proactively to border incursions and combat transnational crime in Central Europe and the Baltics. Border security programming may support advisory assistance, equipment, and/or specialized training. INL programming will also promote good governance by engaging civil society, increasing cooperation between U.S. and European law enforcement agencies, and addressing systemic issues that prevent effective and efficient investigations, prosecutions, and adjudications of complex crimes.

NEAR EAST (\$74.1 million)

Jordan (\$2.5 million)

Funds will support targeted law enforcement programming to counter illicit drugs, which will advance U.S. foreign policy goals to disrupt and reduce synthetic drug markets. Efforts will focus on building law enforcement capacity to conduct complex investigations to stop low level traffickers and investigate and arrest suspected traffickers at the highest level in the criminal organization. Assistance may support corrections efforts to reduce pre-trial detention and explore alternatives to incarceration. Combined, these efforts will strengthen the U.S. bilateral relationship with Jordan, bolster Jordan's criminal justice sector, and preserve Jordan's standing as a regional security leader.

Lebanon (\$7.2 million)

INL programming advances U.S. policy objectives by strengthening the capabilities of Lebanon's Internal Security Forces (ISF) to prevent and respond to threats to stability and provide a strong, credible counter to strategic competitors. Funds will support efforts to restore and strengthen the ISF's institutional capabilities to become more responsive to public security needs and provide effective services. Programming will consist primarily of training and advising, including provision of equipment and physical/IT infrastructure support, to increase individual and organizational capacity; improve internal processes and organizational makeup; facilitate law enforcement modernization and citizen-centered policing; and improve coordination within and between sectors of Lebanon's criminal justice system.

Assistance will support continued efforts to modernize the ISF's IT systems to help counter waste, fraud, and corruption and reduce administrative processing costs.

Morocco (\$2.3 million)

INL programs will build on successes in the areas of police reform, access to justice, and corrections reform, with the goal of establishing Morocco as a regional leader in exporting law enforcement and corrections best practices to partners from across the Middle East and Africa. Law enforcement programming will include efforts to standardize and modernize basic police operations through support for the national police forensic lab, police training facilities, and investigative services. Programming will build on initiatives in the corrections system to support the effective and efficient management of prisons and support the development of Morocco's corrections system as a regional leader and exporter of prison management best practices. Justice sector programming will support initiatives to develop alternatives to incarceration. Assistance will also continue to support training and technical assistance to ensure the justice sector has the necessary skills to implement reforms required by the Judicial Reform Charter while leveraging projects that complement programming in the areas of law enforcement and corrections.

Syria (\$10.0 million)

Assistance will support the Administration's national security goal of securing the enduring defeat of ISIS and the prevention of its return, contributing to regional stability. Programming will empower civilian security providers in non-regime-controlled areas of northeast Syria to deliver security services in line with best practices of community policing in a manner that serves and is supported by these communities, in partnership with local stakeholders, community-based organizations, and local governance entities. This assistance will help improve security, expand space for political, social, and economic activity, and promote transparency, public accountability, and respect for human rights among local security providers. Funding will also support efforts to improve security in al-Hol displaced persons camp. Programming will also seek to address the specific security needs of vulnerable groups within the population, including women, children, and returning internally displaced persons (IDPs), including from camps like al-Hol. Support will also address community needs specifically identified by women and provide training for female officers to address the unique security needs of women. Conditions permitting, this programming may also seek to provide assistance that supports access to justice services. This funding will support ongoing programming managed by the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs.

Tunisia (\$3.6 million)

INL programming will continue to support criminal justice sector reform efforts critical to promoting stability, security, and accountability to increase respect for human rights and to prevent further erosion of democratic principles. Additionally, in response to recent infringements on the rule of law and judicial independence, funds will be used to bolster civilian oversight, increase access to justice, and strengthen accountability efforts within the government. Funds will be used to provide training, technical assistance, equipment, and limited infrastructure support to the Tunisian Ministries of Justice and Interior, while protecting fundamental rights of citizens and building the capacity of and empowering civil society to play a more active role in holding security and justice sector actors accountable. Law enforcement programming will focus on consolidating reforms to improve the professionalization and accountability of internal security forces, as well as enhancing internal and external oversight mechanisms. Corrections programming will include continued efforts to reduce prison overcrowding and recidivism rates, and improve conditions of confinement. Funds will also be used to increase access to justice for vulnerable communities and expand probation and parole offices, as well as focusing on alternative sentencing to address prison overcrowding.

West Bank and Gaza (\$46.5 million)

In coordination with the U.S. Security Coordinator for Israel and the Palestinian Authority (USSC), INL programs promote peace, security, and stability in Israel and the West Bank to help achieve a two-state solution. Advancing a two-state solution requires a revitalization of the civilian security sector and the Palestinian Authority Security Forces (PASF); the FY 2025 budget increases INCLE to provide flexibility in a post-War Israel, West Bank, and Gaza. Funds will be used to continue INL's efforts to build a PASF force capable of providing a safe and secure environment for the Palestinian people in an effective, transparent, and accountable manner, focusing on sustainability and institutional capacity building in coordination with the Government of Israel. Assistance will include technical assistance, training, infrastructure development, and equipment to support the Ministry of Interior, Palestinian Civil Police, and other security forces, as appropriate. Assistance to the PA's justice sector aims to improve access to justice and increase the efficiency of justice institutions to provide due process consistent with international standards. Through the provision of training and technical assistance, support will address investigative capacity, encourage cross-sector cooperation within the PA, improve the PA's ability to prosecute complex crimes, and increase legal aid to indigent persons women, children, and other vulnerable groups. Support to the PA's corrections sector will include technical assistance, training, refurbishment, and equipment support to improve the capacity and effectiveness of the Corrections and Rehabilitation Centers Department to house pre-trial and convicted offenders in accordance with international standards.

State NEA Regional (\$2.0 million)

The Middle East region is faced with myriad issues requiring agile solutions and programming to address threats most critical to U.S. national security priorities. To that end, funds under State NEA Regional will support programming to help address emerging priorities and threats to the region from synthetic drug trafficking and production, namely Captagon, and bolster the capacity of regional partners to lead on some of the most pressing challenges in the region. Funds will be used to support workshops and engagements between U.S. stakeholders and Middle East and North African countries to tackle illicit synthetic drugs and the related transnational organized crime issues; support collaboration initiatives that arise from regional engagements, including joint trainings with regional partners and joint trainings with U.S. law enforcement professionals; and improve and expand information sharing networks.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIA (\$48.6 million)

Afghanistan (\$3.0 million)

Following the Taliban takeover of Afghanistan in 2021, INL limited its assistance to Afghanistan and adjusted its programming to ensure that it does not result in direct support to or through the Taliban. Assistance will focus on implementers and societal elements committed to sustaining and advancing counternarcotics objectives that align with U.S. policy goals to prevent the spread of narcotics trafficking in the region. Programs will include drug treatment and prevention efforts to combat substance abuse – including services for Afghans in rural areas and for women and children – and assistance to rural farmers to grow high-value, licit alternatives to poppy and to access regional and international markets.

Kazakhstan (\$4.0 million)

INL assistance supports Kazakhstan's position as an essential partner in efforts to foster lasting security, peace, and stability in Central Asia and in fighting transnational crime. Funds will be used to support the

Government of Kazakhstan's efforts in reforming its police services to be more community responsive, including through the development of community policing programs, implementation of the new domestic violence law, and provision of torture investigations training for prosecutors. Through technical assistance and training, funds will also target the development of skills to investigate and dismantle transnational drug trafficking organizations and drug laboratories. Kazakhstan has also experienced a significant increase in synthetic drug seizures and clandestine lab identification. INL assistance will go towards supporting the Government of Kazakhstan's efforts to identify, investigate, and prosecute these emerging crimes. Given Kazakhstan's nearly 5,000-mile border to the north with Russia and an extensive border to the east with China, assistance will also build capacities in border security; combating transnational crime through building expertise to investigate and prosecute financial and money laundering crimes; investigating cybercrimes; improving the investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of trafficking in persons offenses, including gender-based trafficking as well as labor trafficking; and promoting sustainable national anti-corruption efforts.

Kyrgyz Republic (\$1.9 million)

The Kyrgyz government seeks to deepen bilateral relations with the United States and tackle endemic corruption. Assistance will strengthen anti-corruption efforts, particularly by supporting training and other capacity building for the Prosecutor General's Office, the judiciary, and entities responsible for investigating and prosecuting financial crimes, which will also strengthen the country's ability to counter Russia's malign influence. Assistance will promote law enforcement reform and community-police relations through community-based policing to increase trust and positive interaction between communities and local law enforcement. Programming will also strengthen capacity to detect, investigate, and combat trafficking in persons through specialized training for law enforcement personnel.

Pakistan (\$16.5 million)

Assistance supports civilian law enforcement, rule of law, corrections, and counternarcotics sectors. INL programming will focus on increasing law enforcement capacity to counter extremism and expand the rule of law throughout Pakistan including along the Afghanistan-Pakistan border. Law enforcement training, targeted equipment provision, and infrastructure support will bolster the capacities of civilian police and establish much-needed security at the border and in traditionally underserved areas. Assistance will focus on recruiting, retaining, and advancing women in the criminal justice sector and increase women's access to justice. Assistance will also focus on strengthening Pakistan's judicial system through technical assistance and limited infrastructure support. In addition, programming will support the development of a safe, secure, and humane corrections system. To counter the flow of narcotics and resulting insecurity along the Afghanistan-Pakistan border and through Indian Ocean maritime routes, equipment provision and training will build the narcotics interdiction capacities of Pakistan's counternarcotics units. Targeted efforts to decrease the demand for narcotics through sustainable capacity building programs in Pakistan will counter the damaging effects of the narcotics trade on Pakistan's border security and stem transnational criminal activity.

Tajikistan (\$5.2 million)

Continuing instability along Tajikistan's border with Afghanistan underscores the importance of U.S. efforts to strengthen Tajikistan's border security, including through INL-implemented training and infrastructure assistance. Border security projects will support the State Border Guard Forces to better secure Tajikistan's borders against the cross-border smuggling of drugs, goods, and humans by contributing to infrastructure improvements and training. Funding will be used to support the implementation of recommendations from law enforcement reform and counternarcotics assessments

finalized in February 2023. Programs will also partner with law enforcement and justice sector actors to improve the investigation and prosecution of trafficking in persons cases and to combat gender-based violence. U.S. assistance will also enhance the ability of Tajikistan's law enforcement and justice sector to counter transnational organized crime by addressing wildlife trafficking, money laundering and terrorist financing, and cybercrime. Drug interdiction and drug demand reduction programming will enhance the Tajik government's capacity to combat the trafficking of opiates and methamphetamine drugs from Afghanistan flowing through Central Asia to Europe, Russia, and beyond.

Uzbekistan (\$5.0 million)

The Government of Uzbekistan continues to advance reforms aimed at deepening the rule of law, improving relations with neighboring countries, and attracting foreign investment through efforts against corruption. The reforms have raised Uzbekistan's international profile as an emerging leader in Central Asia and offer expanded opportunities for the United States to support the implementation of justice sector reforms. Uzbekistan also faces an emerging threat from synthetic drugs, both transnational and domestic. To help assure the durability of reforms and advance new ones, INL assistance will address four target areas: (1) developing technical capacities among justice sector actors, including forensics experts, prosecutors, defense lawyers, and judges; (2) increasing capacity to investigate and prosecute trafficking in persons; (3) working with the Prosecutor General's Office (PGO) and the Anti-Corruption Agency on combatting corruption; and (4) improving law enforcement capabilities to identify, investigate, and prosecute synthetic drug crimes. Assistance will include curriculum development and training support to the PGO's Law Enforcement Academy. Funds will also be used to support counternarcotics training and the reestablishment of cooperation between the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Government of Uzbekistan's counternarcotics authorities.

Central Asia Regional (\$5.0 million)

Programming will benefit Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Central Asia is on the Northern Route for drug trafficking from Afghanistan, including synthetic drugs, and is vulnerable to human trafficking due to high levels of migrant labor movement. Law enforcement reporting indicates an increase in natural and synthetic narcotics trafficking from Afghanistan since the Taliban takeover as well as an increase in domestically produced synthetic drugs. The region also shares extensive borders with China, Russia, and Iran. Regional border security and counternarcotics programs will continue to support cooperation, coordination, and intelligence-sharing among drug enforcement, border security, and customs services through regional initiatives, including the Central Asia Regional Information and Coordination Center, the Container Control Program, the Central Asia and South Caucasus Network for mutual legal assistance on transborder crime and criminal networks, and the Border Liaison Office program for Central Asia. Programs may fund regional activities to address maritime capacities to interdict illicit trafficking in the Caspian Sea region. Support to the Anti-Corruption Network for Eastern Europe and Central Asia will help counter malign influences that seek to exploit weak criminal justice institutions vital to promoting the rule of law. Support will develop a Central Asian Regional Cooperation Network to develop standards on the appointment of judges and interpretations of legal codes. Programming will support regional criminal justice experts who train and mentor investigators and prosecutors working to combat money laundering and trafficking in persons, including gender-based trafficking as well as labor trafficking. Regional programming will also promote regional and interregional mutual legal assistance cooperation against transnational criminal organizations.

State South and Central Asia Regional (\$8.0 million)

The South Asia region faces a wide array of challenges, including corruption, substance abuse, violent extremism, transnational criminal organizations, and foreign pressure on national sovereignty. Programming will enhance regional security and stability through capacity building programming for Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Nepal, and Sri Lanka. Law enforcement and justice sector programs will build capacity and improve regional coordination to interdict narcotics trafficking, especially fentanyl, methamphetamine, and their precursors; investigate and prosecute complex crimes, including narcotics trafficking, corruption, cybercrime, wildlife trafficking, trafficking in persons, and gender-based violence; and support women's leadership opportunities. Maritime security programs will build maritime agency capacities and regional coordination to interdict illicit trafficking, increase regional rule of law, and protect sovereignty through specialized trainings and exercises that enhance maritime domain awareness and other capabilities. Justice sector assistance will build more effective and transparent criminal justice institutions and capabilities to detect and deter public corruption. Regional programming will also support the further development of a partnership with India to combat transnational crime and drug trafficking.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE (\$584.9 million)

Colombia (\$135.0 million)

The bilateral, holistic counternarcotics strategy launched in 2021 continues to support stability and prosperity in Colombia, promote continued partnership in the region and globally, and advance the implementation of the 2016 Peace Accord. The focus of the strategy remains on supply reduction; rural security, justice, and development; and countering environmental crimes. Programs will expand law enforcement and criminal justice presence; advance citizen security, particularly in rural areas; reduce coca cultivation and cocaine production; combat human smuggling and illegal gold mining; and deny financial resources to TCOs. Over the long term, integrated implementation of these activities aims to decrease the availability of cocaine in the United States, curb drug-related violence, reduce the number of cocaine-related overdose deaths in the United States, and enable greater security and prosperity in Colombia's rural areas. President Petro's administration released a balanced national drug policy that supports this strategy. As a result, bilateral cooperation under the existing bilateral strategy will continue, with particular emphasis in the areas of convergence, such as interdiction, anti-money laundering, anti-corruption, rural security, and environmental crimes. While maintaining robust support for a range of counternarcotics and rule of law programming, decreases in the Request are partly associated with continued adjustments to the scale of forced eradication, continuing maturation of aviation programs, and the rescaling of anti-money laundering efforts. Future programming must remain flexible to address the priorities of the Colombian administration that will assume office in August 2026.

In support of the supply reduction pillar and to advance rural security and counter environment crimes, assistance will continue to strengthen the presence, reach, and professional capacity of the Colombian National Police (CNP), a key priority. These efforts are fundamental to sustaining counternarcotics efforts, countering TCOs, fostering licit economic opportunities, enhancing citizen security, and consolidating state control. Funds will support programming to strengthen CNP oversight and transparency, enhance recruitment efforts, expand in-service training opportunities, and improve citizen security through rural and community policing initiatives. Through technical assistance, training, and equipment, funds will support interdiction, eradication, and other law enforcement operations. Funds will also be used to help maintain a fleet of U.S.- and Colombian-titled aircraft for counternarcotics and other law enforcement missions, including support to rural security and environmental protection.

The holistic strategy's broader approach requires increased attention to dismantling illicit financial infrastructure and to the drug trade's relationship with environmental crimes, which sustain and fuel narco-trafficking groups. Funds will support training and technical assistance for Colombian officials to expand their regulatory, investigative, prosecutorial, and judicial capacity to combat financial crimes, increase asset forfeiture proceedings, and strengthen international cooperation. Through training, equipment, and technical assistance, funds also will support enhancing the capacity of law enforcement and criminal justice officials to deny TCOs revenue derived from other transnational crimes, including environmental crimes and human smuggling. Funds also will be used to advance gender balance in the CNP and combat gender-based violence (GBV), including in Colombia's rural areas, through a scholarship program designed to reduce socio-economic and cultural barriers for entry into the police, navy, and army by new cadets. In addition, funds will be used to build the capacity of the Colombian criminal justice system to better investigate and prosecute complex crimes; increase government transparency and accountability; and provide targeted justice sector interventions in priority geographic zones. Programming will support the implementation of the counternarcotics strategy by strengthening the effectiveness of justice sector actors, including in rural areas. Assistance will also support efforts to make justice more accessible and more effective against criminal organizations.

Funds will support CNP international training and collaboration, including logistical support, capacity building, training, and equipment for the CNP to bolster its ability to implement the U.S.-Colombian Action Plan on Regional Security Cooperation (USCAP). Funds will also continue to strengthen the CNP's ability to host the Counter Organized Crime Collaboration Center, a regional criminal information sharing center to collaboratively analyze and disrupt transnational organized crime, particularly related to human smuggling.

Ecuador (\$15.0 million)

INL programming for Ecuador builds capacity to prevent, interdict, investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate transnational organized crime cases, including corruption, drug trafficking, extortion, and financial crime. The security situation in Ecuador remains dire, with prison violence, political assassinations, increasingly widespread citizen insecurity, and TCO activity on the rise. President Noboa's administration has strong political will to take on these security challenges and views the United States as its security partner of choice but faces pressure to score quick wins due to the compressed timeline of the 18-month presidential term. Funding will support a holistic program that addresses critical needs across the law enforcement, justice, and citizen security sectors through specialized training and technical assistance to effectively address the full lifecycle of criminal activity.

Assistance will support police, investigators, prosecutors, judges, and other criminal justice sector personnel, as well as military officials, to combat crime and instability perpetrated by TCOs. Funds will be used to support partnerships with the Ministry of Interior, National Police, and Attorney General's office, providing training, equipment, and technical assistance via implementing partners, contracted advisors, and the CNP under USCAP. Through equipment donations and training, assistance will support the Ecuadorian Coast Guard and Navy to disrupt maritime-based crime, including the trafficking of drugs and other illicit goods, and illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing, and to improve Ecuadorian interagency coordination on maritime security. Assistance will also support the National Police and Armed Forces to gain control of their northern border with Colombia. INL will mainstream a gender approach to programming, with emphasis on building the capacity of female police officers and justice sector professionals.

Haiti (\$169.0 million)

Combating gang influence is INL's top priority in Haiti. Haitian gangs are the primary source of instability and pose an increasing threat to the country as they expand influence and geographic presence, including control of an estimated 80 percent or more of Port-au-Prince. Political destabilization in the wake of the July 2021 assassination of President Moïse and the August 2021 earthquake has created additional opportunities for gangs to further extend control over geographic territory and transportation infrastructure, facilitate the trafficking of firearms and illicit narcotics through Haiti, and create conditions that drive migration to the United States. Increasingly organized and heavily armed gangs outnumber and outmaneuver the Haitian National Police (HNP), deteriorating citizen confidence in the HNP's capacity. INL assistance aims to support the HNP's development as a professional and accountable institution capable of managing Haiti's internal security and supporting democratic stability in Haiti. INL programming will work towards these objectives by addressing the development and professionalization of the police force, increasing tactical unit expertise to counter gang influence, supporting the collection and analysis of intelligence and operations, combating transnational organized crime, building the capacity of community violence prevention through police development, and building the capacity to address pre-trial detentions and standards at correctional facilities. Funding will be used to support embedded advisors, training, equipment and materials, technical assistance, and infrastructure improvements to benefit the HNP.

Within these key objectives, and in support of the goals of the Global Fragility Act and U.S. Strategy to Prevent Conflict and Promote Stability (SPCPS), INL will use additional funding requested in FY 2025 to continue successful initiatives including implementing specialized training programs for the HNP's counter-gang intervention unit to increase personnel numbers and skills to address gang violence. INL will continue supporting a place-based strategy to target community-based violence prevention programming, in collaboration with USAID and international partners, to strengthen HNP presence, improve community ties to police, and increase government service delivery to empower communities to resist gang influence and sustain anti-gang efforts in the long term. Funding will be used to expand programs in additional locations in coordination with USAID health programs, including vulnerable areas outside of the capital region of Port-au-Prince. New capacity building efforts may include activities aimed at countering firearms trafficking at ports and land borders, supporting specialized anti-gang courts, and enhancing the HNP's ability to target gangs through intelligence collection, investigations, and operational planning.

Through advisory, equipment, and logistical support, INL assistance will support the HNP School to advance recruitment, including of female officers; increase training; and establish strong administration and financial procedures to build the size and oversight of the police force. Logistical support to the HNP School may include facilities upgrades, training equipment, and educational materials to increase throughput and ensure quality basic training as the HNP works to bolster recruitment. Assistance will also strengthen the HNP's administrative, strategic planning, and operational capabilities, including its ability to vet its own officers and investigate malfeasance. Programming will continue to support INL's ongoing efforts to promote prison management reform and improve health conditions in the Haitian corrections system, including efforts to reduce overcrowding by addressing high rates of pre-trial detention.

To complement INL's efforts to build the capacity of the HNP, additional FY 2025 resources are requested to support the Multinational Security Support (MSS) mission to help the HNP establish security and stability in Haiti. Funding for the MSS may be used to provide pre-deployment and sustainment training, non-lethal equipment, logistical needs, and personnel salaries or stipends. Support of this mission is critical to improving security conditions to enable political processes, economic activity, and humanitarian assistance.

Mexico (\$53.0 million)

TCOs manufacture illicit synthetic drugs, including fentanyl, in Mexico with precursors sourced primarily from the PRC, and then traffic these drugs into the United States, fueling the U.S. opioid epidemic. The majority of the approximately 107,000 individuals in the United States who died of a drug overdose in 2022 used a synthetic opioid – representing more American deaths than any other foreign threat. INL programming bolsters international cooperation to address the security and health threats posed by the synthetic drug supply chain. In support of the U.S.-Mexico Bicentennial Framework for Security, Public Health, and Safe Communities adopted at the October 2021 High-Level Security Dialogue, the Department works with Mexico on a comprehensive approach to protect citizens on both sides of the border from the impacts of crime and narcotics, prevent trans-border crime, and pursue criminal networks. INL programming advances enduring bilateral security cooperation to reduce drug production and trafficking; secure borders and ports and improve interdictions; investigate and prosecute transnational crime, including illicit finance; professionalize security and justice institutions to reduce impunity; and reduce opportunities for corruption.

Programming will expand support to Mexican partners to better prevent precursor chemical diversion and reduce the production and trafficking of fentanyl, methamphetamine, and other illicit drugs. Funding will support forensic chemist exchanges on synthetic drug synthesis, fentanyl awareness training for law enforcement and regulatory agencies, donation of detection canines and protective equipment to facilitate safe fentanyl interdiction, and capacity building on investigation and destruction of clandestine drug laboratories, including through development of a regional training center in Mexico. Assistance will enhance security forces, customs, and other law enforcement capabilities to interdict illicit drugs and their precursor chemicals. Assistance will advance drug treatment models and strengthen data collection on substance use to inform evidence-based prevention and treatment policy.

Programming will support Mexican law enforcement and security institutions to safeguard public security, disrupt transnational organized crime, and secure borders through integrated technology and processes to enable efficient trade and travel and improve security. Funding will assist police institutions to achieve and maintain accreditation and support the certification of law enforcement to uphold professional standards. Funding will also be used to provide equipment and training to law enforcement, including on gender-based crimes, internal affairs, and criminal investigations, with an emphasis on promoting human rights and countering money laundering. Funding may also support programming to build capacity to disrupt organized crime in corrections facilities.

Programming will improve Mexico's capacity to secure land, air, and maritime ports; international mail facilities; and internal checkpoints to disrupt the movement of illicit drugs and precursor chemicals, arms, and bulk cash. Funding will support assistance aimed at increasing the professionalization of migration and border security officials and capacity to coordinate with regional partners, including to counter migrant smuggling networks. Funding will advance U.S.-Mexico collaborative integration of border operations, information sharing, and technology to improve security and facilitate trade. Programming to combat transnational crime will improve capacity to conduct and partner on investigations of transnational criminal networks to disrupt illicit markets and remove the financial incentives for such markets. Funding will support efforts to improve regulatory capability, increase asset forfeiture capacity, and enhance the analysis and investigation of financial crimes.

Rule of law programming will support more effective, transparent, and accountable criminal justice institutions to reduce impunity and disrupt transnational crime. Programming will improve the capacity of Mexican federal and state prosecutors, judiciaries, and other criminal legal system operators to investigate, prosecute, and impose criminal penalties, with a focus on high-impact, transnational crime and corruption. Funds will increase the efficiency and effectiveness of Mexico's mutual legal assistance

and extradition requests, criminal information sharing, and capacity to partner on case investigations, including those related to human trafficking and migrant smuggling. Assistance will support accreditation of federal and state forensic laboratories in genetics, ballistics, and other key disciplines and certification of personnel to enhance their ability to use evidence at trial, including for arms trafficking, drug trafficking, trafficking in persons, and missing persons cases.

Peru (\$37.0 million)

Curbing the flow of drugs and other illicit goods to the United States and disrupting the TCOs responsible for these crimes remain U.S. strategic objectives in Peru. As the second largest producer of cocaine in the world, Peruvian cocaine is transported to South American countries for domestic consumption and onward shipment to the United States, Europe, and Asia. TCOs and remnants of the guerilla insurgency Shining Path continue to operate in Peru, especially in areas with limited or non-existent government presence, including the Valley of the Apurimac, Ene, and Mantaro Rivers (VRAEM), the source of nearly 85 percent of Peru's cocaine. Illegal gold mining remains the largest source of money laundering for TCOs in Peru and is more profitable than the cocaine trade. INL assistance will support Peruvian efforts to dismantle TCOs profiting from illicit industries such as drug trafficking and illegal gold mining by enhancing the capacity of the justice sector and law enforcement and combating corruption.

Counternarcotics programming will reduce the availability of cocaine in the global market through eradication, interdiction, and capacity building of Peru's criminal justice sector. Funding will be used to support the eradication of illicit coca, particularly in high-yield areas. Funding will also be used to provide aviation support to the Peruvian National Police (PNP), bolster police capacity, and support efforts to increase police professionalization through training, technical assistance, and equipment. INL programming will improve Peru's ability to secure and modernize its ports of entry, interdict synthetic and plant-based narcotics and precursor chemicals, and reduce the trafficking of illicit narcotics and other contraband. Assistance will continue to support efforts to reduce illicit drug demand in Peru, targeting programming in vulnerable populations. Programming priorities will include supporting the PNP by partnering to develop a holistic approach to community policing, anti-corruption, combating GBV, and enhancing criminal forensics. Funding will be used to continue cooperation under USCAP, which promotes regional exchanges and coordination between the PNP and the CNP to more effectively combat TCOs that operate across their shared border.

INL programming will strengthen Peru's institutional capacity to combat money laundering and seize criminal assets linked to drug trafficking, environmental crimes, cybercrime, public corruption, and other predicate crimes. Funding will be used to provide capacity building, technical assistance, and mentoring to Peruvian justice sector operators investigating, prosecuting, and adjudicating these cases, as well as managing seized assets. INL assistance will train and equip the Public Ministry and the Financial Intelligence Unit, while increasing Peru's forensics capabilities.

Rule of law programming will support the creation and strengthening of ethics offices and ethical codes inside Peru's justice sector institutions and continue to assist Peru in consolidating its transition to the accusatory judicial system. Programming will address access to justice for vulnerable populations and build capacity to combat transnational crimes and corruption through training and technical assistance efforts that aid police, prosecutors, judges, public defenders, and other justice sector officials to adapt to their roles in the accusatory system and increase interagency coordination.

State Central America Regional (\$129.5 million)

Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI): Migrants routinely cite corruption in their countries' governmental and private sector structures and violence as causes for their sense of insecurity

and hopelessness. Programs will assist Central American governments, civil society, independent media, and other non-governmental actors to improve security and governance to reduce irregular migration, violence, and drug flows. Through an integrated approach of law enforcement and justice sector reforms, increasing the capacity of civil society and other non-governmental actors, reducing corruption within governmental systems, countering narcotics trafficking and transnational organized crime, and reducing violence, including GBV, INL programming, implemented in collaboration with interagency partners, will improve opportunities for citizens to remain in their home countries.

In alignment with the Root Causes Strategy, programming in Central America will address root causes of irregular migration to the United States. Assistance will strengthen border enforcement units and interagency vetted units such as Honduras' Special Tactics Operations Group, Panama's SENAFRONT, and Guatemala's DIPAFRONT, among others. Assistance will improve the ability of security forces to work with U.S. counterparts on cases with a U.S. nexus and support the Regional Intelligence and Collaboration Center in El Salvador, a multi-national border intelligence group. Assistance will support community policing programs such as the successful "Sembremos Seguridad" initiative in Costa Rica and use its best practices to improve community policing elsewhere in the region. Funds will also be used to increase security activities in areas of high out-migration. Programming will continue to support police units and task forces, including those focused on addressing GBV crimes, such as domestic violence and femicide. Through training and technical assistance, assistance will improve the capacity of prosecutors and judges to better understand and provide evidence for GBV crimes and to improve prosecution and sentencing of GBV crimes.

Programming will help Central American countries to identify, disrupt, and interdict the trafficking of narcotics before reaching the U.S. border, and reduce the violence and corruption associated with narcotics trafficking. Panama and Costa Rica continue to seize record amounts of cocaine, due in part to INL assistance that strengthens the capabilities of vetted units, specialized task forces, and interdiction units through equipment, training, and advisory support for maritime and land interdiction, narcotics investigations, and related efforts. Programs will also build the capacity of partner nations to secure their borders and ports against transnational crime and control irregular migration.

Transnational threats and crime programming will address weak criminal justice institutions, corruption, and impunity that contribute to citizens' sense of insecurity. Through partnerships with the Department of Justice (DOJ) and other implementers, INL activities will help increase the ability of Central American countries to use DNA and other forensic evidence, including to prevent and address human trafficking in the region and enable Central American police and prosecutors to effectively investigate and prosecute transnational threats, including financial crimes, gangs, corruption, and human smuggling.

Rule of law programming will improve the capabilities of Central American justice sectors to investigate, prosecute, and convict criminals in a fair and transparent manner, which is fundamental to improving their citizens' sense of security and ability to succeed economically. Where partnership is possible, funds will provide support to Attorneys General, specialized task forces, prosecutors, judges, and other criminal justice sector actors through technical assistance, including DOJ Resident Legal Advisors, training, and equipment. Programs will assist the Attorneys General, where partnership is possible, and other parts of the justice sector, to more robustly combat endemic corruption and impunity through support to specialized units, task forces, and contributions to international anti-corruption commissions should they be established, as well as overall capacity building throughout the justice sector. INL programming will also increase civil society's capacity to combat corruption and increase transparency of government institutions. Assistance will support civil society organizations and investigative journalists as they investigate corrupt actors in government and the private sector, corruption networks, and TCOs. Programs will also expand the reach of civil society as they shed light on these issues and educate the public on transparency, rule of law, and democratic values.

State Western Hemisphere Regional (\$46.4 million)

Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI): INL's strategic objectives through CBSI aim to prevent trafficking and crime in the region from affecting the United States, combat corruption, improve citizen security, and build regional cooperation to address shared threats. Limited resources, institutional capacities, and underdeveloped criminal justice systems make the region vulnerable to financial crimes, corruption, and gang violence. The Caribbean represents a "third U.S. border" and is a prominent trafficking vector for approximately 10-15 percent of cocaine destined for the United States. INL programming will modernize and build partner capacity in the criminal justice sector to combat crime and violence and promote regional cooperation among CBSI countries and the United States. Civilian police reform and professionalization projects, implemented bilaterally and in collaboration with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the Regional Security System (RSS), will increase the capacity, effectiveness, and accountability of law enforcement institutions to combat illicit trafficking, gangs, and other crimes. Efforts to modernize law enforcement institutions may increase recruitment and representation of female officers and other underrepresented groups. Counternarcotics assistance will build bilateral and regional capabilities to detect and disrupt transnational organized crime and criminal narcotics trafficking, especially cocaine and illicit goods destined for the United States. Maritime security programs will improve partner nation operational readiness, interdiction, investigation, and prosecution capabilities. Countering organized crime projects will undercut the profitability of transnational crimes by strengthening partner nation capabilities to counter money laundering, firearms trafficking, and gangs. Justice sector and rule of law assistance will address underlying conditions for crime and instability, including corruption and weak criminal justice institutions.

Southern Cone Cooperation (SCC): SCC programming strengthens U.S. influence in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay by providing technical assistance and training on shared security concerns of organized crime, drug trafficking, and related financial crime. SCC programs advance security cooperation bilaterally and regionally, and help U.S. partners better withstand the nefarious activities of malign actors. INL will continue regional and bilateral capacity building efforts to prevent the Southern Cone from becoming an alternative pathway for drugs and other illicit goods to the United States and disrupt the expansion of TCOs. Assistance will continue to support Southern Cone seizures of drugs and precursor chemicals, advance sustainable reforms in law enforcement and criminal justice, and build relationships and interoperability between U.S. and partner nation law enforcement to combat TCOs.

Western Hemisphere Regional Security Cooperation (WHRSC): INL will strengthen partnerships, inform and assess approaches, and expand regional efforts in the Western Hemisphere to address shared challenges. Programs to address the root causes of insecurity are centered around four strategic pillars: assessing the landscape and developing regional approaches to transnational issues; fostering regional integration to address transnational crime and enhance regional information collection and sharing; supporting monitoring and evaluation efforts to measure the effectiveness of programmatic interventions; and combating emerging threats across the region, including through the countering of malign influence. Assistance to counter transnational threats and crime will support efforts to build capacity to combat shared challenges and facilitate regional coordination, including through regional data collection to better facilitate programming, which will enhance cooperation across the hemisphere. Assistance will focus on expanding programs in the region to combat the proliferation of synthetic drugs through detection, information sharing, interdiction, investigation, prosecution, and destruction. Assistance will continue to advance hemisphere-wide monitoring and evaluation efforts to measure program impacts, support data-driven programming decisions, and provide assessments to enhance understanding of emerging issues. Through the provision of technical assistance, training, and similar support to promote best practices, advance information-sharing, and build communities of practice, rule of law efforts will strengthen the ability of partner nations to prosecute criminals, combat corruption, strengthen criminal justice and oversight institutions, and promote effective implementation of international anti-corruption standards.

INL – STATE BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT (\$492.9 million)

Anti-Money Laundering (AML) Programs (\$13.1 million)

INL's AML and illicit finance program will combat money laundering by TCOs, drug cartels, corrupt officials and enablers, and other criminals that threatens U.S. security and partner countries' rule of law and economic stability. AML programming will strengthen preventive AML measures, enhance the capacity of key AML authorities, focus on emerging AML methodologies, risks, and vulnerable sectors (such as trade-based money laundering and virtual currencies), and increase cross-border and inter-agency collaboration and information-sharing globally. AML programming will build partner capacity to detect, prevent, and respond to the exploitation of the financial sector for illicit purposes, ensuring that criminal enterprises are less able to launder and move illicit funds. Programming will also advance lines of action under the U.S. Strategy to Counter Corruption.

Cyber Crime and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) (\$20.0 million)

Funds will support capacity building to address gaps in key partner countries' capacity and laws related to cybercrime and IPR. INL will maintain international computer hacking and intellectual property advisors, global cyber forensics advisors, and long-term law enforcement mentors around the world, complemented by specialized training initiatives delivered by expert partners. This integrated approach and global network will provide and coordinate U.S. training assistance, mentor partner enforcement agencies, guide legislative and institutional reform, and foster cross-border cooperation. INL will advance initiatives that strengthen international cybercrime cooperation and increase capacity building to combat ransomware, digital theft, online child exploitation, narcotics trafficking, and counterfeit medicines. Additionally, programming will assist developing countries in joining the Budapest Cybercrime Convention as the best practice framework endorsed by the United States. Project activities will reduce gaps in global enforcement that can be exploited by transnational organized crime groups.

Demand Reduction (DDR) (\$29.8 million)

Funds will support programming established through the Secretary's Global Coalition to Address Synthetic Drug Threats which promote public health interventions and services to prevent and reduce drug use, overdose, and other health related problems. This includes the promotion of balanced, evidence-based narcotics control policies through DDR programming to bolster and advance U.S. policy positions and objectives in multilateral fora, deprive criminal groups of illicit revenue, build counternarcotics cooperation with other countries, foster stability, and promote a public health approach to addressing substance use disorders to include synthetic drugs. DDR programming will develop and disseminate effective drug prevention, engage people with substance use and substance use disorders for treatment and recovery practices, and address populations in contact with the criminal justice systems, including through alternatives to incarceration in targeted countries of strategic interest to the United States. This assistance will include the development of global networks of professionals and online learning platforms. With the UN World Drug Report noting an expected 40 percent increase in drug use in Africa by 2030, INL will increase its focus on that region. Funds will support the development and delivery of training programs for criminal justice and health workers; drug-free community coalitions; anti-drug networks; and empirically based outcome evaluations designed to reduce drug use and its impact on related problems, such as crime. In FY 2025, this programming will continue the fourth year of a four-year demonstration project to measure reductions in drug use and drug-related crime as a result of comprehensive drug demand reduction programming in Colombia, culminating in a final report at the end

of 2026. Additionally, programming will focus on specialized issues and populations with special clinical needs, such as alternatives to incarceration, gender-based violence, gender empowerment, treatment for women and LGBTQI+ individuals with substance use disorders, and children and adolescents. Programming will also seek to support the development of drug treatment service capacity as well as increase monitoring its effectiveness through quality assurance agencies.

Drug Supply Reduction (DSR) (\$55.0 million)

Funds will support programs that combat the global proliferation of illicit synthetic drugs, such as fentanyl. DSR programming will support the development and deployment of tools to disrupt the synthetic drug supply chain, including by addressing the diversion and trafficking of precursor chemicals and equipment. Programming will build partner capacity to share information on emerging drug threats; identify and safely interdict synthetic drugs, chemical precursors, and equipment to disrupt illicit supply chains; accelerate the imposition of controls on dangerous substances; disrupt illicit drug sales over the internet and interdict drugs distributed through the global mail and express consignment courier systems; and promote crime-sensitive business practices to prevent the manufacture, sale, and movement of synthetic drugs within legitimate trade. Programming will enhance global coordination and cross-border collaboration in these and related areas. This assistance will support efforts to detect, quantify, and understand drug use and trafficking methodologies and patterns. Programming will continue to carry forward lines of action established through the Secretary's Global Coalition to Address Synthetic Drug Threats.

Fighting Corruption (\$25.0 million)

Funds will be used to build partner capacity to stem corruption before it affects the United States and its interests, aligned with the U.S. Strategy to Counter Corruption. Programs will address corruption as a transnational threat, complementing bilateral programs on a global, multi-country level and plugging gaps where bilateral programming is absent. Specific activities will carry forward deliverables established through the Summit for Democracy series, such as the Democracies against Safe Havens initiative (focusing on countering kleptocracy and complex, transborder corruption) and the Global Initiative to Galvanize the Private Sector as Partners in Combating Corruption. Programming will strengthen prevention and enforcement and facilitate international cooperation. Specific activities will build partner skills to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate transnational corruption cases; foster civil society engagement; and strengthen implementation of international standards. Programming may provide case-based mentoring; build relationships between civil society, the private sector, and law enforcement; and offer regional trainings to facilitate cross-border cooperation and build specialized skills in complex financial crime, foreign bribery, and asset recovery. Funding will support climate efforts indirectly through activities that promote transparency efforts in global infrastructure projects.

Global Crime and Drugs Policy (\$7.0 million)

Funds will be used to support the international legal architecture that enables the United States to implement critical drug control, anti-corruption, cybercrime, and anti-crime objectives, including attacking illicit synthetic drugs that are fueling the overdose crisis and dismantling TOC syndicates. Programming will support efforts to hold countries accountable to multilateral treaty frameworks on drug control, cybercrime, anti-corruption, and TOC; ensure INL's international organization partners comply with oversight and monitoring requirements; and conduct research on global trends to inform INL's diplomatic and programmatic engagement. Assistance will also provide cross-cutting support to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the International Development Law Organization (IDLO), and the Organization of American States (OAS), enabling these organizations to function as

effective INL implementing partners, including by operating a network of field offices and a central Secretariat as well as providing internal oversight and accountability. Funds will also support follow-up activities related to several U.S.-hosted major multilateral events held in 2023, including the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Anti-Corruption and Transparency Working Group and the Conference of the States Parties to the UN Convention Against Corruption.

International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) (\$41.0 million)

Funds will be used to support the six international academies that provide training on a range of criminal justice sector reform topics and law enforcement techniques focused on TOC. The ILEA program builds not only the capabilities of individual countries, but also the regional networks necessary to fight TOC effectively. In addition, ILEA programming develops strategic relationships between alumni and U.S. federal law enforcement. Funding will be used to support training and ongoing maintenance of the facilities. In addition, FY 2025 funds will be used to support ILEA Bangkok in providing training for Pacific Island Countries (PICs), which will increase the resilience of the PICs against malign PRC influence in the region and uphold the international rules-based order. The ILEA program also offers numerous courses on synthetics and narcotics; anti-corruption; gender issues, including leadership for women in law enforcement and sexual and gender-based violence; trafficking in persons; child exploitation; combatting wildlife trafficking and environmental crimes; and cybercrime and cryptocurrency.

Funding also may support the occasional use of ILEA facilities by other U.S. government agencies and by ILEA host governments for non-ILEA events when such activities will not conflict with core ILEA programming and are consistent with the ILEA mission. INL/ILEA reviews all such proposed activities in advance to ensure they are consistent with the ILEA mission and the underlying letters of agreement with host governments. These activities promote partners' capacity as well as cooperation and goodwill with foreign host governments and help maximize the utility of U.S. government-funded resources.

Inter-regional Aviation Support (\$39.9 million)

Funds will be used to support INL aviation programs in Costa Rica, Panama, and Peru, including assistance with aircraft maintenance, logistics, and operational activities as well as efforts to improve or nationalize the host government's capacity to manage and conduct these activities with minimal U.S. assistance. INL aviation programming will continue to support activities directed against traditional plant-based drugs and will also be available as needed to combat the emerging threat of synthetic drugs such as fentanyl, as prioritized in the Department's Fentanyl and Synthetic Drug Strategy.

INL also contributes to the Department's modernization priorities by supporting continuing efforts to improve the posture of the aircraft fleet through the IAS budget and the replacement of aging, non-supportable airframes. Fleet modernization is an essential component in ensuring the availability of safe, reliable aircraft to perform the counternarcotics aviation mission on a sustained basis. Fleet modernization of INL's fleet of aging aircraft includes programmed depot maintenance that is essential to keeping the aircraft flyable and extending their useful life and allows INL to accomplish necessary upgrades and modifications to keep up with new innovations and airworthiness directives. Without fleet modernization funding, the fleet would deteriorate and result in significant diminishment of operational readiness.

International Organized Crime (\$23.3 million)

In support of the Administration's counter-TOC priorities, programming will build criminal justice capacity and partnerships to disrupt trafficking and transnational criminal activities that bring substantial

profit to criminal networks through natural resource crimes, with a principal focus on wildlife and timber trafficking. Programs will strengthen laws, enforcement, and cross-border cooperation, and develop capacity to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate cases. Funds will be used to strengthen the ability of U.S. partners to disrupt illicit wildlife and other natural resource (such as timber) supply chains and combat crimes that facilitate trafficking. Activities may include bilateral and multijurisdictional training and other technical assistance to strengthen interdiction, law enforcement and investigative functions, prosecutorial and judicial capacity, and legislative reform; provide equipment; and foster regional collaboration.

International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support (IPPOS) (\$3.5 million)

Supporting countries to provide policing in third countries under UN peacekeeping and stabilization mission auspices strengthens U.S. security by promoting and providing civilian security in chaotic and unstable environments that can be breeding grounds of corruption, crime, and even terrorism. U.S. leadership in this space also advances efforts to counter PRC malign influence as it increasingly seeks a leadership role in police peacekeeping, particularly in the PICs, as well as in gender empowerment and women, peace and security objectives. Funds will be used to support activities that sustainably enhance the operational effectiveness of police deploying to peacekeeping and stabilization operations, including capacity building activities that strengthen law enforcement effectiveness, professionalism, and respect for human rights. Program activities may include curriculum planning and logistical support, including curriculum development, to the UN Police Training Architecture Program, which will create a unified standard of training for individual police officers (IPOs) deployed by police contributing countries. IPPOS planning and logistical support includes holding or supporting IPO travel to training-of-trainer, command staff development courses, and the new “Job Specific Training” courses for IPOs. Through IPPOS programming, INL will create a more accountable, effective, and equitable police peacekeeping cadre that will lead to more effective peacekeeping operations. Funding will also support efforts to enhance the participation of women police officers in peacekeeping operations through activities such as targeted training to assist women candidates to pass UN qualification assessments.

Knowledge Management (\$15.5 million)

With FY 2025 funds, INL will provide technical assistance, training, resources, and knowledge to all its domestic offices and overseas sections. INL will employ a multi-disciplinary approach to improve the effectiveness of its foreign assistance by identifying and disseminating evidence-based criminal justice sector practices; providing centralized support mechanisms for capacity building, technical advisory services, and monitoring and evaluation; and developing and sharing guidance on how to design high-impact foreign assistance interventions. INL will also maintain and develop partnerships with federal, state, and local criminal justice agencies. This programming will supplement INL’s centrally managed tools and resources to help foreign partners improve the operational effectiveness of their criminal justice systems. INL will also promote accountability for sexual and gender-based violence as part of its advisory support. INL will also support the Department’s continued modernization efforts and evidence-based policy making focused on criminal justice reform and anti-crime programs and policy.

Program Development and Support (PD&S) (\$219.8 million)

Resources requested for PD&S will support the administrative costs necessary for the planning, oversight, implementation, and monitoring of INL programs across the globe as well as for evaluations and assessments. Requirements funded by PD&S include, but are not limited to, personnel, travel and transportation, equipment, communications and utilities, monitoring and evaluation, and other support services. In line with the FY 2024 Congressional Budget Justification, the FY 2025 Request consolidates

all INL PD&S costs worldwide into a single budget line. Consolidating PD&S funds is intended to improve INL's ability to respond more quickly to evolving policy and administrative changes on the ground, while providing the flexibility to properly manage and sustain the bureau's worldwide operations. The FY 2025 Request for PD&S includes additional funding – consistent with the Department's State Operations Request – to budget for a 5.2 percent wage increase for INL personnel in support of the President's December 2023 Executive Order. Additional funds requested for PD&S will also be used to establish six new positions in support of critical programs in Central America, Jordan, Ecuador, and the Indo-Pacific.

J/TIP – STATE OFFICE TO MONITOR AND COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS (\$71.0 million)

Child Protection Compact (\$7.5 million)

The Child Protection Compact (CPC) Partnership program is a congressionally mandated U.S. foreign assistance program launched in 2014 and designed to lower the rates of child trafficking through better prevention, protection, and prosecution efforts, in addition to enhanced multidisciplinary coordination within government structures. CPC Partnerships are non-legally binding multi-year bilateral instruments that document the commitments of the two governments to achieve shared objectives aimed at reducing aspects of child trafficking that are particularly endemic in the partner country. The CPC program implements foreign assistance funds through grants and cooperative agreements to civil society, international organizations, or other entities with expertise in combating human trafficking via a competitive selection process. To date, J/TIP has entered CPC Partnerships with the governments of Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Jamaica, Mongolia, Peru, and the Philippines.

Ending Modern Slavery (\$25.0 million)

The goal of the Program to End Modern Slavery (PEMS) is to measurably and substantially reduce the prevalence of human trafficking and the harms associated with the crime in targeted populations through innovative interventions driven by research, monitoring, evaluation, and learning, and the expansion of partnerships with government, academia, civil society organizations, international organizations, and the private sector. PEMS-funded efforts conduct scientifically rigorous research to establish evidence on the effects of anti-trafficking (including forced labor and sex trafficking) programs on the reduction of the prevalence of human trafficking through the advancement of sound prevalence measurement methodologies, strong monitoring and evaluation practices, evidence-based programming, and the application of victim-centered and trauma-informed approaches and interventions. Finally, PEMS-funded efforts also include partnerships with governments, academia, civil society, the private sector, other funders, and international organizations to advance the goals of the program and improve collaboration on the reduction of the prevalence of human trafficking.

State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (\$38.5 million)

Human trafficking threatens public safety and national security. It robs millions of their freedom, undermines the rule of law, distorts global markets, and enriches transnational criminal and terrorist organizations. J/TIP foreign assistance addresses this challenge via support for the "3Ps": prosecution, protection, and prevention. Priorities for FY 2025 funding will be guided in large part by the findings of the annual TIP Report, with the primary goal of assisting countries strategically and focusing where assistance 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.

OTHER FUNDING (\$85.5 million)

Countering PRC Influence Fund (CPIF) (\$70.0 million)

INCLE-funded CPIF programming will support the Administration's goals to increase the capacity and resilience of U.S. partners and allies worldwide to deter aggression, coercion, and malign influence by PRC state and non-state actors. Funds will, among other things, strengthen partner maritime security and governance; combat transnational money laundering and cybercrime linked to PRC entities; and counter corruption and enhance the rule of law where the PRC threatens national autonomy and the rule of law. CPIF will maximize limited resources to prevent PRC's direct and indirect inroads detrimental to U.S. interests, raise the cost of problematic PRC activity, and provide direct alternatives.

Prevention and Stabilization Fund (\$15.5 million)

INCLE-funded PSF programming will support the implementation of the Global Fragility Act (GFA) through the U.S. Strategy to Prevent Conflict and Promote Stability in Haiti, Libya, Mozambique, Papua New Guinea, and Coastal West Africa (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, and Togo). PSF programming 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.

NONPROLIFERATION, ANTITERRORISM, DEMINING AND RELATED PROGRAMS (NADR)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in Thousands) | FY 2023 Estimate ¹ | FY 2024 Estimate ² | FY 2025 Request ³ | Change from FY 2023 Estimate |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| TOTAL | 921,000 | * | 921,000 | - |
| NADR - ADS | 2,000 | * | 2,000 | - |
| NADR - CPIF | 25,000 | * | - | -25,000 |
| NADR - PSF | 15,000 | * | - | -15,000 |
| NADR ATA | 264,247 | * | 271,000 | 6,753 |
| NADR CTBT IMS | 30,000 | * | 33,000 | 3,000 |
| NADR CTBTO PrepComm | 3,000 | * | 3,000 | - |
| NADR CWD | 264,103 | * | 270,650 | 6,547 |
| NADR EXBS | 67,000 | * | 72,900 | 5,900 |
| NADR GTR | 76,650 | * | 86,950 | 10,300 |
| NADR IAEA | 95,000 | * | 95,000 | - |
| NADR NDF | 15,000 | * | 20,000 | 5,000 |
| NADR NPT Coop | 6,000 | * | 6,000 | - |
| NADR TIP | 50,000 | * | 50,000 | - |
| NADR WMDT | 8,000 | * | 10,500 | 2,500 |
| Additional Funding | 105,000 | - | - | - |

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

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

3/ NADR - CPIF and PSF funding in FY 2025 is within the subaccount through which activities may be programmed.

