

Congressional Budget Justification

Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs



FISCAL YEAR 2021

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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

February 10, 2020

To achieve our many goals – the foremost being the security of the American people at home and abroad – the Budget requests \$41 billion for the State Department and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). The State Department and USAID are dedicated to implementing the Trump Administration’s national security and foreign policy agenda. We focus diplomatic and foreign assistance resources to address challenges such as terrorism, international health and humanitarian disasters, and competition from nations that do not share our values of freedom and democracy.

We will invest in new capabilities to defend American interests and values across the security, trade, and information domains. We intend to bolster support for the Indo-Pacific Strategy; counter Chinese, Russian, and Iranian malign influence; protect religious freedom; secure our borders; and help America’s allies become ever-stronger national security and economic partners. We will do all of this while sustaining our vital missions of facilitating legitimate travel and protecting our global U.S. government personnel, facilities, and data assets.

The State Department and USAID are also devoted to creating economic prosperity for Americans. The FY 2021 Budget Request promotes U.S. economic growth by creating welcoming environments for U.S. businesses overseas, supporting the Department’s continued efforts to strengthen engagement with the private sector, and creating a fair and level playing field. The Budget recalibrates American contributions to international organizations to a more sustainable level, maintaining American leadership while asking other nations to increase their support. We also continue to invest in the Department’s global workforce and promote efficient operations through information technology modernization and overseas humanitarian assistance reform.

The Budget puts U.S. national security interests first, while carrying out our fiduciary responsibility to the U.S. taxpayer through necessary trade-offs and reductions. With the support of Congress, this budget request will position the State Department and USAID to achieve America’s strategic priorities and remain world-leading instruments of diplomacy, development, and freedom.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "M. Pompeo", written over a printed name and title.

Michael R. Pompeo
Secretary of State

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

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DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2019 - FY 2021
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	FY 2019 Actual Enduring	FY 2019 Actual OCO	FY 2019 Actual Total	FY 2020 Estimate Enduring	FY 2020 Estimate OCO	FY 2020 Estimate Total	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Function 150) and International Commissions (Function 300)	48,475,943	8,000,000	56,475,943	47,939,490	8,000,000	55,939,490	44,052,517	(11,886,973)
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Function 150 Account) Only	48,334,500	8,000,000	56,334,500	47,776,694	8,000,000	55,776,694	43,908,410	(11,868,284)
Total - State Department and USAID (including 300)	44,567,542	8,000,000	52,567,542	44,505,402	8,000,000	52,505,402	40,832,877	(11,672,525)
DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT & RELATED ACCOUNTS	11,987,470	4,064,567	16,052,037	12,350,073	3,947,543	16,297,616	13,857,167	(2,440,449)
DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT	11,150,640	4,064,567	15,215,207	11,506,377	3,947,543	15,453,920	13,208,695	(2,245,225)
Administration of Foreign Affairs	8,968,780	2,979,671	11,948,451	9,091,949	2,862,647	11,954,596	10,951,311	(1,003,285)
State Programs	6,120,745	2,924,771	9,045,516	6,639,065	2,626,122	9,265,187	8,746,582	(518,605)
Diplomatic Programs¹	6,027,975	2,924,771	8,952,746	6,499,565	2,626,122	9,125,687	8,489,887	(635,800)
Ongoing Operations	4,558,198	599,849	5,158,047	5,029,788	-	5,029,788	4,794,475	(235,313)
Worldwide Security Protection	1,469,777	2,626,122	4,095,899	1,469,777	2,626,122	4,095,899	3,695,412	(400,487)
Worldwide Security Protection (rescission of unobligated balances)	-	(301,200)	(301,200)	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Investment Fund	92,770	-	92,770	139,500	-	139,500	256,695	117,195
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance	1,975,449	-	1,975,449	1,551,362	181,625	1,732,987	1,683,760	(49,227)
Ongoing Operations	777,200	-	777,200	769,800	-	769,800	742,100	(27,700)
Worldwide Security Upgrades	1,198,249	-	1,198,249	781,562	424,087	1,205,649	941,660	(263,989)
Worldwide Security Upgrades (PY Unobligated Balance Recission)					(242,462)	(242,462)	-	242,462
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	872,586	54,900	927,486	901,522	54,900	956,422	520,969	(435,453)
Office of the Inspector General	90,829	54,900	145,729	90,829	54,900	145,729	141,416	(4,313)
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	700,946	-	700,946	730,700	-	730,700	310,000	(420,700)
Representation Expenses	8,030	-	8,030	7,212	-	7,212	7,413	201
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	30,890	-	30,890	30,890	-	30,890	25,900	(4,990)
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Services	7,885	-	7,885	7,885	-	7,885	7,885	-
Buying Power Maintenance Account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1,300	-	1,300	1,300	-	1,300	1,300	-
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	31,963	-	31,963	31,963	-	31,963	26,312	(5,651)
International Chancery Center ¹¹	743		743	743		743	743	-
International Organizations	1,826,274	1,084,896	2,911,170	1,915,293	1,084,896	3,000,189	2,045,424	(954,765)
Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	1,264,030	96,240	1,360,270	1,377,566	96,240	1,473,806	966,224	(507,582)

DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2019 - FY 2021
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	FY 2019 Actual Enduring	FY 2019 Actual OCO	FY 2019 Actual Total	FY 2020 Estimate Enduring	FY 2020 Estimate OCO	FY 2020 Estimate Total	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) ^{1/}	562,244	988,656	1,550,900	537,727	988,656	1,526,383	1,079,200	(447,183)
Related Programs	213,700	-	213,700	335,700	-	335,700	67,275	(268,425)
The Asia Foundation	17,000	-	17,000	19,000	-	19,000	-	(19,000)
National Endowment for Democracy	180,000	-	180,000	300,000	-	300,000	67,275	(232,725)
East-West Center	16,700	-	16,700	16,700	-	16,700	-	(16,700)
Trust Funds	443	-	443	639	-	639	578	(61)
Center for Middle Easter-Western Dialogue	185	-	185	245	-	245	250	5
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	190	-	190	270	-	270	209	(61)
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	68	-	68	124	-	124	119	(5)
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund (non-add)	[158,900]	-	[158,900]	[158,900]	-	[158,900]	[158,900]	[-]
International Commissions (Function 300)	141,443	-	141,443	162,796	-	162,796	144,107	(18,689)
International Boundary and Water Commission - Salaries and Expenses	48,134	-	48,134	48,170	-	48,170	49,770	1,600
International Boundary and Water Commission - Construction	29,400	-	29,400	36,900	-	36,900	49,000	12,100
American Sections	13,258	-	13,258	15,008	-	15,008	10,661	(4,347)
International Joint Commission	8,052	-	8,052	9,802	-	9,802	8,130	(1,672)
International Boundary Commission	2,304	-	2,304	2,304	-	2,304	2,531	227
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	2,902	-	2,902	2,902	-	2,902	-	(2,902)
International Fisheries Commissions	50,651	-	50,651	62,718	-	62,718	34,676	(28,042)
U.S. Agency for Global Media (USAGM)	807,896	-	807,896	810,396	-	810,396	637,252	(173,144)
International Broadcasting Operations	798,196	-	798,196	798,696	-	798,696	632,732	(165,964)
Broadcasting Capital Improvements	9,700	-	9,700	11,700	-	11,700	4,520	(7,180)
Other Programs	38,634	-	38,634	45,000	-	45,000	15,740	(29,260)
United States Institute of Peace	38,634	-	38,634	45,000	-	45,000	15,740	(29,260)
FOREIGN OPERATIONS	34,455,109	3,935,433	38,390,542	33,530,982	4,052,457	37,583,439	30,088,864	(7,494,575)
U.S Agency for International Development	1,516,408	158,067	1,674,475	1,663,046	-	1,663,046	1,591,747	(71,299)
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	1,214,808	158,067	1,372,875	1,377,246	-	1,377,246	1,311,866	(65,380)
USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF)	225,000	-	225,000	210,300	-	210,300	205,000	(5,300)
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	76,600	-	76,600	75,500	-	75,500	74,881	(619)
Bilateral Economic Assistance	21,277,919	3,222,781	24,500,700	21,043,654	3,215,335	24,258,989	18,302,780	(5,956,209)
Global Health Programs (USAID and State)	8,869,950	-	8,869,950	9,092,450	-	9,092,450	5,997,966	(3,094,484)

DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2019 - FY 2021
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	FY 2019 Actual Enduring	FY 2019 Actual OCO	FY 2019 Actual Total	FY 2020 Estimate Enduring	FY 2020 Estimate OCO	FY 2020 Estimate Total	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
Global Health Programs - USAID ²	[3,149,950]	-	[3,149,950]	[3,162,450]	-	[3,162,450]	[2,160,100]	[-1,002,350]
Global Health Programs - State	[5,720,000]	-	[5,720,000]	[5,930,000]	-	[5,930,000]	[3,837,866]	[-2,092,134]
Development Assistance (DA)	3,000,000	-	3,000,000	3,400,000	-	3,400,000	-	(3,400,000)
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	3,801,034	584,278	4,385,312	2,661,382	1,733,980	4,395,362	-	(4,395,362)
Transition Initiatives (TI)	30,000	62,043	92,043	92,043	-	92,043	112,000	19,957
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	30,000	-	30,000	30,000	-	30,000	-	(30,000)
Complex Crises Fund (CCF) (PY Unobligated Balance Recission)	-	-	-	-	(40,000)	(40,000)	-	40,000
Development Credit Authority - Subsidy (DCA)	[55,000]	[-]	[55,000]	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-]
Development Credit Authority - Administrative Expenses	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Support and Development Fund (ESDF)	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,925,600	5,925,600
Estimated Transfer of ESDF to Development Finance Corporation (DFC)	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-50,000]	[-]	[-50,000]	[-50,000]	-
Economic Support Fund (ESF) ³	2,520,525	1,172,336	3,692,861	3,045,000	-	3,045,000	-	(3,045,000)
Economic Support Fund (ESF) (PY Unobligated Balance Recission)	-	-	-	(232,000)	-	(232,000)	-	232,000
Democracy Fund	227,200	-	227,200	273,700	-	273,700	-	(273,700)
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia & Central Asia (AEECA)	760,334	-	760,334	770,334	-	770,334	-	(770,334)
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	2,027,876	1,404,124	3,432,000	1,910,645	1,521,355	3,432,000	299,214	(3,132,786)
International Humanitarian Assistance (IHA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,968,000	5,968,000
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	1,000	-	1,000	100	-	100	-	(100)
Independent Agencies	1,368,000	-	1,368,000	1,386,000	-	1,386,000	1,209,710	(176,290)
Peace Corps	410,500	-	410,500	410,500	-	410,500	401,200	(9,300)
Millennium Challenge Corporation	905,000	-	905,000	905,000	-	905,000	800,000	(105,000)
Inter-American Foundation	22,500	-	22,500	37,500	-	37,500	3,850	(33,650)
U.S. African Development Foundation	30,000	-	30,000	33,000	-	33,000	4,660	(28,340)
Department of Treasury	30,000	-	30,000	45,000	-	45,000	111,000	66,000
International Affairs Technical Assistance	30,000	-	30,000	30,000	-	30,000	33,000	3,000
Debt Restructuring	-	-	-	15,000	-	15,000	78,000	63,000
International Security Assistance	8,575,075	554,585	9,129,660	8,176,825	837,122	9,013,947	7,729,655	(1,284,292)
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)	1,497,469	-	1,497,469	1,391,000	-	1,391,000	1,010,280	(380,720)
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) (PY Unobligated Balance Recission)	(12,420)	-	(12,420)	-	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)	864,550	-	864,550	895,750	-	895,750	753,550	(142,200)
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	163,457	325,213	488,670	132,135	325,213	457,348	290,000	(167,348)
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	110,778	-	110,778	112,925	-	112,925	104,925	(8,000)
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)	5,962,241	229,372	6,191,613	5,645,015	511,909	6,156,924	5,570,900	(586,024)
Foreign Military Financing (FMF) (PY Unobligated Balance Recission)	(11,000)	-	(11,000)	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Assistance	1,849,197	-	1,849,197	2,082,280	-	2,082,280	1,481,244	(601,036)
International Organizations and Programs ^{2, 3}	331,500	-	331,500	390,500	-	390,500	-	(390,500)

DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2019 - FY 2021
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	FY 2019 Actual Enduring	FY 2019 Actual OCO	FY 2019 Actual Total	FY 2020 Estimate Enduring	FY 2020 Estimate OCO	FY 2020 Estimate Total	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
Multilateral Development Banks and Related Funds	1,517,697	-	1,517,697	1,691,780	-	1,691,780	1,481,244	(210,536)
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	206,500	-	206,500	206,500	-
International Development Association (IDA)	1,097,010	-	1,097,010	1,097,010	-	1,097,010	1,001,400	(95,610)
African Development Bank	32,417	-	32,417	-	-	-	54,649	54,649
African Development Fund (AfDF)	171,300	-	171,300	171,300	-	171,300	171,300	-
Asian Development Fund	47,395	-	47,395	47,395	-	47,395	47,395	-
Inter-American Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	139,575	-	139,575	139,575	-	139,575	-	(139,575)
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	-	30,000	30,000	-	30,000	-	(30,000)
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Monetary Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Export & Investment Assistance	(161,490)	-	(161,490)	(865,823)	-	(865,823)	(337,272)	528,551
Export-Import Bank including rescissions	100,054	-	100,054	(555,582)	-	(555,582)	(689,054)	(133,472)
Development Finance Corporation (DFC)	-	-	-	(389,741)	-	(389,741)	339,677	729,418
Estimated Transfer of ESF / ESDF to Development Finance Corporation (DFC)	[-]	[-]	[-]	[50,000]	[-]	[50,000]	[50,000]	[-]
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	(341,044)	-	(341,044)	-	-	-	-	-
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	79,500	-	79,500	79,500	-	79,500	12,105	(67,395)
Related International Affairs Accounts	97,409	-	97,409	101,735	-	101,735	101,966	231
International Trade Commission	95,000	-	95,000	99,400	-	99,400	99,600	200
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,409	-	2,409	2,335	-	2,335	2,366	31
Department of Agriculture	1,926,255	-	1,926,255	1,945,000	-	1,945,000	-	(1,945,000)
P.L. 480, Title II	1,716,000	-	1,716,000	1,725,000	-	1,725,000	-	(1,725,000)
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Programs	210,255	-	210,255	220,000	-	220,000	-	(220,000)

Footnotes

1/FY 2019 Actual for Diplomatic Programs includes a \$79.9 million transfer in from the Buying Power Maintenance Account and a \$100,000 transfer in from CIPA.

2/ The FY 2019 Global Health Programs-USAID (GHP-USAID) and International Organizations & Programs (IO&P) account levels reflect the transfer of \$32.5 million from the IO&P account to the GHP-USAID account.

3/ The FY 2019 Economic Support Fund (ESF) and International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) account levels reflect the transfer of \$25 million from the ESF to the IO&P account.

Statement of Performance

Overview of Strategic Planning and Performance Management Approach

State and USAID implement planning and performance management policies and practices based on industry best practices and applicable legislation, including the Government Performance and Results Act Modernization Act (GPRAMA), the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act of 2016 (FATAA), the Program Management Improvement Accountability Act of 2016 (PMIAA), and the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 (Evidence Act). State and USAID coordinate strategic planning and performance management initiatives at the agency, bureau, and country levels to promote efficiency and effectiveness in achieving our foreign policy goals. The section below describes how State and USAID link resources to strategy, support sound program and project management, conduct monitoring and evaluation, and leverage performance data in decision-making.

Performance Management

The Department's Managing for Results (MfR) Framework creates feedback loops among planning, budgeting, managing, and learning processes to inform programmatic, budget, and policy decisions. To integrate the MfR more fully within bureaus and missions, State maintains an intranet site to provide information, tools, and templates for Department staff pertaining to planning, budgeting, managing, and learning. The "managing" and "learning" portions of the MfR Framework are supported with the Department's Program and Project Design, Monitoring, and Evaluation Policy, which requires that all major programs and projects have documented goals, objectives, logic models, and plans for monitoring and evaluating performance. The policy can be found at <https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/Department-of-State-Program-and-Project-Design-Monitoring-and-Evaluation-Policy.pdf> along with a Toolkit to support implementation at <https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/Program-Design-and-Performance-Management-Toolkit.pdf>.

In 2019, all bureaus at State continued to develop program designs for each of their major programs. These design elements included defining the problem or need statements, goals, and objectives for each program; conducting situational analyses to identify factors that could affect program success; and creating a logic model (or equivalent) and theory of change to describe how all of the program inputs and activities will lead to desired outputs and outcomes. Additionally, bureaus are identifying key monitoring and evaluation questions to assess the progress and results of their programs, as well as to address questions that test the logic and theory of change articulated in their program design. These efforts will continue to improve the completeness and utility of monitoring data, and help ensure the Department is tracking the right metrics to assess progress toward its program and strategic-level goals, and be accountable for results. Department policy also requires bureau leaders and chiefs of mission to institute regular reviews to assess progress against strategic objectives, and ensure alignment of policy, planning, resources, and sound program decision making.

USAID implements an integrated Program Cycle Operational Policy, USAID's framework for planning, implementing, assessing, and adapting programs that support countries to advance their journey to self-reliance. The Program Cycle provides policy and procedures for making strategic programming decisions to ensure effective use of foreign assistance resources. The guidance integrates continuous learning throughout all Program Cycle components to inform adaptive management and improve achievement of results. Robust monitoring and evaluation practices provide feedback on progress in achieving short- and long-term objectives.

In 2019, USAID focused on updating all Country Development Cooperation Strategies to better foster country capacity and commitment, and to plan for strategic transitions to new relationships for those

countries that are the most self-reliant. Once a country strategy is approved, USAID missions develop a mission-wide Performance Management Plan (PMP) to ensure effective monitoring, evaluation, learning and adapting of USAID's country programs. At the project and activity level, Project Appraisal Documents describe how USAID intends to influence change, provide project approval, and guide implementation. Project and Activity Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Plans support effective performance management and link to the mission-wide PMP.

Strategic Planning

The Department and USAID are committed to using strategic planning to achieve the most critical U.S. foreign policy outcomes, and to provide greater accountability to the American people. Robust, coordinated strategic planning processes are an essential component of the MfR Framework and USAID's Program Cycle, and the resulting strategic plans serve as the basis for Mission and Bureau resource requests, and are foundational documents for building the Department and USAID's Congressional Budget Justification. These processes also provide a framework against which the Department and USAID can monitor progress, measure results, drive policy decisions, ensure accountability, and foster greater whole-of-government collaboration.

The Department's and USAID's core strategic planning documents include the following:

- Joint Strategic Plan (JSP) – Four-year strategic plan that outlines State and USAID's overarching goals and objectives, and guides planning at the Bureau and Mission-level;
- Joint Regional Strategy (JRS) – Four-year strategic plans that set joint State and USAID regional priorities and guide key partner Bureau and Mission-level planning;
- Functional Bureau Strategy (FBS) – Four-year strategic plans that set priorities for each State functional Bureau or office, and guide key partner Bureau and Mission-level planning from a functional perspective;
- Integrated County Strategy (ICS) – Four-year strategic plans that articulate whole-of-government priorities in a given country and incorporate higher-level planning priorities, as well as the official U.S. Government strategy for all security-sector assistance in that country; and
- Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) – Multi-year strategic plans linked to the ICS that define USAID's strategic approach and priorities for development in a particular country or region

All Department of State bureaus and missions updated their strategies in 2018 to ensure alignment with the State-USAID JSP published in February 2018. Bureau and mission strategies are 'living documents' with sub-objectives and action plans subject to annual reviews to ensure continued progress toward longer term goals and objectives.

USAID develops new CDCSs as existing strategies expire. However, CDCSs are not static documents and they are periodically updated or amended to reflect significant changes in country context or USAID priorities, including JSP and JRS strategic goals and objectives. Beginning in 2018, USAID is using self-reliance metrics to develop Country Roadmaps that plot where countries fall along the self-reliance spectrum. The self-reliance metrics are a set of 17 third-party, publicly available indicators designed to give a high-level sense of a given country's commitment and capacity to plan, finance, and implement solutions to solve its development challenges. The metrics are supplemented by analysis of secondary data and other valid qualitative evidence to more fully understand the status of country self-reliance. Though the metrics are not determinative, the data from these metrics will inform USAID's strategic decisions about country partnerships and strategies and help reorient agency policies, processes and

strategies to supporting countries on their journey to self-reliance. USAID missions are in the process of updating their CDCSs and all missions should have an updated strategy by the end of calendar year 2020.

In addition to these core strategies, other crosscutting, sub-regional, and functional strategy documents are occasionally developed in order to address planning and coordination needs. Beginning in 2020, these other strategy documents will be reviewed and cleared by either the Department of State Strategic Planning Team, or USAID's Bureau of Policy, Planning, and Learning. The clearance process will ensure all strategy documents are appropriately coordinated and include all the elements required for a comprehensive strategy document.

Strategic Review Summary of Progress

In summer 2019, State and USAID each held Strategic Review meetings with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to review progress on strategic planning objectives and enterprise risk management, management initiatives supporting the President's Management Agenda (PMA), and program oversight legislation. The Department of State and USAID review progress against the 16 strategic objectives in the JSP through various ongoing fora throughout the year and continue to leverage planning, performance, evaluation, and budgeting processes to strengthen the use of data and evidence to inform decisions. This review fosters a culture of continuous review and improvement.