ANTITERRORISM ASSISTANCE (\$271.0 million)

ATA funding provides bilateral and regional training, consultations, equipment, infrastructure, mentoring, and advising to enhance partner nations' law enforcement counterterrorism capacities, including by strengthening their justice sector, to address terrorism-related security challenges within their borders; defend against terrorism threats to national and regional stability; and deter terrorist operations and movement across borders and regions. The FY 2025 Request includes the Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund (CTPF), which will help a select set of partner nations or focus regions improve their capabilities across the counterterrorism law enforcement spectrum. This Request also includes \$10.0 million in Prevention and Stabilization Funds to advance the U.S. Strategy to Prevent Conflict and Promote Stability (SPCPS) by professionalizing partner nations' civilian counterterrorism capacities and fostering longer-term security sector governance, accountability, and responsiveness to marginalized communities in relevant Global Fragility Act (GFA) focus countries/regions, including Coastal West Africa (Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, and Togo) and potentially Libya. NADR/ATA funds will also support program design, planning, implementation, management, and M&E, including curriculum development, subject matter expert engagement, and program manager labor and travel. This Request also supports funding for

field-based contractors focused on programs in priority partner countries/regions such as Bangladesh, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Philippines, Somalia, Tunisia, Central Asia, the Western Balkans, or others, as well as for Washington, D.C.-based support for global counterterrorism programming.

AFRICA (\$39.5 million)

Kenya (\$5.5 million)

Funds will continue to professionalize Kenya's counterterrorism law enforcement, including by strengthening counterterrorism investigative capabilities. Funds will build the capacity of law enforcement in land border security (especially the country's border with Somalia), counterterrorism investigations, counterterrorism operational coordination with other Kenyan law enforcement bodies, and counterterrorism crisis response - with an emphasis on strengthening the skills, commitment, and knowledge necessary to conduct proactive operations in accordance with the rule of law and international human rights conventions.

Somalia (\$4.0 million)

Funds will support the continued training and mentorship of the Somali Police Force (SPF), including but not limited to Joint Investigative Teams, the Police Information Unit, and civilian security agencies to deter, detect, disrupt, and respond to terrorism-related threats. Assistance will focus on building the skills necessary for the SPF to adopt a more proactive posture focused on counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) operations to address the networks, bomb makers, and facilitators. Training and mentoring will include specialized instruction, exercises, and field mentoring focused on good practices and standard operating procedures. Programming will promote sustainable and professional counterterrorism investigations and operations that are conducted in compliance with international human rights law to support prosecutions conducted within a rule-of-law framework. Funds will also support continued training to counter al-Shabaab financing.

State Africa Regional (\$30.0 million)

Funds will support countries in Sub-Saharan Africa by enhancing the capacity of law enforcement partners to address terrorism challenges within a rule-of-law framework. Funding will improve partner nations' law enforcement capabilities to prepare for, track, respond to, apprehend, prosecute, and incarcerate terrorists, while respecting human rights, engaging vulnerable communities, and securing borders. Funding may be used to support skills training, consultations, seminars, facilities, mentorships, and the provision of equipment relevant to addressing specific threats, gaps, and vulnerabilities of partner nations. Funding may also be used to support counterterrorism law enforcement training exercises and other program support needs, including M&E. Funds may support the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) and/or Partnership for Regional East-African Counterterrorism (PRACT). Countries that may receive this funding include but are not limited to Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Tanzania, Togo, and Uganda.

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC (\$13.6 million)

Indonesia (\$4.5 million)

Funds will provide counterterrorism training and equipment to Indonesian law enforcement officers to build the Indonesian National Police's capacity to deter, detect, and respond to terrorist threats. Areas of strategic focus include building capacity in crisis response, C-IED, investigations and information sharing; managing security organizations and institutions to prevent terrorist safe havens; training line officers and their supervisors in the use of less lethal tactical measures; promoting Indonesia's cooperation in regional counterterrorism efforts; and other areas as needed.

State East Asia and Pacific Regional (\$9.1 million)

Funds will focus on priority countries, including Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand, and other ASEAN members and candidates, to build their law enforcement capacity to counter terrorist activity, including terrorist transit, as well as terrorist mobilization and radicalization. Funds will provide training and equipment to law enforcement agencies and justice sector officials on issues relating to terrorism investigations, prosecutions, and adjudications; crisis response; C-IED; soft target protection; border security; watchlisting; information sharing; the management of terrorist suspects and convicts in prison; and other areas as needed.

NEAR EAST (\$21.6 million)

Iraq (\$3.0 million)

Funds will focus on strengthening the capabilities of Iraqi counterterrorism law enforcement entities through continued partnerships with law enforcement agencies, including partnerships with these agencies and other civilian security institutions in the Iraqi Kurdistan Region. U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of law enforcement and related specialized units to interdict and detect movement of terrorists across borders; respond to terrorist threats and other critical incidents; and investigate such incidents, with a focus on evidence collection and analysis.

Jordan (\$4.7 million)

Funds will improve Jordanian law enforcement's ability to protect against terrorist threats to critical infrastructure; safeguard borders and ports, including airports; integrate and further develop counterterrorism investigative skills; detect explosives by various methods including by leveraging canine teams; and respond to crises and terrorist threats. Funds will also help strengthen Jordan's domestic counterterrorism training programs, with a particular focus on the role of women involved in counterterrorism. Funds may also support the Jordan-based ATA regional training center.

Lebanon (\$2.8 million)

Funds will build sustainable law enforcement capacity to counter and respond to terrorist threats and activities. Training will focus on the protection of national leadership; C-IED and related critical incident response; and the investigation and prosecution of terrorists, to include protecting crime scenes, collecting evidence, and cyber investigations.

Libya (\$1.0 million)

Funds will help build the capacity of Libyan law enforcement, such as within the Ministry of Interior, to counter and respond to ISIS and other terrorist threats. Training may focus on investigations, critical incident response, border and aviation security, and related counterterrorism capabilities.

Tunisia (\$2.0 million)

Funds will help maintain the capacity of Tunisian National Police and National Guard counterterrorism and intervention units through training, mentorship, and provision of equipment related to strengthening the security of land, maritime, and air borders; crisis response; and interagency coordination and investigations. Funds will also focus on building capacities to protect critical infrastructure, to enhance police special operations, and to improve police investigative capabilities.

Yemen (\$2.6 million)

Funds will build, train, and equip law enforcement units capable of securing borders against terrorist threats and transit, enabling them to apprehend terrorism suspects, investigate terrorist crimes, and prosecute terrorism cases. This may include training for police and other law enforcement, to ensure that counterterrorism operations are conducted in keeping with rule of law and respect for human rights. The program may also focus on border security training and technology to disrupt and deter terrorist travel.

State NEA Regional (\$5.5 million)

Funds will build the capacity of partner nations' law enforcement to counter terrorism, including for TSCTP countries and other NEA partners. These funds will help address transnational terrorist threats that often require substantive regional coordination and cooperation. Activities may include building the capacity of law enforcement to conduct counterterrorism operations, provision of equipment, prosecutorial and judicial training, protecting soft targets, securing borders, screening against known and suspected terrorist travelers, enhancing airport and aviation security, and conducting investigations and prosecutions. Potential beneficiary countries include Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, UAE, and Yemen.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIA (\$12.0 million)

Central Asia Regional (\$8.0 million)

Funds will build the capacities of law enforcement in Central Asian countries to deter, detect, and respond to terrorism-related threats. Funding will support specialized capacity-building activities focused on improving border security and management, interdicting terrorist transit, strengthening crisis response, and enhancing counterterrorism investigative capabilities. Where appropriate and feasible, funding will support regional joint border security trainings and exercises, including addressing threats related to the return of FTFs and associated family members. Funds may be used to support training programs; consultations; seminars; the renovation and refurbishment of key facilities in certain locations along or near the border with Afghanistan; mentorships; and the provision of equipment relevant to addressing emerging terrorism threats, as well as key gaps and vulnerabilities of partner nations. Potential beneficiary countries include Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan.

State South and Central Asia Regional (\$4.0 million)

Funds will improve the capability of elite law enforcement partners in the region to combat terrorists and terrorist organizations that may operate in or transit through their countries. Efforts will focus on developing host nation capabilities such as terrorism investigations, including cyber and forensics; C-IED; crisis response; soft target protection; aviation and border security, including traveler screening systems; explosive ordinance disposal (EOD) removal; the prosecution, adjudication, and incarceration of terrorists; and other areas as needed. Funding may be used to support training programs; consultations; institutional development; seminars; facilities; mentorships; and equipment relevant to enhancing the capacity of law enforcement to address emerging terrorism threats, as well as gaps and vulnerabilities of partner nations. Potential beneficiary countries include Bangladesh, India, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Maldives, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE (\$1.0 million)

State Western Hemisphere Regional (\$1.0 million)

Funds will build law enforcement counterterrorism capacity with key partners in the region. This assistance will support targeted training, equipment, and programming specifically designed to improve the capability of host government law enforcement organizations to combat terrorists and terrorist organizations that may operate in or transit through their countries. Efforts will focus on developing host nation capabilities such as terrorism investigations and response to critical incidents, including cyber and forensics; interagency coordination; aviation and border security, including traveler screening systems; and the prosecution, adjudication, and incarceration of terrorists. Funding may be used to support law enforcement and other relevant entities that address emerging terrorist threats through training programs, consultations, seminars, facilities, mentorships, and equipment, as well as gaps and vulnerabilities of partner nations. Potential beneficiary countries include Argentina, Brazil, Belize, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad & Tobago, and Uruguay.

CT – BUREAU OF COUNTERTERRORISM (\$173.3 million)

Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT) (\$57.1 million)

Funds will support program design, planning, implementation, management, and M&E for ATA programs, including curriculum development. This would include field-based contractors in priority partner countries/regions such as Bangladesh, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Philippines, Somalia, Tunisia, Central Asia, the Western Balkans, or others as well as for Washington, D.C.-based support. In addition, these funds will support key multilateral and regional efforts to build political will among foreign government officials to address shared counterterrorism law enforcement challenges. Key partners in the effort include, but are not necessarily limited to, the Global Counterterrorism Forum, the International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law, NATO, INTERPOL, and the United Nations. Funds will also be dedicated to building law enforcement and financial sector stakeholder capacity to isolate, detect, disrupt, dismantle, and prosecute those involved with terrorist financing networks. Funds may also further civilian counterterrorism capacity-building efforts related to the use of battlefield evidence, countering REMVE, promoting and enhancing border security, and addressing FTFs and their associated family members in Northeast Syria.

Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund (\$116.2 million)

These funds will allow the Department to enhance the capacity of partner nations to maintain pressure on emergent or resurgent AQ and ISIS threats; to counter and suppress Iran-linked terrorism; and to counter and respond to FTFs. Assistance will build law enforcement capacity to combat terrorism where there are high active threats or a high risk of threat expansion, as well as willing partners and an opportunity to have a defined impact with large-scale, multi-sector programming. Countries may include but are not limited to Albania, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Montenegro, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uzbekistan, among others. Funds may also support regional or global programs to build law enforcement capacity in line with CTPF goals. Funds will also be used for program support, administration, and M&E.

OTHER FUNDING (\$10.0 million)

Prevention and Stabilization Fund (\$10.0 million)

NADR-ATA PSF-funded activities will provide civilian counterterrorism capacity-building support to relevant GFA focus countries/regions, including Coastal West Africa (Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, and Togo) and potentially Libya. This assistance may provide bilateral and regional training, consultations, equipment, infrastructure, mentoring, and advising to enable partner nation's civilian law enforcement, judicial, and border/aviation security sectors to counter terrorist threats within and across their borders. These efforts aim to advance the U.S. SPCPS 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.

CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION (\$270.7 million)

The CWD program makes vulnerable civilian populations safer, improves regional stability, creates economic opportunity, and protects U.S. national security through two main lines of effort: humanitarian demining and small arms/light weapons (SA/LW) threat-reduction programs. FY 2025 CWD will continue to advance U.S. efforts to secure and combat the illicit proliferation of SA/LW, including Man-Portable Air-Defense Systems (MANPADS) and other advanced conventional weapons systems, and to clear land contaminated with landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW). CWD assistance will make it more difficult for terrorists, drug traffickers, and criminal gangs to obtain the weapons and ammunition they need to continue undermining the rule of law, terrorizing local populations, and driving irregular migration. To this end, CWD efforts will help partner governments to better secure and manage their conventional weapons stockpiles, including MANPADS, while destroying unserviceable weapons and ammunition. These activities will also make it less likely that degraded ammunition stored near civilian population centers will explode without notice resulting in a humanitarian catastrophe, as witnessed in Equatorial Guinea in 2021. CWD will also confront the dangers posed by landmines and other ERW by finding and clearing explosive hazards that threaten civilians with injury or death; strengthening the capacity of international partners to conduct and oversee demining activities; educating vulnerable populations to stay safe while living in proximity to such deadly hazards; and assisting survivors of landmine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) accidents with prosthetics, vocational training, and psychosocial support. Beyond profoundly changing lives for the better, these activities promote economic opportunity and growth by opening previously off-limits land to productive economic activity

(such as farming), increasing household incomes, and improving property values to create more prosperous partners.

Enduring FY 2025 CWD priorities include helping Ukraine address significant ERW contamination created by Russia's war, which will facilitate the delivery of humanitarian and stabilization assistance, improve food security, and enable the return of internally displaced persons (IDP); improving regional security in Southeast Europe, Africa's Sahel-Maghreb region, and the Western Hemisphere by enhancing munitions stockpile security and destroying unserviceable weapons and ammunition; continuing to promote stability in Iraq, Libya, Syria, the West Bank, and Yemen by clearing ERW that threatens civilians, inhibits delivery of humanitarian aid, and prevents IDPs from returning home; continuing to remediate U.S.-origin ERW in Southeast Asia and the Pacific Islands; countering the PRC's malign influence in Africa and Asia through high-visibility, high-impact demining efforts (including a new dedicated global funding line) that clearly contrast America's assistance approach to the PRC's; and reducing the threat of illicitly held or at-risk MANPADS through safe and effective destruction efforts. CWD programming is also empowering women to take direct roles in building peace and security in their countries, helping communities improve food security and clean water access, facilitating movement away from newly persistent flood plains, and advancing partners' conservation and economic development goals.

AFRICA (\$24.3 million)

Angola (\$5.5 million)

CWD assistance will support continued removal of landmines and UXO that threaten human security, constrain agricultural development, and hinder the Government of Angola's efforts to diversify its economy and promote conservation efforts through development of an ecotourism industry in the Okavango region. In addition to the humanitarian value of such efforts, they further serve as a public diplomacy tool in a region facing malign influence. Funds will support efforts to identify and dispose of unserviceable Angolan conventional weapons and ammunition at risk of accidental detonation or pilferage, including MANPADS. CWD programs will also train security forces in stockpile management and build or refurbish priority storage facilities to protect their serviceable stockpiles.

Benin (\$0.5 million)

In line with FY 2023, a new bilateral CWD Request will support an ongoing engagement that bolsters partner security services' capacity to manage munitions, prevent illicit diversion of poorly secured munitions from state-held stockpiles, and protect civilians from accidental explosions. Specific activities include destroying unserviceable weapons and ammunition, stockpile management training for Beninese security forces, and physical security upgrades to storage facilities.

Burkina Faso (\$0.5 million)

Violent extremist organizations have increased their operations in northern and eastern Burkina Faso and seized weapons and ammunition during attacks on Burkinabe security forces. CWD assistance will continue to upgrade the security of SA/LW and ammunition storage facilities, focusing on at-risk remote outposts, to prevent illicit diversions and contribute toward regional and U.S. counterterrorism efforts. Funding will also support training storekeepers in stockpile management, weapons marking, and the destruction of excess unserviceable munitions.

Chad (\$1.3 million)

CWD assistance will help prevent illicit diversion of Chad's state-held munitions to malign actors in the Sahel region, Lake Chad Basin, Central African Republic, South Sudan, and other countries, by building Chadian capacity to adequately secure and manage munitions stockpiles as well as detect and interdict illicit trafficking of SA/LW. Specifically, funding will support the construction or refurbishment of munitions storage facilities, prioritizing remote sites most vulnerable to attacks and pilferage. CWD programs will also support stockpile management training and the destruction of unserviceable SA/LW and ammunition.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (\$2.0 million)

CWD assistance will support humanitarian demining operations that strengthen human security, enable economic development, and foster stability. CWD assistance will also prevent illicit diversion, increase accountability, and reduce the risk of unplanned explosions by upgrading munitions storage facilities, training security forces in stockpile management, and marking state-held weapons to improve accountability. Activities will focus on high-priority locations that are vulnerable to accidental explosions and looting by armed groups. CWD assistance may also support the destruction of unserviceable Cold War-era SA/LW and ammunition.

Guinea-Bissau (\$0.5 million)

In line with FY 2023, a new bilateral CWD Request will support an ongoing physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) program that bolsters the capacity of Bissau-Guinean armed forces to manage munitions, prevent illicit diversion of poorly secured munitions from state-held stockpiles, and protect civilians from accidental explosions. Specific activities may include the destruction of unstable and deteriorating weapons and ammunition, stockpile management training for Bissau-Guinean security forces, and physical security upgrades to storage facilities. Assistance is crucial to prevent explosions at munitions depots that could kill civilians, cripple infrastructure, damage the economy, and undermine stability.

Malawi (\$0.5 million)

CWD assistance will continue to improve the PSSM capacity of the Malawi Defense Force (MDF) to prevent illicit diversions and professionalize security forces. Funds will upgrade the physical infrastructure of MDF weapons and ammunition storage facilities vulnerable to illicit diversions, destroy excess munitions that pose a risk of accidental explosions, and provide stockpile management training to improve oversight. CWD will prioritize remaining stockpile-management needs at the Maritime Force headquarters at Monkey Bay, near dense civilian neighborhoods and strategically located on Lake Malawi to counter illicit trafficking and improve border security. Efforts will strengthen the United States' role as Malawi's preferred security partner and demonstrate the superior quality of U.S. assistance, countering the PRC's escalating engagement with MDF. CWD may also provide PSSM assistance to professionalize the police and prevent illicit diversions.

Mauritania (\$1.0 million)

CWD funds will improve Mauritania's ability to manage its conventional weapons and ammunition stockpiles safely and securely by constructing or refurbishing storage facilities, training security force personnel in stockpile management, and where possible, destroying unserviceable weapons and ammunition, including MANPADS. The goal of this effort is to reduce the likelihood that Mauritania's

weapons and ammunition stockpiles fall into the hands of violent extremist organizations and criminal elements.

Mozambique (\$0.5 million)

Since 2017, Mozambique has seen an Islamic extremist insurgency in the northern province of Cabo Delgado, causing increased national instability and impeding development efforts. Mozambican military stockpiles lack adequate physical security and are vulnerable to raids by ISIS-Mozambique. CWD assistance will help prevent the illicit diversion of SA/LW and ammunition to ISIS-Mozambique and other malign actors. Funding will support the construction or rehabilitation of weapons and ammunition storage facilities, train storekeepers in stockpile management best practices, and potentially destroy unserviceable munitions. CWD assistance will help professionalize the Mozambican military, increasing accountability and promoting strong security sector governance.

Niger (\$1.0 million)

Since 2015, Niger has witnessed significant terrorist activity from organizations such as AQIM, ISIS, and Boko Haram. Alongside widespread illicit SA/LW trafficking through the country, Nigerien Defense and Security Forces face several munitions stockpile-management challenges including looting from poorly secured depots, a lack of destruction and marking capacity, and poor recording and tracing capabilities. CWD assistance to Niger was suspended following the July 2023 coup. Prior to this suspension, CWD assistance bolstered security forces capacity to store and manage SA/LW through training, marking weapons, upgrading storage facilities, and destroying unserviceable arms and ammunition. These activities professionalized security services while preventing illicit diversion.

Senegal (\$0.5 million)

In line with FY 2023, a new bilateral CWD Request will support an ongoing PSSM program that bolsters the capacity of Senegalese armed forces to manage munitions, prevent illicit diversion of poorly secured munitions from state-held stockpiles, and protect civilians from accidental explosions. Specific activities may include the destruction of unstable and deteriorating weapons and ammunition, stockpile management training for Senegalese security forces, and physical security upgrades to storage facilities. Assistance is crucial to prevent explosions at munitions depots that could kill civilians, cripple infrastructure, damage the economy, and undermine stability.

Somalia (\$4.0 million)

CWD assistance will build or refurbish storage facilities in South Central Somalia, prioritizing remote sites most vulnerable to attacks by Al-Shabaab, and provide training in stockpile management to professionalize the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) security forces and improve accountability. These efforts support broader U.S. national security objectives to degrade Al-Shabaab and prepare the FGS to gradually assume its own security. Funding will also support mobile teams that find and destroy abandoned munitions caches, in coordination with local authorities, to prevent Al-Shabaab and other violent extremist organizations from harvesting the explosives to create improvised explosive devices (IEDs).

South Sudan (\$2.0 million)

Extensive landmine, cluster munition, and other UXO contamination across South Sudan prevents land cultivation and discourages refugees and IDPs from returning home. Former Equatorial states, which

produce most of the country's food, as well as the northeast region, remain heavily contaminated. Assuming a permissive security environment, CWD assistance will support humanitarian demining operations that return land to productive use, facilitate the safe return of IDPs and refugees, and enable broader humanitarian assistance. These efforts will support international efforts to stabilize South Sudan and prevent civilian casualties.

Zimbabwe (\$2.5 million)

Zimbabwe has dense anti-personnel minefields along the Mozambican and Zambian borders. CWD assistance will support manual and mechanical clearance operations along the Mozambican border and will include targeted mine-risk education sessions and may include limited victims' assistance. Continued demining operations will enable socio-economic development in remote border areas, prevent human and animal accidents, and contribute to a positive relationship with the people of Zimbabwe. Humanitarian demining in the Sengwe Wildlife Corridor, which connects Zimbabwe's Gonarezhou National Park to South Africa's Kruger National Park, will protect wildlife, facilitate the growth of the ecotourism industry, and complement USAID's natural resource management and community resilience activities.

State Africa Regional (\$2.0 million)

CWD assistance will improve weapons and ammunition management in Kenya and Tanzania, as well as in the Coastal West Africa Region. CWD programs will provide cost-efficient interventions, such as containerized armories and steel arms lockers, to improve the security of vulnerable stockpiles and prevent illicit diversion. Funding will also support stockpile management training and the destruction of unserviceable weapons and ammunition. These activities will complement bilateral efforts to deny munitions to terrorists across the Sahel and will protect U.S. national security and economic interests. In addition, CWD may support national security priorities on the continent, such as in countries urgently requiring physical security assistance but lacking an established bilateral program.

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC (\$71.0 million)

Cambodia (\$10.0 million)

CWD assistance will support the clearance of ERW in high-priority areas to reduce casualties and advance Cambodian national ERW goals. Funding will support projects in the areas of capacity-building, survey, and clearance. Demining activities will focus on landmines in western Cambodia and U.S.-origin UXO in eastern Cambodia remaining from the Vietnam War. Cambodia remains one of the most heavily mined countries in the world, with a high concentration of ERW that continue to inflict civilian casualties and limit access to economically viable land. By addressing UXO in the eastern part of the country and minefields in the west, U.S. assistance will promote human safety and economic development.

Laos (\$30.0 million)

CWD will continue removal of U.S.-origin UXO in Laos, including survey, clearance, victim assistance, risk education, and capacity-building. Survey and clearance in the most densely contaminated provinces remain a top priority. CWD will facilitate transition from survey to clearance in Savannakhet, Attapeu, Champasak, Salavan, Sekong, and Xiengkhouang Provinces. These activities will enhance the Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR) Government's ability to manage residual UXO contamination in a faster, sustainable, and independent manner, hastening U.S. efforts to make Laos safe from UXO. CWD will also support survivor and victim's assistance and mine-risk education to mitigate the impact of UXO on children, families, and communities. PM continues to advocate for improved efficiency in the approval

process by the Lao PDR Government as existing approval delays have held up project implementation by 12-18 months.

Vietnam (\$25.0 million)

The Request supports CWD for the development of Vietnam's government to independently manage UXO contamination throughout the country, while finding and removing UXO contamination in the highest-priority areas. Capacity-development activities will focus on the development of the Vietnam National Mine Action Center through the provision of a Technical Advisor and direct support for information management and oversight of field operations. UXO survey and clearance operations will focus on Quang Tri and Quang Binh provinces. Assistance aims to support the Quang Tri Provincial government in its goal of becoming UXO impact-free. Success in Quang Tri and the best practices developed there will be applied to operations in Quang Binh. Parallel to large-scale ERW survey and clearance operations, assistance will also support mine-risk education through education sessions at the provincial level and integration into the education curriculum at the national level, respectively.

State East Asia and Pacific Regional (\$6.0 million)

CWD assistance will continue to support landmine and UXO survey and clearance operations throughout the EAP region, especially in the Pacific Islands. Assistance will enable partners to independently prioritize CWD activities and manage residual UXO threats. Funding may also support programs that improve host nations' capabilities for PSSM of SA/LW.

EUROPE AND EURASIA (\$16.0 million)

Albania (\$0.5 million)

The CWD program will continue to strengthen the capacity of Albanian security forces to manage arms and ammunition safely and securely. Activities will include training and upgrades to weapons and ammunition storage facilities. This program will help prevent the illicit diversion of weapons and ammunition as well as reduce the likelihood of unplanned explosions.

Bosnia and Herzegovina (\$5.5 million)

Funds will support efforts to reduce BiH's stockpiles of unserviceable conventional munitions and help develop the capacity of the armed forces to perform this work on their own. This directly supports priorities to defeat ISIS and other terrorists in Europe, where unsecured weapons and ammunition have been illicitly diverted and used in prior terrorist attacks in Western Europe, in addition to also being funneled into the Middle East from the Balkans. Assistance will also ensure that BiH's SA/LW are properly stored and secured in line with international best practices and standards. Finally, increased CWD funds will continue to support humanitarian mine action projects at high-priority sites to reduce the impact of landmines and other ERW on affected communities and facilitate economic development.

Georgia (\$1.0 million)

Funds will support the disposal of unserviceable weapons and ammunition as well as upgrades to storage infrastructure to prevent illicit diversion as well as unplanned explosions at munitions storage sites. Georgia inherited vast stores of munitions with the fall of the Soviet Union, and these funds will help to consolidate and manage its munitions inventories. Supporting Georgia to address excess munitions disposal and stockpile management is a key element to integrate Georgia into Euro-Atlantic institutions,

help it focus on modernizing and aligning its defense sector to Western systems, and counter malign Russian influence.

Serbia (\$1.0 million)

CWD funding will continue unserviceable-munitions stockpile-reduction projects, upgrades and refurbishments at government-owned munitions storage sites, courses aimed at bolstering the national PSSM capacity, and continued ERW clearance, with an emphasis on NATO- and U.S.-origin UXO. Serbia's stockpiles are at a high risk of diversion and ultimately have the potential to end up in the hands of nefarious non-state actors, thus potentially fueling the terrorist threat in the Balkans and Western Europe. CWD will also focus on clearing UXO from NATO strike sites from the 1999 bombings over Serbia that still contain NATO- and U.S.-origin cluster munitions that are preventing the productive use of land.

Ukraine (\$8.0 million)

CWD assistance will support demining operations, explosive ordnance risk education, demining training and equipment for Ukrainian security services, and capacity development support for Ukrainian mine action authorities. Russia's invasion of Ukraine has resulted in landmine and UXO contamination on a scale not seen since World War II. In addition to the immediate threats to life and limb, these explosive hazards impede restoration of critical infrastructure, exacerbate food insecurity by placing farmland off-limits to production, prevent IDPs from returning home, and inhibit economic recovery. CWD assistance will facilitate the clearance of landmines and other explosive hazards from farmland, critical infrastructure, residential areas, schools, and other high-priority sites designated by Ukraine to facilitate the restoration of damaged infrastructure, delivery of basic services, agricultural development, IDP returns, and economic recovery. Risk education will equip Ukrainian civilians with information to reduce risk and increase understanding dangers posed by explosive hazards. Train-and-equip efforts will equip Ukraine with the tools needed to address landmine contamination in the long term, while capacity development support will help Ukraine manage demining operations across the country and maximize the benefits of international support. Finally, funds may support PSSM efforts that assist Ukrainian security forces to safeguard their weapons and ammunition stockpiles; adopt international best practices for ammunition management; and mitigate the risk of accidental explosions, sabotage, and theft.

NEAR EAST (\$62.2 million)

Iraq (\$40.0 million)

The Request maintains CWD assistance to continue survey and clearance of landmines, IEDs, UXO, and other ERW in areas of Iraq liberated from ISIS, prioritizing critical infrastructure damaged, mined, or booby-trapped by ISIS that denies local populations the delivery of healthcare, power, clean water, governance, and education. Funds will support critical stabilization and economic recovery operations in Anbar, Kirkuk, Salah al din, and Ninewa Governorates by the Government of Iraq and international organizations; restore access to social services; and facilitate the return of displaced Iraqis, including persecuted Iraqi minorities in Ninewa and Kirkuk Governorates. Funds will continue survey and clearance of legacy ERW contamination in northern and southern Iraq; delivery of mine-risk education throughout Iraq; and information-management and capacity-building programs for local mine action entities, including the Iraqi Directorate for Mine Action and the Iraqi Kurdistan Mine Action Agency and will be coordinated with other stakeholders in the stabilization space.

Jordan (\$0.2 million)

CWD assistance will strengthen Jordan's capacity to store and manage ammunition through the destruction of unserviceable ammunition and upgrades to ammunition storage facilities that improve both safety and security. Funds may also continue an ongoing victim assistance program that provide vocational training, psychosocial support, and medical and rehabilitative care to Jordanians and Syrian refugee victims of ERW and landmines to reintegrate them into their local communities.

Lebanon (\$6.0 million)

Funds will enable clearance of landmines, cluster munitions, and other ERW; strengthen the Lebanese Armed Forces' (LAF) capacity to manage ammunition safely and effectively; and increase its operational readiness through training and facility upgrades. Demining will focus on clearing ERW from high-priority areas in southern Lebanon and Mt. Lebanon. Funds will also provide risk education to increase awareness of Lebanese people living and working in areas impacted by ERW contamination and reducing the likelihood of deadly accidents. CWD will play a critical role in strengthening civilian security, returning land to productive use, and creating new economic opportunities for locals, who may otherwise be forced to seek Hizballah support or employment. Funds will benefit a wide cross-section of civil society, while boosting LAF legitimacy and reinforcing its role in enhancing stability. Activities will be closely coordinated with the LAF and Lebanon Mine Action Center.

Libya (\$3.5 million)

CWD assistance will continue to build the capacity of the Libya Mine Action Center (LibMAC) to coordinate Libyan and international demining efforts. A capable and professional LibMAC is critical to accrediting demining operators, providing quality assurance/quality control, tracking demining progress, and prioritizing clearance tasks to meet the most pressing humanitarian and stabilization needs. Increased CWD assistance will also support demining operations that enable the delivery of humanitarian assistance and stabilization activities in high-priority, highly contaminated cities, such as Sirte, Benghazi, and Tripoli. Depending on political developments and opportunities, CWD funds may also support excess SA/LW and ammunition destruction to prevent illicit diversions to actors of concern.

Syria (\$8.5 million)

Restarted in FY 2022, the bilateral CWD program in Syria will continue the clearance of landmines, UXO, and other explosive hazards in areas liberated from ISIS to enable broader stabilization and economic-recovery efforts. The program will prioritize critical infrastructure and farmland in non-regime-controlled northeast Syria in order to support broader U.S. and D-ISIS Coalition stabilization efforts. Risk education and technical and non-technical surveys will help inform local communities on the status of explosive hazards and the critical role EOD efforts play in strengthening civilian security, enabling the return of displaced communities, including marginalized populations, facilitating access to basic services, and enabling economic development in non-regime-controlled liberated areas. If the security environment allows, the program will prioritize activities implemented through NGOs over operations through commercial companies. Programs will also be aimed at establishing a local mine action capacity in non-regime-controlled areas of Syria and maintaining the collection, documentation, and dissemination of mine-action data.

West Bank and Gaza (\$1.0 million)

CWD assistance will continue to support humanitarian mine action activities in the West Bank and Gaza. Activities will focus on minefields that were identified through discussions with the United States government, Israeli National Mine Action Authority, Israeli Defense Force, and the Palestinian Mine Action Center, which are in Areas B and C under the Oslo-era accords. CWD support will also include a Quality Assurance/Quality Control program to assess the clearance progress and ensure that clearance operations have been conducted in accordance with international and national standards. CWD may also support risk education and demining operations in Gaza depending on needs and the security situation.

Yemen (\$3.0 million)

CWD assistance will facilitate survey and clearance of landmines, IEDs, UXO, and other ERW in Republic of Yemen Government (ROYG)-controlled areas; capacity-building training for Yemeni mine action authorities in the South; and risk education for Yemeni civilians living in, or planning to return to, ROYG-controlled areas effected by ERW. Funds will also enable provision of prosthetics and vocational training to Yemeni civilian mine victims. CWD will help strengthen civilian security, enable the safe delivery of humanitarian assistance, facilitate the restoration of basic services, create economic development opportunities, and lay the groundwork for the safe return of displaced communities. Funds will help develop the technical capacity of the Aden-based Yemen Executive Mine Action Center to manage information associated with mine action and coordinate demining operations implemented by NGOs, contractors, and Yemeni government entities. This capacity-building will help increase the efficiency of operations to clear the unprecedented number of Houthi mines planted during the ongoing conflict, as well as lay the groundwork for more cost-effective and well-coordinated post-conflict explosive hazard-removal operations.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIA (\$18.7 million)

Afghanistan (\$5.0 million)

Following the withdrawal of U.S. and NATO forces, the United States' NGO implementing partners have continued demining operations that provide direct benefit to civilian communities. PM will conduct CWD and related activities, including humanitarian demining, survey, munitions destruction, and mine-risk education.

Kazakhstan (\$2.5 million)

Funds will continue to support the PSSM program in Kazakhstan. Specifically, these funds will support the operational capacity to manage stockpiled conventional ammunition; demilitarize and dispose of excess, obsolete, and unserviceable small arms, light weapons, and large-caliber munitions; and destroy excess Anti-Tank-Guided Missiles and MANPADS. These activities will mitigate health and safety risks to Kazakh personnel and civilian populations; reduce opportunities for the theft or illegal diversion of excess munitions; and enhance U.S. relations with a key security partner in the region characterized by strategic competition with Russia and the PRC.

Kyrgyz Republic (\$1.0 million)

Funds will improve the Kyrgyz Republic's capacity to manage its conventional munitions stockpiles safely and securely. Projects will include upgrades and renovations of existing explosive storage houses; training and equipment to improve host-nation institutional and operational capabilities to manage

stockpiled munitions; and destruction of conventional ammunition, SA/LW, and MANPADS. A range of training activities to professionalize the military ordnance corps – such as identification, handling, storage, and destruction of explosive munitions, SA/LW, and conventional ammunition – will enhance host-nation capacity and advance U.S. foreign policy interests in the Kyrgyz Republic as it contributes to regional security assistance goals and objectives.

Sri Lanka (\$7.2 million)

CWD assistance will support efforts to identify, remove, and neutralize remaining landmines and UXO from contaminated areas in north and east Sri Lanka safely and efficiently. Funds will support ongoing efforts to achieve Sri Lanka’s goal of becoming mine free by 2028 and enable clearance of areas that support the nation’s reconciliation process – including the high-security zones of Jaffna – as well as ongoing clearance of heavily contaminated areas of Mannar, Mullaitivu, and Kilinochchi. CWD will support national capacity-building for the Sri Lankan mine-action sector. Finally, PM will work with international NGOs to provide PSSM support.

Tajikistan (\$3.0 million)

Funds will support the continued development of the Tajikistan Mine Action Program. This Program develops host-nation institutional and operational capacity to manage stockpiled munitions; survey and clear suspected and confirmed hazard areas; and support destruction of excess conventional ammunition, SA/LW, and MANPADS. CWD will also support the integrated cooperation on explosive hazards program by maintaining a regional center of excellence for targeted capacity development and technical assistance in reducing and responding to explosive hazards.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE (\$27.0 million)

Colombia (\$10.0 million)

The CWD program will support efforts to survey priority municipalities and clear high-impact minefields of landmines and other ERW while simultaneously strengthening the Colombian government’s ability to efficiently coordinate and manage nation-wide demining operations. Specifically, funding will support civilian and military humanitarian demining organizations to conduct operations in priority locations across Colombia that directly enable U.S.- and/or Colombian-funded coca eradication, development, and land restitution efforts. The Colombian government committed to incrementally assume responsibility for the demining quality management program, beginning in 2023. This transition of responsibility is one of the final steps in Colombia achieving complete self-sufficiency in the demining sector and reduces the requirement for U.S. assistance.

Ecuador (\$1.0 million)

The CWD program will support ongoing efforts to improve the security of state-held weapons stockpiles. This initiative will help Ecuador reduce its excess munitions stockpiles – including firearms, unserviceable ammunition, and ordnance – and develop the capacities of the armed forces to manage state-held stockpiles safely and securely, without external assistance. This ongoing SA/LW threat-reduction program will minimize the risks of pilferage, regional proliferation, unplanned munitions explosions. Funding will also be used to improve Ecuador’s EOD training curriculum to international standards and increase weapons’ accountability by supporting physical security upgrades to vulnerable depots and stockpile management measures.

Peru (\$2.0 million)

The Request will support Peru's efforts to reduce its substantial excess munitions stockpiles – including firearms, unserviceable ammunition, and ordnance – and assist the armed forces to manage state-held stockpiles safely and securely. This initiative will protect civilian security by reducing the risk of unplanned explosions at deteriorating storage facilities. The Peruvian Army has expressed interest in developing EOD capacity to support international peacekeeping operations, and CWD will complement DoD efforts to develop that capacity. The requested increase will enable program expansion to address the security needs and requests from multiple partners in Peru—including the Army, Navy, Air Force, and National Police. Additionally, funds will support physical security enhancements to the most vulnerable Peruvian stockpiles. Peru's stockpiles are at a high risk of diversion. Disposing obsolete and expired weapons supports the military's modernization efforts, while also mitigating the risk of theft and subsequent regional proliferation.

State Central America Regional (\$5.0 million)

The Request maintains dedicated regional funds to help Central American partners better secure and manage military and police weapons stockpiles, including in the priority countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. The CWD initiative in Central America will support the reduction of excess state-held weapons stockpiles, which are vulnerable to illicit diversion to narcotics traffickers, criminal gangs, and non-state armed groups that utilize pilfered arms to proliferate a culture of violence in the region. In this way, CWD programming directly supports Pillar IV of the Root Causes Strategy to Address Irregular Migration in Central America. These funds also contribute to the Administration's commitment to provide \$4 billion in foreign assistance over four years to support Central America. PM's implementing partners expand partnerships with host-nation stakeholders help reduce the risk of diversion by enhancing security features at vulnerable weapons stockpile facilities and improving accountability measures and storage practices. Additionally, CWD assistance will facilitate the destruction of confiscated weapons and obsolete ammunition and ordnance. Finally, programming will provide training to partner security forces to strengthen the enduring capacity of the armed forces to manage state-held stockpiles safely and securely, without external assistance.

State Western Hemisphere Regional (\$9.0 million)

CWD assistance will help countries throughout the region to mitigate and reduce illicit diversion of SA/LW from state-held stockpiles, drug trafficking organizations, criminal gangs, and other destabilizing actors. As Colombia achieves self-sufficiency in the humanitarian demining sector, regional CWD can be refocused to expand funding elsewhere to better address other priorities, such as the flow of illicit arms, which enable a perpetuation of violence that acts as a root cause for irregular migration patterns throughout the region. Funding will sustain a regional approach that mitigates the pilferage and subsequent proliferation of weapons by improving the management of state-held weapons in both source countries and countries with known weapons trafficking routes. Specifically, CWD will support the destruction of confiscated or excess weapons, ammunition, and ordnance; training to strengthen partner capacity; and the provision of physical security upgrades to vulnerable depots. The Request maintains regional funding to allow PM's implementing partners to expand partnerships with regional stakeholders in countries with ongoing CWD programs. Additionally, PM will coordinate with the WHA Bureau to explore opportunities to establish CWD programming with new partners that require assistance in managing their state-held weapons stockpiles. Assistance will be prioritized for countries most at risk of weapons proliferation, including, but not limited to, Argentina, Brazil, the Caribbean, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

OTHER FUNDING (\$15.0 million)

Countering PRC Influence Fund (CPIF) (\$15.0 million)

NADR-CWD-funded CPIF programming will support the Administration's goals to increase the capacity and resilience of the U.S. partners and allies worldwide to deter aggression, coercion, and malign influence by PRC state and non-state actors. This Fund will promote a stable and open international system by strengthening relationships with partner governments through increased capacity in securing and managing unstable weapons stockpiles and MANPADS. CPIF will maximize limited resources to prevent PRC's direct and indirect inroads detrimental to U.S. interests, raise the cost of problematic PRC activity, and provide direct alternatives.

PM – BUREAU OF POLITICAL-MILITARY AFFAIRS (\$36.5 million)

PM – Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) (\$36.5 million)

Centrally managed CWD supports activities vital to national security by reducing the dual threats of illicit availability and accidental explosion of conventional munitions and advances foreign policy goals, such as to remediate UXO. Global CWD projects provide safe and effective means to reduce the global threat of illicitly held or at-risk MANPADS. Funds also support global capacity-building efforts, including developing training aids and international standards to assist partner nation security forces in improving PSSM; public diplomacy to increase awareness about the U.S. government's ongoing role in CWD; emergency response to help partner mitigate risks from potentially dangerous depots and safely remove and dispose of materials following catastrophic detonations and other incidents at these facilities; and addressing other emergency CWD requirements, urgent weapons destruction projects, and unforeseen needs worldwide. Global funds complement bilateral, multilateral, and regional CWD programs in more than 40 countries and enable PM to address emerging needs during the FY from unplanned explosions, or requests to advance U.S. foreign policy priorities. Funds also support additional administrative expenses, including program management staffing support; program oversight and related travel; in-country program management through locally employed staff; subject-matter expert field deployments; miscellaneous administrative fees for processing grants, contracts, and other cooperative agreements; and covers the cost of three civil service staff and personal service contractors to perform inherently governmental program management duties. The Request will enhance efforts to conduct impact assessments worldwide to inform programmatic decisions, bolster monitoring and evaluation efforts to ensure effective program management, implementation, and oversight, as well as better articulate contributions to PM-wide foreign policy outcomes.

CTBT INTERNATIONAL MONITORING SYSTEM (\$33.0 million)

As a signatory state to the CTBT and thus a member of the CTBTO PrepCom, the United States receives an assessment ("dues") annually, as determined by a modified United Nations Scale of Assessments, for its contribution to fund the approved budget of the PrepCom. Additionally, because U. S. nationals are employed by the PrepCom's provisional technical secretariat (PTS), the United States receives a separate assessment for reimbursement of U.S. income taxes paid by the organization on those employees' salaries, per a tax reimbursement agreement. The PrepCom is charged, among other things, with the establishment, provisional operation, and maintenance of the IMS, a worldwide network of 337 seismic, hydroacoustic, infrasound and radionuclide sensing facilities designed to detect nuclear explosions worldwide. The data produced by the IMS are a useful supplement to U.S. national technical means to monitor for nuclear explosions. The PrepCom is also responsible for establishing and operating the IDC, which receives, collects, processes, analyzes, reports on, and archives data from the IMS. In addition, the

organization is continuing to develop the on-site inspection element of the CTBT's verification regime, which, following entry into force of the treaty, will enable the fielding of inspection teams to investigate ambiguous events to determine if they were nuclear explosions.

ADS – STATE BUREAU OF ARMS CONTROL, DETERRENCE, AND STABILITY **(\$33.0 million)**

ADS manages the payment of the U.S. annual assessment to the CTBTO PrepCom. ADS leads U.S. interactions with the PrepCom, monitors the PrepCom's execution of its program and budget, and assesses its performance. ADS also leads the interagency policy for interactions with the CTBTO PrepCom. In addition, ADS, in coordination with the Bureau of International Organizations, makes tax reimbursement payments for income taxes paid by American nationals employed by the PTS in accordance with the tax reimbursement agreement.

Key areas of activity expected to be supported via the CTBT IMS sub-account include:

- Development, operation, and sustainment of the IMS. The IMS is a large-scale, globally distributed system consisting of a large number of pieces of equipment that must be maintained, repaired, and replaced on an ongoing basis to ensure that data are provided consistently with high quality. The PrepCom is in the process of refining its logistics system, based on the practical experiences of network operation that can provide cost-effective, timely equipment servicing and replacement. The PrepCom is also in the process of evaluating and testing improved equipment for the IMS, most particularly next-generation systems for noble gas monitoring.
- Development, operation, and sustainment of the IDC. The IDC's current design is based on computer hardware technology and software from the late 1980's and early 1990s. A major project of the PrepCom is a re-engineering of the IDC to move the software from proprietary, commercial code and dependencies to an open-source software platform designed for modern computer hardware and in line with modern software standards and best practices.
- IMS data integrity. A system of digitally signing IMS data at the station has been implemented to provide validation of data integrity. The PrepCom is continuing to implement a public key infrastructure for managing the encryption keys for signing the data and validating commands sent to the IMS stations. The PrepCom is also progressively implementing validation of the digital signatures for an increasing number of stations into operational data handling processes.

Development of the CTBT on-site inspection (OSI) regime. The OSI regime involves the deployment of a 40-person team with several tons of equipment to remote areas to carry out a suite of scientific measurements in the field. To aid in the development of this regime (which will conduct inspections only following the CTBT's entry into force), the PrepCom regularly carries out a variety of exercises, both large and small-scale, to improve inspector training, logistics, documentation, and procedures.

CTBTO PREPARATORY COMMISSION-SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS (\$3.0 million)

U.S. voluntary contributions to the PrepCom help to expedite completion of elements of the CTBT's verification regime and increase the regime's ability to effectively monitor for nuclear explosions, and supplement U.S. national technical means. In addition, these contributions provide an independent source of monitoring data and analysis available internationally to bolster U.S. efforts to address compliance with other restrictions on nuclear explosive testing. U.S. support provided by this additional funding assists the PTS in increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of the CTBT's verification regime. The verification and monitoring task force (VMTF), consisting of representatives from the Departments of State, Energy, and Defense, and from the intelligence community, consults with the PTS to identify and recommend projects to assist with the PTS's most pressing needs. Projects to be funded by our voluntary

contributions may include the following: improve the radionuclide component of the IMS; support the development of on-site inspection expertise, techniques, equipment and procedures; support the conduct of field tests and exercises; enhance IMS waveform technology and maintenance support for the IDC; provide support for re-engineering the hardware and software infrastructure of the IDC; assist selected states to develop capable National Data Centers; and other projects to enhance the CTBTO PrepCom's verification capabilities.

ARMS CONTROL, DETERRENCE, AND STABILITY (\$2.0 million)

Support for Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) implementation and for the OPCW advances U.S. national security by deterring states from developing, acquiring, stockpiling, or using chemical weapons. The OPCW is the international organization that supports implementation of the CWC, including by verifying the destruction of chemical weapons, taking steps to prevent their re-emergence, providing protection and assistance, and encouraging international cooperation in peaceful uses of chemistry. The OPCW has been central to the United States' efforts to hold Syria and Russia to account for using chemical weapons; destroy chemical weapons in countries around the world, deterring their future use; and foster arms control and capacity-building relationships with over a dozen States Parties.

ADS – STATE BUREAU OF ARMS CONTROL, DETERRENCE, AND STABILITY (\$2.0 million)

ADS will use these funds to support efforts to implement the CWC and address the threat of chemical weapons, including by supporting efforts to hold to account those who have used or proliferated chemical weapons or otherwise violated the CWC; raise awareness of state chemical weapons threats and counter disinformation related to chemical and biological threats; counter the influence of malign actors in vulnerable regions related to chemical and biological threats; provide assistance to foreign partners on chemical safety and security as well as on national implementation of the CWC; and provide support to improve the administrative resiliency of the OPCW, including to enhance geographic and gender diversity in the Technical Secretariat's workforce. This includes support for OPCW's missions and capacity to address the Syrian chemical weapons threat; support for OPCW's investigations and declaration assessment teams; and assist states under threat of CW use, such as Ukraine. In support of geographic and gender diversity to further strengthen the OPCW and its missions, funds may support OPCW efforts to hire including through an established voluntary trust fund, Junior Professional Officers (JPO) from developing countries to improve diversity of the Technical Secretariat's (TS) workforce.

EXPORT CONTROL AND RELATED BORDER SECURITY ASSISTANCE (EXBS) (\$72.9 million)

The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program advances U.S. national security by building sustainable capabilities of foreign partners to regulate trade and transfer of proliferation-sensitive goods, materials, and technologies and to combat illicit trafficking of WMD, their delivery systems, conventional arms, and explosives. This includes specialized training and equipping for export licensing and customs and border enforcement officials at land, air, and maritime points of entry to build risk assessment, commodity identification, detection, and interdiction capabilities, as well as training for law enforcement and judicial officials on investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of export controls and sanctions violations. EXBS also supports partners' increased outreach to industry, academia, and research sectors with a focus on military, dual-use, and emerging technologies, including biotech, quantum computing, artificial intelligence, and semiconductors to prevent technology diversion, exploitation, and misuse. EXBS works with the World Customs Organization, International Organization for Migration,

and the UN Office of Drugs and Crime to promote adoption of effective customs targeting systems and investigative and enforcement best practices.

AFRICA (\$2.4 million)

State Africa Regional (\$2.4 million)

EXBS funding for AF Regional will build partner capacity to address proliferation of WMD, their delivery systems, and related materials, as well as sensitive dual-use and military technologies and weapons, through strategic trade controls, port, and maritime domain control, and border security. This includes technical assistance in developing measures to regulate trade and transfer of proliferation-sensitive goods and technologies, intangible technologies, and proliferation financing transactions, and help develop measures (e.g., regulations, procedures, templates) to assess risks of foreign direct investment (FDI) into technology sectors with national security implications. EXBS will provide training, equipment, and logistical support to build the capacity of regulatory authorities, law and border enforcement agencies, and industry (such as technology firms, shippers, financial service providers, port operators, and researchers) to: adopt and implement legal, operational, and fiscal counterproliferation mechanisms; prevent, interdict, investigate and prosecute trafficking in munitions, explosives, chemical or biological agents, WMD delivery systems and other sensitive dual-use technologies; protect trade control and border infrastructure from physical intrusion; counter the proliferation and sanctions-evasion activities of the PRC, DPRK, Iran, Russia, and other state and non-state actors seeking to exploit partner states' strategic industries, technologies, commodities, border insecurity or trade infrastructure; and build mechanisms for interagency coordination and regional cooperation on export licensing and enforcement. EXBS will support partner country participation in international nonproliferation events and activities. Partner countries may include but are not limited to Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, and Zambia.