Performance Reporting

In the Spring of 2020 the Department of State and USAID will publish the joint FY 2021 Annual Performance Plan (APP)/FY 2019 Annual Performance Report (APR) on www.state.gov and www.USAID.gov. The APP/APR includes qualitative and quantitative data and analysis related to progress made against JSP strategic objectives, performance goals, indicators, and milestones. In addition, State and USAID partner to establish agency-specific and joint Agency Priority Goals, which reflect performance improvement priorities of agency leadership. Missions and Embassies report annually on Standard Foreign Assistance Indicators, and both agencies track planned, ongoing, and completed evaluations each fiscal year.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS – ENDURING

\$ in Thousands	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Increase / Decrease
Administration of Foreign Affairs	8,968,037	9,091,206	10,950,568	1,859,362
State Programs	6,120,745	6,639,065	8,746,582	2,107,517
Diplomatic Programs ^{1/}	6,027,975	6,499,565	8,489,887	1,990,322
Ongoing Operations	4,558,198	5,029,788	4,794,475	-235,313
Worldwide Security Protection	1,469,777	1,469,777	3,695,412	2,225,635
Capital Investment Fund	92,770	139,500	256,695	117,195
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance	1,975,449	1,551,362	1,683,760	132,398
Ongoing Operations	777,200	769,800	742,100	-27,700
Worldwide Security Upgrades	1,198,249	781,562	941,660	160,098
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	871,843	900,779	520,226	-380,553
Office of Inspector General	90,829	90,829	141,416	50,587
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	700,946	730,700	310,000	-420,700
Representation Expenses	8,030	7,212	7,413	201
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	30,890	30,890	25,900	-4,990
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	7,885	7,885	7,885	-
Buying Power Maintenance Account	-	-	-	-
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1,300	1,300	1,300	-
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	31,963	31,963	26,312	-5,651
International Organizations	1,826,274	1,915,293	2,045,424	130,131
Contributions to International Organizations	1,264,030	1,377,566	966,224	-411,342
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities	562,244	537,727	1,079,200	541,473
International Commissions (Function 300)	141,443	162,796	144,107	-18,689
International Boundary and Water Commission - S&E	48,134	48,170	49,770	1,600
International Boundary and Water Commission - Construction	29,400	36,900	49,000	12,100
American Sections	13,258	15,008	10,661	-4,347
International Joint Commission	8,052	9,802	8,130	-1,672
International Boundary Commission	2,304	2,304	2,531	227
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	2,902	2,902	-	-2,902
International Fisheries Commissions	50,651	62,718	34,676	-28,042
Related Programs	213,700	335,700	67,275	-268,425
The Asia Foundation	17,000	19,000	-	-19,000
National Endowment for Democracy	180,000	300,000	67,275	-232,725
East-West Center	16,700	16,700	-	-16,700
Special and Trust Funds	1,186	1,382	1,321	-61
Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue	185	245	250	5
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	190	270	209	-61
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	68	124	119	-5
International Chancery Center	743	743	743	-
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund (non-add)	158,900	158,900	158,900	-
TOTAL, Department of State Appropriations - Enduring	11,150,640	11,506,377	13,208,695	1,702,318
TOTAL, Department of State Appropriations - OCO	4,064,567	3,947,543	-	-3,947,543
GRAND TOTAL, Department of State Appropriations	15,215,207	15,453,920	13,208,695	-2,245,225

1/FY 2019 Actual for Diplomatic Programs includes a \$79.9 million transfer in from the Buying Power Maintenance Account and a \$100,000 transfer in from CIPA.

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS –
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS**

\$ in Thousands	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Increase / Decrease
Administration of Foreign Affairs	2,979,671	2,862,647	-	-2,862,647
State Programs	2,924,771	2,626,122	-	-2,626,122
Diplomatic Programs	2,924,771	2,626,122	-	-2,626,122
Ongoing Operations	599,849	-	-	-
Worldwide Security Protection	2,626,122	2,626,122	-	-2,626,122
Worldwide Security Protection(PY Unobligated Balance Re	(301,200)	-	-	-
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance	-	181,625	-	-181,625
Ongoing Operations	-	-	-	-
Worldwide Security Upgrades	-	424,087	-	-424,087
Worldwide Security Upgrades (PY Unobligated Balance Re	-	-242,462	-	242,462
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	54,900	54,900	-	-54,900
Office of Inspector General	54,900	54,900	-	-54,900
International Organizations	1,084,896	1,084,896	-	-1,084,896
Contribution to International Organizations	96,240	96,240	-	-96,240
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities	988,656	988,656	-	-988,656
Total, Department of State Appropriations	4,064,567	3,947,543	-	-3,947,543

DIPLOMATIC PROGRAMS

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual ^{1/}	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate ^{2/}	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
Diplomatic Programs	8,952,746	8,420,227	9,125,687	8,489,887	(635,800)
Enduring	6,027,975	8,420,227	6,499,565	8,489,887	1,990,322
Ongoing Operations	4,558,198	4,640,403	5,029,788	4,794,475	(235,313)
<i>Public Diplomacy (non-add)</i>	578,000	510,819	619,506	523,774	(95,732)
Worldwide Security Protection	1,469,777	3,779,824	1,469,777	3,695,412	2,225,635
Overseas Contingency Operations	2,924,771	-	2,626,122	-	(2,626,122)
Ongoing Operations	599,849	-	-	-	-
<i>Public Diplomacy (non-add)</i>	83,339	-	-	-	-
Worldwide Security Protection	2,626,122	-	2,626,122	-	(2,626,122)
Worldwide Security Protection Cancellation	(301,200)	-	-	-	-

1/ FY 2019 Actual reflects the following transfers to Diplomatic Programs: \$79.9 million from the Buying Power Maintenance Account; and \$100,000 from Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities.

2/ The FY 2020 Estimate reflects FY 2020 Enacted levels provided in the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (P.L. 116-94).

The Diplomatic Programs (DP) (formerly Diplomatic and Consular Programs) appropriation is fundamental to sustaining operations at the Department of State. This account provides funding for the people, infrastructure, security, and programs that facilitate productive and peaceful U.S. relations with foreign governments and international organizations worldwide. These activities span 38 bureaus and offices, 195 countries, and 275 diplomatic posts.

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

The FY 2021 DP Request totals \$8.5 billion, a net -\$635.8 million decrease below FY 2020 Enacted. The FY 2021 Enduring budget Request includes activities previously funded in Overseas Contingency Operation (OCO). Targeted programmatic increases within each category are described in detail below.

Diplomatic Programs Ongoing Operations

The Department’s FY 2021 Request for DP Ongoing Operations is \$4.8 billion, and includes \$4.3 billion for Program Operations and \$523.8 million for PD. The Request is a net decrease of -\$235.3 million, 4.7 percent below the FY 2020 Enacted level of \$5.0 billion. Major changes include an increase of \$115.9 million for the proposed American pay raise and increased Federal Employee Retirement System (FERS) contributions and a -\$333.9 million baseline adjustment reduction, which reflects the Administration’s continued commitment to constraining discretionary spending.

The FY 2021 Request sustains the workforce funded through DP Ongoing Operations, projecting a

funded employment ceiling of 6,526 Civil Service and 8,147 Foreign Service.