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC (\$4.4 million)

Indonesia (\$0.7 million)

Indonesia is an emerging strategic commodities supplier state and a growing transshipment hub with expanding port infrastructure, nascent export controls, and porous maritime boundaries. EXBS will provide the tools, training, and expertise for the development of a strategic trade control system capable of mitigating non-state actors' and state proliferators' access to sensitive, WMD-applicable, sanctioned, and other dual-use commodities and technologies. EXBS will also assist with implementation of measures to counter proliferation financing and national security-focused investment screening measures to prevent proliferators' exploitation of technologies and strategic assets. EXBS will build capacity to identify, screen, and interdict unauthorized cargo, mitigate insider and emerging threats, and protect critical infrastructure. EXBS will conduct exercises and workshops with government agencies, private industries, and academic and research institutions on identifying high-risk activities that facilitate or finance proliferation pathways, regulating legitimate trade in dual-use and military technologies, preventing and interdicting the trafficking of proliferation-sensitive technologies and commodities, and investigating and prosecuting violators.

State East Asia and Pacific Regional (\$3.7 million)

EXBS will build partner capacity to address proliferation of WMD through capacity building, training, mentoring, consultations, best practices exchanges, private sector and academia outreach, and equipment

transfers. EXBS will strengthen strategic trade control systems by helping partner nations build and improve legal and regulatory as well as licensing systems; strengthen border agency and investigative and prosecutorial capabilities; enhance security of land, maritime, riverine, and air ports of entry; improve effectiveness of technical and organizational functions which support strategic trade controls; implement capacity building on countering illicit finance activities; and strengthen national security-focused investment screening mechanisms. In addition, EXBS will enable partners to identify and disrupt procurement pathways, financial networks, and transit routes that facilitate transfers of proliferation-sensitive goods; support engagement with industry partners, academia, and other non-government entities; build capabilities for cargo analysis and targeting to detect, report and respond to proliferation-related smuggling; and develop standard procedures, protocols, and interagency operability guidance for storage and movement of hazardous and sensitive goods. EXBS will also help develop capabilities to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate export control, sanctions evasion, and proliferation financing violations. EXBS will support partners in the region including but not limited to Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and the economy of Taiwan.

EUROPE AND EURASIA (\$7.4 million)

Georgia (\$1.1 million)

EXBS funding will build Georgia's capacity to address proliferation of WMD, delivery systems, and related equipment and materials as well as sensitive dual-use and military technologies, and the implementation of sanctions through capacity-building, training, mentoring, best practice exchanges, conferences, and equipment upgrades. Funding will help Georgia's border security agencies improve infrastructure, command and control, training and equipping, and operations capabilities. EXBS will: support legal and regulatory review and updates to strengthen export licensing practices; help Georgia adopt effective measures to screen foreign investments to protect critical infrastructure and technology from foreign exploitation; strengthen capacity of border security agencies to effectively secure Georgia's frontiers; drive transparency in government systems through utilization of automated tools to support the identification, analysis, and/or investigation of proliferation-related trade and transfer activities and through improvement of internal practices related to export control; strengthen government and industry awareness and practices related to intangible technology transfers, technology diversion, sanctions evasion, and proliferation financing; strengthen enforcement capacities through targeting and risk assessment, detection, commodity identification, and establishing effective capabilities to detect, identify, report, and respond to proliferation-related smuggling at ports of entry; improve port and maritime security and counter threats to commercial transportation; and establish and train interagency enforcement teams at key ports of entry focused on proliferation-related shipments.

Ukraine (\$4.0 million)

EXBS funding for Ukraine will support U.S. national security objectives to counter Russia's aggression, bolster Ukraine's border security, and build stability in the region. EXBS funding will support Ukraine's rebuilding of infrastructure, border and customs agency capabilities, systems, and fundamental strategic trade control and related regulatory frameworks as well as core capabilities through training, equipment, best practices exchanges, expert consultations, and other technical assistance. These efforts will build coordination and information-sharing with the United States and European partners through training, exercises, and joint operations. Funding will support Ukraine's participation in regional and international nonproliferation events and activities.

Europe and Eurasia Regional (\$2.3 million)

EUR Regional funds will build partner capacity to address proliferation of WMD and related materials as well as sensitive technology and weapons through capacity-building, training, mentoring, best practice exchanges, conferences, and equipment transfers, including upgrades. EXBS funding will help border security agencies improve infrastructure, command and control, training, and operations capabilities. EXBS will: support legal and regulatory review and updates to strengthen licensing practices; enhance screening of foreign investments to protect critical infrastructure and technology from exploitation; drive transparency in government systems through utilization of automated tools to support the identification, analysis, and/or investigation of proliferation-related trade and transfer activities and through improvement of internal practices related to export control; strengthen government and industry awareness and practices related to intangible technology transfers, technology diversion, sanctions evasion, and proliferation financing; strengthen enforcement capacities for through targeting and risk assessment and establishing effective capabilities to detect, identify, report, and respond to proliferation-related smuggling; improve port and maritime security and counter threats to commercial transportation; establish and train interagency enforcement teams at key ports of entry focused on detecting and investigating illicit proliferation shipments. EXBS partners include but are not limited to Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Georgia, Greece, Kosovo, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Turkey, and Ukraine. In support of priority U.S. nonproliferation objectives, targeted funding will support EUR partners' participation in regional and global nonproliferation events and activities and best practices exchange visits.

NEAR EAST (\$11.0 million)

Egypt (\$2.0 million)

Instability in neighboring countries coupled with porous borders have allowed arms and malign actors to flow in and out of Egypt and have empowered violent extremist groups. EXBS funding will support Egyptian agencies responsible for interdicting illicit material, weapons, explosives, and foreign terrorist fighters transiting Egypt, specifically targeting units that are focused on patrolling remote desert regions along the Sudanese and Libyan borders. Additional support will go to training and equipping Egyptian officials to effectively counter the proliferation of WMD and destabilizing conventional and nonconventional weapons, including Man-Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS), prevent illegal smuggling at Egypt's land, air, and maritime border points of entry, and support the development of a comprehensive strategic trade control system. In support of priority U.S. national security objectives, targeted funding will also support Egypt's participation in regional and global nonproliferation events and activities.

Iraq (\$1.5 million)

EXBS will assist Iraq by strengthening its border security and enforcement capabilities at and between points of entry, to include at key land border crossings with Jordan, Syria, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and select international airports, to prevent the illicit movement of goods and people. Through training and equipment transfers, including upgrades, EXBS will partner with border guards, customs, and port control authorities to strengthen targeting and interdiction of arms, explosives, missile and rocket components, and WMD-sensitive commodities, including chemical and biological agents. EXBS will also reinvigorate and improve Iraq's strategic trade control system by assessing its current legal-regulatory framework and identifying gaps, defining roles and responsibilities, building expertise and capacity to enforce Iraq's laws and meet international commitments, and conducting private sector outreach. In support of priority U.S.

national security objectives, targeted funding will support Iraq's participation in regional and global nonproliferation events and activities and best practice exchange visits.

Jordan (\$1.0 million)

EXBS will deepen U.S. cooperation with Jordanian trade, regulatory, law enforcement, and border security officials by providing training, technical assistance, and critical equipment that develops and sustains stronger capacities for strategic trade controls, port control, and border security, focusing on countering the proliferation of WMD and related conventional weapons technologies and explosives, and preventing illicit trafficking at and in-between border points of entry. Training activities will address customs enforcement, border security, and gaps in the implementation of Jordan's transit and transshipment laws, including outreach to the private sector and various Special Economic Zones, to ensure that newly enacted strategic trade control legal reforms are implemented to international standards. In support of priority U.S. national security objectives, targeted funding will support Jordan's participation in regional and global nonproliferation events and activities and best practices exchange visits.

Lebanon (\$0.8 million)

The EXBS Program, through training and the provision of equipment, will strengthen the border enforcement and security capabilities of the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) and Internal Security Forces (ISF) to prevent the illicit movement of goods and people across Lebanese borders, and to deter, detect, and interdict weapons-related contraband that may be trafficked through Lebanon's maritime ports, its only international airport, and across Lebanon's border with Syria. EXBS will also sponsor ISF and LAF officials' participation in regional and global informational and best practices exchanges.

Tunisia (\$0.5 million)

Tunisia is a cornerstone of regional security across the Maghreb and the Government of Tunisia is a strong partner with the United States on border security and counterproliferation. EXBS will improve Tunisia's overall strategic control system to facilitate legitimate trade of dual-use goods and to prevent the illicit transfer of WMD, proliferation of sensitive items, and conventional weapons. EXBS will also continue its enforcement cooperation to ensure that border security and customs officials are able to identify controlled commodities, disrupt smuggling networks at land and sea borders using cutting-edge targeting and risk management techniques. These funds will complement other donor efforts to institutionalize training and achieve sustainable capabilities.

State NEA Regional (\$5.2 million)

EXBS will assist partners in developing stronger capacities for strategic trade controls, port management, and border security to combat proliferation, violent extremism, and illicit smuggling of weapons as well as dual-use and military technologies. EXBS will provide technical assistance and industry outreach to build capacities to regulate the import, export, transit, and transshipment of goods and technologies at key ports of entry, and to protect the integrity of land, maritime, and air border infrastructure. Activities will include enforcement cooperation with customs, border guards, and port control authorities to build capacities to interdict trafficking in arms and components of WMD, as well as technical assistance to governments and key industries (including shipping, banking sectors, technology, and research and development) to encourage the adoption and implementation of legal, regulatory, and fiscal counterproliferation mechanisms to license strategic trade. Targeted funding will support partner country participation in regional and international nonproliferation events and provide relevant equipment,

including upgrades, as necessary. EXBS regional programming will support countering the proliferation and sanctions evasion activities of the DPRK, Iran, Russia, PRC, and other state and non-state actors seeking to develop or proliferate WMD. EXBS will also work in NEA countries to build sub-regional or regional consensus on strategic trade controls and provide targeted engagements addressing other high-threat priorities, including maritime smuggling and the transshipment of weapons among violent non-state actors throughout the NEA region. EXBS' partners in NEA include Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Kuwait, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, UAE, and Yemen.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIA (\$6.3 million)

India (\$0.8 million)

India has a substantial nuclear, space and ballistic missile capability, a novel nuclear fuel cycle, and a diverse and capable indigenous manufacturing industry. EXBS will promote India's compliance with multilateral export controls and international sanctions regimes by assisting in modernizing its strategic trade control framework, promoting the government's outreach to industry to ensure compliance with export licensing regulations, and increasing industry's awareness of the risks of diversion to non-state actors and state proliferation programs. EXBS will assist with implementation of catch-all controls, counter-proliferation financing, and investment screening measures as well as advanced assistance on licensing to prevent technology exploitation or diversion. Funding will support activities that assist with the development of investigative capabilities to detect and deter proliferation violations, and the provision of equipment and training to support these functions. Risk assessments and trainings will improve land, air and maritime port security, further build capacities to regulate the export, transit, and transshipment of goods and technologies, and counter threats to commercial transportation. Consultations and exercises will promote increased export enforcement action, including cargo screening at airports and seaports to target and interdict illicit shipments of dual-use commodities, and facilitate cross-border coordination with neighboring trading partners on reducing proliferation risks. EXBS will also support India's leadership and participation in regional and global activities aimed at training on international nonproliferation best practices.

Kazakhstan (\$0.8 million)

EXBS funding for Kazakhstan will build partner capacity to address proliferation of WMD, delivery systems and related equipment and materials as well as sensitive technology and weapons through capacity-building, training, mentoring, best practice exchanges, conferences, and equipment upgrades. EXBS funding will help Kazakhstan's border security agencies improve infrastructure, command and control, training, and operations capabilities. EXBS will: support legal and regulatory review and updates to strengthen licensing practices; help adopt effective measures to screen foreign investments to protect critical infrastructure and technology from exploitation; strengthen capacity of border security agencies to effectively secure Kazakhstan's frontiers; drive transparency in government systems through utilization of automated tools to support the identification, analysis, and/or investigation of proliferation-related trade and transfer activities and through improvement of internal practices related to export control; strengthen government and industry awareness and practices related to technology diversion, sanctions evasion, and proliferation financing; strengthen enforcement capacities through targeting and risk assessment, detection, commodity identification, and establishing effective capabilities to detect, identify, report, and respond to proliferation-related smuggling at ports of entry; improve port and maritime security and counter threats to commercial transportation; and establish interagency enforcement teams at key ports of entry focused on detecting and investigating proliferation-related shipments. In support of priority U.S. nonproliferation objectives, targeted funding will support Kazakhstan's participation in regional and global nonproliferation events and activities and best practices exchange visits.

Pakistan (\$0.7 million)

EXBS will build Pakistan's capacity to counter smuggling of weapons, contraband, and materials of proliferation concern through training, mentoring, best practice exchanges, conferences, and equipment transfers, including upgrades. EXBS funding will help border security agencies improve infrastructure, command and control, training, and operations capabilities. EXBS will: support legal and regulatory reviews and updates to strengthen licensing practices; strengthen capacity of border security agencies to effectively secure Pakistan's frontiers against illicit smuggling; help Pakistan adopt effective measures to screen foreign investments to protect critical infrastructure and technology from exploitation; drive transparency in government systems through utilization of automated tools to support the identification, analysis, and/or investigation of proliferation-related trade and transfer activities and through improvement of internal practices related to export control; strengthen government and industry awareness and practices related to diversion, sanctions evasion, and proliferation financing; strengthen enforcement capacities for targeting and risk assessment, detection, commodity identification, and establishing effective capabilities to detect, identify, report, and respond to proliferation-related smuggling at ports of entry; improve port and maritime security and counter threats to commercial transportation; and establish interagency enforcement teams at key ports of entry focused on detecting and investigating proliferation-related shipments. In support of priority U.S. national security objectives, targeted funding will support Pakistan's participation in regional and global nonproliferation events and activities and best practices exchange visits.

Uzbekistan (\$0.5 million)

EXBS will build Uzbekistan's capacity to address proliferation of WMD and related materials as well as sensitive technology and weapons through capacity-building, training, mentoring, best practice exchanges, conferences, and equipment transfers. EXBS funding will help border security agencies improve infrastructure, command and control, training, and operations capabilities. EXBS will: support Uzbekistan's development of a comprehensive legal and regulatory framework for strategic trade controls that meets international standards, including through adopting a national control list in line with the multilateral export control regimes; enhance screening of foreign investments to protect critical infrastructure and technology from exploitation; safeguard sovereignty and security interests from proliferation-related threats; drive transparency in government systems through utilization of automated tools and through improvement of internal practices related to export control; strengthen government and industry awareness and practices related to diversion, sanctions evasion, and proliferation financing; strengthen enforcement capacities for targeting and risk assessment, detection, commodity identification, and establishing effective checkpoints to detect, identify, report, and respond to proliferation-related smuggling; improve port and maritime security and counter threats to commercial transportation; develop and deploy tools to support the identification, analysis, and/or investigation of proliferation-related trade and transfer activities; provide training, technical assistance and/or analytic tools to enhance capacity to improve cybersecurity and protect licensing, customs, border security and maritime infrastructure from cyberattack; and establish interagency enforcement teams at key ports of entry focused on proliferation-related shipments.

State South and Central Asia Regional (\$3.5 million)

EXBS will assist countries in South and Central Asia in modernizing their strategic trade control frameworks including by advancing implementation of catch-all and intangible technology transfer controls, proliferation financing, and investment screening measures to prevent exploitation of technology and critical border security assets such as ports. EXBS assistance will include outreach to national regulatory authorities, law and border enforcement agencies, and vulnerable industry sectors, including

sensitive technology manufacturers, shippers, financial service providers, port operators, and academic research centers. Activities will include enforcement cooperation with border authorities to strengthen targeting and interdiction of arms, explosives, and WMD-sensitive commodities, development of investigative capabilities to detect and deter export control violations, sanctions evasion, and proliferation financing activities, as well as provision of equipment and training to support these functions. Funding will support participation in regional and international nonproliferation events and activities and best practices exchange visits. EXBS will: drive transparency in government systems through utilization of automated tools to support the identification, analysis, and/or investigation of proliferation-related trade and transfer activities and improvement of internal practices related to export control; strengthen government and industry awareness and practices related to diversion, and sanctions evasion; improve port and maritime security and counter threats to commercial transportation; and establish interagency enforcement teams at ports of entry to interdict and investigate illicit proliferation-related shipments. Partner countries may include but are not limited to India, Bangladesh, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Nepal, Maldives, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE (\$2.1 million)

Mexico (\$1.0 million)

EXBS will build Mexico's capacity to address proliferation of WMD and related chemical, biological, radioactive, nuclear, and explosive materials as well as sensitive dual-use and conventional weapons technology consistent with international nonproliferation standards. EXBS funding will assist Mexican partners in modernizing strategic trade control frameworks to include advancing implementation of catch-all, emerging technology, and intangible technology transfer controls, measures for counter-proliferation finance and screening of foreign investments and transactions to prevent exploitation of sensitive institutions and assets, such as banks and ports, for proliferation purposes. EXBS assistance will support outreach to strategic industry and academic sectors, including technology firms, shippers, financial service providers, port operators, and academic researchers. EXBS will further build capacities to protect the integrity of trade-control and border infrastructure from physical and cyber intrusion. Activities will include training, mentoring, technical assistance, best practices exchange, conferences, provision of equipment, including upgrades, and appropriate resources, and cooperation with trade, customs, border, maritime, port control, and other security authorities to strengthen risk-assessment, licensing, targeting, inspection, interdiction, investigation, and prosecution capabilities as well as interagency and international coordination. EXBS programming will counter the proliferation, technology diversion, critical infrastructure exploitation efforts, and sanctions evasion activities of the DPRK, Iran, Russia, the PRC, and other malign state and non-state actors seeking to develop WMD programs, facilitate the unauthorized cross-border movement of strategic goods, and/or undermine international nonproliferation treaties and regimes.

Panama (\$0.5 million)

EXBS will support Panama's efforts to develop a comprehensive strategic trade controls (STC) framework, related border security and enforcement measures, and maritime security systems that meet international nonproliferation standards and strengthen regional security. EXBS will build Panama's capacity to address proliferation of WMD and related items as well as emerging and sensitive technologies vulnerabilities through capacity-building, training, mentoring, best practice exchanges, conferences, and provision of equipment, including upgrades. EXBS will: support Panama's adoption and implementation of a strategic trade management system and regime-based national control list; strengthen Panama's investigative and prosecutorial capabilities; and help Panama implement effective counter-proliferation finance and investment screening protocols. EXBS will also advance Panama's border

security capabilities by developing targeting, inspection, detection, interdiction, and investigations capacity of relevant partners. EXBS will help Panama conduct outreach to private companies to secure commitment to STC compliance, and build capacity for risk analysis and the detection and interdiction of WMD and related items. EXBS will bolster and operationalize Panama's ability to mitigate chemical and biological threats at its points of entry. EXBS programming will support countering the proliferation, technology diversion, and sanctions evasion activities of malign actors, and enhance abilities to resist PRC's sensitive technology and critical infrastructure exploitation efforts. Funding will support Panama's participation in regional and global nonproliferation events and activities and best practices exchange visits.

State Western Hemisphere Regional (\$0.6 million)

EXBS funding will strengthen strategic trade control systems, border security and customs enforcement, and maritime security to meet international standards with key partner countries in the region, including, but not limited to Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama, and Trinidad and Tobago. EXBS will build capacities to regulate the export, transit, and transshipment of dual-use goods and technologies subject to control by the multilateral export control regimes, including the development and implementation of catch-all and intangible technology transfer controls, measures to counter proliferation financing and screen foreign investments for national security risks, and measures to implement UN Security Council Resolutions and nonproliferation regime guidelines to guard against the illicit activities of the DPRK, Iran, Russia, and other state and non-state actors seeking to develop WMD programs and engaging in proliferation, diversion, and sanctions evasion activities. Activities will include training, technical assistance, best practices exchange, provision of equipment and resources, and cooperation with trade, customs, border, maritime, port control, and other security authorities. EXBS will conduct regional exercises and workshops with, and provide tools and training to, export licensing authorities, customs, border security, and law enforcement agencies responsible for investigating export and sanctions evasion violations, and domestic dual-use industries and academic research organizations, as well as financial sector and port service providers, on identifying high-risk commercial dual-use and military transactions, detaining and seizing illicit shipments of proliferation-sensitive goods, and effectively regulating legitimate trade in dual-use and military components, technologies, and materials.

ISN – STATE INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND NONPROLIFERATION (\$35.7 million)

The EXBS Program will use the EXBS Global Account to strengthen strategic trade controls, customs enforcement, and border security capabilities worldwide to reduce the risk of WMD and conventional arms proliferation to state and non-state actors. EXBS will build partner capacity to regulate legitimate cross-border trade in dual-use and military goods, materials, and technologies; disrupt and interdict illicit trafficking of such commodities and technologies through and at between the ports of entry; and investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate export control and sanctions evasion violations. EXBS will provide the tools, training, and expertise for the development of comprehensive strategic trade control systems capable of preventing diversion of commercial dual-use technologies to WMD or unauthorized military end-use. Such capabilities may include export licensing, cargo targeting, air, land, and seaport control unit development, interagency enforcement and investigative capabilities, counterproliferation financing, and border interdiction.

Requested Global Account funding will:

- Provide a flexible, threat-focused approach to map emerging proliferation risks and advance implementation of international best practices to mitigate these risks;

- Support legal and regulatory reform through consultations and mentoring for trade control, sanctions, and enforcement officials;
- Enable training and exercises for border security officials on land, air, maritime, and cargo security;
- Assist countries in developing transaction screening mechanisms that prevent transfer of sensitive and emerging technologies, and establish mechanisms to share enforcement information on strategic trade control cases;
- Provide training, best practices, and tools to assist countries' in adopting targeting, risk assessment, data analysis, and investigative capabilities;
- Enable global, regional, and thematic events including technical exchanges and conferences that build partner capacity on nonproliferation issues;
- Provide and maintain border surveillance, detection, and inspection equipment, and facilitate targeted support for border infrastructure; and
- Support international and multilateral organizations to help partners meet international strategic trade control and enforcement commitments.
- Support programming dedicated to advancing gender equity and equality in strategic trade controls and border security.
- Support programming in non-special notification countries, including but not limited to Chile, Qatar, UAE, and other partner countries noted in the bilateral and regional Request narratives.

FY 2025 Global funds will support the following administrative and program support actions:

- Deploy in-country advisors and locally employed staff;
- Conduct program assessments and evaluations;
- Develop threat analysis models to prioritize engagement areas;
- Develop training curriculum and tools;
- Develop program management tools; and
- Support program administration including domestic personal services contractor staff, travel, and operations.

OTHER FUNDING (\$3.7 million)

Countering PRC Influence Fund (CPIF) (\$3.7 million)

EXBS funding from the Countering People's Republic of China Influence Fund (CPIF) will support activities to conduct research, outreach, and capacity building designed to prevent exploitation of sensitive technology, expertise, and critical infrastructure by the People's Republic of China (PRC). Activities may include supply chain mapping of critical and emerging technologies that support PRC military modernization (including microelectronics, biotech, hypersonic, AI, quantum computing, propulsion and deep-sea monitoring technologies, space launch vehicle technologies, among others); capacity-building to increase partners' resilience to PRC's coercive or exploitative economic practices that may undermine their national security interests; development and implementation of effective national security-focused investment screening and public procurement mechanisms; assistance in development, implementation, and enforcement of technology transfer and military catch-all controls and related industry and academic outreach; maritime sanctions and security initiatives designed to target ports facing increased levels of state-driven foreign investment; bolstering proliferation financing and other financial controls, including regulation of digital currencies; and provide investigative training and tools to identify, detect, and interdict activities linked to PRC proliferation networks, including PRC-affiliated companies. CPIF will maximize limited resources to prevent PRC's direct and indirect inroads detrimental to U.S. interests, raise the cost of problematic PRC activity, and provide direct alternatives.

GLOBAL THREAT REDUCTION (\$87.0 million)

The Global Threat Reduction (GTR) program seeks to prevent proliferator states and terrorist groups from developing or acquiring WMD materials, equipment, expertise, related delivery systems, and advanced conventional weapons (ACW) that could threaten U.S. national security. GTR works to strengthen partner capabilities to sustainably address proliferation threats within their countries. GTR addresses the PRC's pursuit of military advantage against the United States; imposes consequences to Russian aggression; deters biological and chemical weapons attacks; impedes proliferator state programs relating to WMD, unsecure nuclear reactors, ballistic missiles, and ACW; and engages foreign entities to address vulnerabilities of WMD-applicable emerging technologies.

ISN – STATE INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND NONPROLIFERATION (\$80.7 million)

In FY 2025 GTR will:

- Constrain PRC efforts to acquire WMD-applicable technology, data, and knowledge for military use through activities that: promote research security best practices; raise awareness of PRC strategies to recruit talent with key technical know-how; enhance partner capabilities to secure critical data and information; strengthen financial institution and private sector capabilities to conduct due diligence on investments to counter the PRC's attempts to acquire WMD-applicable technology; and engage governments, scientists, industry, and the private sector to address the security risks that unregulated, dual-use emerging technologies pose as well as train them on best practices to protect emerging technology and data from misuse.
- Disrupt Russian malign activities through engagements that: train partners to implement sanctions against Russia; train companies to identify transactions linked to sanctioned or prohibited entities; prevent ACW and illicit private military company proliferation; train partners to prevent and detect Russia's use of WMD agents in assassinations and counter Russian efforts to undermine nonproliferation norms; interrupt Russia's illicit acquisition of equipment and electronic components that could advance its WMD programs; and disrupt access to WMD procurement, financial, logistics, and expertise networks.
- Engage countries targeted by proliferator nuclear supplier states to help establish and implement civil nuclear energy programs consistent with the highest nuclear security, safety, and nonproliferation standards and to avoid the long-term risks associated with irresponsible and premature floating nuclear power plant deployments.
- Engage eligible scientists and technicians with dual-use relevant expertise who are displaced or under severe financial strain due to Russia's further invasion of Ukraine to reduce these experts' vulnerability to proliferator state exploitation.
- Disrupt the financial and material flows that fund North Korea's missile and nuclear programs through activities that: strengthen financial stakeholders' counterproliferation finance and cyber security practices to prevent North Korean-linked financial transactions or theft of funds; engage ship registries and related maritime actors to identify and deregister ships involved in the trade and transfer goods in defiance of UN sanctions; and train government agencies and the private sector to detect and disrupt commercial activities and attempts to gain employment that may defy UN Security Council prohibitions or violate U.S. law and to complete the repatriation of North Korean workers.
- Block Iran's access to proliferation-sensitive technology, materials, and expertise through activities that: provide due-diligence training to halt the transfer of technologies that could be used to develop an intercontinental ballistic missile or advance Iran's production and exportation of unmanned aerial systems with military applications; and provide counterproliferation finance and cyber security trainings to detect and prevent or disrupt Iranian financial and procurement activities that defy international sanctions.

- Thwart state and nonstate actor efforts to proliferate biological weapons by training foreign partners on: securing high consequence pathogens, toxins, and dual-use biological materials, expertise, data, infrastructure, and equipment; strengthening institutional and national biosecurity oversight mechanisms; and know-your-collaborator due diligence practices for laboratories and other relevant facilities.
- Deny proliferator states and terrorist groups access to expertise, materials, and equipment that could be used to develop and disseminate chemical weapons through activities that: train stakeholders to disrupt state acquisition of chemical weapons precursors, equipment, and knowledge; respond to and attribute chemical weapons attacks through hands-on field training covering specific threat scenarios; reinforce global norms against chemical weapons use and promote Chemical Weapons Convention compliance; promote industry oversight and due diligence programs that flag suspect procurements; secure weaponizable chemicals and cutting-edge chemical equipment against nonstate actor use; and detect radicalized personnel.

GTR regularly reviews WMD and related delivery system threat trends and may devote resources to new countries or regions in response to emerging threats. Requested funding will also support administrative and travel costs to support GTR programs.

OTHER FUNDING (\$6.3 million)

Countering PRC Influence Fund (CPIF) (\$6.3 million)

GTR sensitizes governments and vulnerable public and private sector institutions to better understand how PRC-directed investments and joint research relationships compromise their intellectual sovereignty and enhance proliferation risk and assist them to develop action plans to increase research security, intellectual property protection, and cybersecurity to mitigate risks of forced technology transfer or theft. GTR provides regulatory development support, regional civil nuclear reactor training hubs, feasibility studies, academic partnerships, workforce development support, and technical advisory services to countries concerned about the malign influence of irresponsible and exploitative PRC civil nuclear reactor and floating nuclear power plant deployments. GTR will engage energy ministries, nuclear regulatory authorities, maritime authorities, national and local decisionmakers, academic institutions, research institutes, private sector partners, and regional bodies in workshops, webinars, tabletop exercises, and other cooperative engagements to advance partner energy independence and weaken PRC influence. CPIF will maximize limited resources to prevent PRC's direct and indirect inroads detrimental to U.S. interests, raise the cost of problematic PRC activity, and provide direct alternatives.

IAEA VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION (\$95.0 million)

ISN's Voluntary Contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) enables the IAEA to be a key U.S. partner in the global effort to prevent nuclear proliferation and terrorism, while also supporting the IAEA's contribution to progress on UN SDGs through peaceful application of nuclear technology. The IAEA depends heavily on the U.S. Voluntary Contribution for its nuclear safety and security programs, as well as its international safeguards program that monitors countries' nuclear activities to ensure they are not being diverted for military purposes. Requested FY 2025 funding will ensure that the IAEA has sufficient resources to carry out a variety of programs and projects that advance U.S. national security objectives, to include the monitoring and verifying of nuclear activities in Iran, responding to nuclear safety and security needs at Ukrainian nuclear facilities resulting from the unprovoked war, advancing the AUKUS trilateral partnership via an IAEA safeguards approach that sets the highest international standard, and preparing for a possible IAEA return to North Korea.

ISN – STATE INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND NONPROLIFERATION (\$95.0 million)

Requested FY 2025 funding for the U.S. Voluntary Contribution will:

- Provide crucial support for the IAEA’s Department of Safeguards, including the development and procurement of equipment, training of inspectors and staff, analysis of nuclear material and environmental samples, and the maintenance and enhancement of its information technology infrastructure.
- Provide resources to support the IAEA’s role in maintaining robust monitoring and verification of Iran’s safeguards obligations as well as support IAEA monitoring of Iran’s nuclear commitments under the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action or any other agreement for extraordinary monitoring in Iran.
- Provide resources for the IAEA to collaborate with Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States to identify and develop a safeguards approach for Australia’s conventionally armed, nuclear-powered submarines that sets the highest standard for any such arrangements, while protecting classified and sensitive U.S. technology.
- Enable rapid response to volatile emergency situations involving nuclear facilities across the globe, most notably in Ukraine.
- Support the implementation of the IAEA’s Nuclear Security Plan for 2022-2025 and other IAEA activities that help keep weapon-usable nuclear and radioactive material out of the hands of terrorists and other non-state actors.
- Support implementation of initiatives to universalize legally and non-legally binding nuclear security instruments such as the Amended Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, and other high priority IAEA initiatives such as the operation of its Nuclear Security Training and Demonstration Center.
- Support IAEA efforts to promote a systemic approach to nuclear safety, including improving regulation; strengthening radioactive waste management; ensuring safe and secure transport of radioactive material; and strengthening control of radioactive sources.
- Help the IAEA assist countries interested in nuclear power generation to develop the infrastructure necessary to pursue it under high safety, security, and nonproliferation standards.
- Support implementation of IAEA projects under the IAEA Technical Cooperation program that helps Member States use nuclear technologies for peaceful purposes and expands U.S. influence, achieves U.S. policy goals, and encourages countries to adopt and adhere to safety, security, and nonproliferation commitments.
- Support the IAEA’s new peaceful uses projects that integrate inter-departmental strengths to address key global issues such as cancer care and prevention, plastic pollution in oceans, and animal pathogen surveillance.
- Support efforts by the IAEA to achieve greater diversity through its initiative to reach gender parity, and to improve and streamline its management and personnel policies, including through technology development, analytical support, training courses, and the provision of cost-free U.S. experts.
- Support improvements to the IAEA’s Agency-wide enterprise information technology platform needed to efficiently carry out its work. ISN will continue working with the IAEA to create a sound scope, schedule, and budget for this project.
- Support the IAEA’s refinement of a comprehensive business continuity plan to ensure the sustainability of operations in the event of a threat or disaster.
- Provide in-kind contributions that support critical IAEA work, for example, through technology development, analytical support, training courses, and the provision of U.S. experts to the IAEA in support of its activities.
- Ensures supplementary resources for IAEA operational capabilities in a perennially constrained budgetary environment.

NONPROLIFERATION AND DISARMAMENT FUND (\$20.0 million)

NDF's thoroughly-vetted projects support global efforts to halt the spread of WMD, their delivery systems, and destabilizing conventional weapons systems. As a contingency fund, NDF responds rapidly to urgent vital nonproliferation and disarmament opportunities or circumstances that are unanticipated or uniquely complex that other USG programs are unable to address. NDF advances U.S. national security with its high-priority projects that span the chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, explosives (CBRNe), and conventional weapons spectrum worldwide. NDF aims to stem the proliferation of equipment and technology to and from the PRC and Russia, support nuclear and biological safety and security, secure Afghan borders from terrorist access to chemical and biological weapons materials, mitigate immediate proliferation threats posed by artificial intelligence, and address numerous nonproliferation challenges from Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

ISN – STATE INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND NONPROLIFERATION (\$20.0 million)

Requested funding will support NDF's ability to rapidly respond to high U.S. demand for NDF's expertise and resources in critical areas including via the following projects:

- Assist Ukraine against Russia by providing life-saving equipment and training to key Ukrainian partners and bolstering critical WMD infrastructure protection activities, such as securing critically vulnerable facilities from nefarious actors and promoting nuclear safety and security.
- Mitigate and counter malign influence by Russia and the PRC to proliferate vulnerable technologies to state and non-state actors.
- Promote global and regional stability through rapid consequence management assessment and support for a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear event anywhere in the world.
- Prevent terrorist access in Afghanistan to chemical and biological materials, explosives, and weapons and secure Afghan WMD experts from working for adversaries. Enhance border countries' ability to combat trafficking by terrorist networks in Afghanistan.
- Advance USG efforts to improve global biological safety and security to include denying non-state actors access to high consequence pathogens and helping secure laboratories through critical upgrades.
- Aid in the prevention of chemical weapons use and proliferation, including detection, documentation, and investigation.
- Assist USG efforts to identify emerging technologies that affect how WMD and their delivery systems are developed, manufactured, and employed.
- Enhance key strategic transit/trade location's ability to protect the homeland from WMD to include Panama's ability to detect and interdict the flow of illicit materials through the Canal and Egypt's ability to screen illicit cargo at Cairo International Airport.
- Enhance the ability of first responders and medical personnel in Syria to address a mass chemical/biological weapons casualty event.

NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY (NPT) COOPERATION (\$6.0 million)

This NADR line item consists of two separate initiatives. The first is the Sustained Dialogue on Peaceful Uses (SPDU) that engages global experts to identify new avenues for cooperation on peaceful uses to build international support for the NPT. SDPU activities focus particularly on emerging states with greatest development needs, including in relation to the relevant UN Sustainable Development Goals, to demonstrate access to peaceful uses as a benefit under the NPT and respond to PRC and Russian efforts to curry influence and allies among global emerging states. The second initiative is for the BWC Support

Fund or similar mechanism that will promote two critical objectives: (a) strengthening developing-country engagement in the BWC, and (b) addressing critical transparency and compliance-related needs.

ISN – STATE INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND NONPROLIFERATION (\$6.0 million)

Requested SDPU funding of \$4 million will be used to plan and implement activities, such as seminars, training, assessment missions, field visits, and feasibility studies, bringing together experts from a wide array of relevant disciplines to highlight the important role of nonproliferation, nuclear safety, and nuclear security in the implementation of peaceful uses and to identify new projects, including relating to nuclear security and nuclear safety, that address identified gaps that are unmet through other channels of assistance. The SDPU coordinates with the IAEA to complement existing work. ISN encourages other NPT States Parties to support projects identified through this mechanism through appropriate channels, including their own grants and contracts or by contributing money to the Department for implementation.

Requested funding of \$2 million will support a BWC Technical Cooperation Fund or similar mechanism designed to deepen developing countries' engagement with the BWC while supporting treaty implementation and health security capabilities. Such tangible support for peaceful international cooperation under the BWC will increase support for other measures to strengthen the BWC, build needed capacity, and help to counter Russian disinformation and propaganda efforts. Funding will also be used to augment the BWC work program in priority areas (e.g., temporary scientific working groups or expert studies on technical topics) and to further develop UN operational readiness to investigate alleged biological weapons use.

TERRORIST INTERDICTION PROGRAM (\$50.0 million)

CT – BUREAU OF COUNTERTERRORISM (\$50.0 million)

The Terrorist Interdiction Program/Personal Identification Secure Comparison and Evaluation System (TIP/PISCES) program provides state-of-the-art computerized border security screening systems, periodic hardware and software upgrades, and technical assistance and training to partner nations that enable immigration and border control officials to quickly identify suspected persons attempting to enter or leave PISCES partner countries. The Request provides funds to deploy and install PISCES hardware and software, including biometric enhancements and technology to detect fraudulent travel documents, to critical partner and candidate nations vulnerable to terrorist travel. PISCES is increasingly important to safeguard our partners and the U.S. homeland from global terrorist travel, including the threat of FTFs and associated family members returning to their home countries from Syria and Iraq or traveling to third countries or other conflict zones. Every day, more than 300,000 travelers worldwide are processed through PISCES-equipped border control sites in 23 high counterterrorism-priority countries. The FY 2025 Request will also support research, development, and testing of enhanced capabilities to address evolving needs for customized interfaces with local and international databases, as well as deployment of portable and mobile PISCES systems for remote locations lacking infrastructure, while ensuring that the PISCES system maintains standards in accordance with international norms. FY 2025 funding will also be used for program support, administration, and M&E.

WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION TERRORISM (\$10.5 million)

The Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism (WMDT) program counters national security threats by working with partners to stop terrorists or other non-state actors from acquiring, developing, smuggling or using chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive (CBRNe) materials, expertise, and

equipment or other high-consequence or emerging technologies and materials. WMDT strengthens partner nations' capabilities to prevent, detect, deter, and respond to the threat of WMD use by terrorists, in part by providing partner law enforcement, first responders, and other authorities the strategies, tools, and techniques to assess, investigate, disrupt, and prosecute terrorist WMD plots. Additionally, WMDT works to improve regional and country-specific coordination and collaboration among partners. WMDT manages U.S. participation in the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism and Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction and works to enable at-risk countries to exercise counter-WMD terrorism protocols, share best practices, and improve international cooperation. WMDT also strengthens U.S. influence through engagements with the ASEAN Regional Forum, the Organization of American States, and the African Union. The WMDT program leads the Department's implementation of National Security Memorandum 19 to Counter Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism and Advance Nuclear and Radioactive Material Security.

ISN – STATE INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND NONPOLIFERATION (\$10.5 million)

Requested funding will allow WMDT to:

- Engage partners in countries at risk of WMD terrorism and CBRNe material acquisition.
- Advance U.S. influence in setting counter-WMD terrorism priorities by engaging members of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism or related frameworks, the Global Partnership, the International Partnership against Impunity for the Use of Chemical Weapons, the ASEAN Regional Forum, the Organization of American States, and the African Union through foreign assistance programming.
- Enable partners to conduct threat or risk assessments, improve vulnerable material security enhancements and plans, strengthen outreach to industry and academia to prevent terrorist or other non-state actor acquisition and use of dangerous CBRNe materials or other high-consequence or emerging technologies and materials.
- Enhance partner capacity to identify and manage insider, outsider, and cyber threats posing proliferation threats through background investigations, behavioral threat assessment, and information-sharing between law enforcement and security personnel.
- Provide training on WMD terrorism investigations, clandestine labs, cyber-enabled investigations, tripwire identification, use of forensics to hold those who use WMD accountable, evidence collection, risk mitigation through WMD material transportation and physical security, and strengthening legislative capabilities and technical expertise of law enforcement and prosecutors.
- Strengthen partners' capabilities to address threats involving explosives, aviation security, unmanned aerial systems, low-tech chemical and biological attacks, and emerging and enabling technologies that can be misused by non-state actors for malicious purposes.

Requested funding will cover administrative and travel costs, including domestic personal services contractors who administer and support WMDT programming.

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS (PKO)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ 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 |

PKO funds will support programs that bolster the capacity of partner nations to conduct critical peacekeeping and counterterrorism (CT) operations; support stabilization in fragile states and those grappling with violent conflict; enhance maritime security; counter wildlife trafficking; enhance security sector governance and undertake security sector reform (SSR); and support strategic competition. The Request also increases support for the Multinational Force and Observers mission in the Sinai. 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. FY 2025 PKO will support the Somalia military and support the continuation of the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS) or any follow-on mission. In addition, PKO funds will support the United States' portion of the UN assessment for the UN Support Office for Somalia (UNSOS). Specific authority to use PKO to support the U.S. share of UNSOS will be required in the PKO account heading.

AFRICA (\$260.6 million)

Somalia (\$208.1 million)

PKO will continue to provide voluntary support to the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS) or any follow-on mission, including training and advisory services, equipment, aerial surveillance, and logistics support of personnel and goods from current and new force-contributing countries not covered by the UNSOS, with the intent to eliminate terrorist and other threats to U.S. national security such as al-Shabaab and ISIS-Somalia. Although ATMIS is currently intended to end in December 2024, it is likely that some form of mission will continue beyond December 2024. However, enhanced support for the development of Somali security institutions is increasingly important. Accordingly, assistance will also provide training, advisory, equipment, logistical, construction, operational, and facilities support to Somali military forces and defense institutions to defeat al-Shabaab and ensure the Somali military has the capability to contribute to national peace and security in support of the international peace process efforts, and as part of a multi-sector approach to post-conflict SSR. Programming will also emphasize human rights and civil-military relations.

State Africa Regional (\$52.5 million)

The FY 2025 Africa Regional funding supports programming across several broad themes across the following programs:

Africa Conflict Stabilization and Border Security (ACSBS) (\$25.5 million): Request will increase support for efforts to address and mitigate regional crises on the African continent; provide advisory assistance, training, infrastructure enhancements, and equipment to forces responding to those crises; support tactical combat casualty care training and equipping; and support SSR efforts involving militaries, civilian institutions, and civil society. PKO will support operations, maintenance, and supply procurement for the logistics depot in Freetown, Sierra Leone; enhance border, climate, and cyber security; and increase

women's participation in security to support broader Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) goals. Finally, the Request will target support for stabilization, demobilization and disarmament, and SSR efforts.

Africa Military Education Program (AMEP) (\$1.5 million): Funds will continue to support instructor and/or curriculum development at select African partner foreign military training institutions to enhance their abilities to professionalize their militaries, including by reinforcing the value and importance of civilian control of the military, respect for the rule of law, accountability, governance, and human rights.

Africa Maritime Security Initiative (AMSI) (\$3.0 million): Funds will continue to enhance maritime security capabilities through the provision of training activities, advisory support, and modest equipment. While most trade on the continent relies upon maritime carriage, many African countries are unable to adequately govern their maritime domain. By enhancing U.S. partners' maritime enforcement capabilities, AMSI enables African maritime forces to better respond to armed robbery and piracy; illegal fishing; environmental threats; and trafficking in drugs, arms, and persons.

Africa Regional Counterterrorism (ARCT) (\$5.0 million): PKO will support sustainment of prior U.S. investments of CT assistance in select Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) and Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism (PREACT) countries. ARCT will support sustainment of the highest-priority capabilities including high-frequency and very-high-frequency radio systems; intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets; aviation and unmanned aerial vehicles; aircraft such as C-130s, Cessnas, King Air 350 and 360, and DA-42; and armored and conventional vehicles. Assistance may include spare parts, replacement equipment, training, technical advisors, infrastructure to support the already-provided equipment, and other related support.

Countering Strategic Competitors (CSC) (\$10.0 million): The Request increases dedicated PKO funds under AF Regional designed to counter strategic competitors, including but not limited to, PRC and Russian influence in Sub-Saharan Africa and intended to address the strategic competition in Africa where PKO funding has a comparative advantage.

PREACT (\$7.5 million): Funds will continue support for PREACT to build the CT capacities of governments in East Africa, including emerging threats posed by ISIS and al-Shabaab across the East Africa region. PKO will be used to enhance the tactical, strategic, and institutional capacity of PREACT partner militaries to respond to current and emerging terrorist threats, with an emphasis on border security, command and control, communications, aviation, civil-military operations, logistics, and countering improvised explosive devices. Funds will support advisory assistance, infrastructure improvements, and training and equipping of military CT units in the East Africa region.

NEAR EAST (\$30.0 million)

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 (\$25.0 million) will be used for MFO operational expenses and will be matched equally by Israel and Egypt. The Requested increase (\$5.0 million) in PKO will also support force-protection needs for the MFO.

OTHER FUNDING (\$5.0 million)

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' counter-terrorism 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.

PM – STATE BUREAU OF POLITICAL-MILITARY AFFAIRS (\$115.5 million)

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.

Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI) (\$61.0 million)

Funds will continue to strengthen the effectiveness of UN and 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.

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 programs and projects database, contract development, management of unliquidated obligations, expenditures, and overall progress of programs implemented through contracts, DoD, and grants. Funds will also support 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 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.

Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism 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 (including potentially 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.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING (IMET)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ 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 Request seeks robust funding for IMET, which delivers important returns and significant outcomes at a relatively low expense, even when accounting for rising costs. IMET serves as an effective and efficient means to strengthen military alliances and international coalitions critical to U.S. national security goals and regional stability. The IMET program supports professional military education (PME) and exposes international military students (IMS) to U.S. culture, while developing their common understanding of shared values and the benefits of U.S. partnership. This exchange in turn fosters the relationships necessary to address a wide array of international security challenges. IMET programs improve defense capabilities through PME and training, including technical courses. 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 includes \$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 will also support building partner maritime security capability and respect for the rule of law, human rights, and civilian control of the military, which could support improved governance. Priority recipients include key partners such as Djibouti, Kenya, and Senegal. In addition, funds will support increases in eligible Global Fragility Act partners including Benin, Cote d’Ivoire, Ghana, Mozambique, and Togo.

East Asia and Pacific (EAP) (\$15.7 million): EAP IMET programs will support key Indo-Pacific partners by focusing on professionalization and English language training, which enables 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 (EUR) (\$27.1 million): IMET programs will continue to enhance regional security and interoperability among U.S., NATO, and European and Eurasian armed forces, and aid in countering Russia’s aggression. Importantly, these programs will help to ensure that EUR partners that operate alongside the United States have officers that understand and appreciate the doctrine and operational tactics of the U.S. military. Priority recipients may include key partners such as Bulgaria, Georgia, Romania, and Ukraine.

Middle East and North Africa (MENA) (\$20.1 million): IMET programs in MENA 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 sustain bilateral IMET in Yemen and Libya. Priority recipients include Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, and Tunisia.

South and Central Asia (SCA) (\$14.1 million): FY 2025 IMET 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 and malign influences. Priority recipients include Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, and Mexico.

PM – IMET Administrative Expenses (\$7.0 million): The Request increases resources 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 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 professional military education courses it supports, in furtherance of the WPS Strategy. This continues inclusion of these funds as No-Year IMET, in line with legislation in FYs 2021-2024.

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING (FMF)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in Thousands) | FY 2023 Estimate ¹ | FY 2024 Estimate ² | FY 2025 Request | Change from FY 2023 Estimate |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| FMF | 6,053,049 | 6,053,049 | 6,084,049 | 31,000 |
| Additional Funding | 80,000 | - | - | - |

1/ FY 2023 Estimate excludes \$80.0 million provided in Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-28).

2/ FY 2024 Estimate excludes \$7,200.0 million in funds requested in the FY 2024 National Security and Border Supplemental.

The FY 2025 FMF Request promotes U.S. national security by contributing to regional and global stability; strengthening military support for key U.S. allies and partner governments; and countering strategic competitors and transnational threats. The Request seeks funding for a combination of grant assistance (almost \$6.1 billion) and direct loan and loan guarantee authority (\$16.0 billion). 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, more effectively defend themselves. These tools are needed to better compete against offers from foreign arms suppliers. The provision of FMF assistance to partner militaries enables greater interoperability of 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 and loan assistance will be developed and planned in close coordination with the Department of Defense (DoD) to enhance efficiencies and ensure complementarity with DoD’s authorities for building the capacity of foreign security forces.

AFRICA (\$6.0 million)

Djibouti (\$6.0 million)

FMF will help bolster the bilateral relationship with Djibouti and counter malign influences in the region – a top U.S. national security priority. Funds will focus on professionalization of the military, including through professional military education, technical training, and English-language development, as well as the provision, refurbishment, and/or sustainment of equipment to enhance maritime security, border security, counterterrorism (CT) capabilities and build engineering, communications, and logistics capabilities; and supporting and sustaining the Rapid Intervention Battalion.

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC (\$212.0 million)

Indonesia (\$14.0 million)

Indonesia is a vital partner in the Indo-Pacific. FMF programs seek to enhance Indonesia’s maritime security, maritime domain awareness, humanitarian assistance and disaster response (HA/DR) capacity, as well as its security force professionalization through provision of technical training and education programs, and capability development for its armed forces and coast guard. Funds may be used to provide upgrades to, or ancillary equipment for, Indonesia’s maritime surveillance platforms used by the Indonesian National Armed Forces.

Philippines (\$42.3 million)

As a key treaty ally in the Indo-Pacific, the Philippines has a major stake in the maintenance of a free, open, and inclusive regional order. FMF is an essential tool to respond to internal and external challenges in the region. FMF will support our shared increased emphasis on regional maritime security – a critical Indo-Pacific objective – and HA/DR. Funds will help the Philippine government to increase real-time operational awareness in its territorial waters, to strengthen effectiveness of its operational resources and bolster territorial defense. FMF will enhance ongoing efforts by its government, the Philippine Coast Guard (PCG), and the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) to expand its ability to detect and deter aggression and illicit activities in its extensive maritime domain, including by providing sensors, secure communication, and network equipment. Training will enhance monitoring, detection, and interdiction capabilities, and promote institutional and security sector reform. FMF will contribute to asymmetric capabilities, bolster AFP HA/DR capacity, and strengthen PCG capacity to execute its mandate throughout its often-contested exclusive economic zone.

Taiwan (\$100.0 million)

Maintaining peace and stability across the Taiwan Strait is critical to global security. FMF will be used to strengthen Taiwan's self-defense capabilities and ability to maintain credible deterrence. FMF may support air- and coastal-defense systems; unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV); ballistic missile defense; cyber defense; intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR); command, control, and communications; and professionalization through training and Professional Military Education programs for all military services. FMF may also support individual soldier systems such as protective gear; small, medium, and heavy weapon systems; tactical communications; ammunition and optics; and ground-combat systems such as armored vehicles, infantry fighting vehicles, troop transport, armor-defeat capabilities, indirect fires systems such as tube and rocket artillery, Counter-Rocket, Artillery, and Munitions, counter-UAV capability, and associated munitions, sustainment, and operator and maintenance training.