Realignments/Reorganizations:

Cyberspace Security and Emerging Technologies (CSET):

Consistent with CN 19-140, the FY 2021 Request includes a proposed net neutral realignment of personnel and \$17.8 million in funding from Global Talent Management (formerly HR COMP), Arms Control Verification and Compliance, and Coordinator for Cyber Issues (S/CCI) to establishment CSET. CSET will support foreign policies and initiatives to promote U.S. cyber and emerging technology policies and deter adversaries from malicious and destabilizing behavior in their use and application of such technologies. This Request includes funding for salaries and diplomatic engagement, including travel and contract support needed to execute related activities. These resources will allow the Department of State to ensure the development of long-term, comprehensive expertise in order to fully support U.S. foreign policy and diplomatic initiatives needed to meet the national security challenges posed by cyberspace and emerging technologies.

Diplomatic Programs by Category

Human Resources: \$2,999.7 million

Resources requested in this category are directed toward salaries for domestic and overseas American employees (including employees engaged in Public Diplomacy and Worldwide Security Protection programs), as well as funding for the Foreign Service Institute and the Bureau of Global Talent Management (formerly Human Resources). Priority changes include:

- **Foreign Service Institute: +\$3.9 million**

The Request provides an increase of \$2.0 million to strengthen talent and expand the professional Ethos training beyond new hires to the existing workforce. This includes programmatic support including instructors, books, and materials that will build a more cohesive sense of shared mission and values to support the Secretary's "One Team" initiative. The Request includes an increase of \$1.9 million to extend the Rosslyn training space lease for a second option year, mitigating the training space shortage at the National Foreign Affairs Training Center (NFATC) campus. The Department is finalizing NFATC 'Building B' construction documents and the independent value engineering review, with construction procurement during FY 2020.

- **Global Talent Management: +\$0.08 million**

The Request includes net increase of \$0.08 million which includes \$0.8 million for the Global Workforce Analysis and planning program; and a decrease of -\$0.7 million for the realignment of Electronic Recruitment Application support to the IT Central Fund.

Overseas Programs: \$1,500.3 million

The Department's overseas programs link America to the rest of the world by relaying on-the-ground political and economic intelligence back to the United States, and by representing our national interests at both the personal and governmental levels.

This category includes the Regional bureaus (African Affairs, East Asian and Pacific Affairs, European and Eurasian Affairs, Near Eastern Affairs, South and Central Asian Affairs, and Western Hemisphere Affairs, and International Organization Affairs), the Bureau of Conflict Stabilization Operations, Global Public Affairs, and the Bureau of Medical Services. Additionally, resources in this category cover the cost of the Departmental employees' travel on assignment, and liabilities resulting from the separation of Locally Employed (LE) staff.

Major changes in the FY 2021 Request include:

Regional Bureaus: -\$39.3 million

- EAP: +\$4.5 million, for lease costs attributable to DP rather than ESCM; and \$325,000 for the NEC projects in Suva, Wuhan, Wellington, and Dili.
 - EUR: +\$2.9 million, of which \$587,000 will establish a permanent diplomatic presence in Greenland, which was previously notified to Congress; \$448,000 to fund operating costs at new facilities in Reykjavik and The Hague; \$688,000 realigned from International Organization Affairs (IO) for a United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Watcher Unit in Paris; and \$1.3 million to help stabilize Embassy London's defined-benefit pension plan.
 - WHA: +\$0.8 million for two new FS positions for the New Consulate Compound in Nogales, Mexico.
 - NEA: Iraq Operations: a net decrease of -\$11 million for the suspension of operations at the Consulate General in Basrah and the drawdown of some operations and activities previously funded from Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding. It also normalizes prior OCO funding into the DP enduring base.
 - SCA: Afghanistan Operations: a net decrease of -\$36 million for the drawdown of some operations and activities previously funded from OCO funding. It also normalizes prior OCO funding into the DP enduring base.
- **Medical Services (MED): -\$1.7 million**
The Request realigns \$2.7 million out DP Ongoing Operations to MED's Worldwide Security Protection appropriation, consolidating costs for the Operational Medicine program. The request also proposes an increase of \$1.1 million for medical support costs chargeable to DP rather than ICASS.
 - **Post Assignment Travel (PAT): +\$10.0 million**
The Requested increase of \$10 million to maintain funding for permanent change of station (PSC) expenses at the FY 2019 level, normalizing expenses previously funded by reprogrammed carryover.
 - **Public Diplomacy: -\$95.7 million**
The FY 2021 PD Request is \$523.8 million, a net decrease of -\$95.7 million below the FY 2020 Estimate of \$619.5 million. The request includes the following changes:
 - +\$12.8 million for the PD American pay raise and FERS increases.
 - -\$2.3 million reduction for Afghanistan and Iraq PD programs to normalize operational levels.
 - -\$182.2 million reduction to regional and functional bureaus' PD programs while they undergo a strategic review, particularly of post-based small grants. The review aims to modernize PD strategy to be more agile, data-driven, and audience-focused, to targeting concrete U.S. foreign policy and national security priorities.
 - +\$76 million for the Global Engagement Center (GEC) to regularize base funding and counter foreign state and non-state propaganda and disinformation. This increase results in an overall GEC funding level of \$138 million, alleviating the need for future transfers from the Department of Defense.

Diplomatic Policy and Support: \$816.9 million

Resources in the Diplomatic Policy and Support category sustain the Department's essential strategic and managerial functions. The Departmental components funded under this category are the bureaus and offices of Administration; Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance; Budget and Planning; Chief of Protocol; Comptroller and Global Financial Services; Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor; Economic and Business Affairs; Energy Resources; Information Resource Management; Intelligence and Research; International Security and Nonproliferation; the Legal Adviser; Legislative Affairs; Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs; Political-Military Affairs; Population and International Migration; Public Affairs; the Secretary of State; the Under-Secretary for Management; and the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons. Major changes in the FY 2021 Request include:

- **Bureau of Administration (A): +\$43.0 million**
The Request includes \$17.1 million for domestic Facility Capital Maintenance and Repairs and Operations & Maintenance. An increase of \$9.8 million for the General Services Administration (GSA) Rent increases, \$5.0 million for State's share of the Integrated Logistics Management System within the International Cooperative Administrative Support Services System, \$1.1 million for the purchase of independent COLA data that allows for both improvements in calculation and OIG audit compliance, and \$10.0 million for E-records modernization and compliance with the Administration's efforts to accelerate a government-wide transition to Electronic/Paperless Records.
- **Bureau of Arms Control, Verification and Compliance (AVC): +\$0.7 million**
The Request includes \$0.7 million to support the Bilateral Consultative Commission (BCC) New Treaty Start-up/bi-annual meeting to promote stability, enhance deterrence and strengthen diplomatic engagement with countries across the globe.
- **Chief of Protocol (CPR): -\$0.4 million**
The FY 2021 Request includes a net reduction of -\$0.4 million in travel savings, while recurring \$10.0 million in 2020 G7 support funding to support the U.S. hosted Summit of the Americas in FY 2021.
- **Bureau of the Comptroller and Global Financial Services (CGFS): +\$12.0 million**
The FY 2021 Request realigns \$10.0 million from the IT Central Fund to DP to support operations and maintenance (O&M) costs for the Global Foreign Affairs Compensation System (GFACS). The Request includes a \$2.0 million increase for the anticipated transition of the Sovereign Loan Guarantee program from USAID.
- **Information Resource Management (IRM): +\$3.5 million**
The Request includes an increase of \$3.5 million for Cybersecurity Skills Incentive Pay, bringing the program to \$5.9 million.
- **Intelligence and Research (INR): +\$1.0 million**
The Request of \$1.0 million information technology initiatives focusing on cybersecurity threats, threat finance, data security and management, and intelligence policy coordination support.
- **International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN): +\$1.0 million**
The Request includes \$1.0 million supporting a range of multilateral diplomacy activities that are critical to preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, associated delivery systems.

- **Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP): +1.5 million**

The FY 2021 Request adds \$1.5 million to strengthen strategic engagement with foreign governments on anti-trafficking efforts, meet expanding Congressional mandates, provide oversight of growing foreign assistance resources, and provide more in-depth analysis for the TIP Report. J/TIP will also support two Advisory Councils on human trafficking appointed by the President.

- **Office of the Secretary (S): +\$2.0 million**

The Office of the Secretary Request includes a \$2.0 million program increase for improvements to the Operations Center content management system and new media monitoring capabilities. These support more modern command center functions and better enable the Department's communications and crisis management abilities.

Security Programs: \$3,733.8 million, of which \$3,151.7 million is for Worldwide Security Protection

These resources include the Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT), the Office of Foreign Missions (OFM), and Worldwide Security Protection (WSP).

- **Office of Foreign Missions: +\$0.8 million**

The increase of \$0.8 million will enable OFM to preserve and maintain six properties owned by the Russian Federation for which the Department has assumed custody.

Worldwide Security Protection

WSP supports the Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS), which is principally responsible for security programs located at over 275 overseas posts and 125 domestic offices, to include a worldwide guard force protecting overseas diplomatic posts, residences, and domestic offices. WSP is responsible for supporting DS Regional Security Officers (RSO) and DS personnel at all regional bureaus and posts throughout the Department of State including High Threat High Risk Posts. WSP also supports security and emergency response programs in ten functional bureaus, including operational medicine, information security accreditation and deployment, continuity of operations and exercise planning, and security and crisis management training.

The total WSP FY 2021 Request is \$3.7 billion, a -\$400.5 million decrease from the FY 2020 Estimate. The Request includes \$544 million for American Salaries under the HR category, an increase of +\$35 million from the FY 2020 Estimate, and \$3,151.7 million for 'bureau-managed' funding within all Security Programs, a decrease of \$434.4 million from the FY 2020 Estimate. Within bureau-managed funds, \$54 million is requested for the purchase, installation, maintenance, and related support mechanisms necessary for the deployment of High Definition Secure Video Systems (HDSVS) worldwide. The new HDSVS platform provides the Department with greater video resolution, enhanced nighttime visibility, and video analytics, to include monitoring capabilities extending beyond the perimeters of select posts.

Within the HR category, an increase of +\$35 million over FY 2020 Estimate includes +\$17.0 million for pay raises in FY 2020 and FY 2021, as well as +\$18.0 million for 124 new DS positions comprised of 122 Civil Service (CS) and 2 Foreign Service (FS). Of the 122 new CS positions, DS' hiring plan includes 110 new agents to address critical overseas vacancies and alleviate current demands on annual Temporary Duty Security Special Agents working to protect overseas missions.

WSP total resources Request is a decrease of \$400.5 million from the FY 2020 Estimate.

Major changes in WSP funding relative to the FY 2020 Estimate include:

- +\$4.8 million increase over the FY 2020 Estimate to support new IRM cybersecurity initiatives which include Mobile Endpoint Security for ensuring mobile devices are protected against potential intrusions, as well providing support for Overseas Trusted Internet Connection that enables the Department to manage the international IT services.
- +4.0 million increase for MED to support 14 new positions, 11 realigned from DP and 3 net new, to help MED safeguard posts overseas during times of crises, training posts on proper first response practices during emergency situations and providing key administrative support.
- -\$75 million reduction in DS Iraq Operations due to the current suspension of operations at Consulate Basra. These savings reflect a continuation of FY 2020's savings from Basra operations.
- -\$109 million due to the consolidation of DS-managed locations in Afghanistan, with reduced costs for guard services and logistical support;
- -\$217 million in FY 2020 Overseas Contingency Reserve funding is non-recurred.

***Worldwide Security Protection
(Resource Summary)***

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
Worldwide Security Protection (WSP)	3,794,699	4,095,899	3,695,412
Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS) - incl. Afghanistan, Pakistan & Iraq	3,005,811	3,307,011	3,102,426
Regional Bureau RSO Support - incl. Post Assignment Travel (PAT)	285,647	285,647	289,648
Bureau of Administration (A)	74,230	74,230	77,403
Bureau of Information Resource Management (IRM)	120,133	145,633	150,390
Bureau of Medical Services (MED)	37,123	44,623	48,676
Emergency Evacuation Reserve	250,000	-	-
Overseas Contingency Reserve	-	217,000	-
Office of Foreign Missions (OFM)	118	118	118
Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	1,617	1,617	1,617
*Other WSP Bureaus	20,020	20,020	25,134

* Other WSP Bureaus include ISN, INR, HR, FSNSLTF, FSI, and CPR.

Diplomatic Programs- Enduring
(\$ in Thousands)

Funding Categories	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Increase / Decrease
Total, Diplomatic Programs Enduring	6,035,343	6,499,565	8,489,887	1,990,322
<i>Total, Diplomatic Programs Overseas Contingency Operations</i>	<i>2,924,771</i>	<i>2,626,122</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>(2,626,122)</i>
Total, Diplomatic Programs	8,960,114	9,125,687	8,489,887	(635,800)
Human Resources	2,897,278	2,893,263	2,999,725	106,462
American Salaries, Central Account	2,710,061	2,694,938	2,838,234	143,296
<i>Public Diplomacy American Salaries (non-add)</i>	<i>186,790</i>	<i>179,769</i>	<i>192,524</i>	<i>12,755</i>
<i>WSP - American Salaries (non-add)</i>	<i>528,000</i>	<i>509,782</i>	<i>543,687</i>	<i>33,905</i>
Foreign Service Institute	60,904	68,064	58,206	(9,858)
Global Talent Management	126,313	130,261	103,285	(26,976)
Overseas Programs	1,324,015	1,686,788	1,500,293	(186,495)
African Affairs	111,272	191,037	155,750	(35,287)
Conflict Stabilization Operations	11,645	11,648	9,496	(2,152)
East Asian and Pacific Affairs	156,604	152,133	127,743	-24,390
European and Eurasian Affairs	302,558	292,939	245,685	-47,254
Global Public Affairs	0	9,650	7,868	-1,782
International Conferences	4,444	4,444	3,624	-820
International Information Programs	8,500	0	0	0
International Organization Affairs	21,889	23,523	18,786	-4,737
Medical Services	18,913	38,383	32,190	-6,193
Near Eastern Affairs	44,765	190,638	222,264	31,626
Post Assignment Travel	26,197	78,587	72,225	-6,362
South and Central Asian Affairs	62,928	101,498	148,511	47,013
Western Hemisphere Affairs	155,722	152,571	124,901	-27,670
Public Diplomacy	398,578	439,737	331,250	-108,487

Diplomatic Programs- Enduring
(\$ in Thousands)