Thailand (\$3.3 million)

FMF will provide technical training support to Thailand – one of only two defense allies in Southeast Asia. Training will focus on operations and lifecycle support of major defense platforms purchased by Thailand from the United States. Training will not only enhance Thailand's ability to sustain U.S.-origin equipment, but it will also foster in-person military engagement and training to strengthen the alliance and advance key U.S. national security objectives in the Indo-Pacific. Funds may also augment Thai officers' presence at U.S. professional military institutions, to further expose Thailand to U.S. doctrine, values, best practices, and culture.

Vietnam (\$13.5 million)

Vietnam is a critical emerging partner in the Indo-Pacific. In 2023, the U.S.-Vietnam diplomatic relationship was elevated to a Comprehensive Strategic Partnership, which includes a commitment to deepen defense cooperation. FMF will contribute to developing Vietnam's self-reliant defense capabilities by enhancing maritime security capacity and promoting the professionalization of the Vietnamese armed forces through training cases. Programs will deepen U.S.-Vietnam cooperation to advance regional security and enable Vietnamese security forces, including the Vietnam Coast Guard, to monitor the maritime domain; deter aggression; defend the freedom of navigation and overflight; combat transnational crime; and ensure the sustainable use of ocean resources.

State East Asia and Pacific Regional (\$39.0 million)

Funds will support projects that advance a free and open Indo-Pacific, which may include strategic competition priorities, through equipment and training that promotes the professionalization of armed forces, including coast guards. Funds may also support projects to enhance maritime capabilities, defend the freedom of navigation and overflight access, deter aggression, combat transnational crime, as well as strengthen HA/DR, peacekeeping operations programs, and security sector governance. Programs may also bolster land border security. Recipients may include, but are not limited to: Fiji, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Thailand, Tonga, and Vietnam. Regional FMF affords the Department maximum flexibility to target support for select capabilities where there is the greatest need and where it will be most effective.

EUROPE AND EURASIA (\$298.9 million)

Estonia (\$9.8 million)

As a frontline Eastern Flank NATO Ally, Estonia has made significant contributions to Ukraine's defense needs. Funds will support the provision of equipment, munitions, and training to increase Estonia's national territorial-defense capabilities and NATO interoperability. Funds will build target acquisition, ISR; command and control (C2); indirect fire support, ground forces, special operations forces, air forces, naval forces, electronic warfare, and support other defense requirements stemming from donations made to Ukraine. Funds will also provide ongoing support to the Baltic Defense College.

Georgia (\$25.0 million)

As Georgia continues to face a partial military occupation by Russia, funds will support the provision of equipment and training to increase Georgia's national territorial-defense capability. FMF will build ground forces' capabilities, including ISR, targeting, counter-mobility, and artillery, while continuing to increase domain awareness through procurement of counter-Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS), multi-mission radar systems, and maritime sensors. Funds may also support advisors to assist Georgia to reform and modernize its military institutions.

Latvia (\$9.8 million)

Latvia is a frontline Eastern Flank NATO Ally and has made significant contributions to Ukraine's defense needs. Funds will support the provision of equipment and training to increase Latvia's national territorial-defense capabilities and NATO interoperability. FMF will build Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Cyber, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance, indirect fire support, target acquisition, ground forces, and coastal-defense capabilities. Funds may also be used to provide support to air defense and fixed-/rotary-wing capabilities. Funds will also provide ongoing support to the Baltic Defense College.

Lithuania (\$9.8 million)

Lithuania is a frontline Eastern Flank NATO Ally and has made significant contributions to Ukraine's defense needs. Funds will support the provision of equipment, munitions, and training to increase Lithuania's national territorial defense capabilities and NATO interoperability. Funds will build ISR; C2; indirect fire support, maneuver forces, special operations forces, air forces, naval forces, military engineering, and support other defense requirements stemming from donations made to Ukraine. Funds will also provide ongoing support to the Baltic Defense College.

Ukraine (\$94.6 million)

Funds will likely support air-defense, artillery, armor, anti-armor and related munitions, and modernization of major defense platforms. Funds may support the development of new naval capabilities, including a seagoing fleet of armed, fast patrol craft as well as shore-based sensors to detect and track Russian activity in the maritime domain. FMF may continue train-and-equip programs, including multi-national efforts, to enhance Ukraine's internal defense capabilities and institutional training capacity, including for the monitoring of weapons previously provided to Ukraine. Funds may also be used to maintain and sustain equipment previously provided by the United States, such as armored vehicles. Funds may be used to procure satellite communications, electronic warfare equipment, cyber, UAS and Counter-UAS capabilities, explosive ordnance disposal equipment, and lethal military assistance that protects Ukrainian soldiers from attack by Russia.

Europe and Eurasia Regional (\$150.0 million)

Regional FMF will support projects that develop and sustain Allies' and partners' capabilities to counter Russia's aggression, focusing on frontline states and other partners that are at greatest risk. Europe and Eurasia Regional funds will promote the ability of recipients to detect, deter, and defeat hybrid, cyber, and conventional threats from Russia, as well as enhance military professionalization and NATO interoperability. FMF will also afford the Department maximum flexibility to target support for select capabilities where there is the greatest need and where it will be most effective, such as Black Sea MDA activities or Baltic electronic warfare efforts. The Department will work with DoD on potential countries and proposals, pending the availability of funding.

NEAR EAST (\$5,296.0 million)

Bahrain (\$1.0 million)

U.S. assistance will support capacity-building efforts for Bahrain's security forces to protect itself from Iran and Iranian proxies and secure the Persian Gulf for all lawful maritime traffic.

Egypt (\$1,300.0 million)

FMF will support the modernization and sustainment of Egyptian forces to bolster Egypt's efforts to counter extremist groups, including the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria in the Sinai; strengthen maritime and border security, especially against the transit of foreign terrorist fighters; and counter Russian and PRC influence in the region. FMF will also support Egypt's interoperability with the United States and regional security partners, including for air and missile defense.

Iraq (\$90.0 million)

FMF is an instrument for developing Iraq's long-term capability and capacity to defeat threats to Iraq's sovereignty, partner with U.S. forces to pursue shared interests, and counter destabilizing influences that threaten its stability and that of the region. While Iraq continues to draw down its substantial pipeline, FMF levels will be reduced and then revisited as needs and strategy evolve. This FMF will assist the Iraq Security Forces, including the Peshmerga, as they protect against transnational terrorist networks, maintain Iraq's sovereignty, promote regional stability, and ensure interoperability with the United States.

Israel (\$3,300.0 million)

The enduring U.S. commitment to Israel's security is a cornerstone of U.S. policy in the Middle East. This commitment to Israel's security is manifest in the United States' robust FMF program, in helping maintain Israel's Qualitative Military Edge, and in cutting-edge cooperation on defense technology. FY 2025 funds will support Israel's continued defense modernization and provide for the acquisition of U.S.-origin defense equipment ranging from ammunition to advanced weapons systems and training.

Jordan (\$400.0 million)

Jordan is a key strategic partner and a leading member of the Coalition to Defeat ISIS. FMF will support the Jordan Armed Forces' (JAF) effort to modernize and enhance its ability to counter security threats. Assistance will focus on improving the JAF's border security capacity and enhancing its interoperability with the United States to participate in Coalition operations, including through the modernization of its F-16 aircraft fleet and acquisition of new F-16s. Training and equipment will promote regional stability, improve border security and CT capabilities, and address instability stemming from the conflict in Syria. The FY 2025 Request is consistent with the FMF MOU levels for Jordan, which will be in its third of seven years.

Lebanon (\$150.0 million)

FMF will support the Lebanese Armed Forces' (LAF) role in defending Lebanon's security and sovereignty. The LAF has taken on additional responsibilities in response to compounding crises facing Lebanon. A strong and independent LAF that serves to undermine Hizballah is a key U.S. foreign policy objective. FMF will continue to modernize the LAF; strengthen its capacity to control Lebanon's borders and national territory; and detect, interdict, and repel terrorist groups' efforts to destabilize Lebanon. Assistance will support equipment, training, and LAF defense missions. FMF will support procurement and sustainment of fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft and wheeled and tracked vehicles; procurement and refurbishment of naval vessels and facilities; procurement of munitions, ammunition, and weapons; training; and C2 equipment support, including communications equipment. A strong and independent LAF is critical to Lebanon's stability, especially in light of the regional spillover from the Israel-Hamas crisis.

Morocco (\$10.0 million)

Morocco is a valued partner that supports U.S. national security interests from the Strait of Gibraltar to the Sahel. FMF contributes to the enhancement of Morocco's ability to coordinate border security, disaster preparedness, counter illicit trafficking, and counter the influence of terrorist groups. As Morocco continues to implement its 2030 Ministry of Defense modernization plan, FMF will be used to sustain U.S.-origin equipment, refurbish Excess Defense Articles, and enhance border and maritime security capabilities. FMF will help bolster Morocco's command, control, computing, communications, and intelligence, interoperability with U.S. and partner forces, and cyber capabilities, to counter threats from ISIS and other extremist groups against Morocco's infrastructure.

Tunisia (\$45.0 million)

FMF will be used to assist Tunisia's apolitical, professional military as it faces terrorist threats, including those emanating from Libya and terrorist cells affiliated with al-Qa'ida in the Islamic Maghreb in Tunisia. FMF will strengthen Tunisia's role as a regional security leader, improve its ability to contribute to regional DoD operations and UN Peacekeeping missions, and help Tunisia counter increasing threats to

its security by augmenting Tunisian security forces' ISR and land and maritime border security capabilities, as well as ensuring its aging equipment remains combat-capable, including a replacement for its F-5 fleet.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIA (\$34.0 million)

Central Asia Regional (\$5.0 million)

To promote stability in Central Asia and deny sanctuary to terrorist groups, regional FMF will help strengthen key capacities and build military-to-military relationships. Funds may include support to bolster border security and CT capabilities, including in the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan, as well as training and professionalization, including facilitating Kazakhstan's defense reform and transformation efforts. Finally, regional FMF will further strengthen the United States' bilateral security relationships with Central Asian partners, including through the C5+1 diplomatic platform, while supporting their capabilities for maintaining sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity in the face of strategic competitors and malign influence.

State South and Central Asia Regional (\$29.0 million)

SCA Regional funds will support programming that advances a free and open Indo-Pacific, which may include strengthening maritime security and domain awareness as well as HA/DR and related training. Funds may also be used to enhance partner capabilities to combat transnational threats, such as terrorism and illicit trafficking; promote professionalization of partner security forces, including security sector reform; and counter strategic competitors.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE (\$69.0 million)

Colombia (\$38.5 million)

U.S. security assistance will build sustained Colombian military capabilities so the government can secure and protect its sovereign territory; effectively counter transnational organized crime and maritime threats; adopt and adhere to internationally accepted human rights norms; enhance interoperability with the United States; further security sector reform; and engage in the region and beyond to advance stability and security. FMF will strengthen the Colombian military's ability to improve security through the provision of equipment, capabilities, and services including aviation maintenance and instruction; ground force training; maritime domain force projection; enhanced communications networks; improved riverine forces; armed forces institutional training and development; and UAS.

Ecuador (\$5.0 million)

Funds will support the improving U.S.-Ecuador security relationship by funding programs that address the issue of illicit trafficking in the Andean region and along Ecuador's Pacific Coast. FMF funding will be used to enhance Ecuadorian government and military platforms and capabilities, such as maritime patrol aircraft enhancements.

State Central America Regional (\$12.5 million)

FMF in Central America will support the security component of the Biden-Harris Administration's Root Causes Strategy and contribute to the Administration's \$4.0 billion commitment to the region. Insecurity in Central America is a driver of irregular migration and has a sustained, direct impact on U.S. national

security interests. FMF funding contributes to strengthening security institutions that, in partnership with other government institutions, more effectively counter crime--including transnational organized crime--while respecting human rights and increasing transparency. Funds will target capability gaps and bolster U.S. efforts to reduce criminal activity, thereby advancing a more prosperous and stable region. Regional FMF will be used to strengthen each country's maritime services to enable partners to conduct detection and interdiction operations to counter illicit trafficking. In addition, funds will be used to improve Central American partners' ability to conduct regional operations through integrated C2 systems as well as to monitor and secure their land borders.

State Western Hemisphere Regional (\$13.0 million)

Western Hemisphere Regional FMF funding will be used to support the Department's efforts to build and enhance military capabilities in the region, as well as counter malign influences. This Request includes \$13.0 million to continue efforts under the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative to stabilize and reduce rates of crime and violence in the Caribbean region, which threaten both U.S. and Caribbean security, and reduce illicit trafficking and the movement of narcotics through the region. The Request will also support Peru's efforts to conduct operations to combat transnational organized crime and terrorism within its borders, respond to natural disasters, and improve communications capabilities along its borders. WHA Regional funds will also be leveraged in South America to blunt strategic competitors' advances in military capabilities spaces; make U.S. acquisitions more competitive; and cement U.S. relationships in the region for years to come.

OTHER FUNDING (\$40.0 million)

Countering PRC Influence Fund (CPIF) (\$40.0 million)

FMF-funded CPIF programming will support the Administration's goals to increase the capacity and resilience of U.S. partners and allies worldwide to deter aggression, coercion, and malign influence by PRC state and non-state actors. CPIF will support activities to conduct research, outreach, and capacity-building designed to prevent exploitation of technology, expertise, and critical infrastructure by the PRC. FMF-funded activities may include direct grant support for the procurement of equipment and services, training support, and the use of FMF as seed money to incentivize partners to commit national funds to modernize their militaries and divest from PRC-provided equipment. These funds will deter PRC aggression and malign influence and thereby promote a stable and open international system by ensuring coalition partners and allied governments are equipped and trained to work toward common security goals and share the burden in joint missions. CPIF will maximize limited resources to prevent PRC's direct and indirect inroads detrimental to U.S. interests, raise the cost of problematic PRC activity, and provide direct alternatives.

PM – STATE BUREAU OF POLITICAL-MILITARY AFFAIRS (\$128.2 million)

PM - Global Emerging 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 could also support loans or loan guarantees and other credit capacity-building measures, such as credit programs and other strategic initiatives, as needed to leverage additional investments. Dedicated flexible funding is necessary to

strengthen military alliances and international coalitions critical to regional stability and core U.S. national security goals and adapt to the spectrum of fiscal and defense needs across America's most important security partners.

FMF Administrative Expenses (\$77.0 million)

The Request will support rising operating costs required for DoD to administer security assistance programs and other activities of security assistance offices overseas, as well as modernizing the PM Bureau's program management, oversight, monitoring, and evaluation activities for security assistance programs, such as FMF loans, including through staffing civil service and contractor positions at the Department of State.

FMF Loan Authority (\$16.0 billion)

FMF direct loan and loan guarantee authority is an important tool, complementary to FMF grant assistance, which will enable the United States to work with NATO and Major Non-NATO allies, including entities treated as such, to access additional capital to support the purchase of U.S. defense articles. The Request seeks \$8.0 billion in FMF direct loan and \$8.0 billion in loan guarantee authority to maximize the Administration's ability to respond to new and emerging requirements; as well as interest rate flexibility for FMF direct loans to enable the United States to provide more competitive financing terms relative to foreign competitors, and authority for FMF loan guarantees to institutionalize burden-sharing by incentivizing the private sector to provide financing for defense sales by providing a partial guarantee backed by the full faith and credit of the United States.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS (IO&P)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in Thousands) | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2024 Estimate | FY 2025 Request | Change from FY 2023 Estimate |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| IO&P | 508,600 | 508,600 | 459,800 | -48,800 |

IO – INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (\$459.8 million)

ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) (\$1.2 million)

ICAO’s Aviation Security Program protects the lives, property, and prosperity of Americans and people living around the world by strengthening worldwide civil aviation security. This contribution will support core activities and enable ICAO to evaluate the security of national civil aviation systems around the world, provide assistance to countries not currently meeting international standards, and conduct regional aviation security activities that promote tighter counterterrorism measures. In particular, this contribution will support the Universal Security Audit Program, which facilitates regular national audits that are essential to the maintenance and security of the international civil aviation system. U.S. funding also enables ICAO to help States and regions build capacity and maintain appropriate security measures in areas where security measures are lacking. This contribution will help ICAO increase the number of countries that fully comply with security standards and practices, as well as continually improve the level of compliance and the effectiveness of these practices.

IDLO International Development Law Organization (IDLO) (\$0.7 million)

DLO promotes the rule of law in developing countries through institution building and legal empowerment; sharing of knowledge of diverse legal systems; and extensive research on rights and justice. This contribution to IDLO’s core budget will support its substantive goals, which include supporting well-functioning, responsive legal institutions, citizens who are empowered and aware of their rights, and legal systems that enable fair, sustainable development outcomes, helping to build confidence in the justice sector by supporting legal and institutional reforms and promoting good governance especially in countries emerging from conflict or moving towards democracy. Across all its programs, IDLO works to empower women and girls through the rule of law and promote gender equality in the justice system, IDLO’s presence on the ground in Ukraine has made them a key partner in advancing U.S. interests, specifically working with the Office of the Prosecutor General and helping to coordinate international assistance to war crimes investigations. Additionally, IDLO’s work on anti-corruption is providing key assistance in ensuring oversight at a time when large sums are flowing into Ukraine for the war effort and, eventually, reconstruction efforts. IDLO is active in many fragile contexts, including Somalia, the Sahel, and Honduras, with funding from the United States, the EU, and numerous European countries.

IMO International Maritime Organization (IMO) (\$0.3 million)

IMO supports efforts to improve the security of maritime facilities and vessels, including through audits of IMO member states. This contribution will support core maritime security activities of the organization through the IMO Maritime Security Program. It will help IMO maintain maritime security, including by combatting piracy. This contribution will further enable IMO to work with member states to improve maritime security measures that have a direct impact on the well-being of U.S. citizens. It will also

support long-range identification and tracking of vessels, container security, international shipping and port facility security, and counter-piracy activities and training. Finally, this contribution will enable the IMO Maritime Security Program to support a range of projects, which may include sending expert advisory missions to help maritime nations implement the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code.

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (\$15.0 million)

U.S. support for the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change advances policy-neutral assessments of climate science and technology. Support for the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) helps promote action by all countries, including major emerging economies, to take action to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, enhance resilience to climate impacts, and report their GHG emissions and climate-related efforts transparently. This funding will also be used to support related programs such as the Climate Technology Center and Network to accelerate technology deployment, the Santiago Network to catalyze technical assistance to support the response of communities and countries to the adverse impacts of climate change, and the systems and tools required to facilitate transparent reporting on national actions and targets by all countries. Funds may also support related programs in other organizations, including the Global Climate Observing System, the Intergovernmental Group on Earth Observations, and expert OECD work on key UNFCCC negotiating and related climate issues that are critical to understanding and enhancing the effectiveness and transformational impact of U.S. international support, including tracking climate finance, private sector leverage, carbon markets, and methane.

International Chemicals and Toxins Programs (\$3.2 million)

Activities related to international chemicals management are a global priority to protect human health. This contribution supports a range of UN Environment Program (UNEP) and multilateral environmental agreement activities and secretariats related to chemicals, waste, and ozone layer protection, including: support of the Secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury; the Secretariat costs of the Vienna Convention and its Montreal Protocol for the Protection of the Ozone Layer; Secretariat costs for the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM); support the Open Ended Working Group to establish a Science Policy Panel to prevent pollution; and support for capacity building activities for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, the Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent, the Basel Convention on Trans-boundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes, the Minamata Convention, and SAICM through the UNEP Special Program and the Minamata Convention's Specific Implementation Program.

International Conservation Programs (\$9.0 million)

Funding for international conservation programs will continue prior year support to conservation-related conventions and organizations, including activities to combat wildlife and timber trafficking, slow deforestation, enhance food security, improve the scientific basis on which policy decisions are made, and strengthen civil society, in particular by strengthening the inclusion of Indigenous and local communities. The multilateral organizations and conventions that may receive funds include the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, the Food and Agriculture Organization's National Forest Program Facility, the International Tropical Timber Organization, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, the Convention on Wetlands, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, the United Nations Forum on Forests, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, and the Intergovernmental Platform for Science-Policy Interface for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.

Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund (\$51.9 million)

The Multilateral Fund (MLF), established in 1994, is the Montreal Protocol's mechanism that provides technical and financial assistance to help developing countries meet their obligations to phase out ozone-depleting substances (ODS) and phase down hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), which are potent greenhouse gases. The Montreal Protocol's implementation is credited with turning the momentum toward a renewed ozone layer by the middle of the 21st Century. The MLF has played a critical role in achieving global participation and compliance as a structure for sharing the burden of the ODS phase-out. This contribution will support activities to assist developing countries achieve targets in their plans to phase out HCFCs by 2030 and meet the 10 percent HFC reduction step by 2029 for Parties to the Protocol's Kigali Amendment, which was agreed to in 2016.

Organization of American States (OAS) Development Assistance (\$3.0 million)

Development programming at the OAS is fundamental to IO's and WHA's ability to compete with Russia and China for influence in the Western Hemisphere and to build the local prosperity and security that support economic development and mitigate reasons for migration and displacement. The highly visible OAS economic development programs are a small investment that affirm U.S. commitment to multilateral alliances and leadership in the region by funding strategic areas including: women economic empowerment, capacity building in climate and renewable energy, ports security and infrastructure, engagement for public and private sectors on support for small, medium and micro enterprises, competitiveness, innovation, and entrepreneurship that bolsters U.S. trade ties and opportunities, as well as support resilience against the natural and man-made disasters that plague the region and negatively impact their economic infrastructure. These programs advance the sustainable development goals and promote human dignity leading to a more prosperous region. Development funding results in the strengthening of U.S. influence in the OAS and in the region at a crucial time when the United States faces a series of serious and immediate threats and competition in the Western Hemisphere for economic and political leadership. U.S.-funded development efforts affirm U.S. commitments to help build sustainable, equitable, and resilient economies in our region. This financial assistance ensures our strategic priorities are represented by actions at the Hemisphere's most prominent regional multilateral organization and the only one at which the United States has a seat at the table.

OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy (\$5.0 million)

This contribution will provide support for key OAS programs to strengthen democracy in the Americas. The funds will help support core democracy-building functions that rely almost entirely on voluntary donor support, including OAS special missions to address political crises in member states where democracy hangs in the balance; conflict resolution to preserve stable democracies; electoral observation missions to ensure free and fair elections as well as the integrity of electoral bodies and processes; and projects and initiatives to strengthen democratic institutions. This contribution will strengthen OAS's critical role in preserving regional peace and stability, consistent with the OAS Revitalization and Reform Act of 2013. This is particularly critical at a time when countries like Russia and China seek to expand their sphere of influence in the Western Hemisphere.

Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery Against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP) (\$0.1 million)

This contribution will enable continued U.S. participation in the ReCAAP Information Sharing Center. The work of ReCAAP advances the Department's strategic goals of ensuring safety of international civilian shipping and supporting broader objectives of the Rebalance strategy (promoting respect for

international law and norms, improving good governance, deepening relations with allies, partners, and emerging powers, and building regional maritime domain awareness and security capacity).

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Global Program to End Child Marriage (\$3.0 million)

UNICEF's Global Programme promotes the rights of adolescent girls to avert child, early, and forced marriage and enables them to achieve their aspirations through education and alternative pathways in 12 high-burden countries contributing to SDG target 5.3 aiming to eliminate all harmful practices, including child marriage. This contribution allows the United States to put resources behind its global commitments to address child, early, and forced marriage. The contribution also gives the United States a seat on the Programme's Steering Committee, extending U.S. reach in partnership with other donors to shape global policy and raise visibility on this form of gender-based violence. This contribution will advance U.S. global leadership on one of UNICEF's cross-cutting goals of advancing gender equality and child protection, rights, health, and education.

UN Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (UNCLCS) (\$0.1 million)

This contribution supports the work of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS) which is critical to affirming the extent of sovereign rights in the ocean. This contribution will ensure that the Commission is able to convene to make recommendations that promote the certainty needed to develop and manage seabed resources worth trillions of dollars. The United States declared its continental shelf limits at over nearly a million square kilometers in December 2023, and this contribution will help garner international acceptance of U.S. continental shelf rights and demonstrates U.S. support for the CLCS process.

UN Junior Professional Officers Program (JPO) (\$5.5 million)

This contribution supports U.S. participation in the UN JPO Program, which is a two-year developmental program for citizens of UN member states that provide funding for the program. The JPO appointment serves as a pathway to a professional career with the United Nations, helping the United States to position American citizens in career paths within the UN. This contribution will support up to 10 American citizens for two-year JPO appointments within the UN Secretariat or other UN agencies within the UN system, as well as third-year extensions for multiple JPOs to maximize their competitiveness for permanent UN employment. Strategic placement of qualified American citizens in entry-level positions throughout the UN System leverages the technical skills of American citizens to enhance performance and outcomes, including through reform and good governance efforts that are consistent with U.S. values and influence. Strategic competitors and allies alike are increasingly prioritizing the JPO program and other opportunities to enhance their own representation in the UN. The United States does not currently rank in the top ten countries that provide funding and otherwise participate in the UN JPO program. Adequate funding will allow JPO appointments in UN bodies where U.S. influence can combat authoritarianism, disinformation, and corruption posed by strategic competitors.

UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) (\$3.5 million)

OCHA coordinates and mobilizes humanitarian assistance for more than 339 million people globally, including those affected by the most severe crises, such as those in Syria and Ukraine. OCHA advances reforms across numerous humanitarian and development agencies and negotiates humanitarian access in crises, including in Afghanistan under the rule of the Taliban. This contribution will support OCHA's core budget, strengthening OCHA's support for the international humanitarian architecture. OCHA will

continue to implement its strategy to cultivate new humanitarian donors and engage new governments and the private sector in international humanitarian assistance work. OCHA will also improve outreach with regional bodies to improve coordination and communication and continue to provide expert policy guidance; offer expert briefings on protection of civilians, humanitarian access, and other issues; and advance disaster risk reduction efforts.

UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) (\$1.5 million)

This contribution will address immediate needs in countries emerging from conflict and will address critical gaps in the peacebuilding process through support to service delivery in the very early stages of a peacebuilding process before donor conferences are organized and other funding mechanisms such as country-specific Multi-Partner Trust Funds have been established. This contribution will help respond to the Secretary-General's New Agenda for Peace as part of the Summit of the Future process. The contribution will complement previous U.S. contributions and advance the overall aims of the Global Fragility Act, which the administration is implementing through a 10-year U.S. strategy to help stabilize conflict-affected areas.

UN Resident Coordinator (RC) System (\$23.5 million)

The RC System, which began operations in 2019 within the UN Secretariat, leads and coordinates UN development and humanitarian agencies' work in the field. This contribution will go to the Special Purpose Trust Fund set up to receive voluntary contributions to fund the RC System voluntarily as an alternative to funding the RC System through assessed contributions. The United States has a strong interest in working through the RC System to promote long-standing UN principles, norms, and values, including human rights in the UN's development work. This contribution gives the United States standing to continue to hold Resident Coordinators accountable for their performance and the results achieved through their work, ensuring that the UN's Resident Coordinators are capable leaders of UN country teams and standard bearers of UN norms and standards, including the promotion and protection of human rights. The requested increase in FY 2025 would ensure that the U.S. contribution remains proportionally the same compared to 2019 (approximately 15 percent) and, more importantly, would help to stave off a proposal by the UN to shift financing of the RC System to assessed contributions, which would increase the U.S. contribution to approximately \$65 million (approximately 22 percent).

UN Special Coordinator for UN Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (\$2.0 million)

This contribution together with contributions of other donors will bolster the work of the UN Special Coordinator on Improving the UN Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. This contribution will support the UN Special Coordinator's efforts to address and combat sexual exploitation and abuse in the United Nations, including in UN peacekeeping operations. Reducing instances of sexual exploitation and abuse is critical to the effectiveness and credibility of UN missions and teams working to promote peace, protect civilians, provide humanitarian and development assistance, and protect human rights.

UN Special Representative (SRSG) of the Secretary-General for Sexual Violence in Conflict (\$1.8 million)

This contribution for the Special Representative supports efforts to eliminate sexual violence in conflict. The contribution will support efforts to prevent, document, and respond to the needs of survivors of sexual violence in conflict. Strategic priorities include converting cultures of impunity into cultures of justice and accountability through consistent and effective prosecution; fostering national ownership and leadership for sustainable, survivor-centered response; and addressing the root causes of conflict-related sexual violence.

UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women (\$1.5 million)

This contribution to the Trust Fund will support efforts to encourage governments and civil society organizations to strengthen the implementation of laws, policies, and action plans on violence against women. This contribution will help prevent violence against women and girls by empowering groups especially at risk of violence and improve access to services such as legal assistance and counseling for women and girls affected by violence.

UN Voluntary Funds for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights (\$1.2 million)

Through the Voluntary Fund, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) provides technical assistance, capacity building, and other expertise to help promote and protect human rights globally. This contribution will support OHCHR's operations to provide needed technical assistance, capacity building, and other expertise to promote human rights worldwide. In the long term, the Voluntary Fund will sustain the UN's activities to share expertise and best practices on human rights and integrate the issue of human rights into countries' legal, political, and social frameworks. The Voluntary Fund will also continue to contribute to the promotion of human rights in countries hosting UN peacekeeping missions, increasing the likelihood of successful outcomes and long-term stability.

UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) (\$10.0 million)

UN Women works to advance women's economic empowerment; end violence against women; promote women's leadership and political participation; and advance women's role in peace and security. This contribution will support the UN Women core budget, which funds programs to implement policies that advance the status of women globally. This contribution will support women's political participation by breaking through structural barriers and rolling back discriminatory laws and institutions that limit opportunities, including running for political office. This contribution will also support efforts to enforce laws and policies combatting violence and help women gain access to free or affordable essential health, police, justice, and social support services. This contribution will also support efforts to secure decent jobs, receive income as a means to accumulate assets, and influence institutions and policies determining growth and development.

UN Human Settlements Program (UN-Habitat) (\$1.4 million)

UN-Habitat promotes socially and environmentally sustainable urban development, providing adequate potable water, sanitation, health, economic, and social services to those living in urban areas. This contribution to UN-Habitat's core budget will help address developing countries' urbanization challenges with impacts on political, economic, social, environmental, and health security. The United States will leverage this contribution to encourage UN-Habitat to improve its management, increase accountability and transparency, and refine its new strategic focus, particularly in project planning and evaluation, and programming that encourages gender balance and environmental sustainability. UN-Habitat will play an important role in assisting with rebuilding Ukraine's civilian infrastructure.

UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) (\$1.0 million)

UNCDF provides financing to promote economic activity, especially to small and medium-sized enterprises in least developed countries. This contribution to UNCDF's core budget helps countries gain

access to financing from private sector and individual entrepreneurs through inclusive financial market programs. U.S. funding also assists in the creation of a friendly business and investment climate through local governance and infrastructure programs. UNCDF's programs support key U.S. policy priorities to encourage private sector-led growth as an engine for development and assisting developing countries to accelerate their development to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

UN Democracy Fund (UNDEF) (\$3.5 million)

UNDEF provides targeted support to promote democratic institutions, particularly in nations in which supporting such activities bilaterally is difficult. UNDEF provides small grants to non-governmental organization projects that promote democracy, human rights, and fundamental freedoms, including in priority areas such as women, youth, and free media – all critical to democratic governance. This contribution to UNDEF will advance U.S. values, global stability, security, and positive political evolution to democratic systems of governments worldwide. U.S. contributions to UNDEF advance the Department's strategic goals by allowing the United States to maintain strong influence, including through continued U.S. participation on the UNDEF Advisory Board.

UN Development Program (UNDP) (\$81.6 million)

UNDP is the primary development agency of the UN, working in over 170 developing countries. UNDP's work in promoting good governance, poverty eradication, environmental sustainability, crisis prevention and recovery helps to advance U.S. development priorities in these areas globally, including countries in fragile, crisis, and transition situations where development is critical for breaking the cycle of fragility and poverty. UNDP also plays an integral part in the global effort to sustain health systems, expand the social safety net, fight gender-based violence, and maintain livelihoods.

UN Environment Program (UNEP) (\$10.2 million)

UNEP facilitates agreement on critical transboundary environmental challenges such as pollution. UNEP helps developing countries build capacity to implement environmental policies that can level the playing field for advancing U.S. global interests. UNEP manages a range of programs and activities related to natural disasters, ecosystem management, environmental governance, environmental sustainability, chemicals, waste management, air quality, earth observation systems, climate change, and resource efficiency. This contribution will support UNEP's Environment Fund and specific and separate work on plastic pollution and marine debris, including the implementation of a new global agreement to end plastic pollution. In addition, funding will support UNEP's Regional Seas Program, which includes three initiatives supported by the United States. The International Coral Reef Initiative is an international partnership to conserve and restore the world's coral reefs and for which the United States is the current chair. The Caribbean Environment Program serves as Secretariat for the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment in the Wider Caribbean Region, the only binding agreement to address marine pollution and the conservation of sensitive habitats and species in the region. The Pacific Regional Environment Program focuses on the Pacific Island States and supports regional coordination on actions related to waste management and pollution control.

World Heritage Fund/International Contributions for Scientific, Educational, and Cultural Activities (UNESCO/ICSECA) (\$1.0 million)

Contributions to the World Heritage Fund support the work of the World Heritage Centre and its Expert Advisory bodies, which advise and assist member states in the development of nominations, and which make recommendations to the World Heritage Committee on whether to inscribe sites onto the World

Heritage List. Resumed U.S. contributions to the World Heritage Fund would be consistent with the U.S. decision to resume contributions to UNESCO, also recognizing the important cultural, educational, and scientific contributions of the World Heritage program and the inscription process. World Heritage inscriptions have also become increasingly important in the developing world to promote tourism and economic development, and developed countries' support for inscriptions in the developing world is seen as an important barometer of developed countries' commitment to priorities such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Resuming contributions to the World Heritage Fund would also be a crucial element in regaining U.S. eligibility to run for and serve on the 21-member World Heritage Committee.

UN Population Fund (UNFPA) (\$44.5 million)

UNFPA is responsible for advancing the effort to end the unmet need for family planning, end preventable maternal mortality, and end gender-based violence, including female genital mutilation/cutting and child, early, and forced marriage. UNFPA focuses on enhancing the provision of sexual, reproductive, and maternal health services and improving prevention and response to gender-based violence, which contribute to achieving the health and gender-related SDGs. These development goals are integrally linked to critical U.S. foreign policy goals such as advancing global health and empowering women. This contribution to UNFPA's core budget will support programs that have a vital impact in expanding access to voluntary family planning and reducing global maternal and child mortality, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia where preventable death rates are highest. UNFPA program activities address the following areas with special focus on vulnerable populations: prevention and response to gender-based violence including female genital mutilation/cutting and child, early and forced marriage; sexual, reproductive and maternal health including for HIV prevention; and improving population data-gathering through national censuses that respects human rights and enables access to demographic information that facilitates more effectively focused government policies on health and sustainable development.

UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR) (\$18.3 million)

The Office of UNHCHR (OHCHR) is responsible for advancing human rights and promoting and protecting human rights worldwide, including through implementation of special procedures mandates of the Human Rights Council (HRC). OHCHR also supports human rights treaty bodies other than the HRC. This contribution for OHCHR's core budget will support the office's capacity to provide technical assistance to build states' capacity to promote and protect human rights, to advocate on behalf of victims of human rights violations and abuses, and to monitor human rights situations globally. This contribution will enable OHCHR to support activities such as additional human rights monitoring missions to supplement peacekeeping missions, and to promote equity and inclusion, including through related fora. This contribution will help advance U.S. strategic objectives by expanding U.S. influence through financial support for the UN's human rights mechanisms.

UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) (\$145.0 million)

UNICEF acts as a champion for children, striving to ensure their survival and well-being globally. This contribution will support the core budget of UNICEF, which contributes to the development of local institutional capacity and enables the provision of goods and services to the world's most vulnerable, disadvantaged, and excluded children and their families. This core funding includes \$5 million for UNICEF's Joint Program on the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), which works to address FGM in 17 high-prevalence countries, and to which the United States has been a donor since 2017. This core funding also supports UNICEF's efforts to coordinate and harmonize its operations with other UN agencies and to strengthen transparency and accountability, including results-based management. UNICEF has been a valuable partner for the United States and the international community

particularly in the delivery of routine vaccines. UNICEF is also committed to helping the millions of children who suddenly left their home country and are faced with food, shelter, and education challenges, as well as children injured or displaced from natural disasters and/or conflicts.

UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (UNVFVT) (\$9.0 million)

The UNVFVT provides funds received from voluntary contributions from governments, non-governmental organizations, and individuals to organizations providing psychological, medical, social, legal, and financial assistance to victims of torture and members of their families. The goals of the UNVFVT are to help victims of torture cope with the after-effects of the trauma they experienced, reclaim their dignity, and become reintegrated into society. The UNVFVT is widely recognized as a successful and effective mechanism for meeting the needs of victims of torture, strengthening civil society, and promoting accountability. This contribution will support direct assistance to victims of torture, address urgent humanitarian needs, advance U.S. multilateral leadership on human rights and democracy, and underscore the commitment of the United States to eliminate the practice of torture worldwide.

World Meteorological Organization (WMO) (\$1.0 million)

The WTO Voluntary Cooperation Program (VCP) supports technical collaboration to build capacity of developing countries to produce higher quality data and forecasts related to climate, water, and weather. Climate, water, and weather-related hazards account for nearly 90 percent of all natural disasters. This contribution will support VCP activities, such as improving the global system of data gathering, analysis, and forecasting, including by training forecasters and students participating in national weather and climate forecasting training desks. Many of these individuals contribute to improved services in regions where the United States works collectively with countries on weather-related issues such as hurricane prediction.

World Trade Organization (WTO) Technical Assistance (\$0.6 million)

WTO technical assistance activities build long-lasting human and institutional trade capacity and enhance ownership by other countries of international trade rules through training and technical cooperation for WTO Members. WTO's technical assistance efforts are primarily geared towards government officials from developing and least-developed countries and acceding countries, although the audience can also include representatives from civil society, academia, and the private sector. This contribution will support assistance and capacity building projects to bolster the trade capacity of developing countries, underscoring U.S. continuing commitment to the multilateral, rules-based international trade regime, helping developing countries take advantage of opportunities to promote growth, combat poverty, and increase stability.

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 |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| Total | - | - | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| 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.

FOOD FOR PEACE TITLE II (FFP)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

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

¹FY 2023 Estimate includes \$50.0 million in shifted base included in the FY 2023 Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328).

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

BHA – BUREAU FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (\$1,800.0 million)

Title II of the Food for Peace Act 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 authorized as International Disaster Assistance 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’s Community Development Fund (CDF)) to support RFSA 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.

IV. MANDATORY FUNDING

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 Estimate |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| International Infrastructure Fund ¹ | - | - | 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.

¹*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.

FY 2023 and FY 2025 Category and Program Summary

(\$ in Thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request ¹ |
|--|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| Total | 42,352,879 | 42,829,418 |
| PS Peace and Security | 9,045,998 | 9,523,995 |
| PS.1 Counter-Terrorism | 355,812 | 347,371 |
| PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 302,650 | 329,350 |
| PS.3 Counter-Narcotics | 266,509 | 392,084 |
| PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime | 346,744 | 256,054 |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | 115,230 | 99,307 |
| PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization | 359,724 | 523,004 |
| PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) | 264,103 | 270,650 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 6,630,758 | 6,622,099 |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | 404,468 | 684,076 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 2,643,025 | 2,746,329 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 578,860 | 489,152 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 536,674 | 731,632 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 214,843 | 230,519 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 637,879 | 639,632 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | 247,869 | 268,376 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 426,900 | 387,018 |
| HL Health | 11,069,650 | 10,308,652 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 6,725,000 | 5,917,000 |
| HL.2 Tuberculosis | 394,500 | 394,500 |
| HL.3 Malaria | 795,000 | 795,000 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 900,000 | 904,225 |
| HL.5 Other Public Health Threats | 148,000 | 173,800 |
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | 910,000 | 970,500 |
| HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 607,500 | 622,500 |
| HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation | 429,650 | 359,627 |
| HL.9 Nutrition | 160,000 | 171,500 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 1,806,814 | 1,240,650 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 970,000 | 627,100 |
| ES.2 Higher Education | 287,400 | 216,550 |
| ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems | 133,771 | 42,420 |
| ES.4 Social Services | 381,103 | 321,080 |
| ES.5 Social Assistance | 34,540 | 33,500 |
| EG Economic Growth | 5,054,397 | 6,331,934 |
| EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 1,130,220 | 675,366 |
| EG.2 Trade and Investment | 171,927 | 374,687 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 1,010,600 | 1,161,808 |
| EG.4 Financial Sector | 44,304 | 1,028,447 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | 469,574 | 645,913 |
| EG.6 Workforce Development | 168,961 | 252,585 |
| EG.7 Modern Energy Services | 29,344 | 55,407 |
| EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services | 66,798 | 283,705 |
| EG.9 Transport Services | 2,500 | 42,180 |
| EG.10 Environment | 591,269 | 449,738 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 568,500 | 509,824 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | 467,400 | 515,061 |
| EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes | 333,000 | 337,213 |

FY 2023 and FY 2025 Category and Program Summary

(\$ in Thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request ¹ |
|---|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| HA Humanitarian Assistance | 8,605,319 | 10,450,156 |
| HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 7,561,874 | 9,351,236 |
| HA.2 Disaster Readiness | 969,397 | 885,351 |
| HA.3 Migration Management | 74,048 | 213,569 |
| PO Program Development and Oversight | 2,099,730 | 2,227,702 |
| PO.1 Program Design and Learning | 259,100 | - |
| PO.2 Administration and Oversight | 1,828,180 | 2,226,252 |
| PO.3 Evaluation | 12,450 | 1,450 |
| Shifted Base- Emergency Funding | 2,027,946 | - |

¹/FY 2025 Request total excludes \$65.0 million in proposed INCLE cancellations. FY2025 Request total includes \$2.815 billion of discretionary funding designated as emergency (AEECA \$350.0 million, IDA \$1.091 billion, MRA \$1.374 billion).

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2023 Estimate and FY 2025 Request
(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request ¹ |
|---|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| Total | 42,352,879 | 42,829,418 |
| Africa | 7,962,765 | 7,940,106 |
| African Union | 1,600 | 1,600 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 300 | 300 |
| ESF | 300 | 300 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 300 | 300 |
| ESF | 300 | 300 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 400 | 400 |
| ESF | 400 | 400 |
| EG Economic Growth | 600 | 600 |
| EG.2 Trade and Investment | 200 | 200 |
| ESF | 200 | 200 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | 200 | 200 |
| ESF | 200 | 200 |
| EG.6 Workforce Development | 200 | 200 |
| ESF | 200 | 200 |
| Angola | 57,745 | 56,300 |
| PS Peace and Security | 6,000 | 6,300 |
| PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) | 5,500 | 5,500 |
| NADR | 5,500 | 5,500 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 500 | 800 |
| IMET | 500 | 800 |
| HL Health | 51,745 | 50,000 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 22,745 | 20,000 |
| GHP-STATE | 22,745 | 20,000 |
| HL.3 Malaria | 19,000 | 19,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 19,000 | 19,000 |
| HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 10,000 | 11,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 10,000 | 11,000 |
| Benin | 49,700 | 44,800 |
| PS Peace and Security | 1,000 | 1,300 |
| PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) | 500 | 500 |
| NADR | 500 | 500 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 500 | 800 |
| IMET | 500 | 800 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 1,200 | 1,000 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 250 | 200 |
| DA | 250 | 200 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 800 | 700 |
| DA | 800 | 700 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 150 | 100 |
| DA | 150 | 100 |
| HL Health | 47,500 | 42,500 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 6,000 | - |
| GHP-STATE | 6,000 | - |
| HL.3 Malaria | 17,000 | 17,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 17,000 | 17,000 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 7,000 | 7,000 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2023 Estimate and FY 2025 Request
(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| GHP-USAID | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | 6,500 | 6,500 |
| GHP-USAID | 6,500 | 6,500 |
| HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 11,000 | 12,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 11,000 | 12,000 |
| Botswana | 52,432 | 50,600 |
| PS Peace and Security | 600 | 600 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 600 | 600 |
| IMET | 600 | 600 |
| HL Health | 51,832 | 50,000 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 51,832 | 50,000 |
| GHP-STATE | 51,832 | 50,000 |
| Burkina Faso | 74,775 | 67,600 |
| PS Peace and Security | 500 | 500 |
| PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) | 500 | 500 |
| NADR | 500 | 500 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 2,600 | 6,000 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 1,600 | 1,000 |
| DA | 1,600 | 1,000 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 1,000 | 700 |
| DA | 1,000 | 700 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | - | 1,500 |
| DA | - | 1,500 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | - | 1,000 |
| DA | - | 1,000 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | - | 1,800 |
| DA | - | 1,800 |
| HL Health | 67,675 | 60,500 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 8,175 | - |
| GHP-STATE | 8,175 | - |
| HL.3 Malaria | 26,000 | 26,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 26,000 | 26,000 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 11,000 | 12,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 11,000 | 12,000 |
| HL.9 Nutrition | 5,500 | 5,500 |
| GHP-USAID | 5,500 | 5,500 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 4,000 | 600 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 4,000 | 600 |
| DA | 4,000 | 600 |
| Burundi | 64,566 | 63,200 |
| PS Peace and Security | 500 | 200 |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | 500 | - |
| DA | 500 | - |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | - | 200 |
| IMET | - | 200 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2023 Estimate and FY 2025 Request
(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 5,500 | 5,000 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | - | 2,000 |
| DA | - | 2,000 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 1,300 | - |
| DA | 1,300 | - |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 1,900 | 2,000 |
| DA | 1,900 | 2,000 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 2,300 | 1,000 |
| DA | 2,300 | 1,000 |
| HL Health | 58,566 | 58,000 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 25,566 | 23,000 |
| GHP-STATE | 25,566 | 23,000 |
| HL.3 Malaria | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 3,000 | 4,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 3,000 | 4,000 |
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 10,000 | 11,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 10,000 | 11,000 |
| Cabo Verde | 400 | 400 |
| PS Peace and Security | 400 | 400 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 400 | 400 |
| IMET | 400 | 400 |
| Cameroon | 123,428 | 117,100 |
| PS Peace and Security | 600 | 600 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 600 | 600 |
| IMET | 600 | 600 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 3,000 | 4,000 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 3,000 | 4,000 |
| DA | 3,000 | 4,000 |
| HL Health | 119,828 | 112,500 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 87,328 | 80,000 |
| GHP-STATE | 87,328 | 80,000 |
| HL.3 Malaria | 23,500 | 23,500 |
| GHP-USAID | 23,500 | 23,500 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 9,000 | 9,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 9,000 | 9,000 |
| Central African Republic | 9,250 | 2,500 |
| PS Peace and Security | 1,625 | 200 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 150 | 200 |
| IMET | 150 | 200 |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | 1,475 | - |
| INCLE | 1,475 | - |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 6,825 | 1,500 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 4,825 | 1,500 |
| ESF | 3,000 | - |
| INCLE | 1,825 | 1,500 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 2,000 | - |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
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| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| DA | 2,000 | - |
| HL Health | 800 | 800 |
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | 800 | 800 |
| GHP-USAID | 800 | 800 |
| Chad | 5,900 | 6,150 |
| PS Peace and Security | 1,000 | 1,250 |
| PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) | 1,000 | 1,250 |
| NADR | 1,000 | 1,250 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 4,900 | 4,900 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 4,900 | 2,000 |
| DA | 4,900 | 2,000 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | - | 1,450 |
| DA | - | 1,450 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | - | 1,450 |
| DA | - | 1,450 |
| Comoros | 300 | 300 |
| PS Peace and Security | 300 | 300 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 300 | 300 |
| IMET | 300 | 300 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 161,158 | 154,550 |
| PS Peace and Security | 500 | 800 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 500 | 800 |
| IMET | 500 | 800 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 3,000 | 4,000 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 3,000 | 1,500 |
| DA | 3,000 | 1,500 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | - | 2,500 |
| DA | - | 2,500 |
| HL Health | 157,658 | 149,750 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 104,408 | 95,000 |
| GHP-STATE | 104,408 | 95,000 |
| HL.3 Malaria | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 7,500 | 8,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 7,500 | 8,000 |
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | 9,750 | 9,750 |
| GHP-USAID | 9,750 | 9,750 |
| HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 11,000 | 12,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 11,000 | 12,000 |
| Counter Russian Malign Actors in Africa (CRMAA) Fund | - | 25,000 |
| PS Peace and Security | - | 12,500 |
| PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization | - | 12,500 |
| ESF | - | 12,500 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | - | 12,500 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | - | 12,500 |
| ESF | - | 12,500 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 359,232 | 348,924 |
| PS Peace and Security | 7,500 | 4,100 |
| PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime | 4,000 | - |

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| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| INCLE | 4,000 | - |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | 800 | - |
| DA | 800 | - |
| PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| NADR | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 400 | 400 |
| IMET | 400 | 400 |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | 300 | 1,700 |
| INCLE | 300 | 1,700 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 12,500 | 20,312 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 3,285 | 2,912 |
| DA | 2,585 | 1,912 |
| INCLE | 700 | 1,000 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 5,776 | 6,629 |
| DA | 5,776 | 6,629 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 2,105 | 7,083 |
| DA | 2,105 | 7,083 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | - | 1,336 |
| DA | - | 1,336 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 1,334 | 2,352 |
| DA | 1,334 | 2,352 |
| HL Health | 288,332 | 268,512 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 111,332 | 102,000 |
| GHP-STATE | 111,332 | 102,000 |
| HL.2 Tuberculosis | 16,000 | 16,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 16,000 | 16,000 |
| HL.3 Malaria | 54,500 | 54,500 |
| GHP-USAID | 54,500 | 54,500 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 14,000 | 14,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 14,000 | 14,000 |
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | 35,000 | 35,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 35,000 | 35,000 |
| HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 18,000 | 20,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 18,000 | 20,000 |
| HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation | 31,500 | 19,012 |
| DA | 31,500 | 19,012 |
| HL.9 Nutrition | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 27,900 | 28,000 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 27,900 | 28,000 |
| DA | 27,900 | 28,000 |
| EG Economic Growth | 23,000 | 28,000 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 21,000 | 25,000 |
| DA | 21,000 | 25,000 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 2,000 | 3,000 |
| DA | 2,000 | 3,000 |
| Djibouti | 10,495 | 16,000 |
| PS Peace and Security | 6,895 | 7,000 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 6,895 | 7,000 |