Funding Categories	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Increase / Decrease
Diplomatic Policy and Support	847,506	934,323	816,911	-117,412
Administration (including GSA Rent)	323,771	330,720	304,692	-26,028
<i>GSA Rent (non-add)</i>	<i>160,936</i>	<i>160,654</i>	<i>170,454</i>	<i>9,800</i>
Arms Control, Verification and Compliance	14,185	14,185	11,706	-2,479
Budget and Planning	6,787	11,137	9,050	-2,087
Chief of Protocol	18,195	24,895	19,809	-5,086
Comptroller and Global Financial Services	87,845	88,362	81,824	-6,538
Cyberspace Security and Emerging Technologies	0	0	6,000	6,000
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	13,298	28,717	24,983	-3,734
Economic and Business Affairs	10,059	10,938	8,918	-2,020
Energy Resources	3,597	3,672	2,994	-678
Global Public Affairs	0	30,482	24,852	-5,630
Information Resource Management	199,580	230,608	190,375	-40,233
Intelligence and Research	23,886	23,996	20,379	-3,617
International Security and Nonproliferation	16,984	16,998	14,673	-2,325
Legal Advisor	13,325	13,325	10,864	-2,461
Legislative Affairs	2,131	2,131	1,737	-394
Management	9,298	9,857	8,037	-1,820
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	17,332	17,332	14,131	-3,201
Political-Military Affairs	9,921	9,921	8,270	-1,651
Population & International Migration	620	620	454	-166
Public Affairs	14,351	0	0	0
Trafficking in Persons	5,549	7,437	7,299	-138
Office of the Secretary	56,792	58,990	45,864	-13,126
Security Programs	966,544	985,191	3,172,958	2,187,767
Counterterrorism and Countering Violent Extremism	10,743	11,172	9,108	-2,064
Office of Foreign Missions	14,024	14,024	12,125	-1,899
Worldwide Security Protection	941,777	959,995	3,151,725	2,191,730

Highlights of Budget Changes
(\$ in Thousands)

Enduring	Diplomatic Program Operations	DP PD	DP Ongoing Operations (Direct & PD)	Worldwide Security Protection	DP Total
FY 2020 Enduring Estimate	4,410,282	619,506	5,029,788	1,469,777	6,499,565
<i>FY 2020 Overseas Contingency Operations Estimate</i>				2,626,122	2,626,122
FY 2020 Total Estimate	4,410,282	619,506	5,029,788	4,095,899	9,125,687
Built-in Changes					
Base Adjustments	(17,291)	-	(17,291)	-	(17,291)
Baseline Adjustment - For CSET	(17,291)	-	(17,291)	-	(17,291)
Anticipated Wage & Price Requirements	103,110	12,755	115,865	313	116,178
American Pay Increase	61,329	7,586	68,915	-	68,915
Locally Employed Staff Wage Increase	17,010	5,809	22,819	8,359	31,178
Overseas Price Inflation	11,404	1,327	12,731	15,244	27,975
Absorption of Current Services	(28,414)	(7,136)	(35,550)	(23,290)	(58,840)
FERS Increase	41,781	5,169	46,950	-	46,950
Total, Built-in Changes	85,819	12,755	98,574	313	98,887
Total, Current Services	4,496,101	632,261	5,128,362	1,470,090	6,598,452
Program Changes¹					
Human Resources	(32,646)	-	(32,646)	-	(32,646)
Overseas Programs	(85,284)	(108,487)	(193,771)	-	(193,771)
Diplomatic Policy and Support	(103,507)	-	(103,507)	-	(103,507)
Security Programs	(3,963)	-	(3,963)	2,225,322	2,221,359
Total, Program Changes	(225,400)	(108,487)	(333,887)	2,225,322	1,891,435
Total	4,270,701	523,774	4,794,475	3,695,412	8,489,887

1/ DP Operations includes a baseline adjustment reduction.

CONSULAR AND BORDER SECURITY PROGRAMS

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Consular and Border Security Programs	3,641,535	3,754,399	3,754,339	4,056,330	301,991

The Bureau of Consular (CA) supports national security objectives by protecting U.S. citizens overseas, strengthening border security, and facilitating legitimate travel to the United States; in addition to fostering economic growth. CA’s domestic offices and consular sections provide routine and emergency services to U.S. citizens overseas, adjudicate U.S. passport and visas applications, and conduct fraud prevention and detection efforts. Together with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the Department of Justice (DOJ), the Intelligence Community, the Department of Treasury, and the Law Enforcement Community, the Department of State under the purview of CA has a built a layered visa and border security screening system that rests on training, technological advances, biometric innovations, and expanded data sharing.

Revenues from the Department-retained consular fees and surcharges fund Consular and Border Security Programs (CBSP) activities, represented by both CA and its Partner Bureaus. The fees and surcharges collected and retained for consular services include: Machine Readable Visa (MRV) fees, Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI) surcharges, the Passport Security Surcharge (PSS), the Immigrant Visa Security Surcharge (IVSS), Diversity Visa (DV) Lottery fees, Fraud Prevention and Detection (H&L) fees, Affidavit of Support (AoS) Review fees, Expedited Passport fees, and J-Waiver [Student/Exchange Visitor Visas] fees. In FY 2021, a portion of the J-Waiver fees will shift from the Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs to the CBSP account.

Each consular fee or surcharge is used to fund the CBSP programs and activities consistent with the applicable statutory authorities. In FY 2021, the Department proposes five legislative fee provisions pertaining to the CBSP account. Four of the five legislative fee proposals were in the FY 2020 Request: (1) permanent extension of the WHTI surcharge; (2) expansion of the authorized uses for H&L fees, (3) amendments to the PSS and IVSS authority that would allow the surcharges to account for and fund additional consular services, and (4) authority to adjust the minor Border Crossing Card (BCC) fees. The fifth proposed fee authority (5) would allow the Department to account for costs related to consular activities for which there is no fee or surcharge retained by the Department when setting the amount of the machine-readable visa fee or surcharge. The FY 2021 proposal anticipates the use of carryover funds to cover a portion of CBSP’s projected obligations.

The following information summarizes projected obligations for CBSP in FY 2021, including increases/decreases from FY 2020 Estimate.

BUREAU OF CONSULAR AFFAIRS: \$2,743.3 million

Consular System and Technology: \$573.4 million

The Office of Consular Systems and Technology (CA/CST) develops, deploys, and supports mission critical Information Technology (IT) systems and infrastructure for consular operations at domestic and overseas post. The FY 2021 Request of \$573.4 million reflects an increase of \$120.0 million from the FY 2020 Estimate. The increase will support the modernization and enhancement of CA’s information

technology architecture and infrastructure. CST also enables application certification and accreditation to approximately 43,000 users across 90 systems and 244 applications, securely supporting more than 60 million customers annually. A significant portion of the increase will be supported by new acquisition strategies with General Services Administration (GSA) aligning to operation and maintenance of legacy systems and system developments. The request seeks to add funding towards key investments such as 24 x 7 x 365 operations support;; replacement of aging hardware; licensing of commercial products from Microsoft, Siebel, Oracle and RedHat; continuous security monitoring; and improved continuity of operations and disaster recovery capabilities; and installation of NextGen Passport Personalization systems.