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| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| FMF | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| IMET | 895 | 1,000 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 600 | 3,000 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 600 | 3,000 |
| DA | 600 | 3,000 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 3,000 | 6,000 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | - | 2,000 |
| DA | - | 2,000 |
| ES.2 Higher Education | 3,000 | 4,000 |
| DA | 3,000 | 4,000 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 500 | 500 |
| PS Peace and Security | 500 | 500 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 500 | 500 |
| IMET | 500 | 500 |
| Eswatini | 68,498 | 62,700 |
| PS Peace and Security | 100 | 200 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 100 | 200 |
| IMET | 100 | 200 |
| HL Health | 68,398 | 62,500 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 68,398 | 62,500 |
| GHP-STATE | 68,398 | 62,500 |
| Ethiopia | 334,180 | 330,093 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 31,000 | 31,000 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 1,000 | 6,000 |
| DA | - | 5,000 |
| INCLE | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | - | 7,500 |
| DA | - | 7,500 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 22,000 | 7,500 |
| DA | 22,000 | 7,500 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 4,000 | 6,000 |
| DA | 4,000 | 6,000 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| DA | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| HL Health | 242,180 | 242,593 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 87,880 | 95,000 |
| GHP-STATE | 87,880 | 95,000 |
| HL.2 Tuberculosis | 14,000 | 15,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 14,000 | 15,000 |
| HL.3 Malaria | 36,000 | 36,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 36,000 | 36,000 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 11,000 | 11,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 11,000 | 11,000 |
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | 39,700 | 39,700 |
| GHP-USAID | 39,700 | 39,700 |
| HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 22,000 | 23,500 |
| GHP-USAID | 22,000 | 23,500 |
| HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation | 18,600 | 9,393 |
| DA | 18,600 | 9,393 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
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| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| HL.9 Nutrition | 13,000 | 13,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 13,000 | 13,000 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 14,500 | 9,500 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 14,000 | 5,000 |
| DA | 14,000 | 5,000 |
| ES.2 Higher Education | 500 | 4,500 |
| DA | 500 | 4,500 |
| EG Economic Growth | 46,500 | 47,000 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 42,500 | 41,000 |
| DA | 42,500 | 41,000 |
| EG.10 Environment | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| DA | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 2,000 | 4,000 |
| DA | 2,000 | 4,000 |
| Gabon | 400 | - |
| PS Peace and Security | 400 | - |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 400 | - |
| IMET | 400 | - |
| Gambia, The | 6,200 | 6,200 |
| PS Peace and Security | 200 | 200 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 200 | 200 |
| IMET | 200 | 200 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | - | 1,000 |
| DA | - | 1,000 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 1,000 | - |
| DA | 1,000 | - |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 1,000 | 500 |
| DA | 1,000 | 500 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | - | 500 |
| DA | - | 500 |
| HL Health | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| HL.3 Malaria | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| Ghana | 147,442 | 138,773 |
| PS Peace and Security | 2,750 | 4,750 |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | 200 | - |
| DA | 200 | - |
| PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization | - | 1,800 |
| DA | - | 1,800 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 800 | 1,150 |
| IMET | 800 | 1,150 |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | 1,750 | 1,800 |
| INCLE | 1,750 | 1,800 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 4,250 | 6,100 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 1,250 | 1,200 |
| INCLE | 1,250 | 1,200 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 3,000 | 4,900 |
| DA | 3,000 | 4,900 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
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| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| HL Health | 93,442 | 74,467 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 11,792 | - |
| GHP-STATE | 11,792 | - |
| HL.3 Malaria | 28,000 | 28,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 28,000 | 28,000 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 9,000 | 9,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 9,000 | 9,000 |
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | 13,250 | 13,250 |
| GHP-USAID | 13,250 | 13,250 |
| HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 12,000 | 13,500 |
| GHP-USAID | 12,000 | 13,500 |
| HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation | 13,900 | 5,217 |
| DA | 13,900 | 5,217 |
| HL.9 Nutrition | 5,500 | 5,500 |
| GHP-USAID | 5,500 | 5,500 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 14,500 | 15,856 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 14,500 | 15,856 |
| DA | 14,500 | 15,856 |
| EG Economic Growth | 32,500 | 37,600 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 28,000 | 33,000 |
| DA | 28,000 | 33,000 |
| EG.10 Environment | 3,500 | 1,600 |
| DA | 3,500 | 1,600 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 1,000 | 3,000 |
| DA | 1,000 | 3,000 |
| Guinea | 45,500 | 45,500 |
| PS Peace and Security | 500 | - |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | 500 | - |
| DA | 500 | - |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 2,500 | 3,000 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 450 | 800 |
| DA | 450 | 800 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 420 | 800 |
| DA | 420 | 800 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 1,000 | 800 |
| DA | 1,000 | 800 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 220 | 300 |
| DA | 220 | 300 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | 200 | 300 |
| DA | 200 | 300 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 210 | - |
| DA | 210 | - |
| HL Health | 42,500 | 42,500 |
| HL.3 Malaria | 17,000 | 17,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 17,000 | 17,000 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 9,000 | 9,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 9,000 | 9,000 |
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | 8,500 | 8,500 |
| GHP-USAID | 8,500 | 8,500 |

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| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 600 | 700 |
| PS Peace and Security | 600 | 700 |
| PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) | 500 | 500 |
| NADR | 500 | 500 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 100 | 200 |
| IMET | 100 | 200 |
| Kenya | 476,763 | 496,500 |
| PS Peace and Security | 9,000 | 8,250 |
| PS.1 Counter-Terrorism | 5,500 | 5,500 |
| NADR | 5,500 | 5,500 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 1,000 | 1,250 |
| IMET | 1,000 | 1,250 |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | 2,500 | 1,500 |
| INCLE | 2,500 | 1,500 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 4,300 | 8,361 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 500 | 1,500 |
| INCLE | 500 | 1,500 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 3,716 | 1,000 |
| DA | 3,716 | 1,000 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | - | 3,200 |
| DA | - | 3,200 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 84 | 2,061 |
| DA | 84 | 2,061 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | - | 600 |
| DA | - | 600 |
| HL Health | 408,763 | 417,472 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 302,513 | 320,000 |
| GHP-STATE | 270,013 | 287,500 |
| GHP-USAID | 32,500 | 32,500 |
| HL.2 Tuberculosis | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| HL.3 Malaria | 33,500 | 33,500 |
| GHP-USAID | 33,500 | 33,500 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 11,000 | 11,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 11,000 | 11,000 |
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | 14,750 | 14,750 |
| GHP-USAID | 14,750 | 14,750 |
| HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 16,000 | 16,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 16,000 | 16,000 |
| HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation | 17,000 | 8,222 |
| DA | 17,000 | 8,222 |
| HL.9 Nutrition | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 17,000 | 14,000 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 17,000 | 13,000 |
| DA | 17,000 | 13,000 |
| ES.2 Higher Education | - | 1,000 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
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| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| DA | - | 1,000 |
| EG Economic Growth | 37,700 | 48,417 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 24,400 | 38,982 |
| DA | 24,400 | 38,982 |
| EG.10 Environment | 9,600 | 2,000 |
| DA | 9,600 | 2,000 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 1,500 | 5,000 |
| DA | 1,500 | 5,000 |
| EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes | 2,200 | 2,435 |
| DA | 2,200 | 2,435 |
| Lesotho | 67,440 | 60,200 |
| PS Peace and Security | 100 | 200 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 100 | 200 |
| IMET | 100 | 200 |
| HL Health | 67,340 | 60,000 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 67,340 | 60,000 |
| GHP-STATE | 67,340 | 60,000 |
| Liberia | 126,726 | 114,025 |
| PS Peace and Security | 3,360 | 3,760 |
| PS.3 Counter-Narcotics | 850 | 850 |
| INCLE | 850 | 850 |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | 350 | - |
| INCLE | 350 | - |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 360 | 360 |
| IMET | 360 | 360 |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | 1,800 | 2,550 |
| INCLE | 1,800 | 2,550 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 15,650 | 17,850 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 1,720 | 950 |
| DA | 370 | - |
| INCLE | 1,350 | 950 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 5,265 | 6,545 |
| DA | 5,265 | 6,545 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 1,280 | 1,620 |
| DA | 1,280 | 1,620 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 5,730 | 6,660 |
| DA | 5,730 | 6,660 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | 1,655 | 1,700 |
| DA | 1,655 | 1,700 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | - | 375 |
| DA | - | 375 |
| HL Health | 65,516 | 56,350 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 8,516 | - |
| GHP-STATE | 8,516 | - |
| HL.3 Malaria | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 8,500 | 9,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 8,500 | 9,000 |
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | 12,500 | 12,500 |

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| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| GHP-USAID | 12,500 | 12,500 |
| HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation | 15,000 | 13,850 |
| DA | 15,000 | 13,850 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 22,000 | 11,000 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 21,000 | 11,000 |
| DA | 21,000 | 11,000 |
| ES.2 Higher Education | 1,000 | - |
| DA | 1,000 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | 20,200 | 25,065 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 14,000 | 14,000 |
| DA | 14,000 | 14,000 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | - | 4,865 |
| DA | - | 4,865 |
| EG.10 Environment | 6,200 | 4,200 |
| DA | 6,200 | 4,200 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | - | 2,000 |
| DA | - | 2,000 |
| Madagascar | 100,400 | 95,228 |
| PS Peace and Security | 300 | 300 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 300 | 300 |
| IMET | 300 | 300 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 100 | 200 |
| DA | 100 | 200 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 1,666 | 1,300 |
| DA | 1,666 | 1,300 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 234 | 500 |
| DA | 234 | 500 |
| HL Health | 77,500 | 72,928 |
| HL.3 Malaria | 26,000 | 26,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 26,000 | 26,000 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | 17,500 | 17,500 |
| GHP-USAID | 17,500 | 17,500 |
| HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 13,500 | 13,500 |
| GHP-USAID | 13,500 | 13,500 |
| HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation | 8,500 | 3,928 |
| DA | 8,500 | 3,928 |
| HL.9 Nutrition | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 1,900 | 3,000 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 1,900 | 3,000 |
| DA | 1,900 | 3,000 |
| EG Economic Growth | 18,700 | 17,000 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 4,600 | 7,000 |
| DA | 4,600 | 7,000 |

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| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| EG.10 Environment | 9,200 | 2,000 |
| DA | 9,200 | 2,000 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 2,000 | 4,000 |
| DA | 2,000 | 4,000 |
| EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes | 2,900 | 4,000 |
| DA | 2,900 | 4,000 |
| Malawi | 318,103 | 317,320 |
| PS Peace and Security | 1,400 | 1,000 |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | 400 | - |
| DA | 400 | - |
| PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) | 500 | 500 |
| NADR | 500 | 500 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 500 | 500 |
| IMET | 500 | 500 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 5,100 | 18,000 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 1,900 | 7,900 |
| DA | 1,900 | 7,900 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 2,600 | 4,500 |
| DA | 2,600 | 4,500 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 600 | 5,600 |
| DA | 600 | 5,600 |
| HL Health | 256,603 | 249,250 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 176,053 | 170,000 |
| GHP-STATE | 176,053 | 170,000 |
| HL.2 Tuberculosis | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| HL.3 Malaria | 24,000 | 24,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 24,000 | 24,000 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | 21,550 | 21,250 |
| GHP-USAID | 21,550 | 21,250 |
| HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation | 5,000 | 4,000 |
| DA | 5,000 | 4,000 |
| HL.9 Nutrition | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 29,100 | 17,000 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 19,100 | 15,000 |
| DA | 19,100 | 15,000 |
| ES.2 Higher Education | 10,000 | 2,000 |
| DA | 10,000 | 2,000 |
| EG Economic Growth | 25,900 | 32,070 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 16,800 | 21,560 |
| DA | 16,800 | 21,560 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | - | 2,810 |
| DA | - | 2,810 |
| EG.10 Environment | 4,400 | 3,000 |

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| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| DA | 4,400 | 3,000 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 3,700 | 1,700 |
| DA | 3,700 | 1,700 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | - | 1,000 |
| DA | - | 1,000 |
| EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes | 1,000 | 2,000 |
| DA | 1,000 | 2,000 |
| Mali | 127,760 | 87,000 |
| PS Peace and Security | 100 | - |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | 100 | - |
| DA | 100 | - |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 9,000 | 660 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 2,968 | 660 |
| DA | 2,968 | 660 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 2,968 | - |
| DA | 2,968 | - |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 1,149 | - |
| DA | 1,149 | - |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 1,915 | - |
| DA | 1,915 | - |
| HL Health | 86,300 | 77,000 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 9,300 | - |
| GHP-STATE | 9,300 | - |
| HL.3 Malaria | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | 21,500 | 21,500 |
| GHP-USAID | 21,500 | 21,500 |
| HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 14,000 | 14,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 14,000 | 14,000 |
| HL.9 Nutrition | 8,500 | 8,500 |
| GHP-USAID | 8,500 | 8,500 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 10,000 | - |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 10,000 | - |
| DA | 10,000 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | 22,360 | 9,340 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 22,360 | 7,940 |
| DA | 22,360 | 7,940 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | - | 1,400 |
| DA | - | 1,400 |
| Mauritania | 2,500 | 3,600 |
| PS Peace and Security | 2,500 | 3,600 |
| PS.1 Counter-Terrorism | 1,500 | 2,000 |
| DA | 1,500 | 2,000 |
| PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) | 500 | 1,000 |
| NADR | 500 | 1,000 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 500 | 600 |
| IMET | 500 | 600 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2023 Estimate and FY 2025 Request
(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| Mauritius | 200 | 400 |
| PS Peace and Security | 200 | 400 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 200 | 400 |
| IMET | 200 | 400 |
| Mozambique | 567,653 | 570,200 |
| PS Peace and Security | 1,100 | 5,300 |
| PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization | - | 4,000 |
| DA | - | 4,000 |
| PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) | 500 | 500 |
| NADR | 500 | 500 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 600 | 800 |
| IMET | 600 | 800 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 5,000 | 7,400 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 556 | 1,500 |
| DA | 556 | 1,500 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 1,713 | 2,000 |
| DA | 1,713 | 2,000 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 556 | 1,500 |
| DA | 556 | 1,500 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 111 | 600 |
| DA | 111 | 600 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | 2,064 | 1,800 |
| DA | 2,064 | 1,800 |
| HL Health | 510,053 | 506,000 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 401,553 | 400,000 |
| GHP-STATE | 401,553 | 400,000 |
| HL.2 Tuberculosis | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| HL.3 Malaria | 29,000 | 29,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 29,000 | 29,000 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 9,000 | 9,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 9,000 | 9,000 |
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | 21,000 | 21,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 21,000 | 21,000 |
| HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 16,000 | 16,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 16,000 | 16,000 |
| HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation | 17,000 | 14,500 |
| DA | 17,000 | 14,500 |
| HL.9 Nutrition | 8,500 | 8,500 |
| GHP-USAID | 8,500 | 8,500 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 18,000 | 14,000 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 17,000 | 14,000 |
| DA | 17,000 | 14,000 |
| ES.2 Higher Education | 1,000 | - |
| DA | 1,000 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | 33,500 | 37,500 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 19,500 | 22,500 |
| DA | 19,500 | 22,500 |
| EG.10 Environment | 9,000 | 10,000 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2023 Estimate and FY 2025 Request
(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| DA | 9,000 | 10,000 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| DA | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| DA | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Namibia | 81,853 | 67,200 |
| PS Peace and Security | 100 | 200 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 100 | 200 |
| IMET | 100 | 200 |
| HL Health | 81,753 | 67,000 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 81,753 | 67,000 |
| GHP-STATE | 81,753 | 67,000 |
| Niger | 106,425 | 82,370 |
| PS Peace and Security | 1,875 | 3,640 |
| PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization | - | 2,640 |
| DA | - | 2,640 |
| PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| NADR | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 875 | - |
| IMET | 875 | - |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 5,800 | 7,750 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 3,000 | 1,700 |
| DA | 3,000 | 1,700 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 1,900 | 4,000 |
| DA | 1,900 | 4,000 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | - | 500 |
| DA | - | 500 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 500 | 750 |
| DA | 500 | 750 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 400 | 800 |
| DA | 400 | 800 |
| HL Health | 57,900 | 56,305 |
| HL.3 Malaria | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 12,000 | 13,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 12,000 | 13,000 |
| HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation | 3,900 | 1,305 |
| DA | 3,900 | 1,305 |
| HL.9 Nutrition | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 13,000 | 1,000 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 13,000 | 1,000 |
| DA | 13,000 | 1,000 |
| EG Economic Growth | 27,850 | 13,675 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 25,350 | 10,425 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2023 Estimate and FY 2025 Request
(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| DA | 25,350 | 10,425 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | - | 1,000 |
| DA | - | 1,000 |
| EG.10 Environment | - | 1,000 |
| DA | - | 1,000 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 2,500 | 1,250 |
| DA | 2,500 | 1,250 |
| Nigeria | 620,362 | 602,951 |
| PS Peace and Security | 3,608 | 7,600 |
| PS.3 Counter-Narcotics | 250 | 250 |
| INCLE | 250 | 250 |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | 500 | 500 |
| DA | 500 | 500 |
| PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization | - | 2,800 |
| DA | - | 2,800 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 308 | 1,000 |
| IMET | 308 | 1,000 |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | 2,550 | 3,050 |
| INCLE | 2,550 | 3,050 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 8,000 | 7,500 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 1,500 | 1,000 |
| INCLE | 1,500 | 1,000 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 6,500 | 3,500 |
| DA | 6,500 | 3,500 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | - | 1,000 |
| DA | - | 1,000 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | - | 1,000 |
| DA | - | 1,000 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | - | 1,000 |
| DA | - | 1,000 |
| HL Health | 574,754 | 538,250 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 395,204 | 368,000 |
| GHP-STATE | 349,204 | 322,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 46,000 | 46,000 |
| HL.2 Tuberculosis | 22,000 | 22,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 22,000 | 22,000 |
| HL.3 Malaria | 73,000 | 73,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 73,000 | 73,000 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | 33,250 | 33,250 |
| GHP-USAID | 33,250 | 33,250 |
| HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 22,500 | 22,500 |
| GHP-USAID | 22,500 | 22,500 |
| HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation | 11,800 | 2,500 |
| DA | 11,800 | 2,500 |
| HL.9 Nutrition | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 14,000 | 10,000 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2023 Estimate and FY 2025 Request
(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| ES.1 Basic Education | 14,000 | 10,000 |
| DA | 14,000 | 10,000 |
| EG Economic Growth | 20,000 | 39,601 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 20,000 | 29,101 |
| DA | 20,000 | 29,101 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | - | 1,500 |
| DA | - | 1,500 |
| EG.10 Environment | - | 1,000 |
| DA | - | 1,000 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | - | 3,000 |
| DA | - | 3,000 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | - | 5,000 |
| DA | - | 5,000 |
| Republic of the Congo | 200 | 200 |
| PS Peace and Security | 200 | 200 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 200 | 200 |
| IMET | 200 | 200 |
| Rwanda | 150,390 | 147,900 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 1,700 | 3,700 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 855 | 1,000 |
| DA | 855 | 1,000 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | - | 1,000 |
| DA | - | 1,000 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 845 | 1,000 |
| DA | 845 | 1,000 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | - | 700 |
| DA | - | 700 |
| HL Health | 115,390 | 109,700 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 59,890 | 55,000 |
| GHP-STATE | 59,890 | 55,000 |
| HL.3 Malaria | 19,000 | 19,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 19,000 | 19,000 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 6,000 | 5,700 |
| GHP-USAID | 6,000 | 5,700 |
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | 12,000 | 12,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 12,000 | 12,000 |
| HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 7,500 | 7,500 |
| GHP-USAID | 7,500 | 7,500 |
| HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation | 7,000 | 6,500 |
| DA | 7,000 | 6,500 |
| HL.9 Nutrition | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 14,800 | 10,500 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 14,300 | 10,000 |
| DA | 14,300 | 10,000 |
| ES.2 Higher Education | 500 | 500 |
| DA | 500 | 500 |
| EG Economic Growth | 18,500 | 24,000 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 15,000 | 21,000 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2023 Estimate and FY 2025 Request
(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| DA | 15,000 | 21,000 |
| EG.10 Environment | 2,000 | - |
| DA | 2,000 | - |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 1,500 | 3,000 |
| DA | 1,500 | 3,000 |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 200 | 200 |
| PS Peace and Security | 200 | 200 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 200 | 200 |
| IMET | 200 | 200 |
| Senegal | 140,783 | 136,923 |
| PS Peace and Security | 1,350 | 1,400 |
| PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) | 500 | 500 |
| NADR | 500 | 500 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 850 | 900 |
| IMET | 850 | 900 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 4,500 | 7,600 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 2,500 | 4,100 |
| DA | 2,500 | 4,100 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 2,000 | 3,500 |
| DA | 2,000 | 3,500 |
| HL Health | 88,933 | 76,423 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 7,033 | - |
| GHP-STATE | 7,033 | - |
| HL.3 Malaria | 24,000 | 24,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 24,000 | 24,000 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 12,500 | 13,500 |
| GHP-USAID | 12,500 | 13,500 |
| HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation | 11,900 | 5,423 |
| DA | 11,900 | 5,423 |
| HL.9 Nutrition | 8,500 | 8,500 |
| GHP-USAID | 8,500 | 8,500 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 20,000 | 16,000 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 19,000 | 16,000 |
| DA | 19,000 | 16,000 |
| ES.2 Higher Education | 1,000 | - |
| DA | 1,000 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | 26,000 | 35,500 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 20,500 | 25,500 |
| DA | 20,500 | 25,500 |
| EG.10 Environment | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| DA | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 2,500 | 5,000 |
| DA | 2,500 | 5,000 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | - | 2,000 |
| DA | - | 2,000 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2023 Estimate and FY 2025 Request
(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| Seychelles | 200 | 200 |
| PS Peace and Security | 200 | 200 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 200 | 200 |
| IMET | 200 | 200 |
| Sierra Leone | 51,169 | 44,900 |
| PS Peace and Security | 400 | 400 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 400 | 400 |
| IMET | 400 | 400 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 400 | 500 |
| DA | 400 | 500 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 500 | 700 |
| DA | 500 | 700 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 700 | - |
| DA | 700 | - |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 250 | 500 |
| DA | 250 | 500 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | - | 300 |
| DA | - | 300 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 150 | - |
| DA | 150 | - |
| HL Health | 48,769 | 42,500 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 6,269 | - |
| GHP-STATE | 6,269 | - |
| HL.3 Malaria | 16,000 | 16,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 16,000 | 16,000 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 8,500 | 8,500 |
| GHP-USAID | 8,500 | 8,500 |
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | 11,000 | 11,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 11,000 | 11,000 |
| HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| Somalia | 290,300 | 278,600 |
| PS Peace and Security | 234,100 | 217,400 |
| PS.1 Counter-Terrorism | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| NADR | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| NADR | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 225,100 | 208,400 |
| IMET | 300 | 300 |
| PKO | 224,800 | 208,100 |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| INCLE | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 26,000 | 26,000 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | - | 4,000 |
| DA | - | 4,000 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 16,070 | 15,000 |
| DA | 16,070 | 15,000 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 9,930 | 7,000 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2023 Estimate and FY 2025 Request
(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| DA | 9,930 | 7,000 |
| HL Health | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| GHP-USAID | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 13,000 | 13,000 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 13,000 | 13,000 |
| DA | 13,000 | 13,000 |
| EG Economic Growth | 16,000 | 21,000 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 16,000 | 20,000 |
| DA | 16,000 | 20,000 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | - | 1,000 |
| DA | - | 1,000 |
| South Africa | 492,207 | 442,650 |
| PS Peace and Security | 650 | 650 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 650 | 650 |
| IMET | 650 | 650 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 1,300 | 3,000 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 1,300 | 3,000 |
| DA | 1,300 | 3,000 |
| HL Health | 488,757 | 439,000 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 462,757 | 413,000 |
| GHP-STATE | 416,757 | 367,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 46,000 | 46,000 |
| HL.2 Tuberculosis | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 1,500 | - |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 1,500 | - |
| DA | 1,500 | - |
| South Sudan | 100,751 | 107,639 |
| PS Peace and Security | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| NADR | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 6,000 | 13,000 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 2,600 | 7,000 |
| DA | 2,600 | 7,000 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | 3,000 | 6,000 |
| DA | 2,400 | 6,000 |
| ESF | 600 | - |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 400 | - |
| ESF | 400 | - |
| HL Health | 76,661 | 77,120 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 40,561 | 39,800 |
| GHP-STATE | 40,561 | 39,800 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | 17,600 | 17,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 17,600 | 17,000 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2023 Estimate and FY 2025 Request
(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 8,000 | 10,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 8,000 | 10,000 |
| HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation | 3,500 | 3,320 |
| DA | 3,500 | 3,320 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 10,500 | 5,000 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 10,500 | 5,000 |
| DA | 10,500 | 5,000 |
| EG Economic Growth | 5,590 | 10,519 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 5,590 | 10,519 |
| DA | 5,590 | 10,519 |
| Sudan | 18,650 | 13,161 |
| PS Peace and Security | 1,000 | - |
| PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) | 1,000 | - |
| NADR | 1,000 | - |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 3,375 | 8,561 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | - | 1,000 |
| DA | - | 1,000 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | - | 2,600 |
| DA | - | 2,600 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 275 | - |
| DA | 275 | - |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| DA | 1,000 | 3,000 |
| ESF | 2,000 | - |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | 100 | 1,000 |
| DA | 100 | 1,000 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | - | 961 |
| DA | - | 961 |
| HL Health | 4,000 | 1,600 |
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | - | 1,600 |
| GHP-USAID | - | 1,600 |
| HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation | 4,000 | - |
| DA | 4,000 | - |
| ES Education and Social Services | 500 | - |
| ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems | 500 | - |
| DA | 500 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | 9,775 | 3,000 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 9,775 | 3,000 |
| DA | 9,775 | 3,000 |
| Tanzania | 577,027 | 544,750 |
| PS Peace and Security | 750 | 750 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 750 | 750 |
| IMET | 750 | 750 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 7,500 | 11,905 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 500 | - |
| DA | 500 | - |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 1,000 | 5,000 |
| DA | 1,000 | 5,000 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 1,500 | 2,905 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2023 Estimate and FY 2025 Request
(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| DA | 1,500 | 2,905 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 3,000 | 4,000 |
| DA | 3,000 | 4,000 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | 1,000 | - |
| DA | 1,000 | - |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 500 | - |
| DA | 500 | - |
| HL Health | 532,777 | 487,800 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 422,277 | 385,000 |
| GHP-STATE | 389,777 | 352,500 |
| GHP-USAID | 32,500 | 32,500 |
| HL.2 Tuberculosis | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| HL.3 Malaria | 44,000 | 44,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 44,000 | 44,000 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 9,000 | 9,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 9,000 | 9,000 |
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | 13,000 | 13,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 13,000 | 13,000 |
| HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 19,000 | 19,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 19,000 | 19,000 |
| HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation | 9,500 | 1,800 |
| DA | 9,500 | 1,800 |
| HL.9 Nutrition | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 14,000 | 10,000 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 14,000 | 7,000 |
| DA | 14,000 | 7,000 |
| ES.2 Higher Education | - | 3,000 |
| DA | - | 3,000 |
| EG Economic Growth | 22,000 | 34,295 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 6,000 | 19,100 |
| DA | 6,000 | 19,100 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | - | 6,595 |
| DA | - | 6,595 |
| EG.10 Environment | 11,500 | 4,100 |
| DA | 11,500 | 4,100 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 3,500 | 3,000 |
| DA | 3,500 | 3,000 |
| EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes | 1,000 | 1,500 |
| DA | 1,000 | 1,500 |
| Togo | 23,300 | 12,800 |
| PS Peace and Security | 500 | 800 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 500 | 800 |
| IMET | 500 | 800 |
| HL Health | 22,800 | 12,000 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 10,800 | - |
| GHP-STATE | 10,800 | - |
| HL.3 Malaria | 12,000 | 12,000 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2023 Estimate and FY 2025 Request
(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| GHP-USAID | 12,000 | 12,000 |
| Uganda | 535,270 | 531,620 |
| PS Peace and Security | 700 | 700 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 700 | 700 |
| IMET | 700 | 700 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 10,050 | 21,500 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 5,427 | 8,750 |
| DA | 5,427 | 8,750 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | - | 4,550 |
| DA | - | 4,550 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 4,623 | 8,200 |
| DA | 4,623 | 8,200 |
| HL Health | 483,320 | 469,108 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 377,820 | 370,700 |
| GHP-STATE | 340,820 | 333,700 |
| GHP-USAID | 37,000 | 37,000 |
| HL.2 Tuberculosis | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| HL.3 Malaria | 34,000 | 34,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 34,000 | 34,000 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 12,000 | 12,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 12,000 | 12,000 |
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | 13,000 | 13,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 13,000 | 13,000 |
| HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation | 10,000 | 2,908 |
| DA | 10,000 | 2,908 |
| HL.9 Nutrition | 8,500 | 8,500 |
| GHP-USAID | 8,500 | 8,500 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 9,200 | 8,000 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 9,200 | 7,000 |
| DA | 9,200 | 7,000 |
| ES.2 Higher Education | - | 1,000 |
| DA | - | 1,000 |
| EG Economic Growth | 32,000 | 32,312 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 24,100 | 28,312 |
| DA | 24,100 | 28,312 |
| EG.10 Environment | 5,500 | - |
| DA | 5,500 | - |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 2,400 | 4,000 |
| DA | 2,400 | 4,000 |
| Zambia | 490,603 | 493,241 |
| PS Peace and Security | 500 | 800 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 500 | 800 |
| IMET | 500 | 800 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 6,000 | 15,500 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 3,838 | 9,500 |
| DA | 3,838 | 9,500 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2023 Estimate and FY 2025 Request
(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 1,962 | 3,000 |
| DA | 1,962 | 3,000 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | - | 2,000 |
| DA | - | 2,000 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | - | 1,000 |
| DA | - | 1,000 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 200 | - |
| DA | 200 | - |
| HL Health | 449,153 | 438,600 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 371,903 | 367,300 |
| GHP-STATE | 348,603 | 344,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 23,300 | 23,300 |
| HL.2 Tuberculosis | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| HL.3 Malaria | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation | 9,250 | 3,300 |
| DA | 9,250 | 3,300 |
| HL.9 Nutrition | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 14,500 | 7,000 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 14,000 | 4,000 |
| DA | 14,000 | 4,000 |
| ES.2 Higher Education | - | 3,000 |
| DA | - | 3,000 |
| ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems | 500 | - |
| DA | 500 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | 20,450 | 31,341 |
| EG.2 Trade and Investment | - | 1,600 |
| DA | - | 1,600 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 9,500 | 19,941 |
| DA | 9,500 | 19,941 |
| EG.7 Modern Energy Services | - | 800 |
| DA | - | 800 |
| EG.10 Environment | 4,450 | 3,000 |
| DA | 4,450 | 3,000 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| DA | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes | 4,500 | 4,000 |
| DA | 4,500 | 4,000 |
| Zimbabwe | 261,125 | 252,700 |
| PS Peace and Security | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) | 2,500 | 2,500 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2023 Estimate and FY 2025 Request
(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| NADR | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 18,750 | 15,500 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 679 | 1,500 |
| DA | 679 | 1,500 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 5,718 | 5,000 |
| DA | 5,718 | 5,000 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 2,000 | 2,500 |
| DA | 2,000 | 2,500 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 6,053 | 3,500 |
| DA | 6,053 | 3,500 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | 1,500 | 1,000 |
| DA | 1,500 | 1,000 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 2,800 | 2,000 |
| DA | 2,800 | 2,000 |
| HL Health | 228,875 | 222,700 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 201,175 | 195,000 |
| GHP-STATE | 201,175 | 195,000 |
| HL.2 Tuberculosis | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| HL.3 Malaria | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | 3,700 | 3,700 |
| GHP-USAID | 3,700 | 3,700 |
| HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| EG Economic Growth | 11,000 | 12,000 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| DA | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| EG.10 Environment | 1,000 | - |
| DA | 1,000 | - |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 2,000 | 4,000 |
| DA | 2,000 | 4,000 |
| ADAPT | 12,500 | 25,000 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 12,500 | 25,000 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 4,250 | 25,000 |
| ESF | 4,250 | 25,000 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 2,000 | - |
| ESF | 2,000 | - |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 4,250 | - |
| DA | 3,500 | - |
| ESF | 750 | - |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 2,000 | - |
| DA | 2,000 | - |
| State Africa Regional | 155,200 | 143,800 |
| PS Peace and Security | 122,100 | 106,050 |
| PS.1 Counter-Terrorism | 32,000 | 34,700 |
| ESF | 1,000 | 4,700 |
| NADR | 31,000 | 30,000 |
| PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 1,500 | 2,350 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2023 Estimate and FY 2025 Request
(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| NADR | 1,500 | 2,350 |
| PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime | 12,850 | 7,000 |
| ESF | 2,000 | - |
| INCLE | 10,850 | 7,000 |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | 1,600 | - |
| ESF | 1,600 | - |
| PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| NADR | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 59,050 | 52,450 |
| PKO | 59,050 | 52,450 |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | 13,100 | 7,550 |
| INCLE | 13,100 | 7,550 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 26,400 | 26,750 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 8,400 | 11,450 |
| INCLE | 8,400 | 11,450 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 2,769 | 3,000 |
| ESF | 2,769 | 3,000 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 4,154 | 4,300 |
| ESF | 4,154 | 4,300 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 6,231 | 2,000 |
| ESF | 6,231 | 2,000 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 4,846 | 6,000 |
| ESF | 4,846 | 6,000 |
| ES Education and Social Services | - | 2,000 |
| ES.5 Social Assistance | - | 2,000 |
| ESF | - | 2,000 |
| EG Economic Growth | 6,700 | 9,000 |
| EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 6,700 | - |
| ESF | 6,700 | - |
| EG.2 Trade and Investment | - | 9,000 |
| ESF | - | 9,000 |
| USAID Africa Regional | 265,638 | 368,185 |
| PS Peace and Security | 1,650 | 1,000 |
| PS.1 Counter-Terrorism | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| DA | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization | 650 | - |
| DA | 650 | - |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 7,856 | 26,185 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 7,476 | 12,685 |
| DA | 7,476 | 12,685 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 380 | 13,500 |
| DA | 380 | 13,500 |
| HL Health | 16,300 | 18,900 |
| HL.2 Tuberculosis | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| HL.3 Malaria | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| GHP-USAID | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 500 | 500 |
| GHP-USAID | 500 | 500 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2023 Estimate and FY 2025 Request
(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | 7,700 | 7,400 |
| GHP-USAID | 7,700 | 7,400 |
| HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 3,500 | 3,500 |
| GHP-USAID | 3,500 | 3,500 |
| HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation | 1,100 | 4,000 |
| DA | 1,100 | 4,000 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 24,040 | 26,550 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 4,040 | 4,000 |
| DA | 4,040 | 4,000 |
| ES.2 Higher Education | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| DA | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| ES.4 Social Services | - | 2,550 |
| DA | - | 2,550 |
| EG Economic Growth | 215,792 | 295,550 |
| EG.2 Trade and Investment | 58,900 | 97,500 |
| DA | 58,900 | 97,500 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 33,100 | 8,000 |
| DA | 33,100 | 8,000 |
| EG.6 Workforce Development | 7,650 | 22,100 |
| DA | 7,650 | 22,100 |
| EG.7 Modern Energy Services | 26,694 | - |
| DA | 26,694 | - |
| EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services | 12,350 | 42,900 |
| DA | 12,350 | 42,900 |
| EG.10 Environment | 4,798 | 4,800 |
| DA | 4,798 | 4,800 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 5,000 | 14,250 |
| DA | 5,000 | 14,250 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | 65,700 | 103,000 |
| DA | 65,700 | 103,000 |
| EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes | 1,600 | 3,000 |
| DA | 1,600 | 3,000 |
| USAID Central Africa Regional | 59,500 | 73,000 |
| PS Peace and Security | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| DA | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| EG Economic Growth | 49,500 | 63,000 |
| EG.10 Environment | 42,500 | 43,000 |
| DA | 42,500 | 43,000 |
| EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes | 7,000 | 20,000 |
| DA | 7,000 | 20,000 |
| USAID East Africa Regional | 28,500 | 33,600 |
| HL Health | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| EG Economic Growth | 27,500 | 32,600 |
| EG.2 Trade and Investment | 3,360 | 3,500 |
| DA | 3,360 | 3,500 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 12,000 | 16,700 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2023 Estimate and FY 2025 Request
(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| DA | 12,000 | 16,700 |
| EG.10 Environment | 9,500 | 3,900 |
| DA | 9,500 | 3,900 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 2,640 | 6,500 |
| DA | 2,640 | 6,500 |
| EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes | - | 2,000 |
| DA | - | 2,000 |
| USAID Sahel Regional Program | 36,900 | 61,568 |
| PS Peace and Security | 1,500 | 1,289 |
| PS.1 Counter-Terrorism | 1,000 | 1,289 |
| DA | 1,000 | 1,289 |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | 500 | - |
| DA | 500 | - |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 8,500 | 15,701 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | - | 2,000 |
| DA | - | 2,000 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 1,815 | 4,701 |
| DA | 1,815 | 4,701 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 472 | 2,000 |
| DA | 472 | 2,000 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | - | 3,000 |
| DA | - | 3,000 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | 3,182 | 2,000 |
| DA | 3,182 | 2,000 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 3,031 | 2,000 |
| DA | 3,031 | 2,000 |
| HL Health | 14,000 | 15,907 |
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 7,000 | 9,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 7,000 | 9,000 |
| HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation | 3,500 | 3,407 |
| DA | 3,500 | 3,407 |
| HL.9 Nutrition | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| GHP-USAID | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| ES Education and Social Services | - | 1,950 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | - | 1,950 |
| DA | - | 1,950 |
| EG Economic Growth | 12,900 | 26,721 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 10,000 | 15,121 |
| DA | 10,000 | 15,121 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | - | 2,500 |
| DA | - | 2,500 |
| EG.10 Environment | 1,000 | 2,100 |
| DA | 1,000 | 2,100 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 1,900 | 7,000 |
| DA | 1,900 | 7,000 |
| USAID Southern Africa Regional | 40,500 | 46,441 |
| PS Peace and Security | 500 | 298 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2023 Estimate and FY 2025 Request
(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | 500 | 298 |
| DA | 500 | 298 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 3,000 | 4,353 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 700 | 1,000 |
| DA | 700 | 1,000 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 1,000 | 1,853 |
| DA | 1,000 | 1,853 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | 900 | 1,000 |
| DA | 900 | 1,000 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 400 | 500 |
| DA | 400 | 500 |
| HL Health | 7,000 | 6,790 |
| HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation | 7,000 | 6,790 |
| DA | 7,000 | 6,790 |
| EG Economic Growth | 30,000 | 35,000 |
| EG.2 Trade and Investment | 3,500 | 3,500 |
| DA | 3,500 | 3,500 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 7,000 | 10,000 |
| DA | 7,000 | 10,000 |
| EG.10 Environment | 13,500 | 7,000 |
| DA | 13,500 | 7,000 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 4,000 | 6,500 |
| DA | 4,000 | 6,500 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | - | 6,000 |
| DA | - | 6,000 |
| EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| DA | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| USAID West Africa Regional | 61,366 | 144,544 |
| PS Peace and Security | 1,000 | 1,727 |
| PS.1 Counter-Terrorism | 1,000 | 1,727 |
| DA | 1,000 | 1,727 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 2,800 | 9,500 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 500 | - |
| DA | 500 | - |
| DR.2 Good Governance | - | 2,000 |
| DA | - | 2,000 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | - | 2,000 |
| DA | - | 2,000 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 2,300 | 3,500 |
| DA | 2,300 | 3,500 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | - | 2,000 |
| DA | - | 2,000 |
| HL Health | 23,366 | 93,750 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 1,816 | 72,000 |
| GHP-STATE | 1,816 | 72,000 |
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | 2,750 | 2,750 |
| GHP-USAID | 2,750 | 2,750 |
| HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 12,000 | 14,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 12,000 | 14,000 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
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(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation | 6,800 | 5,000 |
| DA | 6,800 | 5,000 |
| EG Economic Growth | 34,200 | 39,567 |
| EG.2 Trade and Investment | 3,500 | 4,000 |
| DA | 3,500 | 4,000 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 13,800 | 16,000 |
| DA | 13,800 | 16,000 |
| EG.10 Environment | 9,500 | 2,500 |
| DA | 9,500 | 2,500 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 2,900 | 7,067 |
| DA | 2,900 | 7,067 |
| EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes | 4,500 | 10,000 |
| DA | 4,500 | 10,000 |
| East Asia and Pacific | 1,193,311 | 1,404,815 |
| Burma | 136,127 | 105,000 |
| PS Peace and Security | 500 | - |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | 500 | - |
| DA | 500 | - |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 43,500 | 48,096 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | - | 3,500 |
| DA | - | 2,000 |
| ESF | - | 1,500 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | - | 3,500 |
| DA | - | 2,000 |
| ESF | - | 1,500 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | - | 3,000 |
| DA | - | 2,000 |
| ESF | - | 1,000 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 34,391 | 22,684 |
| DA | 9,350 | 10,500 |
| ESF | 25,041 | 12,184 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | 3,669 | 5,412 |
| DA | 400 | 2,500 |
| ESF | 3,269 | 2,912 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 5,440 | 10,000 |
| DA | 750 | 6,000 |
| ESF | 4,690 | 4,000 |
| HL Health | 46,127 | 30,000 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 13,749 | - |
| GHP-STATE | 13,749 | - |
| HL.2 Tuberculosis | 15,878 | 13,500 |
| GHP-USAID | 15,878 | 13,500 |
| HL.3 Malaria | 12,000 | 12,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 12,000 | 12,000 |
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | 4,500 | 4,500 |
| GHP-USAID | 4,500 | 4,500 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 24,600 | 9,692 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 12,600 | 5,654 |
| DA | 7,600 | - |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
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(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| ESF | 5,000 | 5,654 |
| ES.2 Higher Education | 10,000 | 4,038 |
| DA | 10,000 | - |
| ESF | - | 4,038 |
| ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems | 2,000 | - |
| ESF | 2,000 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | 21,400 | 17,212 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 20,000 | 15,000 |
| DA | 10,000 | 15,000 |
| ESF | 10,000 | - |
| EG.11 Adaptation | - | 1,000 |
| ESF | - | 1,000 |
| EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes | 1,400 | 1,212 |
| DA | 1,400 | - |
| ESF | - | 1,212 |
| Cambodia | 97,917 | 85,000 |
| PS Peace and Security | 13,200 | 11,000 |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | 1,200 | 1,000 |
| DA | 1,200 | 1,000 |
| PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) | 12,000 | 10,000 |
| NADR | 12,000 | 10,000 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 23,000 | 23,000 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 1,500 | 2,000 |
| DA | 1,500 | 2,000 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 12,300 | 10,000 |
| DA | 12,300 | 10,000 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | 1,200 | 3,500 |
| DA | 1,200 | 3,500 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 8,000 | 7,500 |
| DA | 8,000 | 7,500 |
| HL Health | 28,417 | 25,500 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 3,912 | - |
| GHP-STATE | 3,912 | - |
| HL.2 Tuberculosis | 6,505 | 6,500 |
| GHP-USAID | 6,505 | 6,500 |
| HL.3 Malaria | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | 3,500 | 3,500 |
| GHP-USAID | 3,500 | 3,500 |
| HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 1,000 | 2,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 1,000 | 2,000 |
| HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation | 500 | 500 |
| DA | 500 | 500 |
| HL.9 Nutrition | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 7,700 | 4,100 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 7,700 | 4,100 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
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(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| DA | 7,700 | 4,100 |
| EG Economic Growth | 25,600 | 21,400 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 5,600 | 5,000 |
| DA | 5,600 | 5,000 |
| EG.6 Workforce Development | 5,000 | 3,000 |
| DA | 5,000 | 3,000 |
| EG.10 Environment | 4,600 | 4,800 |
| DA | 4,600 | 4,800 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 5,000 | 3,200 |
| DA | 5,000 | 3,200 |
| EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes | 5,400 | 5,400 |
| DA | 5,400 | 5,400 |
| China | 12,000 | - |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 12,000 | - |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 2,000 | - |
| ESF | 2,000 | - |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 2,000 | - |
| ESF | 2,000 | - |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 2,000 | - |
| ESF | 2,000 | - |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | 2,000 | - |
| ESF | 2,000 | - |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 4,000 | - |
| ESF | 4,000 | - |
| Fiji | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| PS Peace and Security | 500 | 500 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 500 | 500 |
| IMET | 500 | 500 |
| HL Health | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Indonesia | 151,815 | 155,225 |
| PS Peace and Security | 28,725 | 28,920 |
| PS.1 Counter-Terrorism | 4,500 | 4,500 |
| NADR | 4,500 | 4,500 |
| PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 700 | 700 |
| NADR | 700 | 700 |
| PS.3 Counter-Narcotics | 950 | 950 |
| INCLE | 950 | 950 |
| PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime | 500 | - |
| INCLE | 500 | - |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 16,700 | 16,900 |
| FMF | 14,000 | 14,000 |
| IMET | 2,700 | 2,900 |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | 5,375 | 5,870 |
| INCLE | 5,375 | 5,870 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 13,150 | 17,555 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 3,702 | 2,755 |
| DA | 1,152 | 200 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2023 Estimate and FY 2025 Request
(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| INCLE | 2,550 | 2,555 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 4,609 | 7,500 |
| DA | 4,609 | 7,500 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | - | 400 |
| DA | - | 400 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 4,321 | 5,500 |
| DA | 4,321 | 5,500 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | 288 | 600 |
| DA | 288 | 600 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 230 | 800 |
| DA | 230 | 800 |
| HL Health | 65,040 | 57,750 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 10,815 | - |
| GHP-STATE | 10,815 | - |
| HL.2 Tuberculosis | 22,000 | 22,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 22,000 | 22,000 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 11,000 | 11,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 11,000 | 11,000 |
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | 15,125 | 15,750 |
| GHP-USAID | 15,125 | 15,750 |
| HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation | 6,100 | 9,000 |
| DA | 6,100 | 9,000 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 1,000 | 3,000 |
| ES.2 Higher Education | 1,000 | 3,000 |
| DA | 1,000 | 3,000 |
| EG Economic Growth | 43,900 | 48,000 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | 1,500 | 7,000 |
| DA | 1,500 | 7,000 |
| EG.10 Environment | 20,500 | 5,300 |
| DA | 20,500 | 5,300 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 3,500 | 10,000 |
| DA | 3,500 | 10,000 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | 8,000 | 10,000 |
| DA | 8,000 | 10,000 |
| EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes | 10,400 | 15,700 |
| DA | 10,400 | 15,700 |
| Laos | 93,000 | 75,400 |
| PS Peace and Security | 42,900 | 34,900 |
| PS.3 Counter-Narcotics | 1,500 | 500 |
| INCLE | 1,500 | 500 |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| DA | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) | 36,000 | 30,000 |
| NADR | 36,000 | 30,000 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 400 | 400 |
| IMET | 400 | 400 |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | 3,000 | 2,000 |
| INCLE | 3,000 | 2,000 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 16,500 | 11,500 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2023 Estimate and FY 2025 Request
(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 3,865 | 5,500 |
| DA | 2,365 | 4,000 |
| INCLE | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 9,058 | 6,000 |
| DA | 9,058 | 6,000 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 3,577 | - |
| DA | 3,577 | - |
| HL Health | 13,600 | 9,000 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 2,153 | - |
| GHP-STATE | 2,153 | - |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | 5,447 | 3,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 5,447 | 3,000 |
| HL.9 Nutrition | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 13,000 | 6,000 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 8,000 | 4,000 |
| DA | 8,000 | 4,000 |
| ES.2 Higher Education | 2,500 | 2,000 |
| DA | 2,500 | 2,000 |
| ES.4 Social Services | 2,500 | - |
| DA | 2,500 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | 7,000 | 14,000 |
| EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 2,000 | - |
| DA | 2,000 | - |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | 100 | 4,000 |
| DA | 100 | 4,000 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | - | 1,000 |
| DA | - | 1,000 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | 4,900 | 8,000 |
| DA | 4,900 | 8,000 |
| EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes | - | 1,000 |
| DA | - | 1,000 |
| Malaysia | 1,300 | 1,300 |
| PS Peace and Security | 1,300 | 1,300 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 1,300 | 1,300 |
| IMET | 1,300 | 1,300 |
| Marshall Islands | 700 | 2,000 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 700 | 450 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 700 | 225 |
| DA | 700 | 225 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | - | 225 |
| DA | - | 225 |
| EG Economic Growth | - | 1,050 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | - | 1,050 |
| DA | - | 1,050 |
| HA Humanitarian Assistance | - | 500 |
| HA.2 Disaster Readiness | - | 500 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2023 Estimate and FY 2025 Request
(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| DA | - | 500 |
| Micronesia | 600 | 2,000 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 600 | 450 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 600 | 225 |
| DA | 600 | 225 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | - | 225 |
| DA | - | 225 |
| EG Economic Growth | - | 1,050 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | - | 1,050 |
| DA | - | 1,050 |
| HA Humanitarian Assistance | - | 500 |
| HA.2 Disaster Readiness | - | 500 |
| DA | - | 500 |
| Mongolia | 12,500 | 13,250 |
| PS Peace and Security | 3,500 | 3,250 |
| PS.3 Counter-Narcotics | 500 | - |
| INCLE | 500 | - |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| IMET | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | 1,000 | 1,250 |
| INCLE | 1,000 | 1,250 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 5,000 | 2,750 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 500 | 750 |
| INCLE | 500 | 750 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 1,000 | 500 |
| DA | 1,000 | 500 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 2,500 | 1,000 |
| DA | 2,500 | 1,000 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | 1,000 | 500 |
| DA | 1,000 | 500 |
| HL Health | 1,500 | 1,750 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 1,500 | 1,750 |
| GHP-USAID | 1,500 | 1,750 |
| EG Economic Growth | 2,500 | 5,500 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | - | 2,000 |
| DA | - | 2,000 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | - | 1,500 |
| DA | - | 1,500 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | 2,500 | 2,000 |
| DA | 2,500 | 2,000 |
| North Korea | 5,000 | - |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 5,000 | - |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 4,000 | - |
| ESF | 4,000 | - |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 1,000 | - |
| ESF | 1,000 | - |
| Papua New Guinea | 25,845 | 20,750 |
| PS Peace and Security | 450 | 450 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 450 | 450 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2023 Estimate and FY 2025 Request
(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| IMET | 450 | 450 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 1,000 | 1,300 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 1,000 | 1,300 |
| DA | 1,000 | 1,300 |
| HL Health | 11,695 | 4,000 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 5,095 | - |
| GHP-STATE | 5,095 | - |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation | 2,600 | - |
| DA | 2,600 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | 12,700 | 15,000 |
| EG.10 Environment | 7,000 | 4,000 |
| DA | 5,000 | 4,000 |
| ESF | 2,000 | - |
| EG.11 Adaptation | - | 4,000 |
| DA | - | 4,000 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | 3,500 | 5,000 |
| DA | 3,500 | 5,000 |
| EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes | 2,200 | 2,000 |
| DA | 2,200 | 2,000 |
| Philippines | 169,536 | 175,880 |
| PS Peace and Security | 46,062 | 49,435 |
| PS.3 Counter-Narcotics | 1,000 | 930 |
| INCLE | 1,000 | 930 |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | 500 | 500 |
| DA | 500 | 500 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 42,100 | 44,650 |
| FMF | 40,000 | 42,250 |
| IMET | 2,100 | 2,400 |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | 2,462 | 3,355 |
| INCLE | 2,462 | 3,355 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 9,338 | 17,095 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 2,738 | 4,095 |
| DA | - | 1,200 |
| INCLE | 2,738 | 2,895 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 2,850 | 5,000 |
| DA | 2,850 | 5,000 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | - | 3,000 |
| DA | - | 3,000 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 3,750 | 3,000 |
| DA | 3,750 | 3,000 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | - | 2,000 |
| DA | - | 2,000 |
| HL Health | 57,449 | 47,750 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 10,511 | - |
| GHP-STATE | 10,511 | - |
| HL.2 Tuberculosis | 22,000 | 22,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 22,000 | 22,000 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2023 Estimate and FY 2025 Request
(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 8,500 | 8,500 |
| GHP-USAID | 8,500 | 8,500 |
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | 625 | 1,250 |
| GHP-USAID | 625 | 1,250 |
| HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 11,500 | 13,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 11,500 | 13,000 |
| HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation | 4,313 | 3,000 |
| DA | 4,313 | 3,000 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 14,500 | 21,000 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 11,500 | 12,000 |
| DA | 11,500 | 12,000 |
| ES.2 Higher Education | 3,000 | 9,000 |
| DA | 3,000 | 9,000 |
| EG Economic Growth | 42,187 | 40,600 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | - | 2,500 |
| DA | - | 2,500 |
| EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services | 1,887 | 6,500 |
| DA | 1,887 | 6,500 |
| EG.10 Environment | 22,900 | 12,900 |
| DA | 22,900 | 12,900 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 5,600 | 9,000 |
| DA | 5,600 | 9,000 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | 6,000 | 5,500 |
| DA | 6,000 | 5,500 |
| EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes | 5,800 | 4,200 |
| DA | 5,800 | 4,200 |
| Samoa | 100 | 100 |
| PS Peace and Security | 100 | 100 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 100 | 100 |
| IMET | 100 | 100 |
| Taiwan | 6 | 100,006 |
| PS Peace and Security | 6 | 100,006 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 6 | 100,006 |
| FMF | - | 100,000 |
| IMET | 6 | 6 |
| Thailand | 30,073 | 17,500 |
| PS Peace and Security | 6,450 | 11,600 |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | 2,250 | 4,350 |
| DA | 1,500 | 4,350 |
| ESF | 650 | - |
| INCLE | 100 | - |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 2,300 | 5,750 |
| FMF | - | 3,250 |
| IMET | 2,300 | 2,500 |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | 1,900 | 1,500 |
| INCLE | 1,900 | 1,500 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 10,000 | 5,900 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 500 | 500 |
| INCLE | 500 | 500 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2023 Estimate and FY 2025 Request
(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| DR.2 Good Governance | 500 | 750 |
| DA | 500 | 750 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 9,000 | 4,650 |
| DA | 4,500 | 4,650 |
| ESF | 4,500 | - |
| HL Health | 11,273 | - |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 11,273 | - |
| GHP-STATE | 11,273 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | 2,350 | - |
| EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 2,350 | - |
| DA | 500 | - |
| ESF | 1,850 | - |
| Timor-Leste | 19,450 | 19,200 |
| PS Peace and Security | 600 | 400 |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | 200 | - |
| DA | 200 | - |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 400 | 400 |
| IMET | 400 | 400 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 9,700 | 10,000 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 7,200 | 6,700 |
| DA | 7,200 | 6,700 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 2,500 | 3,300 |
| DA | 2,500 | 3,300 |
| HL Health | 3,050 | 1,800 |
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | 1,050 | 800 |
| GHP-USAID | 1,050 | 800 |
| HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| HL.9 Nutrition | 1,000 | - |
| GHP-USAID | 1,000 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | 6,100 | 7,000 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 3,000 | 3,500 |
| DA | 3,000 | 3,500 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | - | 2,000 |
| DA | - | 2,000 |
| EG.10 Environment | 1,300 | - |
| DA | 1,300 | - |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 1,800 | 1,500 |
| DA | 1,800 | 1,500 |
| Tonga | 400 | 400 |
| PS Peace and Security | 400 | 400 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 400 | 400 |
| IMET | 400 | 400 |
| Vietnam | 206,147 | 205,270 |
| PS Peace and Security | 44,700 | 47,870 |
| PS.3 Counter-Narcotics | 1,200 | 1,500 |
| INCLE | 1,200 | 1,500 |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | 1,250 | 1,500 |
| DA | 1,000 | 1,500 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2023 Estimate and FY 2025 Request
(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| INCLE | 250 | - |
| PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| NADR | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 14,000 | 15,870 |
| FMF | 12,000 | 13,500 |
| IMET | 2,000 | 2,370 |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | 3,250 | 4,000 |
| INCLE | 3,250 | 4,000 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 13,800 | 16,911 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 1,300 | 1,500 |
| INCLE | 1,300 | 1,500 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 9,500 | 11,500 |
| DA | 9,500 | 11,500 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 3,000 | 3,911 |
| DA | 3,000 | 3,911 |
| HL Health | 52,947 | 49,000 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 33,947 | 30,000 |
| GHP-STATE | 33,947 | 30,000 |
| HL.2 Tuberculosis | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 9,000 | 9,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 9,000 | 9,000 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 48,000 | 28,000 |
| ES.2 Higher Education | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| DA | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| ES.4 Social Services | 33,000 | 13,000 |
| DA | 24,800 | 13,000 |
| ESF | 8,200 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | 46,700 | 63,489 |
| EG.2 Trade and Investment | - | 4,750 |
| DA | - | 4,750 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | - | 6,239 |
| DA | - | 6,239 |
| EG.10 Environment | 34,700 | 30,500 |
| DA | 14,700 | 15,500 |
| ESF | 20,000 | 15,000 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 4,000 | 7,500 |
| DA | 4,000 | 7,500 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | 3,000 | 7,500 |
| DA | 3,000 | 7,500 |
| EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes | 5,000 | 7,000 |
| DA | 5,000 | 7,000 |
| ASEAN | 25,000 | 45,000 |
| PS Peace and Security | 2,500 | - |
| PS.3 Counter-Narcotics | 2,500 | - |
| INCLE | 2,500 | - |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | - | 15,000 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | - | 5,000 |
| ESF | - | 5,000 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2023 Estimate and FY 2025 Request
(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| DR.2 Good Governance | - | 5,000 |
| ESF | - | 5,000 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | - | 5,000 |
| ESF | - | 5,000 |
| EG Economic Growth | 22,500 | 30,000 |
| EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 10,000 | - |
| ESF | 10,000 | - |
| EG.2 Trade and Investment | 12,500 | 10,000 |
| ESF | 12,500 | 10,000 |
| EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services | - | 6,500 |
| ESF | - | 6,500 |
| EG.10 Environment | - | 1,000 |
| ESF | - | 1,000 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | - | 3,000 |
| ESF | - | 3,000 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | - | 9,500 |
| ESF | - | 9,500 |
| Pacific Islands Regional | 34,000 | 76,550 |
| PS Peace and Security | - | 4,000 |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | - | 4,000 |
| DA | - | 4,000 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 5,000 | 6,500 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 2,500 | 3,250 |
| DA | 2,500 | 3,250 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 2,500 | 3,250 |
| DA | 2,500 | 3,250 |
| HL Health | 4,000 | 8,000 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation | - | 4,000 |
| DA | - | 4,000 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 2,000 | - |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 2,000 | - |
| DA | 2,000 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | 23,000 | 58,050 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | 8,000 | 6,900 |
| DA | 8,000 | 3,300 |
| ESF | - | 3,600 |
| EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services | - | 4,800 |
| DA | - | 4,800 |
| EG.10 Environment | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| DA | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 10,000 | 26,630 |
| DA | 10,000 | 26,630 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | - | 8,870 |
| DA | - | 8,870 |
| EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes | - | 5,850 |
| DA | - | 5,850 |
| State East Asia and Pacific Regional | 122,295 | 256,510 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
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(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| PS Peace and Security | 79,620 | 98,010 |
| PS.1 Counter-Terrorism | 9,100 | 9,100 |
| NADR | 9,100 | 9,100 |
| PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 2,870 | 3,700 |
| NADR | 2,870 | 3,700 |
| PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime | 8,500 | 20,500 |
| ESF | - | 15,000 |
| INCLE | 8,500 | 5,500 |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | 200 | - |
| INCLE | 200 | - |
| PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization | 3,414 | - |
| ESF | 3,414 | - |
| PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| NADR | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 39,000 | 39,000 |
| FMF | 39,000 | 39,000 |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | 10,536 | 19,710 |
| INCLE | 10,536 | 19,710 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 4,000 | 13,500 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 3,000 | 3,500 |
| INCLE | 3,000 | 3,500 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 1,000 | 10,000 |
| ESF | 1,000 | 10,000 |
| HL Health | 4,589 | 65,000 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 4,589 | 65,000 |
| GHP-STATE | 4,589 | 65,000 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 1,294 | - |
| ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems | 1,294 | - |
| ESF | 1,294 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | 30,792 | 80,000 |
| EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 7,250 | - |
| ESF | 7,250 | - |
| EG.2 Trade and Investment | 19,881 | 40,000 |
| ESF | 19,881 | 40,000 |
| EG.4 Financial Sector | 1,000 | - |
| ESF | 1,000 | - |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | 600 | 5,000 |
| ESF | 600 | 5,000 |
| EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services | 2,061 | 15,000 |
| ESF | 2,061 | 15,000 |
| EG.9 Transport Services | - | 11,180 |
| ESF | - | 11,180 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | - | 8,820 |
| ESF | - | 8,820 |
| HA Humanitarian Assistance | 1,000 | - |
| HA.2 Disaster Readiness | 1,000 | - |
| ESF | 1,000 | - |
| PO Program Development and Oversight | 1,000 | - |
| PO.3 Evaluation | 1,000 | - |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
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(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| ESF | 1,000 | - |
| USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A) | 47,000 | 45,974 |
| PS Peace and Security | 1,000 | - |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | 1,000 | - |
| DA | 1,000 | - |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | - | 7,600 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | - | 1,600 |
| DA | - | 1,600 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | - | 2,000 |
| DA | - | 2,000 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | - | 2,000 |
| DA | - | 2,000 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | - | 2,000 |
| DA | - | 2,000 |
| HL Health | 13,000 | 12,000 |
| HL.3 Malaria | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 10,000 | 9,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 10,000 | 9,000 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 5,276 | - |
| ES.4 Social Services | 5,276 | - |
| ESF | 5,276 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | 27,724 | 26,374 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | 3,600 | - |
| ESF | 3,600 | - |
| EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services | 700 | 3,500 |
| DA | 700 | 3,500 |
| EG.10 Environment | 19,424 | 3,500 |
| DA | 18,300 | 3,500 |
| ESF | 1,124 | - |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 3,000 | 5,000 |
| DA | 3,000 | 5,000 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | - | 9,374 |
| DA | - | 9,374 |
| EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes | 1,000 | 5,000 |
| DA | 1,000 | 5,000 |
| Europe and Eurasia | 1,222,102 | 1,260,356 |
| Albania | 11,000 | 10,800 |
| PS Peace and Security | 3,650 | 3,600 |
| PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime | 150 | - |
| AEECA | 150 | - |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | 50 | - |
| INCLE | 50 | - |
| PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) | 500 | 500 |
| NADR | 500 | 500 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 900 | 1,100 |
| IMET | 900 | 1,100 |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | 2,050 | 2,000 |
| INCLE | 2,050 | 2,000 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2023 Estimate and FY 2025 Request
(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 6,685 | 7,200 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 3,500 | 3,320 |
| AEECA | - | 120 |
| INCLE | 3,500 | 3,200 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 2,885 | 3,268 |
| AEECA | 2,885 | 3,268 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | 300 | 612 |
| AEECA | 300 | 612 |
| EG Economic Growth | 665 | - |
| EG.2 Trade and Investment | 100 | - |
| AEECA | 100 | - |
| EG.6 Workforce Development | 565 | - |
| AEECA | 565 | - |
| Armenia | 55,660 | 51,760 |
| Shifted Base- Emergency Funding | 23,000 | - |
| Shifted Base- Emergency Funding | 23,000 | - |
| AEECA | 23,000 | - |
| PS Peace and Security | 1,100 | 4,510 |
| PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime | 500 | - |
| AEECA | 500 | - |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 600 | 700 |
| IMET | 600 | 700 |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | - | 3,810 |
| INCLE | - | 3,810 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 25,060 | 22,000 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 7,838 | 4,250 |
| AEECA | 2,778 | 2,000 |
| INCLE | 5,060 | 2,250 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 3,889 | 7,566 |
| AEECA | 3,889 | 7,566 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 3,333 | 1,100 |
| AEECA | 3,333 | 1,100 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 3,333 | 4,324 |
| AEECA | 3,333 | 4,324 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | 6,667 | 3,160 |
| AEECA | 6,667 | 3,160 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | - | 1,600 |
| AEECA | - | 1,600 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 2,100 | 500 |
| ES.2 Higher Education | 500 | 500 |
| AEECA | 500 | 500 |
| ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems | 1,500 | - |
| AEECA | 1,500 | - |
| ES.4 Social Services | 100 | - |
| AEECA | 100 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | 3,800 | 24,500 |
| EG.2 Trade and Investment | 330 | 750 |
| AEECA | 330 | 750 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | 2,000 | 11,900 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2023 Estimate and FY 2025 Request
(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| AEECA | 2,000 | 11,900 |
| EG.6 Workforce Development | 381 | 2,050 |
| AEECA | 381 | 2,050 |
| EG.7 Modern Energy Services | - | 2,530 |
| AEECA | - | 2,530 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | 1,089 | 7,270 |
| AEECA | 1,089 | 7,270 |
| HA Humanitarian Assistance | 600 | 250 |
| HA.2 Disaster Readiness | 600 | 250 |
| AEECA | 600 | 250 |
| Azerbaijan | 14,100 | 12,200 |
| PS Peace and Security | 2,900 | 1,100 |
| PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime | - | 300 |
| AEECA | - | 300 |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | 200 | 100 |
| AEECA | 200 | 100 |
| PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization | 100 | - |
| AEECA | 100 | - |
| PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) | 2,000 | - |
| NADR | 2,000 | - |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 600 | 700 |
| IMET | 600 | 700 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 3,000 | 4,550 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | - | 410 |
| AEECA | - | 410 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 2,274 | 2,275 |
| AEECA | 2,274 | 2,275 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | 500 | 1,183 |
| AEECA | 500 | 1,183 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 226 | 682 |
| AEECA | 226 | 682 |
| HL Health | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| GHP-USAID | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 200 | 60 |
| ES.2 Higher Education | 100 | 60 |
| AEECA | 100 | 60 |
| ES.4 Social Services | 100 | - |
| AEECA | 100 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | 5,500 | 3,990 |
| EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 1,200 | - |
| AEECA | 1,200 | - |
| EG.2 Trade and Investment | 1,550 | 760 |
| AEECA | 1,550 | 760 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 1,700 | 500 |
| AEECA | 1,700 | 500 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | 800 | 2,500 |
| AEECA | 800 | 2,500 |
| EG.6 Workforce Development | 250 | 230 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2023 Estimate and FY 2025 Request
(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| AEECA | 250 | 230 |
| Belarus | 30,000 | 22,659 |
| PS Peace and Security | 350 | 250 |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | 350 | 250 |
| AEECA | 350 | 250 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 25,775 | 20,830 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 540 | 459 |
| AEECA | 540 | 459 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 40 | - |
| AEECA | 40 | - |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 6,265 | 5,624 |
| AEECA | 6,265 | 5,624 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 13,502 | 11,040 |
| AEECA | 13,502 | 11,040 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | 5,428 | 3,707 |
| AEECA | 5,428 | 3,707 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 1,200 | - |
| ES.2 Higher Education | 550 | - |
| AEECA | 550 | - |
| ES.4 Social Services | 650 | - |
| AEECA | 650 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | 2,675 | 1,579 |
| EG.2 Trade and Investment | 500 | - |
| AEECA | 500 | - |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | 2,175 | 1,579 |
| AEECA | 2,175 | 1,579 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 41,350 | 42,663 |
| PS Peace and Security | 10,190 | 10,424 |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | 450 | - |
| AEECA | 350 | - |
| INCLE | 100 | - |
| PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization | 3,490 | 2,561 |
| AEECA | 3,490 | 2,561 |
| PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) | 5,250 | 5,513 |
| NADR | 5,250 | 5,513 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| IMET | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | - | 1,350 |
| INCLE | - | 1,350 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 18,705 | 18,212 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 5,770 | 4,900 |
| AEECA | 1,770 | 2,100 |
| INCLE | 4,000 | 2,800 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 4,390 | 4,100 |
| AEECA | 4,390 | 4,100 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 1,690 | 1,250 |
| AEECA | 1,690 | 1,250 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 3,415 | 4,600 |
| AEECA | 3,415 | 4,600 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2023 Estimate and FY 2025 Request
(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | 3,440 | 3,362 |
| AEECA | 3,440 | 3,362 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 2,000 | 60 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 2,000 | - |
| AEECA | 2,000 | - |
| ES.2 Higher Education | - | 60 |
| AEECA | - | 60 |
| EG Economic Growth | 10,455 | 13,967 |
| EG.2 Trade and Investment | 4,605 | 7,277 |
| AEECA | 4,605 | 7,277 |
| EG.4 Financial Sector | 2,460 | 3,150 |
| AEECA | 2,460 | 3,150 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| AEECA | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| EG.7 Modern Energy Services | 650 | 740 |
| AEECA | 650 | 740 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | 1,740 | 1,800 |
| AEECA | 1,740 | 1,800 |
| Bulgaria | 1,400 | 1,400 |
| PS Peace and Security | 1,400 | 1,400 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 1,400 | 1,400 |
| IMET | 1,400 | 1,400 |
| Croatia | 850 | 850 |
| PS Peace and Security | 850 | 850 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 850 | 850 |
| IMET | 850 | 850 |
| Cyprus | 500 | 500 |
| PS Peace and Security | 500 | 500 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 500 | 500 |
| IMET | 500 | 500 |
| Czech Republic | 425 | 425 |
| PS Peace and Security | 425 | 425 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 425 | 425 |
| IMET | 425 | 425 |
| Estonia | 10,850 | 11,050 |
| PS Peace and Security | 10,850 | 11,050 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 10,850 | 11,050 |
| FMF | 9,750 | 9,750 |
| IMET | 1,100 | 1,300 |
| Georgia | 133,025 | 116,500 |
| PS Peace and Security | 44,125 | 32,700 |
| PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 1,100 | 1,100 |
| NADR | 1,100 | 1,100 |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | 300 | 100 |
| AEECA | 300 | - |
| INCLE | - | 100 |
| PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization | 1,000 | 1,475 |
| AEECA | 1,000 | 1,475 |
| PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) | 2,000 | 1,000 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2023 Estimate and FY 2025 Request
(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| NADR | 2,000 | 1,000 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 36,750 | 26,750 |
| FMF | 35,000 | 25,000 |
| IMET | 1,750 | 1,750 |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | 2,975 | 2,275 |
| INCLE | 2,975 | 2,275 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 33,108 | 43,775 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 7,315 | 6,618 |
| AEECA | 4,515 | 4,593 |
| INCLE | 2,800 | 2,025 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 10,962 | 12,108 |
| AEECA | 10,962 | 12,108 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 2,579 | 6,263 |
| AEECA | 2,579 | 6,263 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 5,804 | 8,768 |
| AEECA | 5,804 | 8,768 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | 3,869 | 3,340 |
| AEECA | 3,869 | 3,340 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 2,579 | 6,678 |
| AEECA | 2,579 | 6,678 |
| HL Health | 2,000 | 3,250 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 2,000 | 3,250 |
| GHP-USAID | 2,000 | 3,250 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 6,350 | 4,726 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 5,300 | 3,626 |
| AEECA | 5,300 | 3,626 |
| ES.2 Higher Education | 650 | 1,100 |
| AEECA | 650 | 1,100 |
| ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems | 200 | - |
| AEECA | 200 | - |
| ES.4 Social Services | 200 | - |
| AEECA | 200 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | 45,942 | 31,924 |
| EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 1,817 | - |
| AEECA | 1,817 | - |
| EG.2 Trade and Investment | 2,000 | 1,100 |
| AEECA | 2,000 | 1,100 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 16,000 | 2,800 |
| AEECA | 16,000 | 2,800 |
| EG.4 Financial Sector | 944 | 888 |
| AEECA | 944 | 888 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | 19,745 | 16,640 |
| AEECA | 19,745 | 16,640 |
| EG.6 Workforce Development | 2,060 | 4,485 |
| AEECA | 2,060 | 4,485 |
| EG.7 Modern Energy Services | - | 940 |
| AEECA | - | 940 |
| EG.10 Environment | 1,000 | 1,801 |
| AEECA | 1,000 | 1,801 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2023 Estimate and FY 2025 Request
(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| EG.12 Clean Energy | 2,376 | 3,270 |
| AEECA | 2,376 | 3,270 |
| HA Humanitarian Assistance | 1,500 | 125 |
| HA.2 Disaster Readiness | 1,500 | - |
| AEECA | 1,500 | - |
| HA.3 Migration Management | - | 125 |
| AEECA | - | 125 |
| Greece | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| PS Peace and Security | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| IMET | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Hungary | 800 | 800 |
| PS Peace and Security | 800 | 800 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 800 | 800 |
| IMET | 800 | 800 |
| International Fund for Ireland | 4,000 | - |
| PS Peace and Security | 4,000 | - |
| PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization | 4,000 | - |
| ESF | 4,000 | - |
| Kosovo | 43,000 | 44,100 |
| PS Peace and Security | 4,850 | 5,782 |
| PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime | 2,150 | 2,082 |
| AEECA | 2,150 | 2,082 |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | 300 | - |
| AEECA | 200 | - |
| INCLE | 100 | - |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 750 | 850 |
| IMET | 750 | 850 |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | 1,650 | 2,850 |
| INCLE | 1,650 | 2,850 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 20,122 | 18,110 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 11,350 | 7,730 |
| AEECA | 5,850 | 3,330 |
| INCLE | 5,500 | 4,400 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 7,460 | 8,500 |
| AEECA | 7,460 | 8,500 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 762 | 1,380 |
| AEECA | 762 | 1,380 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | 550 | 500 |
| AEECA | 550 | 500 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 1,725 | 1,060 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 400 | - |
| AEECA | 400 | - |
| ES.2 Higher Education | 1,325 | 1,060 |
| AEECA | 1,325 | 1,060 |
| EG Economic Growth | 16,303 | 19,148 |
| EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 996 | - |
| AEECA | 996 | - |
| EG.2 Trade and Investment | 4,337 | 3,998 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2023 Estimate and FY 2025 Request
(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| AEECA | 4,337 | 3,998 |
| EG.4 Financial Sector | - | 1,050 |
| AEECA | - | 1,050 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | 7,915 | 6,600 |
| AEECA | 7,915 | 6,600 |
| EG.6 Workforce Development | 900 | 2,000 |
| AEECA | 900 | 2,000 |
| EG.7 Modern Energy Services | 1,400 | 2,000 |
| AEECA | 1,400 | 2,000 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | - | 1,400 |
| AEECA | - | 1,400 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | 755 | 2,100 |
| AEECA | 755 | 2,100 |
| Latvia | 10,850 | 11,050 |
| PS Peace and Security | 10,850 | 11,050 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 10,850 | 11,050 |
| FMF | 9,750 | 9,750 |
| IMET | 1,100 | 1,300 |
| Lithuania | 10,850 | 11,050 |
| PS Peace and Security | 10,850 | 11,050 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 10,850 | 11,050 |
| FMF | 9,750 | 9,750 |
| IMET | 1,100 | 1,300 |
| Malta | 100 | 100 |
| PS Peace and Security | 100 | 100 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 100 | 100 |
| IMET | 100 | 100 |
| Moldova | 58,600 | 65,850 |
| Shifted Base- Emergency Funding | 44,500 | - |
| Shifted Base- Emergency Funding | 44,500 | - |
| AEECA | 44,500 | - |
| PS Peace and Security | 3,444 | 7,200 |
| PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime | 200 | 2,900 |
| AEECA | - | 2,700 |
| INCLE | 200 | 200 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| IMET | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | 2,244 | 3,300 |
| INCLE | 2,244 | 3,300 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 4,056 | 31,655 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 3,156 | 10,970 |
| AEECA | - | 7,870 |
| INCLE | 3,156 | 3,100 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | - | 7,105 |
| AEECA | - | 7,105 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | - | 1,015 |
| AEECA | - | 1,015 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | - | 5,980 |
| AEECA | - | 5,980 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2023 Estimate and FY 2025 Request
(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | 900 | 6,485 |
| AEECA | 900 | 6,485 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | - | 100 |
| AEECA | - | 100 |
| HL Health | 2,000 | 3,250 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 2,000 | 3,250 |
| GHP-USAID | 2,000 | 3,250 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 500 | 500 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 500 | - |
| AEECA | 500 | - |
| ES.4 Social Services | - | 500 |
| AEECA | - | 500 |
| EG Economic Growth | 4,100 | 23,245 |
| EG.2 Trade and Investment | 700 | 1,040 |
| AEECA | 700 | 1,040 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 3,000 | - |
| AEECA | 3,000 | - |
| EG.4 Financial Sector | - | 1,000 |
| AEECA | - | 1,000 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | - | 18,705 |
| AEECA | - | 18,705 |
| EG.7 Modern Energy Services | - | 2,000 |
| AEECA | - | 2,000 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | 400 | 500 |
| AEECA | 400 | 500 |
| Montenegro | 5,840 | 5,840 |
| PS Peace and Security | 2,000 | 2,540 |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | 180 | - |
| INCLE | 180 | - |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 500 | 500 |
| IMET | 500 | 500 |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | 1,320 | 2,040 |
| INCLE | 1,320 | 2,040 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 3,612 | 2,950 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 2,240 | 1,700 |
| INCLE | 2,240 | 1,700 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 568 | 605 |
| AEECA | 568 | 605 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | 804 | 645 |
| AEECA | 804 | 645 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 100 | 100 |
| ES.2 Higher Education | 100 | 100 |
| AEECA | 100 | 100 |
| EG Economic Growth | 128 | 250 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | 128 | 250 |
| AEECA | 128 | 250 |
| North Macedonia | 13,876 | 14,376 |
| PS Peace and Security | 3,258 | 3,170 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 1,100 | 1,100 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2023 Estimate and FY 2025 Request
(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| IMET | 1,100 | 1,100 |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | 2,158 | 2,070 |
| INCLE | 2,158 | 2,070 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 7,118 | 8,498 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 2,118 | 3,511 |
| AEECA | - | 1,305 |
| INCLE | 2,118 | 2,206 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 2,423 | 2,433 |
| AEECA | 2,423 | 2,433 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 155 | 150 |
| AEECA | 155 | 150 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 2,305 | 2,200 |
| AEECA | 2,305 | 2,200 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | 117 | 204 |
| AEECA | 117 | 204 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 439 | 415 |
| ES.2 Higher Education | 439 | 415 |
| AEECA | 439 | 415 |
| EG Economic Growth | 3,061 | 2,293 |
| EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 913 | - |
| AEECA | 913 | - |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | 788 | 810 |
| AEECA | 788 | 810 |
| EG.6 Workforce Development | 150 | - |
| AEECA | 150 | - |
| EG.7 Modern Energy Services | 100 | 920 |
| AEECA | 100 | 920 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | 1,110 | 563 |
| AEECA | 1,110 | 563 |
| Poland | 1,000 | 1,500 |
| PS Peace and Security | 1,000 | 1,500 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 1,000 | 1,500 |
| IMET | 1,000 | 1,500 |
| Romania | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| PS Peace and Security | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| IMET | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Serbia | 26,750 | 27,750 |
| PS Peace and Security | 3,250 | 2,688 |
| PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| NADR | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 750 | 750 |
| IMET | 750 | 750 |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | 1,500 | 938 |
| INCLE | 1,500 | 938 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 13,500 | 19,077 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 2,126 | 4,762 |
| AEECA | 626 | 2,700 |
| INCLE | 1,500 | 2,062 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2023 Estimate and FY 2025 Request
(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| DR.2 Good Governance | 4,252 | 1,700 |
| AEECA | 4,252 | 1,700 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 1,441 | 2,200 |
| AEECA | 1,441 | 2,200 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 5,119 | 6,200 |
| AEECA | 5,119 | 6,200 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | 562 | 4,215 |
| AEECA | 562 | 4,215 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 467 | 435 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | - | 25 |
| AEECA | - | 25 |
| ES.2 Higher Education | 467 | 410 |
| AEECA | 467 | 410 |
| EG Economic Growth | 9,533 | 5,550 |
| EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 2,587 | - |
| AEECA | 2,587 | - |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | 5,946 | 4,000 |
| AEECA | 5,946 | 4,000 |
| EG.7 Modern Energy Services | 500 | 1,100 |
| AEECA | 500 | 1,100 |
| EG.10 Environment | 500 | - |
| AEECA | 500 | - |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | - | 450 |
| AEECA | - | 450 |
| Slovakia | 575 | 575 |
| PS Peace and Security | 575 | 575 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 575 | 575 |
| IMET | 575 | 575 |
| Slovenia | 50 | 200 |
| PS Peace and Security | 50 | 200 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 50 | 200 |
| IMET | 50 | 200 |
| Turkey | 1,450 | 900 |
| PS Peace and Security | 1,450 | 900 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 1,450 | 900 |
| IMET | 1,450 | 900 |
| Ukraine | 411,089 | 481,600 |
| Shifted Base- Emergency Funding | 239,203 | - |
| Shifted Base- Emergency Funding | 239,203 | - |
| AEECA | 200,000 | - |
| INCLE | 39,203 | - |
| PS Peace and Security | 89,274 | 183,273 |
| PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| NADR | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime | - | 3,614 |
| AEECA | - | 3,614 |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | - | 1,059 |
| AEECA | - | 1,059 |
| PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization | - | 20,000 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2023 Estimate and FY 2025 Request
(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| AEECA | - | 20,000 |
| PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) | 6,000 | 8,000 |
| NADR | 6,000 | 8,000 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 79,274 | 98,600 |
| FMF | 77,774 | 94,600 |
| IMET | 1,500 | 4,000 |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | - | 48,000 |
| INCLE | - | 48,000 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 10,797 | 91,090 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 10,797 | 17,000 |
| AEECA | - | 15,000 |
| INCLE | 10,797 | 2,000 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | - | 37,090 |
| AEECA | - | 37,090 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | - | 6,000 |
| AEECA | - | 6,000 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | - | 18,000 |
| AEECA | - | 18,000 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | - | 8,000 |
| AEECA | - | 8,000 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | - | 5,000 |
| AEECA | - | 5,000 |
| HL Health | 71,815 | 72,000 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 53,815 | 53,000 |
| GHP-STATE | 53,815 | 53,000 |
| HL.2 Tuberculosis | 12,000 | 12,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 12,000 | 12,000 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| HL.5 Other Public Health Threats | - | 500 |
| AEECA | - | 500 |
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | - | 500 |
| AEECA | - | 500 |
| ES Education and Social Services | - | 10,209 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | - | 94 |
| AEECA | - | 94 |
| ES.2 Higher Education | - | 2,447 |
| AEECA | - | 2,447 |
| ES.4 Social Services | - | 7,668 |
| AEECA | - | 7,668 |
| EG Economic Growth | - | 123,996 |
| EG.2 Trade and Investment | - | 19,000 |
| AEECA | - | 19,000 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | - | 22,600 |
| AEECA | - | 22,600 |
| EG.4 Financial Sector | - | 7,834 |
| AEECA | - | 7,834 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | - | 20,000 |
| AEECA | - | 20,000 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2023 Estimate and FY 2025 Request
(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| EG.6 Workforce Development | - | 3,381 |
| AEECA | - | 3,381 |
| EG.7 Modern Energy Services | - | 24,081 |
| AEECA | - | 24,081 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | - | 27,100 |
| AEECA | - | 27,100 |
| HA Humanitarian Assistance | - | 1,032 |
| HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | - | 130 |
| AEECA | - | 130 |
| HA.2 Disaster Readiness | - | 722 |
| AEECA | - | 722 |
| HA.3 Migration Management | - | 180 |
| AEECA | - | 180 |
| Europe and Eurasia Regional | 313,612 | 303,358 |
| Shifted Base- Emergency Funding | 68,893 | - |
| Shifted Based- Emergency Funding | 68,893 | - |
| AEECA | 59,100 | - |
| INCLE | 9,793 | - |
| PS Peace and Security | 159,460 | 174,890 |
| PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 1,600 | 2,300 |
| NADR | 1,600 | 2,300 |
| PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime | 2,810 | 8,911 |
| AEECA | - | 6,211 |
| INCLE | 2,810 | 2,700 |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | 50 | - |
| INCLE | 50 | - |
| PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization | - | 11,829 |
| AEECA | - | 11,829 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 155,000 | 150,050 |
| AEECA | - | 50 |
| FMF | 150,000 | 150,000 |
| IMET | 5,000 | - |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | - | 1,800 |
| AEECA | - | 600 |
| INCLE | - | 1,200 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 38,629 | 78,133 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 2,252 | 2,118 |
| AEECA | 1,112 | 618 |
| INCLE | 1,140 | 1,500 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 1,526 | 3,180 |
| AEECA | 166 | 1,018 |
| INCLE | 1,360 | 2,162 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 1,351 | 4,000 |
| AEECA | 1,351 | 4,000 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 16,537 | 32,524 |
| AEECA | 16,537 | 32,524 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | 14,740 | 32,621 |
| AEECA | 14,740 | 32,621 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 2,223 | 3,690 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2023 Estimate and FY 2025 Request
(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| AEECA | 2,223 | 3,690 |
| HL Health | 1,450 | 3,450 |
| HL.2 Tuberculosis | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| GHP-USAID | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 250 | 2,250 |
| AEECA | - | 2,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 250 | 250 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 2,230 | 2,000 |
| ES.2 Higher Education | 1,050 | 2,000 |
| AEECA | 1,050 | 1,500 |
| ESF | - | 500 |
| ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems | 1,180 | - |
| AEECA | 1,180 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | 42,950 | 44,885 |
| EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 35,900 | 666 |
| AEECA | 33,900 | 666 |
| ESF | 2,000 | - |
| EG.2 Trade and Investment | - | 8,900 |
| AEECA | - | 8,900 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 1,600 | - |
| AEECA | 1,600 | - |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | 200 | 7,365 |
| AEECA | 200 | 6,365 |
| ESF | - | 1,000 |
| EG.6 Workforce Development | - | 1,989 |
| AEECA | - | 1,489 |
| ESF | - | 500 |
| EG.7 Modern Energy Services | - | 10,646 |
| AEECA | - | 9,646 |
| ESF | - | 1,000 |
| EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services | 4,250 | - |
| AEECA | 4,250 | - |
| EG.10 Environment | - | 2,232 |
| AEECA | - | 232 |
| ESF | - | 2,000 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 1,000 | 4,500 |
| AEECA | 1,000 | 4,500 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | - | 8,587 |
| AEECA | - | 8,587 |
| Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) | 18,000 | 18,000 |
| PS Peace and Security | 16,000 | 18,000 |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | 200 | - |
| AEECA | 200 | - |
| PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization | 15,800 | 18,000 |
| AEECA | 15,800 | 18,000 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 2,000 | - |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 2,000 | - |
| AEECA | 2,000 | - |
| Near East | 7,812,637 | 7,567,410 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2023 Estimate and FY 2025 Request
(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| Algeria | 1,750 | 2,800 |
| PS Peace and Security | 1,000 | 1,300 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 1,000 | 1,300 |
| IMET | 1,000 | 1,300 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 250 | 500 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 200 | - |
| ESF | 200 | - |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 50 | 500 |
| ESF | 50 | 500 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 300 | - |
| ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems | 300 | - |
| ESF | 300 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | 200 | 1,000 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | 127 | - |
| ESF | 127 | - |
| EG.6 Workforce Development | - | 500 |
| ESF | - | 500 |
| EG.10 Environment | 73 | - |
| ESF | 73 | - |
| EG.11 Adaptation | - | 500 |
| ESF | - | 500 |
| Bahrain | 4,970 | 2,200 |
| PS Peace and Security | 4,970 | 2,200 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 4,970 | 2,200 |
| FMF | 4,000 | 1,000 |
| IMET | 970 | 1,200 |
| Egypt | 1,433,800 | 1,433,000 |
| PS Peace and Security | 1,305,600 | 1,304,000 |
| PS.1 Counter-Terrorism | 1,000 | - |
| NADR | 1,000 | - |
| PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| NADR | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | 800 | - |
| ESF | 800 | - |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 1,301,800 | 1,302,000 |
| FMF | 1,300,000 | 1,300,000 |
| IMET | 1,800 | 2,000 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 28,000 | 17,000 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 1,100 | 2,000 |
| ESF | 1,100 | 2,000 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 14,733 | 7,000 |
| ESF | 14,733 | 7,000 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 12,167 | 8,000 |
| ESF | 12,167 | 8,000 |
| HL Health | 14,000 | 14,000 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| ESF | 10,000 | 10,000 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2023 Estimate and FY 2025 Request
(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| ES Education and Social Services | 54,898 | 30,000 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 14,398 | 10,000 |
| ESF | 14,398 | 10,000 |
| ES.2 Higher Education | 40,000 | 20,000 |
| ESF | 40,000 | 20,000 |
| ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems | 500 | - |
| ESF | 500 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | 31,302 | 68,000 |
| EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 4,000 | 6,000 |
| ESF | 4,000 | 6,000 |
| EG.2 Trade and Investment | - | 2,000 |
| ESF | - | 2,000 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 12,600 | 4,500 |
| ESF | 12,600 | 4,500 |
| EG.4 Financial Sector | - | 1,000 |
| ESF | - | 1,000 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | 6,702 | 28,500 |
| ESF | 6,702 | 28,500 |
| EG.6 Workforce Development | - | 4,000 |
| ESF | - | 4,000 |
| EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services | - | 1,000 |
| ESF | - | 1,000 |
| EG.10 Environment | - | 1,000 |
| ESF | - | 1,000 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 6,000 | 10,000 |
| ESF | 6,000 | 10,000 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | 2,000 | 10,000 |
| ESF | 2,000 | 10,000 |
| Iraq | 448,500 | 285,700 |
| PS Peace and Security | 387,905 | 172,125 |
| PS.1 Counter-Terrorism | 6,000 | 3,000 |
| NADR | 6,000 | 3,000 |
| PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| NADR | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization | 89,405 | 36,425 |
| ESF | 89,405 | 36,425 |
| PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) | 40,000 | 40,000 |
| NADR | 40,000 | 40,000 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 251,000 | 91,200 |
| FMF | 250,000 | 90,000 |
| IMET | 1,000 | 1,200 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 25,000 | 80,000 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 1,000 | 12,000 |
| ESF | 1,000 | 12,000 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 1,000 | 30,200 |
| ESF | 1,000 | 30,200 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 13,000 | 17,000 |
| ESF | 13,000 | 17,000 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 5,000 | 9,800 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2023 Estimate and FY 2025 Request
(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| ESF | 5,000 | 9,800 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 5,000 | 11,000 |
| ESF | 5,000 | 11,000 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 10,000 | - |
| ES.2 Higher Education | 10,000 | - |
| ESF | 10,000 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | 25,595 | 33,575 |
| EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | - | 1,000 |
| ESF | - | 1,000 |
| EG.2 Trade and Investment | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| ESF | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| EG.4 Financial Sector | 2,400 | 3,300 |
| ESF | 2,400 | 3,300 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | 7,700 | 4,000 |
| ESF | 7,700 | 4,000 |
| EG.6 Workforce Development | 3,000 | - |
| ESF | 3,000 | - |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 9,335 | 18,275 |
| ESF | 9,335 | 18,275 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | 2,160 | 6,000 |
| ESF | 2,160 | 6,000 |
| Israel | 3,300,000 | 3,300,000 |
| PS Peace and Security | 3,300,000 | 3,300,000 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 3,300,000 | 3,300,000 |
| FMF | 3,300,000 | 3,300,000 |
| Jordan | 1,650,000 | 1,450,000 |
| PS Peace and Security | 442,889 | 412,200 |
| PS.1 Counter-Terrorism | 6,800 | 4,700 |
| NADR | 6,800 | 4,700 |
| PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 3,200 | 1,000 |
| NADR | 3,200 | 1,000 |
| PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) | 400 | 200 |
| NADR | 400 | 200 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 428,800 | 403,800 |
| FMF | 425,000 | 400,000 |
| IMET | 3,800 | 3,800 |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | 3,689 | 2,500 |
| INCLE | 3,689 | 2,500 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 69,892 | 57,150 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 17,669 | 13,000 |
| ESF | 17,669 | 13,000 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 10,994 | 17,000 |
| ESF | 10,994 | 17,000 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 20,418 | 5,000 |
| ESF | 20,418 | 5,000 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 10,795 | 6,150 |
| ESF | 10,795 | 6,150 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | 1,978 | 2,000 |
| ESF | 1,978 | 2,000 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2023 Estimate and FY 2025 Request
(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| DR.6 Human Rights | 8,038 | 14,000 |
| ESF | 8,038 | 14,000 |
| HL Health | 123,737 | 167,300 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 7,000 | 2,800 |
| GHP-USAID | 7,000 | 2,800 |
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | - | 30,000 |
| ESF | - | 30,000 |
| HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 26,050 | 11,000 |
| ESF | 26,050 | 11,000 |
| HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation | 90,687 | 119,500 |
| ESF | 90,687 | 119,500 |
| HL.9 Nutrition | - | 4,000 |
| ESF | - | 4,000 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 146,744 | 87,000 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 138,700 | 82,000 |
| ESF | 138,700 | 82,000 |
| ES.2 Higher Education | 8,044 | - |
| ESF | 8,044 | - |
| ES.4 Social Services | - | 5,000 |
| ESF | - | 5,000 |
| EG Economic Growth | 866,738 | 726,350 |
| EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 806,100 | 619,300 |
| ESF | 806,100 | 619,300 |
| EG.2 Trade and Investment | - | 3,000 |
| ESF | - | 3,000 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | 35,424 | 53,050 |
| ESF | 35,424 | 53,050 |
| EG.6 Workforce Development | - | 6,000 |
| ESF | - | 6,000 |
| EG.7 Modern Energy Services | - | 8,500 |
| ESF | - | 8,500 |
| EG.10 Environment | - | 1,500 |
| ESF | - | 1,500 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 16,150 | 35,000 |
| ESF | 16,150 | 35,000 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | 9,064 | - |
| ESF | 9,064 | - |
| Lebanon | 231,960 | 287,713 |
| PS Peace and Security | 119,460 | 169,713 |
| PS.1 Counter-Terrorism | 2,000 | 2,753 |
| NADR | 2,000 | 2,753 |
| PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 760 | 760 |
| NADR | 760 | 760 |
| PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| NADR | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 103,500 | 153,500 |
| FMF | 100,000 | 150,000 |
| IMET | 3,500 | 3,500 |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | 7,200 | 6,700 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
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(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| INCLE | 7,200 | 6,700 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 14,000 | 20,437 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | - | 500 |
| INCLE | - | 500 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 10,500 | 15,819 |
| ESF | 10,500 | 15,819 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 3,500 | 4,118 |
| ESF | 3,500 | 4,118 |
| HL Health | 13,697 | 15,000 |
| HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation | 13,697 | 15,000 |
| ESF | 13,697 | 15,000 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 63,913 | 35,000 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 24,913 | 22,000 |
| ESF | 24,913 | 22,000 |
| ES.2 Higher Education | 39,000 | 13,000 |
| ESF | 39,000 | 13,000 |
| EG Economic Growth | 20,890 | 47,563 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 2,250 | - |
| ESF | 2,250 | - |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | 18,640 | 47,563 |
| ESF | 18,640 | 47,563 |
| Libya | 17,000 | 19,250 |
| PS Peace and Security | 4,500 | 6,450 |
| PS.1 Counter-Terrorism | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| NADR | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization | - | 1,700 |
| ESF | - | 1,700 |
| PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) | 3,500 | 3,500 |
| NADR | 3,500 | 3,500 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | - | 250 |
| IMET | - | 250 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 7,500 | 8,000 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 4,098 | 3,000 |
| ESF | 4,098 | 3,000 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 1,768 | 2,000 |
| ESF | 1,768 | 2,000 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 1,634 | 1,100 |
| ESF | 1,634 | 1,100 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | - | 550 |
| ESF | - | 550 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | - | 1,350 |
| ESF | - | 1,350 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 1,000 | - |
| ES.4 Social Services | 1,000 | - |
| ESF | 1,000 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | 4,000 | 4,800 |
| EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 2,000 | 1,650 |
| ESF | 2,000 | 1,650 |
| EG.2 Trade and Investment | - | 500 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
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(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| ESF | - | 500 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | - | 500 |
| ESF | - | 500 |
| EG.7 Modern Energy Services | - | 1,150 |
| ESF | - | 1,150 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | 2,000 | 1,000 |
| ESF | 2,000 | 1,000 |
| Morocco | 36,000 | 48,250 |
| PS Peace and Security | 12,150 | 15,000 |
| PS.1 Counter-Terrorism | - | 2,000 |
| ESF | - | 2,000 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 11,500 | 12,000 |
| FMF | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| IMET | 1,500 | 2,000 |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | 650 | 1,000 |
| INCLE | 650 | 1,000 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 10,350 | 8,250 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 1,850 | 1,250 |
| INCLE | 1,850 | 1,250 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 4,500 | 5,000 |
| DA | - | 5,000 |
| ESF | 4,500 | - |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 4,000 | 2,000 |
| DA | 2,500 | - |
| ESF | 1,500 | 2,000 |
| HL Health | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 6,000 | 5,000 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 6,000 | 5,000 |
| DA | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| ESF | 1,000 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | 4,500 | 14,000 |
| EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 500 | - |
| DA | 500 | - |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | - | 11,000 |
| ESF | - | 11,000 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 4,000 | 3,000 |
| DA | 2,000 | - |
| ESF | 2,000 | 3,000 |
| HA Humanitarian Assistance | - | 3,000 |
| HA.2 Disaster Readiness | - | 3,000 |
| ESF | - | 3,000 |
| Oman | 2,500 | 2,000 |
| PS Peace and Security | 2,500 | 2,000 |
| PS.1 Counter-Terrorism | 1,000 | - |
| NADR | 1,000 | - |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 1,500 | 2,000 |
| IMET | 1,500 | 2,000 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
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(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| Syria | 96,550 | 118,500 |
| PS Peace and Security | 36,988 | 75,500 |
| PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization | 25,050 | 57,000 |
| ESF | 25,050 | 57,000 |
| PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) | 8,500 | 8,500 |
| NADR | 8,500 | 8,500 |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | 3,438 | 10,000 |
| INCLE | 3,438 | 10,000 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 38,562 | 20,000 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 6,562 | - |
| INCLE | 6,562 | - |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 3,200 | 2,000 |
| ESF | 3,200 | 2,000 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | - | 2,000 |
| ESF | - | 2,000 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 8,055 | 7,000 |
| ESF | 8,055 | 7,000 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | 4,414 | 4,000 |
| ESF | 4,414 | 4,000 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 16,331 | 5,000 |
| ESF | 16,331 | 5,000 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 11,000 | 12,000 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 10,000 | 12,000 |
| ESF | 10,000 | 12,000 |
| ES.4 Social Services | 1,000 | - |
| ESF | 1,000 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | 10,000 | 11,000 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 10,000 | 8,000 |
| ESF | 10,000 | 8,000 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | - | 3,000 |
| ESF | - | 3,000 |
| Tunisia | 77,497 | 67,900 |
| PS Peace and Security | 53,497 | 50,800 |
| PS.1 Counter-Terrorism | 3,997 | 2,000 |
| NADR | 3,997 | 2,000 |
| PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | - | 500 |
| NADR | - | 500 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 47,000 | 47,300 |
| FMF | 45,000 | 45,000 |
| IMET | 2,000 | 2,300 |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | 2,500 | 1,000 |
| INCLE | 2,500 | 1,000 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 17,500 | 12,600 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 1,500 | 2,600 |
| INCLE | 1,500 | 2,600 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | - | 1,500 |
| ESF | - | 1,500 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 1,783 | 1,000 |
| DA | 1,783 | - |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
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(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| ESF | - | 1,000 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 14,217 | 6,500 |
| DA | 7,517 | - |
| ESF | 6,700 | 6,500 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | - | 500 |
| ESF | - | 500 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | - | 500 |
| ESF | - | 500 |
| EG Economic Growth | 6,500 | 4,500 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | 3,500 | 3,500 |
| DA | 1,000 | - |
| ESF | 2,500 | 3,500 |
| EG.6 Workforce Development | - | 500 |
| ESF | - | 500 |
| EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services | - | 500 |
| ESF | - | 500 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | 3,000 | - |
| DA | 1,000 | - |
| ESF | 2,000 | - |
| West Bank and Gaza | 268,000 | 282,837 |
| PS Peace and Security | 35,780 | 42,300 |
| PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| NADR | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | 34,780 | 41,300 |
| INCLE | 34,780 | 41,300 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 49,220 | 30,200 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 7,220 | 5,200 |
| INCLE | 7,220 | 5,200 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | - | 2,000 |
| ESF | - | 2,000 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 42,000 | 23,000 |
| ESF | 42,000 | 23,000 |
| HL Health | 28,237 | 62,300 |
| HL.5 Other Public Health Threats | - | 27,300 |
| ESF | - | 27,300 |
| HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation | 28,237 | 35,000 |
| ESF | 28,237 | 35,000 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 46,000 | 79,000 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 28,000 | 20,000 |
| ESF | 28,000 | 20,000 |
| ES.2 Higher Education | 18,000 | 10,000 |
| ESF | 18,000 | 10,000 |
| ES.4 Social Services | - | 35,000 |
| ESF | - | 35,000 |
| ES.5 Social Assistance | - | 14,000 |
| ESF | - | 14,000 |
| EG Economic Growth | 107,463 | 57,037 |
| EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 22,477 | - |
| ESF | 22,477 | - |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
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| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| EG.2 Trade and Investment | - | 10,037 |
| ESF | - | 10,037 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | 15,000 | 20,000 |
| ESF | 15,000 | 20,000 |
| EG.6 Workforce Development | - | 7,000 |
| ESF | - | 7,000 |
| EG.10 Environment | 27,816 | - |
| ESF | 27,816 | - |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 30,700 | 10,000 |
| ESF | 30,700 | 10,000 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | 11,470 | 10,000 |
| ESF | 11,470 | 10,000 |
| HA Humanitarian Assistance | - | 12,000 |
| HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | - | 12,000 |
| ESF | - | 12,000 |
| PO Program Development and Oversight | 1,300 | - |
| PO.2 Administration and Oversight | 1,300 | - |
| ESF | 1,300 | - |
| Yemen | 40,050 | 41,600 |
| PS Peace and Security | 7,995 | 7,400 |
| PS.1 Counter-Terrorism | 3,400 | 2,600 |
| ESF | 1,800 | - |
| NADR | 1,600 | 2,600 |
| PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization | 1,095 | 1,300 |
| ESF | 1,095 | 1,300 |
| PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| NADR | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 500 | 500 |
| IMET | 500 | 500 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 7,000 | 6,500 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | - | 1,000 |
| ESF | - | 1,000 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 1,750 | 2,100 |
| ESF | 1,750 | 2,100 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | - | 700 |
| ESF | - | 700 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | 1,750 | - |
| ESF | 1,750 | - |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 3,500 | 2,700 |
| ESF | 3,500 | 2,700 |
| HL Health | 17,350 | 18,900 |
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 6,450 | 7,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 6,450 | 7,000 |
| HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation | 900 | 1,900 |
| ESF | 900 | 1,900 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 3,600 | 7,000 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 2,000 | 7,000 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
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| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| ESF | 2,000 | 7,000 |
| ES.4 Social Services | 1,600 | - |
| ESF | 1,600 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | 4,105 | 1,800 |
| EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 3,105 | 800 |
| ESF | 3,105 | 800 |
| EG.2 Trade and Investment | 1,000 | - |
| ESF | 1,000 | - |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | - | 1,000 |
| ESF | - | 1,000 |
| Middle East Multilaterals (MEM) | 500 | 500 |
| PS Peace and Security | - | 500 |
| PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization | - | 500 |
| ESF | - | 500 |
| EG Economic Growth | 500 | - |
| EG.10 Environment | 500 | - |
| ESF | 500 | - |
| Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) | 27,200 | 27,200 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| ESF | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| ES.2 Higher Education | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| ESF | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| EG Economic Growth | 2,200 | 2,200 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | - | 1,655 |
| ESF | - | 1,655 |
| EG.6 Workforce Development | 2,200 | 545 |
| ESF | 2,200 | 545 |
| Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC) | 8,000 | 5,000 |
| PS Peace and Security | 6,000 | 5,000 |
| PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization | 6,000 | 5,000 |
| ESF | 6,000 | 5,000 |
| HL Health | 500 | - |
| HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation | 500 | - |
| ESF | 500 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | 1,500 | - |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 1,500 | - |
| ESF | 1,500 | - |
| Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) | 25,000 | 30,000 |
| PS Peace and Security | 25,000 | 30,000 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 25,000 | 30,000 |
| PKO | 25,000 | 30,000 |
| Near East Regional Democracy | 55,000 | 65,000 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 55,000 | 65,000 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 4,600 | 4,600 |
| ESF | 4,600 | 4,600 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 18,650 | 18,650 |
| ESF | 18,650 | 18,650 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
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(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | 16,750 | 26,750 |
| ESF | 16,750 | 26,750 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| ESF | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| Nita Lowey ME Peace Fund | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| PS Peace and Security | 5,000 | 10,500 |
| PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization | 5,000 | 10,500 |
| ESF | 5,000 | 10,500 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 20,000 | 13,000 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 20,000 | 13,000 |
| ESF | 20,000 | 13,000 |
| EG Economic Growth | 25,000 | 26,500 |
| EG.2 Trade and Investment | 5,000 | 10,000 |
| ESF | 5,000 | 10,000 |
| EG.4 Financial Sector | 10,000 | 5,000 |
| ESF | 10,000 | 5,000 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | 8,000 | 9,500 |
| ESF | 8,000 | 9,500 |
| EG.6 Workforce Development | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| ESF | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| State NEA Regional | 12,860 | 24,710 |
| PS Peace and Security | 7,860 | 12,710 |
| PS.1 Counter-Terrorism | 3,500 | 5,500 |
| NADR | 3,500 | 5,500 |
| PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 4,360 | 5,210 |
| NADR | 4,360 | 5,210 |
| PS.3 Counter-Narcotics | - | 2,000 |
| INCLE | - | 2,000 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | - | 1,000 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | - | 1,000 |
| ESF | - | 1,000 |
| EG Economic Growth | 5,000 | 11,000 |
| EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | - | 2,000 |
| ESF | - | 2,000 |
| EG.6 Workforce Development | - | 2,000 |
| ESF | - | 2,000 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 5,000 | 7,000 |
| ESF | 5,000 | 7,000 |
| USAID Middle East Regional (MER) | 25,500 | 23,250 |
| PS Peace and Security | 700 | 1,700 |
| PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization | 700 | 1,700 |
| DA | 25 | 1,700 |
| ESF | 675 | - |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 2,550 | 4,575 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 250 | 675 |
| DA | - | 675 |
| ESF | 250 | - |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 1,000 | 1,200 |
| DA | - | 1,200 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
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| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| ESF | 1,000 | - |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | 500 | 800 |
| DA | - | 800 |
| ESF | 500 | - |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 800 | 1,900 |
| DA | - | 1,900 |
| ESF | 800 | - |
| HL Health | 250 | 1,475 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | - | 400 |
| ESF | - | 400 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 250 | 475 |
| ESF | - | 225 |
| GHP-USAID | 250 | 250 |
| HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation | - | 600 |
| ESF | - | 600 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 12,100 | 3,450 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 1,600 | 2,750 |
| DA | - | 2,750 |
| ESF | 1,600 | - |
| ES.2 Higher Education | 10,500 | 700 |
| DA | 10,000 | 700 |
| ESF | 500 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | 9,900 | 12,050 |
| EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | - | 200 |
| DA | - | 200 |
| EG.2 Trade and Investment | 5,200 | 2,523 |
| DA | 5,200 | 2,248 |
| ESF | - | 275 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 1,100 | 1,077 |
| DA | - | 1,077 |
| ESF | 1,100 | - |
| EG.4 Financial Sector | - | 400 |
| DA | - | 400 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | 975 | 750 |
| DA | 975 | 750 |
| EG.6 Workforce Development | 625 | 350 |
| DA | - | 350 |
| ESF | 625 | - |
| EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services | 2,000 | 250 |
| DA | - | 250 |
| ESF | 2,000 | - |
| EG.10 Environment | - | 500 |
| ESF | - | 500 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | - | 6,000 |
| ESF | - | 6,000 |
| South and Central Asia | 1,031,274 | 1,011,732 |
| Afghanistan | 118,000 | 104,030 |
| PS Peace and Security | 9,125 | 11,000 |
| PS.3 Counter-Narcotics | 3,000 | 3,000 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
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(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| INCLE | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | - | 1,000 |
| ESF | - | 1,000 |
| PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization | 1,125 | 2,000 |
| ESF | 1,125 | 2,000 |
| PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| NADR | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 18,700 | 8,150 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 7,725 | 4,000 |
| ESF | 7,725 | 4,000 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | 4,349 | 1,000 |
| ESF | 4,349 | 1,000 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 6,626 | 3,150 |
| ESF | 6,626 | 3,150 |
| HL Health | 42,300 | 31,000 |
| HL.2 Tuberculosis | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| HL.5 Other Public Health Threats | - | 1,000 |
| ESF | - | 1,000 |
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | 9,000 | 9,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 9,000 | 9,000 |
| HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 15,000 | 8,000 |
| ESF | 15,000 | 8,000 |
| HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation | 12,300 | - |
| ESF | 12,300 | - |
| HL.9 Nutrition | - | 7,000 |
| ESF | - | 7,000 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 18,000 | 20,000 |
| ESF | 18,000 | 20,000 |
| ES.2 Higher Education | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| ESF | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| ES.4 Social Services | 2,000 | - |
| ESF | 2,000 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | 17,875 | 23,880 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 17,875 | 17,880 |
| ESF | 17,875 | 17,880 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | - | 2,000 |
| ESF | - | 2,000 |
| EG.6 Workforce Development | - | 3,000 |
| ESF | - | 3,000 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | - | 1,000 |
| ESF | - | 1,000 |
| Bangladesh | 202,550 | 206,101 |
| PS Peace and Security | 4,400 | 4,400 |
| PS.1 Counter-Terrorism | 500 | 500 |
| DA | 500 | 500 |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| DA | 2,000 | 2,000 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
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(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 1,900 | 1,900 |
| IMET | 1,900 | 1,900 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 23,500 | 32,185 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 5,008 | 5,000 |
| DA | 5,008 | 5,000 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 3,266 | 4,000 |
| DA | 3,266 | 4,000 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 200 | 6,500 |
| DA | 200 | 6,500 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 8,750 | 8,685 |
| DA | 8,750 | 8,685 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | 700 | 2,500 |
| DA | 700 | 2,500 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 5,576 | 5,500 |
| DA | 5,576 | 5,500 |
| HL Health | 85,450 | 86,200 |
| HL.2 Tuberculosis | 22,000 | 22,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 22,000 | 22,000 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 11,000 | 11,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 11,000 | 11,000 |
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | 21,200 | 21,200 |
| GHP-USAID | 21,200 | 21,200 |
| HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 18,000 | 18,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 18,000 | 18,000 |
| HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| DA | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| HL.9 Nutrition | 9,250 | 10,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 9,250 | 10,000 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 26,084 | 8,700 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 8,964 | 8,700 |
| DA | 8,964 | 8,700 |
| ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems | 10,000 | - |
| DA | 10,000 | - |
| ES.4 Social Services | 2,000 | - |
| DA | 2,000 | - |
| ES.5 Social Assistance | 5,120 | - |
| DA | 5,120 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | 63,116 | 72,616 |
| EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 5,080 | - |
| DA | 5,080 | - |
| EG.2 Trade and Investment | - | 2,000 |
| DA | - | 2,000 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 37,500 | 46,000 |
| DA | 37,500 | 46,000 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | - | 8,000 |
| DA | - | 8,000 |
| EG.6 Workforce Development | - | 2,000 |
| DA | - | 2,000 |
| EG.10 Environment | 15,200 | 9,280 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
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(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| DA | 15,200 | 9,280 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 2,000 | 2,500 |
| DA | 2,000 | 2,500 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | 1,336 | 2,500 |
| DA | 1,336 | 2,500 |
| EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes | 2,000 | 336 |
| DA | 2,000 | 336 |
| HA Humanitarian Assistance | - | 2,000 |
| HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | - | 500 |
| DA | - | 500 |
| HA.2 Disaster Readiness | - | 1,500 |
| DA | - | 1,500 |
| Bhutan | 2,200 | 2,200 |
| PS Peace and Security | 200 | 200 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 200 | 200 |
| IMET | 200 | 200 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 1,000 | 300 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 500 | 300 |
| ESF | 500 | 300 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 500 | - |
| ESF | 500 | - |
| ES Education and Social Services | 500 | - |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 500 | - |
| ESF | 500 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | 500 | 1,700 |
| EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | - | 500 |
| ESF | - | 500 |
| EG.4 Financial Sector | 500 | - |
| ESF | 500 | - |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | - | 250 |
| ESF | - | 250 |
| EG.6 Workforce Development | - | 750 |
| ESF | - | 750 |
| EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services | - | 200 |
| ESF | - | 200 |
| India | 120,392 | 102,965 |
| PS Peace and Security | 2,700 | 2,795 |
| PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 800 | 800 |
| NADR | 800 | 800 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 1,900 | 1,995 |
| IMET | 1,900 | 1,995 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 6,300 | 4,000 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | - | 1,500 |
| DA | - | 1,500 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 5,300 | 1,000 |
| DA | - | 1,000 |
| ESF | 5,300 | - |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 1,000 | 1,500 |
| DA | - | 1,500 |

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| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| ESF | 1,000 | - |
| HL Health | 72,892 | 51,152 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 21,392 | - |
| GHP-STATE | 21,392 | - |
| HL.2 Tuberculosis | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | 8,500 | 8,500 |
| GHP-USAID | 8,500 | 8,500 |
| HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 9,000 | 9,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 9,000 | 9,000 |
| HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation | 4,000 | 3,652 |
| DA | 4,000 | 3,652 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 14,400 | 6,000 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 6,400 | 6,000 |
| DA | 6,400 | 6,000 |
| ES.4 Social Services | 8,000 | - |
| ESF | 8,000 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | 22,600 | 39,018 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 1,900 | 2,000 |
| DA | 1,900 | 2,000 |
| EG.10 Environment | 4,000 | 9,518 |
| DA | 4,000 | 9,518 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | - | 5,000 |
| DA | - | 5,000 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | 9,500 | 17,000 |
| DA | 5,000 | 17,000 |
| ESF | 4,500 | - |
| EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes | 7,200 | 5,500 |
| DA | 7,200 | 5,500 |
| HA Humanitarian Assistance | 1,500 | - |
| HA.2 Disaster Readiness | 1,500 | - |
| ESF | 1,500 | - |
| Kazakhstan | 24,454 | 21,200 |
| Shifted Base- Emergency Funding | 600 | - |
| Shifted Base- Emergency Funding | 600 | - |
| AEECA | 600 | - |
| PS Peace and Security | 8,600 | 8,350 |
| PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 800 | 800 |
| NADR | 800 | 800 |
| PS.3 Counter-Narcotics | 367 | 367 |
| INCLE | 367 | 367 |
| PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime | 659 | 733 |
| INCLE | 659 | 733 |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | 900 | 950 |
| AEECA | 500 | 450 |
| INCLE | 400 | 500 |
| PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) | 2,500 | 2,500 |

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(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| NADR | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 900 | 1,100 |
| IMET | 900 | 1,100 |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | 2,474 | 1,900 |
| INCLE | 2,474 | 1,900 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 2,700 | 3,550 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 1,146 | - |
| AEECA | 1,146 | - |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 100 | 600 |
| AEECA | - | 100 |
| INCLE | 100 | 500 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | - | 400 |
| AEECA | - | 400 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 1,020 | 1,600 |
| AEECA | 1,020 | 1,600 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | 434 | 700 |
| AEECA | 434 | 700 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | - | 250 |
| AEECA | - | 250 |
| HL Health | 10,654 | 7,750 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 2,904 | - |
| GHP-STATE | 2,904 | - |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 7,750 | 7,750 |
| GHP-USAID | 7,750 | 7,750 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 800 | 900 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 400 | 500 |
| AEECA | 400 | 500 |
| ES.2 Higher Education | 400 | 400 |
| AEECA | 400 | 400 |
| EG Economic Growth | 1,100 | 650 |
| EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 380 | - |
| AEECA | 380 | - |
| EG.2 Trade and Investment | 100 | 150 |
| AEECA | 100 | 150 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | 120 | - |
| AEECA | 120 | - |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | 500 | 500 |
| AEECA | 500 | 500 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 43,358 | 39,684 |
| Shifted Base- Emergency Funding | 425 | - |
| Shifted Base- Emergency Funding | 425 | - |
| AEECA | 425 | - |
| PS Peace and Security | 3,700 | 3,100 |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | 1,050 | 950 |
| AEECA | 800 | 700 |
| INCLE | 250 | 250 |
| PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) | 2,000 | 1,000 |
| NADR | 2,000 | 1,000 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 500 | 500 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
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| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| IMET | 500 | 500 |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | 150 | 650 |
| INCLE | 150 | 650 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 14,000 | 12,120 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 4,300 | 3,120 |
| AEECA | 2,800 | 2,120 |
| INCLE | 1,500 | 1,000 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 1,600 | 1,000 |
| AEECA | 1,600 | 1,000 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| AEECA | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| AEECA | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | 2,300 | 3,000 |
| AEECA | 2,300 | 3,000 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 800 | - |
| AEECA | 800 | - |
| HL Health | 16,258 | 12,500 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 4,258 | - |
| GHP-STATE | 4,258 | - |
| HL.2 Tuberculosis | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| HL.9 Nutrition | - | 500 |
| AEECA | - | 500 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 4,500 | 4,250 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| AEECA | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| ES.2 Higher Education | - | 250 |
| AEECA | - | 250 |
| ES.4 Social Services | 500 | - |
| AEECA | 500 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | 4,475 | 7,714 |
| EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 25 | - |
| AEECA | 25 | - |
| EG.2 Trade and Investment | 300 | 1,015 |
| AEECA | 300 | 1,015 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 3,150 | 2,000 |
| AEECA | 3,150 | 2,000 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | 1,000 | 2,000 |
| AEECA | 1,000 | 2,000 |
| EG.10 Environment | - | 679 |
| AEECA | - | 679 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | - | 1,000 |
| AEECA | - | 1,000 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | - | 1,020 |
| AEECA | - | 1,020 |
| Maldives | 9,500 | 9,500 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
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| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| PS Peace and Security | 500 | 500 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 500 | 500 |
| IMET | 500 | 500 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 3,500 | 3,700 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 750 | 1,250 |
| DA | - | 750 |
| ESF | 750 | 500 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 500 | 1,500 |
| DA | 500 | 1,500 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 2,250 | 950 |
| DA | - | 750 |
| ESF | 2,250 | 200 |
| EG Economic Growth | 5,500 | 5,300 |
| EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 2,500 | 750 |
| DA | 2,500 | 750 |
| EG.10 Environment | 1,000 | 1,500 |
| DA | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| ESF | - | 500 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 2,000 | 3,050 |
| DA | 2,000 | 3,050 |
| Nepal | 132,995 | 129,762 |
| PS Peace and Security | 2,750 | 3,475 |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | 1,000 | 1,500 |
| DA | 1,000 | 1,500 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 1,750 | 1,975 |
| IMET | 1,750 | 1,975 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 13,700 | 19,600 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 1,251 | 578 |
| DA | 1,000 | 578 |
| ESF | 251 | - |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 5,400 | 12,300 |
| DA | 3,900 | 12,300 |
| ESF | 1,500 | - |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 2,500 | 3,900 |
| DA | 2,000 | 3,900 |
| ESF | 500 | - |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 3,400 | 2,400 |
| DA | 2,400 | 2,400 |
| ESF | 1,000 | - |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | 1,149 | 422 |
| DA | 1,100 | 422 |
| ESF | 49 | - |
| HL Health | 57,225 | 49,000 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 10,225 | - |
| GHP-STATE | 10,225 | - |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 15,000 | 15,000 |

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| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 14,000 | 14,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 14,000 | 14,000 |
| HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation | 4,000 | 6,000 |
| DA | 4,000 | 6,000 |
| HL.9 Nutrition | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 13,000 | 13,000 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 13,000 | 13,000 |
| DA | 13,000 | 13,000 |
| EG Economic Growth | 43,449 | 39,300 |
| EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 4,249 | - |
| DA | 4,249 | - |
| EG.2 Trade and Investment | 1,500 | 1,100 |
| DA | 1,500 | 1,100 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 25,200 | 24,000 |
| DA | 20,200 | 24,000 |
| ESF | 5,000 | - |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | - | 1,000 |
| DA | - | 1,000 |
| EG.10 Environment | 11,500 | 9,000 |
| DA | 3,000 | 9,000 |
| ESF | 8,500 | - |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 1,000 | 2,200 |
| DA | 1,000 | 2,200 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | - | 2,000 |
| DA | - | 2,000 |
| HA Humanitarian Assistance | 2,871 | 5,387 |
| HA.2 Disaster Readiness | 2,871 | 5,387 |
| DA | 2,871 | 5,387 |
| Pakistan | 101,700 | 101,425 |
| PS Peace and Security | 25,195 | 22,350 |
| PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | - | 650 |
| NADR | - | 650 |
| PS.3 Counter-Narcotics | 4,000 | 3,000 |
| INCLE | 4,000 | 3,000 |
| PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization | 4,895 | 3,000 |
| ESF | 4,895 | 3,000 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 2,800 | 3,500 |
| IMET | 2,800 | 3,500 |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | 13,500 | 12,200 |
| INCLE | 13,500 | 12,200 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 10,400 | 8,330 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 838 | 1,300 |
| ESF | 38 | - |
| INCLE | 800 | 1,300 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 4,975 | 3,000 |
| ESF | 4,975 | 3,000 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 900 | 1,000 |
| ESF | 900 | 1,000 |

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| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| DR.4 Civil Society | 2,630 | 2,030 |
| ESF | 2,630 | 2,030 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | 206 | - |
| ESF | 206 | - |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 851 | 1,000 |
| ESF | 851 | 1,000 |
| HL Health | 35,000 | 37,000 |
| HL.2 Tuberculosis | 14,000 | 14,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 14,000 | 14,000 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 11,000 | 11,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 11,000 | 11,000 |
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 6,000 | 8,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 6,000 | 8,000 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 10,600 | 6,000 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 10,600 | 3,000 |
| ESF | 10,600 | 3,000 |
| ES.2 Higher Education | - | 3,000 |
| ESF | - | 3,000 |
| EG Economic Growth | 20,505 | 27,745 |
| EG.2 Trade and Investment | 5,000 | 1,500 |
| ESF | 5,000 | 1,500 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 5,000 | 4,000 |
| ESF | 5,000 | 4,000 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | 5,000 | 2,500 |
| ESF | 5,000 | 2,500 |
| EG.6 Workforce Development | 2,505 | 1,500 |
| ESF | 2,505 | 1,500 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 2,000 | 12,000 |
| ESF | 2,000 | 12,000 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | 1,000 | 6,245 |
| ESF | 1,000 | 6,245 |
| Sri Lanka | 40,250 | 44,400 |
| PS Peace and Security | 8,650 | 8,400 |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | 400 | - |
| DA | 400 | - |
| PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) | 7,000 | 7,150 |
| NADR | 7,000 | 7,150 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 1,250 | 1,250 |
| IMET | 1,250 | 1,250 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 19,600 | 18,700 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 3,913 | 2,450 |
| DA | 2,913 | 2,000 |
| ESF | 1,000 | 450 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 3,463 | 4,000 |
| DA | 3,463 | 4,000 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 2,199 | 1,600 |
| DA | 2,199 | 1,600 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
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| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| DR.4 Civil Society | 6,342 | 8,150 |
| DA | 5,342 | 7,400 |
| ESF | 1,000 | 750 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | 3,683 | 2,500 |
| DA | 2,683 | 2,500 |
| ESF | 1,000 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | 12,000 | 17,300 |
| EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 1,250 | 1,500 |
| DA | - | 1,500 |
| ESF | 1,250 | - |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 5,000 | 7,000 |
| DA | - | 7,000 |
| ESF | 5,000 | - |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | 750 | 750 |
| ESF | 750 | 750 |
| EG.10 Environment | - | 2,453 |
| DA | - | 2,203 |
| ESF | - | 250 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| DA | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | 2,000 | 2,597 |
| DA | 2,000 | 2,597 |
| Tajikistan | 56,707 | 52,255 |
| Shifted Base- Emergency Funding | 2,175 | - |
| Shifted Base- Emergency Funding | 2,175 | - |
| AEECA | 2,175 | - |
| PS Peace and Security | 8,815 | 8,690 |
| PS.1 Counter-Terrorism | 215 | 210 |
| AEECA | 215 | 210 |
| PS.3 Counter-Narcotics | 700 | 700 |
| INCLE | 700 | 700 |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | 950 | 550 |
| AEECA | 700 | 300 |
| INCLE | 250 | 250 |
| PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) | 2,500 | 3,000 |
| NADR | 2,500 | 3,000 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 450 | 450 |
| IMET | 450 | 450 |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | 4,000 | 3,780 |
| INCLE | 4,000 | 3,780 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 3,735 | 4,315 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 1,300 | 4,315 |
| AEECA | 1,000 | 3,815 |
| INCLE | 300 | 500 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 1,285 | - |
| AEECA | 1,285 | - |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | 450 | - |
| AEECA | 450 | - |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 700 | - |

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| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| AEECA | 700 | - |
| HL Health | 19,907 | 17,300 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 3,457 | - |
| GHP-STATE | 3,457 | - |
| HL.2 Tuberculosis | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| GHP-USAID | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation | 2,000 | 2,600 |
| AEECA | 2,000 | 2,600 |
| HL.9 Nutrition | 2,250 | 2,500 |
| GHP-USAID | 2,250 | 2,500 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 6,925 | 7,400 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 6,725 | 7,200 |
| AEECA | 6,725 | 7,200 |
| ES.2 Higher Education | 200 | 200 |
| AEECA | 200 | 200 |
| EG Economic Growth | 15,150 | 14,550 |
| EG.2 Trade and Investment | - | 700 |
| AEECA | - | 700 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 12,000 | 9,000 |
| AEECA | 12,000 | 9,000 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | - | 2,000 |
| AEECA | - | 2,000 |
| EG.6 Workforce Development | - | 1,400 |
| AEECA | - | 1,400 |
| EG.10 Environment | 1,000 | - |
| AEECA | 1,000 | - |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 1,400 | 950 |
| AEECA | 1,400 | 950 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | 500 | 500 |
| AEECA | 500 | 500 |
| EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes | 250 | - |
| AEECA | 250 | - |
| Turkmenistan | 4,200 | 5,300 |
| Shifted Base- Emergency Funding | 200 | - |
| Shifted Base- Emergency Funding | 200 | - |
| AEECA | 200 | - |
| PS Peace and Security | 500 | 600 |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | 300 | 400 |
| AEECA | 300 | 400 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 200 | 200 |
| IMET | 200 | 200 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 1,700 | 1,500 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 200 | - |
| AEECA | 200 | - |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 820 | 500 |

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| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| AEECA | 820 | 500 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 680 | 1,000 |
| AEECA | 680 | 1,000 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 775 | 775 |
| ES.2 Higher Education | 775 | 775 |
| AEECA | 775 | 775 |
| EG Economic Growth | 1,025 | 2,425 |
| EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 250 | - |
| AEECA | 250 | - |
| EG.2 Trade and Investment | - | 535 |
| AEECA | - | 535 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | - | 650 |
| AEECA | - | 650 |
| EG.6 Workforce Development | 375 | 740 |
| AEECA | 375 | 740 |
| EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services | 200 | 200 |
| AEECA | 200 | 200 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | - | 150 |
| AEECA | - | 150 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | 200 | 150 |
| AEECA | 200 | 150 |
| Uzbekistan | 49,900 | 49,280 |
| PS Peace and Security | 3,300 | 2,800 |
| PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 500 | 500 |
| NADR | 500 | 500 |
| PS.3 Counter-Narcotics | 500 | 200 |
| INCLE | 500 | 200 |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | 1,300 | 1,600 |
| AEECA | 800 | 800 |
| INCLE | 500 | 800 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 1,000 | 500 |
| IMET | 1,000 | 500 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 13,000 | 17,700 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 6,700 | 8,817 |
| AEECA | 3,500 | 5,617 |
| INCLE | 3,200 | 3,200 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 2,966 | 3,540 |
| AEECA | 2,166 | 2,740 |
| INCLE | 800 | 800 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 2,000 | 3,562 |
| AEECA | 2,000 | 3,562 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | 1,334 | 1,781 |
| AEECA | 1,334 | 1,781 |
| HL Health | 12,000 | 11,500 |
| HL.2 Tuberculosis | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 6,000 | 5,500 |
| GHP-USAID | 6,000 | 5,500 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 10,700 | 9,840 |

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|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| ES.1 Basic Education | 10,000 | 8,990 |
| AEECA | 10,000 | 8,990 |
| ES.2 Higher Education | 700 | 850 |
| AEECA | 700 | 850 |
| EG Economic Growth | 10,900 | 7,440 |
| EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 1,381 | - |
| AEECA | 1,381 | - |
| EG.2 Trade and Investment | 4,800 | 2,260 |
| AEECA | 4,800 | 2,260 |
| EG.4 Financial Sector | - | 500 |
| AEECA | - | 500 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | 2,969 | 3,200 |
| AEECA | 2,969 | 3,200 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 1,750 | 1,480 |
| AEECA | 1,750 | 1,480 |
| Central Asia Regional | 74,328 | 52,890 |
| Shifted Base- Emergency Funding | 20,000 | - |
| Shifted Base- Emergency Funding | 20,000 | - |
| AEECA | 20,000 | - |
| PS Peace and Security | 20,113 | 30,450 |
| PS.1 Counter-Terrorism | 11,003 | 10,000 |
| AEECA | 1,000 | 2,000 |
| NADR | 10,003 | 8,000 |
| PS.3 Counter-Narcotics | 460 | 1,950 |
| INCLE | 460 | 1,950 |
| PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime | 320 | 3,500 |
| AEECA | - | 3,000 |
| INCLE | 320 | 500 |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | 850 | 1,500 |
| AEECA | 400 | 1,000 |
| INCLE | 450 | 500 |
| PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization | - | 7,000 |
| AEECA | - | 7,000 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| FMF | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | 2,480 | 1,500 |
| INCLE | 2,480 | 1,500 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 10,240 | 3,200 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 2,414 | 500 |
| AEECA | 1,174 | - |
| INCLE | 1,240 | 500 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 30 | - |
| AEECA | 30 | - |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 3,546 | 700 |
| AEECA | 3,546 | 700 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | 4,250 | 2,000 |
| AEECA | 4,250 | 2,000 |
| HL Health | 6,250 | 2,000 |
| HL.2 Tuberculosis | 2,000 | 2,000 |

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|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| GHP-USAID | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 250 | - |
| GHP-USAID | 250 | - |
| HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation | 4,000 | - |
| AEECA | 4,000 | - |
| ES Education and Social Services | 2,500 | 1,500 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 1,800 | 1,000 |
| AEECA | 1,800 | 1,000 |
| ES.2 Higher Education | 700 | 500 |
| AEECA | 700 | 500 |
| EG Economic Growth | 15,225 | 15,740 |
| EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 1,789 | - |
| AEECA | 1,789 | - |
| EG.2 Trade and Investment | 3,300 | 6,000 |
| AEECA | 3,300 | 6,000 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | 2,000 | 2,425 |
| AEECA | 2,000 | 2,425 |
| EG.10 Environment | 1,136 | 1,000 |
| AEECA | 1,136 | 1,000 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 2,000 | 1,500 |
| AEECA | 2,000 | 1,500 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | 5,000 | 4,815 |
| AEECA | 5,000 | 4,815 |
| State South and Central Asia Regional | 49,740 | 89,740 |
| PS Peace and Security | 37,040 | 41,540 |
| PS.1 Counter-Terrorism | 6,000 | 4,000 |
| NADR | 6,000 | 4,000 |
| PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 3,540 | 3,540 |
| NADR | 3,540 | 3,540 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 22,000 | 29,000 |
| FMF | 22,000 | 29,000 |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | 5,500 | 5,000 |
| INCLE | 5,500 | 5,000 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 6,500 | 6,520 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 2,500 | 3,000 |
| INCLE | 2,500 | 3,000 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 3,000 | 3,520 |
| ESF | 3,000 | 3,520 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 1,000 | - |
| ESF | 1,000 | - |
| HL Health | - | 35,000 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | - | 35,000 |
| GHP-STATE | - | 35,000 |
| EG Economic Growth | 6,200 | 6,680 |
| EG.2 Trade and Investment | 1,400 | 2,250 |
| ESF | 1,400 | 2,250 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | - | 2,250 |
| ESF | - | 2,250 |
| EG.6 Workforce Development | 1,000 | - |

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|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| ESF | 1,000 | - |
| EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services | 600 | 900 |
| ESF | 600 | 900 |
| EG.10 Environment | 3,200 | 600 |
| ESF | 3,200 | 600 |
| EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes | - | 680 |
| ESF | - | 680 |
| USAID South Asia Regional | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| EG Economic Growth | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| DA | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Western Hemisphere | 2,043,300 | 2,205,179 |
| Argentina | 650 | 800 |
| PS Peace and Security | 650 | 800 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 650 | 800 |
| IMET | 650 | 800 |
| Bahamas, The | 200 | 300 |
| PS Peace and Security | 200 | 300 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 200 | 300 |
| IMET | 200 | 300 |
| Barbados and Eastern Caribbean | 22,220 | 22,500 |
| PS Peace and Security | 920 | 1,000 |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | 200 | - |
| DA | 200 | - |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 720 | 1,000 |
| IMET | 720 | 1,000 |
| HL Health | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| GHP-USAID | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 2,000 | 3,600 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 2,000 | 3,600 |
| DA | 2,000 | 3,600 |
| EG Economic Growth | 7,300 | 15,400 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 4,300 | 11,900 |
| DA | 4,300 | 4,400 |
| ESF | - | 7,500 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | 3,000 | 3,500 |
| DA | 3,000 | 1,500 |
| ESF | - | 2,000 |
| HA Humanitarian Assistance | 9,500 | - |
| HA.2 Disaster Readiness | 9,500 | - |
| ESF | 9,500 | - |
| Belize | 250 | 250 |
| PS Peace and Security | 250 | 250 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 250 | 250 |
| IMET | 250 | 250 |
| Brazil | 39,198 | 36,500 |
| PS Peace and Security | 800 | 1,000 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 800 | 1,000 |

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(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| IMET | 800 | 1,000 |
| HL Health | 9,398 | 6,500 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 2,398 | - |
| GHP-STATE | 2,398 | - |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 7,000 | 6,500 |
| GHP-USAID | 7,000 | 6,500 |
| EG Economic Growth | 29,000 | 29,000 |
| EG.10 Environment | 25,000 | 14,000 |
| DA | 25,000 | 14,000 |
| EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes | 4,000 | 15,000 |
| DA | 4,000 | 15,000 |
| Chile | 357 | 650 |
| PS Peace and Security | 357 | 650 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 357 | 650 |
| IMET | 357 | 650 |
| Colombia | 453,096 | 413,275 |
| PS Peace and Security | 166,886 | 215,733 |
| PS.3 Counter-Narcotics | 57,261 | 93,734 |
| ESF | 13,261 | 32,534 |
| INCLE | 44,000 | 61,200 |
| PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime | 20,000 | 12,200 |
| INCLE | 20,000 | 12,200 |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | 1,750 | - |
| DA | 1,200 | - |
| ESF | 550 | - |
| PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization | - | 17,174 |
| DA | - | 7,908 |
| ESF | - | 9,266 |
| PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) | 21,000 | 10,000 |
| NADR | 21,000 | 10,000 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 40,375 | 40,525 |
| FMF | 38,525 | 38,525 |
| IMET | 1,850 | 2,000 |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | 26,500 | 42,100 |
| INCLE | 26,500 | 42,100 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 145,800 | 62,310 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 70,127 | 27,500 |
| DA | 9,198 | 8,000 |
| ESF | 1,429 | - |
| INCLE | 59,500 | 19,500 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 16,697 | 11,000 |
| DA | 15,744 | 11,000 |
| ESF | 953 | - |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 5,971 | 13,344 |
| DA | 5,971 | 13,344 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 53,005 | 10,466 |
| DA | 14,887 | 10,466 |
| ESF | 38,118 | - |
| HL Health | 11,721 | 8,750 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
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(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 2,971 | - |
| GHP-STATE | 2,971 | - |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | 3,750 | 3,750 |
| GHP-USAID | 3,750 | 3,750 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 31,985 | 31,782 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 9,500 | - |
| DA | 3,000 | - |
| ESF | 6,500 | - |
| ES.2 Higher Education | 2,400 | - |
| ESF | 2,400 | - |
| ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems | 18,322 | 10,070 |
| DA | 500 | 10,070 |
| ESF | 17,822 | - |
| ES.4 Social Services | 893 | 21,712 |
| DA | - | 21,712 |
| ESF | 893 | - |
| ES.5 Social Assistance | 870 | - |
| ESF | 870 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | 91,704 | 61,000 |
| EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 2,543 | - |
| ESF | 2,543 | - |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 19,400 | 12,000 |
| DA | - | 8,000 |
| ESF | 19,400 | 4,000 |
| EG.10 Environment | 34,761 | 9,000 |
| DA | 15,000 | - |
| ESF | 19,761 | 9,000 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 8,000 | 7,500 |
| DA | 8,000 | - |
| ESF | - | 7,500 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | 4,000 | 8,500 |
| DA | 1,000 | - |
| ESF | 3,000 | 8,500 |
| EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes | 23,000 | 24,000 |
| DA | 7,500 | - |
| ESF | 15,500 | 24,000 |
| HA Humanitarian Assistance | 5,000 | 33,700 |
| HA.3 Migration Management | 5,000 | 33,700 |
| DA | 4,000 | - |
| ESF | 1,000 | 33,700 |
| Costa Rica | 12,725 | 600 |
| PS Peace and Security | 8,225 | 600 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 8,225 | 600 |
| FMF | 7,500 | - |
| IMET | 725 | 600 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 4,500 | - |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 4,500 | - |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
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| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| ESF | 4,500 | - |
| Cuba | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 11,030 | 10,915 |
| ESF | 11,030 | 10,915 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | 5,280 | 5,625 |
| ESF | 5,280 | 5,625 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 3,690 | 3,460 |
| ESF | 3,690 | 3,460 |
| Dominican Republic | 44,613 | 42,750 |
| PS Peace and Security | 900 | 650 |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | 400 | - |
| DA | 400 | - |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 500 | 650 |
| IMET | 500 | 650 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 2,000 | 6,895 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 2,000 | 6,895 |
| DA | 2,000 | 6,895 |
| HL Health | 27,013 | 24,000 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 22,013 | 20,000 |
| GHP-STATE | 22,013 | 20,000 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation | 1,000 | - |
| DA | 1,000 | - |
| ES Education and Social Services | 4,100 | 4,005 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 4,100 | 4,005 |
| DA | 4,100 | 4,005 |
| EG Economic Growth | 10,600 | 7,200 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | 1,600 | 1,500 |
| DA | 1,600 | 1,500 |
| EG.10 Environment | 3,000 | - |
| DA | 3,000 | - |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 6,000 | 5,700 |
| DA | 6,000 | 5,700 |
| Ecuador | 49,000 | 49,200 |
| PS Peace and Security | 20,400 | 17,100 |
| PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime | 5,250 | 6,000 |
| INCLE | 5,250 | 6,000 |
| PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| NADR | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 5,400 | 5,600 |
| FMF | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| IMET | 400 | 600 |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | 8,750 | 4,500 |
| INCLE | 8,750 | 4,500 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 11,000 | 12,250 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 1,000 | 4,500 |
| INCLE | 1,000 | 4,500 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
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(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| DR.2 Good Governance | 6,082 | 4,000 |
| DA | 6,082 | 4,000 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | - | 2,000 |
| DA | - | 2,000 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | 3,880 | 1,750 |
| DA | 3,880 | 1,750 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 38 | - |
| DA | 38 | - |
| HL Health | 2,000 | - |
| HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation | 2,000 | - |
| DA | 2,000 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | 15,600 | 19,850 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | 2,000 | - |
| DA | 2,000 | - |
| EG.10 Environment | 6,000 | 11,000 |
| DA | 6,000 | 11,000 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | 4,000 | 1,850 |
| DA | 4,000 | 1,850 |
| EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes | 3,600 | 7,000 |
| DA | 3,600 | 7,000 |
| El Salvador | 87,096 | 87,700 |
| PS Peace and Security | 520 | 800 |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | 200 | - |
| DA | 200 | - |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 320 | 800 |
| IMET | 320 | 800 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 37,020 | 33,000 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 4,714 | 2,500 |
| DA | 4,714 | 2,500 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 22,481 | 25,500 |
| DA | 22,481 | 25,500 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 4,183 | 1,000 |
| DA | 4,183 | 1,000 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 4,178 | 2,000 |
| DA | 4,178 | 2,000 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 1,464 | 2,000 |
| DA | 1,464 | 2,000 |
| HL Health | 15,576 | 5,000 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 10,576 | - |
| GHP-STATE | 10,576 | - |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 22,560 | 20,600 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 19,360 | 18,300 |
| DA | 19,360 | 18,300 |
| ES.2 Higher Education | 3,200 | 2,300 |
| DA | 3,200 | 2,300 |
| EG Economic Growth | 11,420 | 28,300 |
| EG.2 Trade and Investment | - | 4,300 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
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| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| DA | - | 4,300 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | 10,420 | 18,000 |
| DA | 10,420 | 18,000 |
| EG.6 Workforce Development | - | 4,000 |
| DA | - | 4,000 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 1,000 | 2,000 |
| DA | 1,000 | 2,000 |
| Guatemala | 121,370 | 115,800 |
| PS Peace and Security | 2,020 | 2,500 |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | 1,700 | 1,700 |
| DA | 1,700 | 1,700 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 320 | 800 |
| IMET | 320 | 800 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 16,000 | 11,800 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 750 | - |
| DA | 750 | - |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 7,700 | 8,250 |
| DA | 7,700 | 8,250 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 1,945 | - |
| DA | 1,945 | - |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 2,237 | 1,050 |
| DA | 2,237 | 1,050 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 3,368 | 2,500 |
| DA | 3,368 | 2,500 |
| HL Health | 43,650 | 28,500 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 15,150 | - |
| GHP-STATE | 15,150 | - |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 7,500 | 7,500 |
| GHP-USAID | 7,500 | 7,500 |
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation | 3,500 | 3,500 |
| DA | 3,500 | 3,500 |
| HL.9 Nutrition | 4,500 | 4,500 |
| GHP-USAID | 4,500 | 4,500 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 11,700 | 13,500 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 10,700 | 11,000 |
| DA | 10,700 | 11,000 |
| ES.2 Higher Education | 1,000 | 2,500 |
| DA | 1,000 | 2,500 |
| EG Economic Growth | 48,000 | 59,500 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 18,000 | 20,500 |
| DA | 18,000 | 20,500 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | - | 7,700 |
| DA | - | 7,700 |
| EG.6 Workforce Development | 9,400 | 7,700 |
| DA | 9,400 | 7,700 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
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(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| EG.10 Environment | 8,600 | 7,500 |
| DA | 8,600 | 7,500 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 3,500 | 4,600 |
| DA | 3,500 | 4,600 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | 2,500 | 3,500 |
| DA | 2,500 | 3,500 |
| EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes | 6,000 | 8,000 |
| DA | 6,000 | 8,000 |
| Guyana | 200 | 250 |
| PS Peace and Security | 200 | 250 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 200 | 250 |
| IMET | 200 | 250 |
| Haiti | 230,905 | 356,655 |
| Shifted Base- Emergency Funding | 26,000 | - |
| Shifted Base- Emergency Funding | 26,000 | - |
| INCLE | 26,000 | - |
| PS Peace and Security | - | 169,255 |
| PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime | - | 5,000 |
| INCLE | - | 5,000 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | - | 255 |
| IMET | - | 255 |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | - | 164,000 |
| INCLE | - | 164,000 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 29,500 | 8,200 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 26,500 | 2,200 |
| DA | 7,500 | 1,700 |
| ESF | - | 500 |
| INCLE | 19,000 | - |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 600 | 3,000 |
| DA | - | 2,000 |
| ESF | 600 | 1,000 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 2,400 | 3,000 |
| DA | - | 2,000 |
| ESF | 2,400 | 1,000 |
| HL Health | 143,071 | 139,000 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 102,505 | 100,000 |
| GHP-STATE | 102,505 | 100,000 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 2,000 | 4,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 2,000 | 4,000 |
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | 14,000 | 14,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 14,000 | 14,000 |
| HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 11,000 | 13,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 11,000 | 13,000 |
| HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation | 10,566 | 5,000 |
| DA | 10,566 | 5,000 |
| HL.9 Nutrition | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 8,334 | 9,400 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 2,100 | 4,900 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
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(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| DA | 2,100 | 4,900 |
| ES.4 Social Services | 6,234 | 2,000 |
| DA | 2,234 | - |
| ESF | 4,000 | 2,000 |
| ES.5 Social Assistance | - | 2,500 |
| ESF | - | 2,500 |
| EG Economic Growth | 24,000 | 30,800 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 10,500 | 15,450 |
| DA | 10,500 | 15,450 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | - | 1,700 |
| DA | - | 1,700 |
| EG.6 Workforce Development | - | 2,150 |
| DA | - | 2,150 |
| EG.10 Environment | - | 2,000 |
| DA | - | 2,000 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 8,500 | 8,500 |
| DA | 8,500 | 8,500 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | - | 1,000 |
| DA | - | 1,000 |
| EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes | 5,000 | - |
| DA | 5,000 | - |
| Honduras | 141,774 | 86,300 |
| PS Peace and Security | 840 | 800 |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | 400 | - |
| DA | 400 | - |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 440 | 800 |
| IMET | 440 | 800 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 45,000 | 24,100 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 1,410 | 500 |
| DA | 1,410 | 500 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 35,299 | 17,000 |
| DA | 35,299 | 17,000 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | - | 500 |
| DA | - | 500 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 7,299 | 4,600 |
| DA | 7,299 | 4,600 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 992 | 1,500 |
| DA | 992 | 1,500 |
| HL Health | 14,684 | 6,000 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 8,684 | - |
| GHP-STATE | 8,684 | - |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 20,100 | 16,000 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 20,100 | 16,000 |
| DA | 20,100 | 16,000 |
| EG Economic Growth | 61,150 | 39,400 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 27,000 | 20,000 |
| DA | 27,000 | 20,000 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
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(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | 13,950 | 4,000 |
| DA | 13,950 | 4,000 |
| EG.6 Workforce Development | - | 5,500 |
| DA | - | 5,500 |
| EG.10 Environment | 8,000 | 6,000 |
| DA | 8,000 | 6,000 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 10,200 | 3,900 |
| DA | 10,200 | 3,900 |
| EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes | 2,000 | - |
| DA | 2,000 | - |
| Jamaica | 22,524 | 9,750 |
| PS Peace and Security | 600 | 750 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 600 | 750 |
| IMET | 600 | 750 |
| HL Health | 17,924 | 5,000 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 12,924 | - |
| GHP-STATE | 12,924 | - |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| EG Economic Growth | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 2,000 | 4,000 |
| DA | - | 4,000 |
| ESF | 2,000 | - |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | 2,000 | - |
| DA | 2,000 | - |
| Mexico | 104,575 | 109,700 |
| PS Peace and Security | 27,575 | 32,700 |
| PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| NADR | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| PS.3 Counter-Narcotics | 8,500 | 14,000 |
| INCLE | 8,500 | 14,000 |
| PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime | 4,000 | 6,000 |
| INCLE | 4,000 | 6,000 |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | 2,000 | - |
| INCLE | 2,000 | - |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 1,575 | 1,700 |
| IMET | 1,575 | 1,700 |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | 10,500 | 10,000 |
| INCLE | 10,500 | 10,000 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 46,500 | 53,800 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 28,142 | 31,300 |
| ESF | 5,142 | 8,300 |
| INCLE | 23,000 | 23,000 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 10,449 | 9,500 |
| ESF | 10,449 | 9,500 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 2,864 | 5,000 |
| ESF | 2,864 | 5,000 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 5,045 | 8,000 |
| ESF | 5,045 | 8,000 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
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(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| ES Education and Social Services | 3,500 | - |
| ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems | 3,500 | - |
| ESF | 3,500 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | 27,000 | 23,200 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | 10,000 | 1,700 |
| ESF | 10,000 | 1,700 |
| EG.10 Environment | 3,000 | 1,000 |
| ESF | 3,000 | 1,000 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | 2,000 | 7,000 |
| ESF | 2,000 | 7,000 |
| EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes | 12,000 | 13,500 |
| ESF | 12,000 | 13,500 |
| Nicaragua | 17,209 | 15,000 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 2,350 | 3,000 |
| DA | 2,350 | 3,000 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 9,900 | 9,500 |
| DA | 9,900 | 9,500 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | 2,750 | 2,500 |
| DA | 2,750 | 2,500 |
| HL Health | 2,209 | - |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 2,209 | - |
| GHP-STATE | 2,209 | - |
| Panama | 13,747 | 1,225 |
| PS Peace and Security | 1,225 | 1,225 |
| PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 500 | 500 |
| NADR | 500 | 500 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 725 | 725 |
| IMET | 725 | 725 |
| HL Health | 12,522 | - |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 12,522 | - |
| GHP-STATE | 12,522 | - |
| Paraguay | 3,900 | 4,500 |
| PS Peace and Security | 400 | 500 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 400 | 500 |
| IMET | 400 | 500 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 2,500 | 3,500 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 833 | 1,750 |
| DA | 833 | 1,750 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 1,667 | 1,750 |
| DA | 1,667 | 1,750 |
| EG Economic Growth | 1,000 | 500 |
| EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes | 1,000 | 500 |
| DA | 1,000 | 500 |
| Peru | 100,379 | 94,800 |
| PS Peace and Security | 43,950 | 52,600 |
| PS.3 Counter-Narcotics | 36,700 | 45,900 |
| DA | - | 11,500 |
| INCLE | 36,700 | 34,400 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
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| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime | 500 | 1,000 |
| INCLE | 500 | 1,000 |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | 500 | 500 |
| DA | 500 | 500 |
| PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization | - | 1,800 |
| DA | - | 1,800 |
| PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| NADR | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 3,650 | 800 |
| FMF | 3,000 | - |
| IMET | 650 | 800 |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | 600 | 600 |
| INCLE | 600 | 600 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 12,000 | 4,200 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 3,500 | 1,000 |
| INCLE | 3,500 | 1,000 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 8,500 | 1,700 |
| DA | 8,500 | 1,700 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | - | 1,500 |
| DA | - | 1,500 |
| HL Health | 10,429 | 7,000 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 1,429 | - |
| GHP-STATE | 1,429 | - |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation | 2,000 | - |
| DA | 2,000 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | 34,000 | 21,000 |
| EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 12,000 | - |
| DA | 12,000 | - |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 4,000 | 3,000 |
| DA | 4,000 | 3,000 |
| EG.10 Environment | 12,000 | 4,000 |
| DA | 12,000 | 4,000 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 1,000 | 4,500 |
| DA | 1,000 | 4,500 |
| EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes | 5,000 | 9,500 |
| DA | 5,000 | 9,500 |
| HA Humanitarian Assistance | - | 10,000 |
| HA.3 Migration Management | - | 10,000 |
| DA | - | 10,000 |
| Suriname | 200 | 250 |
| PS Peace and Security | 200 | 250 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 200 | 250 |
| IMET | 200 | 250 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 1,607 | 350 |
| PS Peace and Security | 300 | 350 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 300 | 350 |
| IMET | 300 | 350 |

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(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| HL Health | 1,307 | - |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 1,307 | - |
| GHP-STATE | 1,307 | - |
| Uruguay | 350 | 400 |
| PS Peace and Security | 350 | 400 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 350 | 400 |
| IMET | 350 | 400 |
| Venezuela | 57,350 | 53,750 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 1,250 | - |
| ESF | 1,250 | - |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 5,563 | 2,800 |
| ESF | 5,563 | 2,800 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 8,375 | 15,300 |
| ESF | 8,375 | 15,300 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 19,906 | 13,300 |
| ESF | 19,906 | 13,300 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | 8,531 | 11,300 |
| ESF | 8,531 | 11,300 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 6,375 | 7,300 |
| ESF | 6,375 | 7,300 |
| HL Health | 7,350 | 3,750 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 3,600 | - |
| GHP-STATE | 3,600 | - |
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | 3,750 | 3,750 |
| GHP-USAID | 3,750 | 3,750 |
| Organization of American States (OAS) | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | - | 5,000 |
| ESF | - | 5,000 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 5,000 | - |
| ESF | 5,000 | - |
| State Central America Regional | 246,700 | 295,800 |
| PS Peace and Security | 108,301 | 114,626 |
| PS.3 Counter-Narcotics | 12,376 | 22,800 |
| INCLE | 12,376 | 22,800 |
| PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime | 34,600 | 37,726 |
| INCLE | 34,600 | 37,726 |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | 5,400 | - |
| INCLE | 5,400 | - |
| PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| NADR | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 5,000 | 12,500 |
| FMF | 5,000 | 12,500 |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | 45,925 | 36,600 |
| ESF | 24,025 | - |
| INCLE | 21,900 | 36,600 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 110,424 | 135,374 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 69,724 | 37,223 |

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|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| ESF | 14,500 | 4,849 |
| INCLE | 55,224 | 32,374 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 22,400 | 93,130 |
| ESF | 22,400 | 93,130 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 11,000 | 4,000 |
| ESF | 11,000 | 4,000 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 7,300 | 1,021 |
| ESF | 7,300 | 1,021 |
| HL Health | - | 43,600 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | - | 43,600 |
| GHP-STATE | - | 43,600 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 25,975 | - |
| ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems | 25,975 | - |
| ESF | 25,975 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | 2,000 | 2,200 |
| EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 2,000 | - |
| ESF | 2,000 | - |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | - | 1,100 |
| ESF | - | 1,100 |
| EG.6 Workforce Development | - | 1,100 |
| ESF | - | 1,100 |
| State Western Hemisphere Regional | 120,305 | 169,160 |
| PS Peace and Security | 46,660 | 56,610 |
| PS.1 Counter-Terrorism | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| NADR | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 610 | 610 |
| NADR | 610 | 610 |
| PS.3 Counter-Narcotics | 8,400 | 11,800 |
| INCLE | 8,400 | 11,800 |
| PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime | 4,700 | 8,700 |
| INCLE | 4,700 | 8,700 |
| PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) | 9,000 | 9,000 |
| NADR | 9,000 | 9,000 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 10,000 | 13,000 |
| FMF | 10,000 | 13,000 |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | 12,950 | 12,500 |
| ESF | 2,200 | - |
| INCLE | 10,750 | 12,500 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 19,422 | 54,350 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 17,500 | 22,270 |
| ESF | - | 8,920 |
| INCLE | 17,500 | 13,350 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 1,922 | 12,180 |
| ESF | 1,922 | 12,180 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | - | 13,900 |
| ESF | - | 13,900 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | - | 6,000 |
| ESF | - | 6,000 |
| HL Health | 545 | 26,400 |

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| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 545 | 26,400 |
| GHP-STATE | 545 | 26,400 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 15,950 | 1,650 |
| ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems | 14,300 | - |
| ESF | 14,300 | - |
| ES.4 Social Services | 1,650 | 1,650 |
| ESF | 1,650 | 1,650 |
| EG Economic Growth | 37,728 | 28,650 |
| EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 27,878 | - |
| ESF | 27,878 | - |
| EG.2 Trade and Investment | 1,500 | - |
| ESF | 1,500 | - |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | - | 3,800 |
| ESF | - | 3,800 |
| EG.6 Workforce Development | 3,350 | 11,350 |
| ESF | 3,350 | 11,350 |
| EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services | 5,000 | 10,500 |
| ESF | 5,000 | 10,500 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | - | 3,000 |
| ESF | - | 3,000 |
| PO Program Development and Oversight | - | 1,500 |
| PO.2 Administration and Oversight | - | 1,500 |
| ESF | - | 1,500 |
| USAID Caribbean Development Program | 13,000 | 13,000 |
| EG Economic Growth | 13,000 | 13,000 |
| EG.10 Environment | 5,500 | 2,000 |
| DA | 5,500 | 2,000 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | - | 4,000 |
| DA | - | 4,000 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | 7,500 | 7,000 |
| DA | 7,500 | 7,000 |
| USAID Central America Regional | 29,950 | 29,950 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 11,500 | 6,750 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 6,300 | 5,100 |
| DA | 1,800 | 5,100 |
| ESF | 4,500 | - |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 5,200 | 1,650 |
| DA | 5,200 | 1,650 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 2,000 | - |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 2,000 | - |
| DA | 2,000 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | 16,450 | 18,700 |
| EG.2 Trade and Investment | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| DA | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | - | 4,700 |
| DA | - | 4,700 |
| EG.10 Environment | 4,500 | 4,000 |
| DA | 4,500 | 4,000 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 5,000 | 5,000 |

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|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| DA | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | 2,950 | 1,000 |
| DA | 2,950 | 1,000 |
| HA Humanitarian Assistance | - | 4,500 |
| HA.3 Migration Management | - | 4,500 |
| ESF | - | 4,500 |
| USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional | 56,850 | 81,350 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 4,300 | 9,500 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 358 | - |
| DA | 358 | - |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 707 | 4,375 |
| DA | 707 | 2,000 |
| ESF | - | 2,375 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 2,369 | 4,375 |
| DA | 2,369 | 2,000 |
| ESF | - | 2,375 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | 521 | 500 |
| DA | 521 | 500 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 345 | 250 |
| DA | 345 | - |
| ESF | - | 250 |
| HL Health | 11,500 | 11,500 |
| HL.3 Malaria | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 500 | 500 |
| GHP-USAID | 500 | 500 |
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 9,000 | 12,500 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 6,000 | 9,000 |
| DA | 6,000 | 9,000 |
| ES.2 Higher Education | 3,000 | 3,500 |
| DA | 3,000 | 3,500 |
| EG Economic Growth | 20,050 | 22,850 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | - | 6,000 |
| DA | - | 6,000 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | - | 2,000 |
| ESF | - | 2,000 |
| EG.6 Workforce Development | 12,000 | - |
| DA | 12,000 | - |
| EG.10 Environment | 800 | 100 |
| DA | 800 | 100 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 5,000 | 6,750 |
| DA | 5,000 | 6,750 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | 750 | 3,500 |
| DA | 750 | 3,500 |
| EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes | 1,500 | 4,500 |

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| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| DA | 1,500 | 4,500 |
| HA Humanitarian Assistance | 12,000 | 25,000 |
| HA.2 Disaster Readiness | 12,000 | - |
| DA | 5,000 | - |
| ESF | 7,000 | - |
| HA.3 Migration Management | - | 25,000 |
| ESF | - | 25,000 |
| USAID South America Regional | 26,000 | 87,664 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 13,400 | - |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 13,400 | - |
| DA | 13,400 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | 12,500 | 11,100 |
| EG.10 Environment | 10,000 | 8,600 |
| DA | 10,000 | 8,600 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | - | 1,000 |
| DA | - | 1,000 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | - | 500 |
| DA | - | 500 |
| EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes | 2,500 | 1,000 |
| DA | 2,500 | 1,000 |
| HA Humanitarian Assistance | 100 | 76,564 |
| HA.3 Migration Management | 100 | 76,564 |
| DA | 100 | 41,564 |
| ESF | - | 35,000 |
| USAID Asia Regional | 25,800 | 25,800 |
| USAID Asia Regional | 25,800 | 25,800 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 3,000 | 4,000 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 1,500 | 2,000 |
| DA | 1,500 | 2,000 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 1,500 | 2,000 |
| DA | 1,500 | 2,000 |
| HL Health | 8,500 | 8,500 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 500 | 500 |
| GHP-USAID | 500 | 500 |
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 2,900 | 1,850 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 2,200 | 1,250 |
| DA | 2,200 | 1,250 |
| ES.2 Higher Education | 700 | 600 |
| DA | 700 | 600 |
| EG Economic Growth | 11,400 | 11,450 |
| EG.2 Trade and Investment | 541 | 200 |
| DA | 541 | 200 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 2,000 | 1,950 |
| DA | 2,000 | 1,950 |
| EG.10 Environment | 2,359 | 1,000 |

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|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| DA | 2,359 | 1,000 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 2,900 | 5,300 |
| DA | 2,900 | 5,300 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| DA | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes | 2,100 | 1,500 |
| DA | 2,100 | 1,500 |
| A/DEIA - USAID Office of Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility | 2,500 | 3,500 |
| USAID Office of Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility (A/DEIA) | 2,500 | 3,500 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | - | 1,750 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | - | 1,750 |
| DA | - | 1,750 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 2,500 | 1,750 |
| ES.2 Higher Education | 2,500 | 1,750 |
| DA | 2,500 | 1,750 |
| ADS - Bureau of Arms Control, Deterrence, and Stability | 35,000 | 38,000 |
| State Bureau of Arms Control, Deterrence, and Stability (ADS) | 35,000 | 38,000 |
| PS Peace and Security | 35,000 | 38,000 |
| PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 35,000 | 38,000 |
| NADR | 35,000 | 38,000 |
| BHA - Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance | 6,343,362 | 6,343,362 |
| USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (HA) | 6,343,362 | 6,343,362 |
| Shifted Base- Emergency Funding | 687,902 | - |
| Shifted Base- Emergency Funding | 687,902 | - |
| FFP | 50,000 | - |
| IDA | 637,902 | - |
| HA Humanitarian Assistance | 5,655,460 | 6,343,362 |
| HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 4,715,034 | 5,469,870 |
| FFP | 1,421,982 | 1,413,454 |
| IDA | 3,293,052 | 4,056,416 |
| HA.2 Disaster Readiness | 940,426 | 873,492 |
| FFP | 328,018 | 386,546 |
| IDA | 612,408 | 486,946 |
| CPS - Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization | 173,800 | 188,800 |
| Center for the Prevention of Conflict and Violence (CVP) | 3,000 | 98,800 |
| PS Peace and Security | 3,000 | 85,800 |
| PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization | 3,000 | 85,800 |
| CCF | - | 60,000 |
| DA | 3,000 | 25,800 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | - | 13,000 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | - | 6,500 |
| DA | - | 5,000 |
| ESF | - | 1,500 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | - | 6,500 |
| DA | - | 5,000 |
| ESF | - | 1,500 |
| Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) | 80,000 | 90,000 |
| PS Peace and Security | 80,000 | 90,000 |
| PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization | 80,000 | 90,000 |

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|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| TI | 80,000 | 90,000 |
| USAID Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization (CPS) | 90,800 | - |
| PS Peace and Security | 85,000 | - |
| PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization | 85,000 | - |
| CCF | 60,000 | - |
| DA | 25,000 | - |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 5,800 | - |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 3,480 | - |
| DA | 1,680 | - |
| ESF | 1,800 | - |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 2,320 | - |
| DA | 1,120 | - |
| ESF | 1,200 | - |
| CSO - Conflict and Stabilization Operations | 5,000 | 10,000 |
| State Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations (CSO) | 5,000 | 10,000 |
| PS Peace and Security | 5,000 | 10,000 |
| PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization | 5,000 | 10,000 |
| ESF | 5,000 | 10,000 |
| CT - Bureau of Counterterrorism | 223,747 | 233,347 |
| Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT) | 105,600 | 117,100 |
| PS Peace and Security | 105,600 | 117,100 |
| PS.1 Counter-Terrorism | 105,600 | 117,100 |
| ESF | 7,500 | 10,000 |
| NADR | 98,100 | 107,100 |
| Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund | 118,147 | 116,247 |
| PS Peace and Security | 118,147 | 116,247 |
| PS.1 Counter-Terrorism | 118,147 | 116,247 |
| NADR | 118,147 | 116,247 |
| CDP - Bureau of Cyberspace and Digital Policy | 37,000 | 44,000 |
| Bureau of Cyberspace and Digital Policy (CDP) | 37,000 | 44,000 |
| PS Peace and Security | 250 | 14,903 |
| PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime | 250 | 14,903 |
| ESF | 250 | 14,903 |
| EG Economic Growth | 36,750 | 29,097 |
| EG.2 Trade and Investment | - | 1,042 |
| ESF | - | 1,042 |
| EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services | 36,750 | 28,055 |
| ESF | 36,750 | 28,055 |
| DRG - Bureau for Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance | 285,750 | 269,500 |
| USAID Bureau for Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG) | 285,750 | 269,500 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 285,750 | 269,500 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 43,300 | 41,839 |
| DF | 15,000 | 16,666 |
| DA | 26,000 | 25,173 |
| ESF | 2,300 | - |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 44,000 | 52,299 |
| DF | 18,000 | 16,666 |
| DA | 26,000 | 33,333 |
| ESF | - | 2,300 |

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|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 44,250 | 41,839 |
| DF | 18,250 | 16,666 |
| DA | 26,000 | 25,173 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 46,000 | 45,840 |
| DF | 20,000 | 16,667 |
| DA | 26,000 | 25,173 |
| ESF | - | 4,000 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | 53,000 | 41,841 |
| DF | 20,000 | 16,667 |
| DA | 25,000 | 25,174 |
| ESF | 8,000 | - |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 55,200 | 45,842 |
| DF | 25,000 | 16,668 |
| DA | 30,200 | 25,174 |
| ESF | - | 4,000 |
| DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor | 308,240 | 273,738 |
| State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL) | 308,240 | 273,738 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 301,240 | 273,738 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 13,000 | 25,213 |
| DF | 13,000 | 13,700 |
| ESF | - | 11,513 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 5,700 | 19,700 |
| DF | 5,700 | 5,700 |
| ESF | - | 14,000 |
| DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 35,000 | 38,000 |
| DF | 35,000 | 37,000 |
| ESF | - | 1,000 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 74,895 | 83,030 |
| DF | 68,955 | 65,780 |
| ESF | 5,940 | 17,250 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | 70,025 | 43,775 |
| DF | 39,775 | 19,000 |
| ESF | 30,250 | 24,775 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 102,620 | 64,020 |
| DF | 60,020 | 39,520 |
| ESF | 42,600 | 24,500 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 7,000 | - |
| ES.2 Higher Education | 6,000 | - |
| ESF | 6,000 | - |
| ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems | 1,000 | - |
| AEECA | 1,000 | - |
| EB - Economic and Business Affairs | 7,000 | 1,007,000 |
| Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs (EB) | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| PS Peace and Security | - | 1,000 |
| PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime | - | 1,000 |
| ESF | - | 1,000 |
| EG Economic Growth | 7,000 | 6,000 |
| EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 7,000 | 5,000 |
| ESF | 7,000 | 5,000 |

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|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| EG.9 Transport Services | - | 1,000 |
| ESF | - | 1,000 |
| World Bank Lending | - | 1,000,000 |
| EG Economic Growth | - | 1,000,000 |
| EG.4 Financial Sector | - | 1,000,000 |
| WBGL | - | 1,000,000 |
| ENR - Energy Resources | 20,000 | 25,000 |
| Bureau for Energy Resources (ENR) | 20,000 | 25,000 |
| EG Economic Growth | 20,000 | 25,000 |
| EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 3,000 | - |
| ESF | 3,000 | - |
| EG.4 Financial Sector | 2,000 | - |
| ESF | 2,000 | - |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | 15,000 | 25,000 |
| ESF | 15,000 | 25,000 |
| R/GEC - Global Engagement Center | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| R/GEC - Global Engagement Center | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 500 | - |
| ESF | 500 | - |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 1,000 | - |
| ESF | 1,000 | - |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | - | 2,000 |
| ESF | - | 2,000 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 500 | - |
| ESF | 500 | - |
| GH - Global Health | 1,384,970 | 1,187,400 |
| Commodity Fund | 20,335 | 20,335 |
| HL Health | 20,335 | 20,335 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 20,335 | 20,335 |
| GHP-USAID | 20,335 | 20,335 |
| Emergency Reserve Fund | 90,000 | 90,000 |
| HL Health | 90,000 | 90,000 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 90,000 | 90,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 90,000 | 90,000 |
| GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance | 290,000 | 300,000 |
| HL Health | 290,000 | 300,000 |
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | 290,000 | 300,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 290,000 | 300,000 |
| Global Health - Core | 394,125 | 420,555 |
| HL Health | 394,125 | 420,555 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 18,655 | 18,655 |
| GHP-USAID | 18,655 | 18,655 |
| HL.2 Tuberculosis | 59,617 | 60,500 |
| GHP-USAID | 59,617 | 60,500 |
| HL.3 Malaria | 60,000 | 60,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 60,000 | 60,000 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 46,000 | 50,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 46,000 | 50,000 |

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|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| HL.6 Maternal and Child Health | 99,853 | 120,900 |
| GHP-USAID | 99,853 | 120,900 |
| HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 96,500 | 96,500 |
| GHP-USAID | 96,500 | 96,500 |
| HL.9 Nutrition | 13,500 | 14,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 13,500 | 14,000 |
| Global Health Security - Multilateral Organizations | 354,000 | 100,000 |
| HL Health | 354,000 | 100,000 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 354,000 | 100,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 354,000 | 100,000 |
| Global Health Workers Initiative | - | 20,000 |
| HL Health | - | 20,000 |
| HL.5 Other Public Health Threats | - | 20,000 |
| GHP-USAID | - | 20,000 |
| Health Reserve Fund | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| HL Health | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| HL.5 Other Public Health Threats | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| HIV Vaccine Research and Development | 28,710 | 28,710 |
| HL Health | 28,710 | 28,710 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 28,710 | 28,710 |
| GHP-USAID | 28,710 | 28,710 |
| Iodine Deficiency Disorder | 3,000 | 2,500 |
| HL Health | 3,000 | 2,500 |
| HL.9 Nutrition | 3,000 | 2,500 |
| GHP-USAID | 3,000 | 2,500 |
| MDR Financing | 19,850 | 19,850 |
| HL Health | 19,850 | 19,850 |
| HL.2 Tuberculosis | 19,850 | 19,850 |
| GHP-USAID | 19,850 | 19,850 |
| Microbicides | 45,000 | 45,000 |
| HL Health | 45,000 | 45,000 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 45,000 | 45,000 |
| GHP-USAID | 45,000 | 45,000 |
| Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD) | 114,500 | 114,500 |
| HL Health | 114,500 | 114,500 |
| HL.5 Other Public Health Threats | 114,500 | 114,500 |
| GHP-USAID | 114,500 | 114,500 |
| TB Drug Facility | 17,450 | 17,950 |
| HL Health | 17,450 | 17,950 |
| HL.2 Tuberculosis | 17,450 | 17,950 |
| GHP-USAID | 17,450 | 17,950 |
| GHSD - Bureau of Global Health Security and Diplomacy | 2,231,383 | 1,872,600 |
| GHSD - Global Health Security | - | 2,000 |
| HL Health | - | 2,000 |
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | - | 2,000 |
| ESF | - | 2,000 |
| GHSD - Pandemic Fund | - | 250,000 |
| HL Health | - | 250,000 |

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|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | - | 250,000 |
| GHP-STATE | - | 250,000 |
| PEPFAR - Additional Funding for Country Programs | 106,383 | - |
| HL Health | 106,383 | - |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 106,383 | - |
| GHP-STATE | 106,383 | - |
| PEPFAR - Centrally Supported Systems | 25,000 | 55,000 |
| HL Health | 25,000 | 55,000 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 25,000 | 55,000 |
| GHP-STATE | 25,000 | 55,000 |
| PEPFAR - International Partnerships | 2,050,000 | 1,241,600 |
| HL Health | 2,050,000 | 1,241,600 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 2,050,000 | 1,241,600 |
| GHP-STATE | 2,050,000 | 1,241,600 |
| PEPFAR - Oversight/Management | 50,000 | 324,000 |
| HL Health | 50,000 | 324,000 |
| HL.1 HIV/AIDS | 50,000 | 324,000 |
| GHP-STATE | 50,000 | 324,000 |
| GP - Office of Global Partnerships | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| State Office of Global Partnerships (E/GP) | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| EG Economic Growth | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | 500 | - |
| ESF | 500 | - |
| EG.6 Workforce Development | 500 | - |
| ESF | 500 | - |
| EG.10 Environment | 1,000 | - |
| ESF | 1,000 | - |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | - | 2,000 |
| ESF | - | 2,000 |
| INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs | 473,396 | 492,850 |
| INL - Anti-Money Laundering Programs | - | 13,050 |
| PS Peace and Security | - | 13,050 |
| PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime | - | 13,050 |
| INCLE | - | 13,050 |
| INL - Atrocities Prevention | 3,000 | - |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 3,000 | - |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 3,000 | - |
| INCLE | 3,000 | - |
| INL - Cyber Crime and IPR | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| PS Peace and Security | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| INCLE | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| INL - Demand Reduction | 20,000 | 29,830 |
| PS Peace and Security | 20,000 | 29,830 |
| PS.3 Counter-Narcotics | 20,000 | 29,830 |
| INCLE | 20,000 | 29,830 |
| INL - Drug Supply Reduction | 40,000 | 55,000 |
| PS Peace and Security | 40,000 | 55,000 |
| PS.3 Counter-Narcotics | 40,000 | 55,000 |

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| INCLE | 40,000 | 55,000 |
| INL - Fighting Corruption | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| INCLE | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| INL - Global Crime and Drugs Policy | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| PS Peace and Security | 5,500 | 5,500 |
| PS.3 Counter-Narcotics | 3,095 | 3,095 |
| INCLE | 3,095 | 3,095 |
| PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime | 2,405 | 2,405 |
| INCLE | 2,405 | 2,405 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| INCLE | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| INL - ILEA, International Law Enforcement Academy | 39,000 | 41,000 |
| PS Peace and Security | 39,000 | 41,000 |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | 39,000 | 41,000 |
| INCLE | 39,000 | 41,000 |
| INL - Inter-regional Aviation Support | 37,400 | 39,900 |
| PS Peace and Security | 37,400 | 39,900 |
| PS.3 Counter-Narcotics | 37,400 | 39,900 |
| INCLE | 37,400 | 39,900 |
| INL - International Organized Crime | 68,150 | 23,250 |
| PS Peace and Security | 68,150 | 23,250 |
| PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime | 68,150 | 23,250 |
| INCLE | 68,150 | 23,250 |
| INL - IPPOS, International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support | 3,150 | 3,500 |
| PS Peace and Security | 3,150 | 3,500 |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | 3,150 | 3,500 |
| INCLE | 3,150 | 3,500 |
| INL - Knowledge Management | 14,965 | 15,500 |
| PS Peace and Security | 11,965 | 10,000 |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | 11,965 | 10,000 |
| INCLE | 11,965 | 10,000 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 3,000 | 5,500 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 3,000 | 5,500 |
| INCLE | 3,000 | 5,500 |
| INL - Program Development and Support | 195,731 | 219,820 |
| PS Peace and Security | 144,872 | 174,086 |
| PS.3 Counter-Narcotics | 25,000 | 59,828 |
| INCLE | 25,000 | 59,828 |
| PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime | 50,000 | 35,280 |
| INCLE | 50,000 | 35,280 |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | 69,872 | 78,978 |
| INCLE | 69,872 | 78,978 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 50,859 | 45,734 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | - | 6,317 |
| INCLE | - | 6,317 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | 50,859 | 39,417 |

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|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| INCLE | 50,859 | 39,417 |
| IO - International Organizations | 508,600 | 459,800 |
| IO - ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| PS Peace and Security | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| IO&P | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| IO - IDLO International Development Law Organization | 400 | 650 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 400 | 650 |
| ES.4 Social Services | - | 650 |
| IO&P | - | 650 |
| ES.5 Social Assistance | 400 | - |
| IO&P | 400 | - |
| IO - IMO International Maritime Organization | 325 | 325 |
| PS Peace and Security | 325 | 325 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 325 | 325 |
| IO&P | 325 | 325 |
| IO - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| EG Economic Growth | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 7,500 | 7,500 |
| IO&P | 7,500 | 7,500 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | 7,500 | 7,500 |
| IO&P | 7,500 | 7,500 |
| IO - International Chemicals and Toxins Programs | 3,175 | 3,175 |
| EG Economic Growth | 3,175 | 3,175 |
| EG.10 Environment | 3,175 | 3,175 |
| IO&P | 3,175 | 3,175 |
| IO - International Conservation Programs | 9,000 | 9,000 |
| EG Economic Growth | 9,000 | 9,000 |
| EG.10 Environment | 9,000 | 9,000 |
| IO&P | 9,000 | 9,000 |
| IO - Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund | 51,900 | 51,900 |
| EG Economic Growth | 51,900 | 51,900 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | 51,900 | 51,900 |
| IO&P | 51,900 | 51,900 |
| IO - OAS Development Assistance | - | 3,000 |
| EG Economic Growth | - | 3,000 |
| EG.2 Trade and Investment | - | 3,000 |
| IO&P | - | 3,000 |
| IO - OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | - | 5,000 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | - | 2,500 |
| IO&P | - | 2,500 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | - | 2,500 |
| IO&P | - | 2,500 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 5,000 | - |
| ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems | 5,000 | - |
| IO&P | 5,000 | - |
| IO - ReCAAP - Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery Against Ships in Asia | 50 | 50 |

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|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| PS Peace and Security | 50 | 50 |
| PS.1 Counter-Terrorism | 50 | 50 |
| IO&P | 50 | 50 |
| IO - UN Children's Fund Global Program to End Child Marriage | - | 3,000 |
| ES Education and Social Services | - | 3,000 |
| ES.4 Social Services | - | 3,000 |
| IO&P | - | 3,000 |
| IO - UN Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (UNCLCS) | 100 | 100 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 100 | - |
| ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems | 100 | - |
| IO&P | 100 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | - | 100 |
| EG.2 Trade and Investment | - | 100 |
| IO&P | - | 100 |
| IO - UN Junior Professional Officers Program | 2,500 | 5,500 |
| PS Peace and Security | 2,500 | - |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 2,500 | - |
| IO&P | 2,500 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | - | 5,500 |
| EG.6 Workforce Development | - | 5,500 |
| IO&P | - | 5,500 |
| IO - UN OCHA UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs | 3,500 | 3,500 |
| HA Humanitarian Assistance | 3,500 | 3,500 |
| HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 3,500 | 3,500 |
| IO&P | 3,500 | 3,500 |
| IO - UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) | 1,000 | 1,500 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 1,000 | - |
| ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems | 1,000 | - |
| IO&P | 1,000 | - |
| HA Humanitarian Assistance | - | 1,500 |
| HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | - | 1,500 |
| IO&P | - | 1,500 |
| IO - UN Relief and Works Agency | 75,000 | - |
| HA Humanitarian Assistance | 75,000 | - |
| HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 75,000 | - |
| IO&P | 75,000 | - |
| IO - UN Resident Coordinator System | 23,000 | 23,500 |
| EG Economic Growth | 23,000 | 23,500 |
| EG.6 Workforce Development | 23,000 | 23,500 |
| IO&P | 23,000 | 23,500 |
| IO - UN Special Coordinator for UN Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse | 1,500 | 2,000 |
| PS Peace and Security | 1,500 | - |
| PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime | 1,500 | - |
| IO&P | 1,500 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | - | 2,000 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | - | 2,000 |
| IO&P | - | 2,000 |
| IO - UN Special Representative of the Secretary General for Sexual Violence in Conflict | 1,750 | - |
| PS Peace and Security | 1,750 | - |

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|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime | 1,750 | - |
| IO&P | 1,750 | - |
| IO - UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sexual Violence in Conflict | - | 1,750 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | - | 1,750 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | - | 1,750 |
| IO&P | - | 1,750 |
| IO - UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| ES.5 Social Assistance | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| IO&P | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| IO - UN Voluntary Funds for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 1,150 | - |
| ES.5 Social Assistance | 1,150 | - |
| IO&P | 1,150 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | - | 1,150 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | - | 1,150 |
| IO&P | - | 1,150 |
| IO - UN Women | 12,000 | 10,000 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 12,000 | 10,000 |
| ES.5 Social Assistance | 12,000 | 10,000 |
| IO&P | 12,000 | 10,000 |
| IO - UN-HABITAT UN Human Settlements Program | 700 | 1,400 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 700 | 1,400 |
| ES.4 Social Services | 700 | 1,400 |
| IO&P | 700 | 1,400 |
| IO - UNCDF UN Capital Development Fund | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 1,000 | - |
| ES.5 Social Assistance | 1,000 | - |
| IO&P | 1,000 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | - | 1,000 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | - | 1,000 |
| IO&P | - | 1,000 |
| IO - UNDF UN Democracy Fund | 3,500 | 3,500 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 3,500 | 3,500 |
| ES.5 Social Assistance | 3,500 | 3,500 |
| IO&P | 3,500 | 3,500 |
| IO - UNDP UN Development Program | 81,550 | 81,550 |
| EG Economic Growth | 81,550 | 81,550 |
| EG.6 Workforce Development | 81,550 | 81,550 |
| IO&P | 81,550 | 81,550 |
| IO - UNEP UN Environment Program | 10,200 | 10,200 |
| EG Economic Growth | 10,200 | 10,200 |
| EG.10 Environment | 10,200 | 10,200 |
| IO&P | 10,200 | 10,200 |
| IO - UNESCO/ICSECA International Contributions for Scientific, Educational, and Cultural Activities | - | 1,000 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | - | 1,000 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | - | 1,000 |
| IO&P | - | 1,000 |

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|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| IO - UNFPA UN Population Fund | 32,500 | 44,500 |
| HL Health | 32,500 | 44,500 |
| HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 32,500 | 44,500 |
| IO&P | 32,500 | 44,500 |
| IO - UNHCHR UN High Commissioner for Human Rights | 17,500 | 18,250 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 17,500 | 18,250 |
| ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems | 17,500 | 18,250 |
| IO&P | 17,500 | 18,250 |
| IO - UNICEF UN Children's Fund | 142,000 | 145,000 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 142,000 | 145,000 |
| ES.4 Social Services | 142,000 | 145,000 |
| IO&P | 142,000 | 145,000 |
| IO - UNVFTV UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture | 9,000 | 9,000 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 9,000 | 9,000 |
| ES.4 Social Services | 9,000 | 9,000 |
| IO&P | 9,000 | 9,000 |
| IO - WMO World Meteorological Organization | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| EG Economic Growth | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| IO&P | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| IO - WTO Technical Assistance | 600 | 600 |
| EG Economic Growth | 600 | 600 |
| EG.2 Trade and Investment | 600 | 600 |
| IO&P | 600 | 600 |
| IPI - Bureau for Inclusive Growth, Partnerships, and Innovation | 736,323 | 675,923 |
| IPI - Center for Economics and Market Development | 3,000 | 62,000 |
| EG Economic Growth | 3,000 | 62,000 |
| EG.2 Trade and Investment | - | 58,000 |
| DA | - | 58,000 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | 3,000 | 4,000 |
| DA | 3,000 | 4,000 |
| IPI - Center for Education | 188,000 | 126,800 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 188,000 | 126,800 |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 180,000 | 110,000 |
| DA | 178,000 | 110,000 |
| ESF | 2,000 | - |
| ES.2 Higher Education | 8,000 | 16,800 |
| DA | 8,000 | 16,800 |
| IPI - Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Hub | 102,000 | 102,000 |
| PS Peace and Security | 10,000 | - |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | 10,000 | - |
| ESF | 10,000 | - |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 58,700 | 37,000 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 10,000 | 22,000 |
| DA | - | 22,000 |
| ESF | 10,000 | - |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 20,000 | - |
| DA | 10,000 | - |
| ESF | 10,000 | - |

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| DR.6 Human Rights | 28,700 | 15,000 |
| DA | 12,000 | - |
| ESF | 16,700 | 15,000 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 32,000 | - |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 8,000 | - |
| ESF | 8,000 | - |
| ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems | 15,000 | - |
| ESF | 15,000 | - |
| ES.5 Social Assistance | 9,000 | - |
| ESF | 9,000 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | 1,300 | 65,000 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | - | 30,000 |
| ESF | - | 30,000 |
| EG.6 Workforce Development | 1,300 | 30,000 |
| ESF | 1,300 | 30,000 |
| EG.10 Environment | - | 5,000 |
| ESF | - | 5,000 |
| IPI - Inclusive Development Hub | 112,700 | 107,850 |
| PS Peace and Security | 12,000 | - |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | 12,000 | - |
| DA | 12,000 | - |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 20,000 | 34,900 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 20,000 | 4,000 |
| DF | 17,000 | - |
| DA | 3,000 | 4,000 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | - | 30,900 |
| DA | - | 30,900 |
| HL Health | 25,500 | - |
| HL.5 Other Public Health Threats | 25,500 | - |
| GHP-USAID | 25,500 | - |
| ES Education and Social Services | 55,200 | 72,950 |
| ES.4 Social Services | 55,200 | 72,950 |
| DA | 50,700 | 42,950 |
| GHP-USAID | 4,500 | 30,000 |
| IPI - Innovation, Technology, and Research Hub | 57,400 | 129,900 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 15,400 | 14,500 |
| ES.2 Higher Education | 12,400 | 14,500 |
| DA | 12,400 | 14,500 |
| ES.4 Social Services | 3,000 | - |
| DA | 3,000 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | 42,000 | 115,400 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | 41,000 | 24,000 |
| DA | 41,000 | 24,000 |
| EG.6 Workforce Development | - | 500 |
| DA | - | 500 |
| EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services | 1,000 | 90,900 |
| DA | - | 90,900 |
| ESF | 1,000 | - |
| IPI - Local, Faith-Based, and Transformative Partnerships Hub | 152,500 | 84,673 |

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| HL Health | - | 2,500 |
| HL.5 Other Public Health Threats | - | 2,500 |
| DA | - | 2,500 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 31,500 | 12,500 |
| ES.2 Higher Education | 12,000 | 12,500 |
| DA | 12,000 | 12,500 |
| ES.4 Social Services | 19,500 | - |
| DA | 19,500 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | 121,000 | 69,673 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | 118,500 | 66,373 |
| DA | 98,500 | 66,373 |
| ESF | 20,000 | - |
| EG.6 Workforce Development | - | 3,300 |
| DA | - | 3,300 |
| EG.9 Transport Services | 2,500 | - |
| DA | 2,500 | - |
| IPI - Private Sector Engagement Hub | 50,700 | 62,700 |
| EG Economic Growth | 50,700 | 62,700 |
| EG.2 Trade and Investment | 700 | - |
| ESF | 700 | - |
| EG.4 Financial Sector | - | 325 |
| DA | - | 325 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | 50,000 | 62,375 |
| DA | 50,000 | 62,375 |
| USAID Bureau for Inclusive Growth, Partnerships, and Innovation (IPI) | 70,023 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | 70,023 | - |
| EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 10,000 | - |
| DA | 10,000 | - |
| EG.2 Trade and Investment | 20,023 | - |
| DA | 20,023 | - |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | 40,000 | - |
| DA | 40,000 | - |
| ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation | 236,310 | 247,830 |
| State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN) | 236,310 | 247,830 |
| PS Peace and Security | 236,310 | 247,830 |
| PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 236,310 | 247,830 |
| NADR | 236,310 | 247,830 |
| J/IRF - Office of International Religious Freedom | - | 10,000 |
| Office of International Religious Freedom (J/IRF) | - | 10,000 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | - | 10,000 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | - | 10,000 |
| DF | - | 10,000 |
| J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons | 76,000 | 71,000 |
| Child Protection Compact (J/TIP - CPC) | 12,500 | 7,500 |
| PS Peace and Security | 12,500 | 7,500 |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | 12,500 | 7,500 |
| INCLE | 12,500 | 7,500 |
| Ending Modern Slavery (J/TIP) | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| PS Peace and Security | 25,000 | 25,000 |

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| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| INCLE | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP) | 38,500 | 38,500 |
| PS Peace and Security | 38,500 | 38,500 |
| PS.5 Trafficking in Persons | 38,500 | 38,500 |
| INCLE | 38,500 | 38,500 |
| OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs | 196,800 | 205,800 |
| OES/ OMC South Pacific Forum Fisheries (SPFF) | 31,000 | 60,000 |
| EG Economic Growth | 31,000 | 60,000 |
| EG.10 Environment | 27,000 | 60,000 |
| ESF | 27,000 | 60,000 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 4,000 | - |
| ESF | 4,000 | - |
| OES/ECW Lacey | 2,000 | 1,750 |
| EG Economic Growth | 2,000 | 1,750 |
| EG.10 Environment | 2,000 | 1,750 |
| ESF | 2,000 | 1,750 |
| OES/ECW Water | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| HL Health | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| ESF | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| OES/EGC Office of Global Change | - | 110,000 |
| EG Economic Growth | - | 110,000 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | - | 64,000 |
| ESF | - | 64,000 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | - | 24,100 |
| ESF | - | 24,100 |
| EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes | - | 21,900 |
| ESF | - | 21,900 |
| OES/ENV Free Trade Agreement (FTA) | - | 250 |
| EG Economic Growth | - | 250 |
| EG.10 Environment | - | 250 |
| ESF | - | 250 |
| OES/ENV Mercury and Air Quality | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| EG Economic Growth | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| EG.10 Environment | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| ESF | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| OES/OP Other Programs | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| EG Economic Growth | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| EG.10 Environment | 2,500 | 2,000 |
| ESF | 2,500 | 2,000 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | - | 500 |
| ESF | - | 500 |
| State Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES) | 156,300 | 26,300 |
| EG Economic Growth | 156,300 | 26,300 |
| EG.10 Environment | 26,300 | 26,300 |
| ESF | 26,300 | 26,300 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 57,300 | - |
| ESF | 57,300 | - |

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| EG.12 Clean Energy | 36,750 | - |
| ESF | 36,750 | - |
| EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes | 35,950 | - |
| ESF | 35,950 | - |
| Office of Foreign Assistance | 1,450 | 1,450 |
| Foreign Assistance Program Evaluation | 1,450 | 1,450 |
| PO Program Development and Oversight | 1,450 | 1,450 |
| PO.3 Evaluation | 1,450 | 1,450 |
| ESF | 1,450 | 1,450 |
| Other Funding | 1,141,500 | 825,000 |
| Amazon Fund | 50,000 | 100,000 |
| EG Economic Growth | 50,000 | 100,000 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 4,000 | - |
| ESF | 4,000 | - |
| EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes | 46,000 | 100,000 |
| ESF | 46,000 | 100,000 |
| Atlantic Partnership | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| EG Economic Growth | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | 5,000 | 3,000 |
| ESF | 5,000 | 3,000 |
| EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services | - | 2,000 |
| ESF | - | 2,000 |
| EG.10 Environment | - | 2,000 |
| ESF | - | 2,000 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 5,000 | 3,000 |
| ESF | 5,000 | 3,000 |
| Countering PRC Influence Fund (CPIF) | 318,000 | 205,000 |
| PS Peace and Security | 155,000 | 135,000 |
| PS.1 Counter-Terrorism | 25,000 | - |
| NADR | 25,000 | - |
| PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | - | 10,000 |
| NADR | - | 10,000 |
| PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime | 80,000 | 20,000 |
| INCLE | 80,000 | 20,000 |
| PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) | - | 15,000 |
| NADR | - | 15,000 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 50,000 | 40,000 |
| FMF | 50,000 | 40,000 |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | - | 50,000 |
| INCLE | - | 50,000 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 76,000 | 16,000 |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 76,000 | 4,000 |
| DA | 36,000 | 1,000 |
| ESF | 40,000 | 3,000 |
| DR.2 Good Governance | - | 3,000 |
| ESF | - | 3,000 |
| DR.4 Civil Society | - | 3,000 |
| ESF | - | 3,000 |
| DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information | - | 3,000 |

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
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| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| ESF | - | 3,000 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | - | 3,000 |
| ESF | - | 3,000 |
| EG Economic Growth | 87,000 | 54,000 |
| EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 87,000 | 4,000 |
| DA | 54,000 | 4,000 |
| ESF | 33,000 | - |
| EG.2 Trade and Investment | - | 20,000 |
| DA | - | 10,500 |
| ESF | - | 9,500 |
| EG.4 Financial Sector | - | 4,000 |
| DA | - | 4,000 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | - | 8,000 |
| DA | - | 4,000 |
| ESF | - | 4,000 |
| EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services | - | 18,000 |
| DA | - | 4,000 |
| ESF | - | 14,000 |
| Global Concessional Financing | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| EG Economic Growth | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | - | 25,000 |
| ESF | - | 25,000 |
| EG.4 Financial Sector | 25,000 | - |
| ESF | 25,000 | - |
| Green Climate Fund | 500,000 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | 500,000 | - |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 250,000 | - |
| ESF | 250,000 | - |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | 150,000 | - |
| ESF | 150,000 | - |
| EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes | 100,000 | - |
| ESF | 100,000 | - |
| Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGII) Fund | 30,000 | 250,000 |
| HL Health | - | 5,000 |
| HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation | - | 5,000 |
| ESF | - | 5,000 |
| EG Economic Growth | 30,000 | 245,000 |
| EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 22,000 | - |
| AEECA | 2,000 | - |
| DA | 12,600 | - |
| ESF | 7,400 | - |
| EG.2 Trade and Investment | - | 20,000 |
| ESF | - | 20,000 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | - | 15,000 |
| ESF | - | 15,000 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | - | 30,000 |
| ESF | - | 30,000 |
| EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services | - | 52,000 |
| ESF | - | 52,000 |

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| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| EG.9 Transport Services | - | 30,000 |
| ESF | - | 30,000 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | - | 38,000 |
| ESF | - | 38,000 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | 8,000 | 50,000 |
| AEECA | 8,000 | - |
| ESF | - | 50,000 |
| EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes | - | 10,000 |
| ESF | - | 10,000 |
| Prevention and Stabilization Fund | 135,000 | 135,000 |
| PS Peace and Security | 50,000 | 135,000 |
| PS.1 Counter-Terrorism | - | 10,000 |
| NADR | - | 10,000 |
| PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime | 15,000 | - |
| ESF | 5,000 | - |
| INCLE | 10,000 | - |
| PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization | 15,000 | 104,500 |
| ESF | - | 104,500 |
| NADR | 15,000 | - |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 15,000 | 5,000 |
| PKO | 15,000 | 5,000 |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | 5,000 | 15,500 |
| INCLE | 5,000 | 15,500 |
| ES Education and Social Services | 85,000 | - |
| ES.4 Social Services | 85,000 | - |
| ESF | 85,000 | - |
| To Be Programmed | 73,500 | - |
| PS Peace and Security | 8,000 | - |
| PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime | 6,000 | - |
| INCLE | 6,000 | - |
| PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement | 2,000 | - |
| INCLE | 2,000 | - |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 24,500 | - |
| DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) | 21,000 | - |
| AEECA | 8,000 | - |
| DA | 3,000 | - |
| ESF | 10,000 | - |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 3,500 | - |
| ESF | 3,500 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | 36,000 | - |
| EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 29,000 | - |
| AEECA | 2,000 | - |
| DA | 17,000 | - |
| ESF | 10,000 | - |
| EG.10 Environment | 2,000 | - |
| ESF | 2,000 | - |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 750 | - |
| ESF | 750 | - |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | 4,250 | - |

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|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| ESF | 4,250 | - |
| PO Program Development and Oversight | 5,000 | - |
| PO.3 Evaluation | 5,000 | - |
| ESF | 5,000 | - |
| Vision for Adaptive Crops and Soils | - | 100,000 |
| EG Economic Growth | - | 100,000 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | - | 100,000 |
| ESF | - | 100,000 |
| PLR - Bureau for Planning, Learning, and Resource Management | 14,100 | 14,100 |
| PLR - Office of Budget and Resource Management | 14,100 | - |
| ES Education and Social Services | 14,100 | - |
| ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems | 14,100 | - |
| DA | 14,100 | - |
| USAID Bureau for Planning, Learning, and Resource Management (PLR) | - | 14,100 |
| ES Education and Social Services | - | 14,100 |
| ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems | - | 14,100 |
| DA | - | 14,100 |
| PM - Political-Military Affairs | 240,741 | 292,600 |
| PM - Conventional Weapons Destruction | 24,453 | 36,537 |
| PS Peace and Security | 24,453 | 36,537 |
| PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) | 24,453 | 36,537 |
| NADR | 24,453 | 36,537 |
| PM - Emerging Global Priorities | - | 51,174 |
| PS Peace and Security | - | 51,174 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | - | 51,174 |
| FMF | - | 51,174 |
| PM - FMF Administrative Expenses | 70,000 | 77,000 |
| PS Peace and Security | 70,000 | 77,000 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 70,000 | 77,000 |
| FMF | 70,000 | 77,000 |
| PM - GDRP, Global Defense Reform Program | 14,725 | 16,000 |
| PS Peace and Security | 14,725 | 16,000 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 14,725 | 16,000 |
| PKO | 14,725 | 16,000 |
| PM - GPOI, Global Peace Operations Initiative | 71,000 | 61,000 |
| PS Peace and Security | 71,000 | 61,000 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 71,000 | 61,000 |
| PKO | 71,000 | 61,000 |
| PM - IMET Administrative Expenses | 5,500 | 7,000 |
| PS Peace and Security | 5,500 | 7,000 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 5,500 | 7,000 |
| IMET | 5,500 | 7,000 |
| PM - IMET, Women's Participation | 3,000 | 5,389 |
| PS Peace and Security | 3,000 | 5,389 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 3,000 | 5,389 |
| IMET | 3,000 | 5,389 |
| PM - PKO Administrative Expenses | 8,500 | 8,500 |
| PS Peace and Security | 8,500 | 8,500 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 8,500 | 8,500 |

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| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| PKO | 8,500 | 8,500 |
| PM - TSCTP, Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership | 33,400 | 30,000 |
| PS Peace and Security | 33,400 | 30,000 |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 33,400 | 30,000 |
| PKO | 33,400 | 30,000 |
| State Political-Military Affairs (PM) | 10,163 | - |
| PS Peace and Security | 10,163 | - |
| PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities | 10,163 | - |
| IMET | 879 | - |
| PKO | 9,284 | - |
| PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration | 3,827,336 | 3,927,236 |
| PRM, Administrative Expenses | - | 103,000 |
| HA Humanitarian Assistance | - | 103,000 |
| HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | - | 99,500 |
| MRA | - | 99,500 |
| HA.3 Migration Management | - | 3,500 |
| MRA | - | 3,500 |
| PRM, Emergency Funds | 100 | 100,000 |
| HA Humanitarian Assistance | 100 | 100,000 |
| HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 100 | 100,000 |
| ERMA | 100 | 100,000 |
| PRM, Humanitarian Migrants to Israel | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| HA Humanitarian Assistance | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| HA.3 Migration Management | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| MRA | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| PRM, OA - Africa | 614,100 | 626,186 |
| Shifted Base- Emergency Funding | 614,100 | - |
| Shifted Base- Emergency Funding | 614,100 | - |
| MRA | 614,100 | - |
| HA Humanitarian Assistance | - | 626,186 |
| HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | - | 626,186 |
| MRA | - | 626,186 |
| PRM, OA - East Asia | 63,000 | 130,150 |
| Shifted Base- Emergency Funding | 63,000 | - |
| Shifted Base- Emergency Funding | 63,000 | - |
| MRA | 63,000 | - |
| HA Humanitarian Assistance | - | 130,150 |
| HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | - | 130,150 |
| MRA | - | 130,150 |
| PRM, OA - Europe | - | 111,150 |
| HA Humanitarian Assistance | - | 111,150 |
| HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | - | 111,150 |
| MRA | - | 111,150 |
| PRM, OA - Migration | - | 55,000 |
| HA Humanitarian Assistance | - | 55,000 |
| HA.3 Migration Management | - | 55,000 |
| MRA | - | 55,000 |
| PRM, OA - Near East | 237,948 | 772,450 |
| Shifted Base- Emergency Funding | 237,948 | - |

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| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| Shifted Base- Emergency Funding | 237,948 | - |
| MRA | 237,948 | - |
| HA Humanitarian Assistance | - | 772,450 |
| HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | - | 772,450 |
| MRA | - | 772,450 |
| PRM, OA - Protection Priorities | - | 282,025 |
| HA Humanitarian Assistance | - | 282,025 |
| HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | - | 282,025 |
| MRA | - | 282,025 |
| PRM, OA - South Asia | - | 52,050 |
| HA Humanitarian Assistance | - | 52,050 |
| HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | - | 52,050 |
| MRA | - | 52,050 |
| PRM, OA - Western Hemisphere | - | 475,000 |
| HA Humanitarian Assistance | - | 475,000 |
| HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | - | 475,000 |
| MRA | - | 475,000 |
| PRM, Refugee Admissions | - | 1,215,225 |
| HA Humanitarian Assistance | - | 1,215,225 |
| HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | - | 1,215,225 |
| MRA | - | 1,215,225 |
| State Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM) | 2,907,188 | - |
| ES Education and Social Services | 75,000 | - |
| ES.1 Basic Education | 75,000 | - |
| MRA | 75,000 | - |
| HA Humanitarian Assistance | 2,832,188 | - |
| HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 2,768,240 | - |
| MRA | 2,768,240 | - |
| HA.3 Migration Management | 63,948 | - |
| MRA | 63,948 | - |
| REFS - Bureau for Resilience, Environment, and Food Security | 423,202 | 423,202 |
| REFS - Center for Environment, Energy, and Infrastructure | 86,077 | - |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 5,000 | - |
| DR.4 Civil Society | 5,000 | - |
| DA | 5,000 | - |
| ES Education and Social Services | 2,000 | - |
| ES.2 Higher Education | 2,000 | - |
| DA | 2,000 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | 79,077 | - |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 1,000 | - |
| DA | 1,000 | - |
| EG.10 Environment | 47,077 | - |
| DA | 47,077 | - |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 5,000 | - |
| DA | 5,000 | - |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | 12,000 | - |
| DA | 12,000 | - |
| EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes | 14,000 | - |
| DA | 14,000 | - |

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| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| USAID Bureau for Resilience, Environment, and Food Security (REFS) | 337,125 | 423,202 |
| HL Health | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| DA | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| EG Economic Growth | 322,125 | 408,202 |
| EG.3 Agriculture | 315,350 | 321,350 |
| DA | 315,350 | 321,350 |
| EG.10 Environment | - | 48,600 |
| DA | - | 48,600 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | 6,775 | 12,252 |
| DA | 6,775 | 12,252 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | - | 12,000 |
| DA | - | 12,000 |
| EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes | - | 14,000 |
| DA | - | 14,000 |
| Special Representatives | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 10,000 | 15,571 |
| DR.6 Human Rights | 10,000 | 15,571 |
| ESF | 10,000 | 15,571 |
| EG Economic Growth | 20,000 | 14,429 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | 11,000 | 4,714 |
| ESF | 11,000 | 4,714 |
| EG.6 Workforce Development | 9,000 | 4,715 |
| ESF | 9,000 | 4,715 |
| EG.11 Adaptation | - | 4,000 |
| ESF | - | 4,000 |
| EG.12 Clean Energy | - | 1,000 |
| ESF | - | 1,000 |
| USAID Management | 2,082,950 | 2,224,752 |
| USAID Capital Investment Fund | 259,100 | 272,888 |
| PO Program Development and Oversight | 259,100 | 272,888 |
| PO.1 Program Design and Learning | 259,100 | - |
| USAID Admin | 259,100 | - |
| PO.2 Administration and Oversight | - | 272,888 |
| USAID Admin | - | 272,888 |
| USAID Inspector General Operating Expense | 80,500 | 88,800 |
| PO Program Development and Oversight | 80,500 | 88,800 |
| PO.2 Administration and Oversight | 80,500 | 88,800 |
| USAID Admin | 80,500 | 88,800 |
| USAID Operating Expense | 1,743,350 | 1,863,064 |
| PO Program Development and Oversight | 1,743,350 | 1,863,064 |
| PO.2 Administration and Oversight | 1,743,350 | 1,863,064 |
| USAID Admin | 1,743,350 | 1,863,064 |
| USAID Program Management Initiatives | 5,230 | 5,230 |
| USAID Program Management Initiatives | 5,230 | 5,230 |
| PS Peace and Security | - | 895 |
| PS.1 Counter-Terrorism | - | 895 |
| DA | - | 895 |

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| | FY 2023 Estimate | FY 2025 Request |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| ES Education and Social Services | 2,200 | 2,235 |
| ES.2 Higher Education | 2,200 | 2,235 |
| DA | 2,200 | 2,235 |
| EG Economic Growth | - | 2,100 |
| EG.5 Private Sector Productivity | - | 2,100 |
| DA | - | 2,100 |
| PO Program Development and Oversight | 3,030 | - |
| PO.2 Administration and Oversight | 3,030 | - |
| DA | 3,030 | - |
| USAID Office of the Chief Economist | 6,000 | 7,000 |
| Office of the Chief Economist (OCE) | 6,000 | - |
| EG Economic Growth | 1,000 | - |
| EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 1,000 | - |
| DA | 1,000 | - |
| PO Program Development and Oversight | 5,000 | - |
| PO.3 Evaluation | 5,000 | - |
| DA | 3,000 | - |
| ESF | 2,000 | - |
| USAID Office of the Chief Economist (OCE) | - | 7,000 |
| EG Economic Growth | - | 7,000 |
| EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | - | 7,000 |
| DA | - | 7,000 |

¹ The FY2025 Request excludes \$65.0 million in proposed INCLE cancellations. FY2025 Request total includes \$2.815 billion of discretionary funding designated as emergency (AEECA \$350.0 million, IDA \$1.091 billion, MRA \$1.374 billion).