Domestic Executive Support: \$22.8 million

Domestic Executive Support includes CA leadership and support operations. The FY 2021 Request of \$22.8 million reflects a decrease of \$11.5 million from the FY 2020 Estimate. This amount will maintain core activities and programs, as well as initiatives intended to increase operational efficiency, provide necessary staffing, improve customer service, manage public affairs and outreach, and promote management best practices. Funding also supports the Global Support Strategy (GSS) contract that provides visa appointment, information, and application fee collection services, as well as document delivery functions, for 175 consular operations in 120 countries. The decrease is due to a reassessment of domestic management and outreach requirements and programmatic redistribution of Bureau-managed personnel support costs.

Fraud Prevention Programs: \$3.5 million

The Office of Fraud Prevention Program (CA/FPP) ensures the integrity of the consular process by building skills, developing techniques, and increasing data sharing to enable consular personnel to detect fraud domestically and overseas. The FY 2021 Request of \$3.5 million represents a \$1.9 million decrease from the FY 2020 Estimate. This amount will continue to support U.S. border protection and security through fraud prevention work and support the Counterfeit Deterrence Laboratory (CDL). The decrease is due to the delay of the implementation of expanded IT data analytics systems.

Visa Processing: \$260.9 million

The Visa Services Directorate (VO) supports overseas posts visa adjudication and security screening activities, which are national security decisions, while ensuring officers make adjudication decisions in accordance with laws and regulations. VO works with other agencies to screen all applicants efficiently and accurately for security threats and other potential ineligibilities. In addition, VO manages all domestic case preparation for interviews overseas, including significant prescreening and anti-fraud screening. The FY 2021 Request of \$260.9 million reflects an increase of \$23.4 million above the FY 2020 Estimate. The increase is due to higher per unit FBI fingerprint costs along with additional costs in labor and visa security screening processes.

Passport Directorate: \$849.3 million

The Passport Services Directorate (PPT) enhances U.S. border security and facilitates legitimate international travel through comprehensive management of consular information technology systems, financial resources, and human resources in support of consular activities. Passport Services also facilitates legitimate travel with its customer service and outreach functions, such as the National Passport Information Center, which provides information and responses to public and Congressional inquiries on passport-related issues. PPT is the Department's most visible public service program in the United States. In support of the President's Management Agenda, Cross-Agency Priority goal of improved Customer

Service, PPT was identified as a High-Impact Service Provider (HISP) due to its large customer base and the impact the passport application and issuance process has on U.S. citizens and nationals. The FY 2021 Request of \$849.3 million reflects an increase of \$38.9 million above the FY 2020 Estimate. The increase supports funding for on-going and major renovations at Passport Headquarters and the Los Angeles Passport Agency, as well as expanded requirements in support of Records Service and Authentications for the National Passport Information Center (NPIC). Costs per passport book also increased by 22.5 percent due to the transition from the E-Passport to the more secure Next Generation passport. Funding supports the modernization efforts, leading towards process efficiencies for (1) Secure Live Photo that will increase the integrity of passport applications; (2) Private Acceptance Partnerships that will expand PPT's acceptance network and pilot innovative new anti-fraud technologies; and (3) Cognitive Virtual Assistant (CVA) that will provide life-like conversations with applicants on automatic status updates on their applications and remind applicants on when their passport is due for renewal.

Overseas Citizens Services (formerly known as American Citizen Services): \$15.8 million

The Overseas Citizens Services (OCS) Directorate is responsible for the protection and safety of U.S. citizens traveling and residing abroad, and supports consular sections' emergency and nonemergency services to U.S. citizens. The FY 2020 Request of \$15.8 million reflects a decrease of \$0.4 million from the FY 2020 Estimate. Funding includes support for consular crisis management, protection of children, crime victim assistance, welfare and whereabouts of citizens, voter assistance, and emergency services prevention via information programs, emergency support to imprisoned and destitute citizens. The FY 2021 Request includes funding in the amount of \$6.4 million for Protecting Powers agreements under which foreign governments provide services to U.S. citizens.

Consular Affairs Overseas Support: \$1,012.7 million

Overseas Support (OS) includes all direct and support related costs to operate consular sections overseas, which are tied to 240 posts and 44 consular agencies that provide services to U.S. citizens aboard and to foreign citizens who want to visit, do business in, or immigrate to the United States. The FY 2021 Request of \$1.0 billion reflects an increase of \$48.1 million above the FY 2020 Estimate due to higher costs within CA's portion of International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS), which provides support for consular operations, motor pool services, purchasing and contracting, human resources services, non-residential security guard services, and building operations. The increase is also due to transition costs related to GSS program. As mentioned in the Domestic Executive Support, CA plans to transition the program to a new contract in FY 2021. Funding also maintains CA's reemployed annuitant (REA) program to provide experienced temporary officer support to fill staffing gaps at overseas post.

Foreign Service National Separation Liability Trust Fund: \$4.9 million

The Foreign Service National (FSN) Separation Liability Trust Fund covers the accrued separation pay of foreign national employees who voluntarily resign, retire, die in service, or lose their jobs due to reduction-in-force. The FY 2021 Request reflects no change from the FY 2020 Estimate. Funding will continue to provide contributions to the trust fund at a sustainable level based on an accrued liability assessment and actual historic obligation rates.

CBSP SUPPORT/ DEPARTMENT OF STATE PARTNERS: \$522.7 million

Bureau of Administration: \$53.9 million

The Bureau of Administration (A) provides CA's domestic staff with safe, functional, and efficient, building infrastructures and workplaces, spanning nearly approximately 1.4 million square feet of office space in 30 locations across the United States. A supports CA's allocation for real estate rent payments, capital improvements, facility maintenance and upkeep (including energy savings initiatives), modernization and renovation management to improve space utilization and energy efficiencies, and the consolidation of selected functions into lower cost regional centers. These efforts are consistent with federal real property mandates, such as OMB's Management Procedures Memoranda 2012-12 and 2013-02 (Promoting Efficient Spending to Support Agency Operations and "Freeze the Footprint"). The FY 2021 Request of \$53.9 million is a \$0.2 million increase above the FY 2020 Estimate.

Bureau of Diplomatic Security: \$57.3 million

The Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS) coordinates and facilitates investigations involving U.S. and foreign travel documents. Investigations include fraudulent issuance, acquisition, and use of U.S. passports, and visa fraud cases including fraudulent issuance, procurement, counterfeiting, and forgery of U.S. visas. In coordination with CA, DS investigates fraudulent document vendors, bribery, alien smuggling, and human trafficking involving U.S. and foreign travel documents. DS also investigates allegations of corruption by U.S. citizen employees and Locally Employed (LE) Staff. The FY 2021 Request of \$57.3 million is a \$9 million decrease from the FY 2020 Estimate. The reduction is due to a reassessment of workload requirements in FY 2021. The FY 2021 Request fully funds investigative and anti-fraud activities.

Foreign Service Institute: \$29.9 million

The Foreign Service Institute (FSI) trains and educates consular personnel in consular work, language studies, professional development, leadership, information technology, and security. FSI helps consular personnel develop the expertise and skills needed throughout their careers. The FY 2021 Request represents a \$4.0 million increase from the FY 2020 Estimate. The FY 2021 Request supports training required for personnel currently in or heading to a consular assignment, professional development training for consular-coned FSOs, and ongoing distance learning courses for personnel in consular assignments.

Bureau of Information Resource Management: \$60.3 million

The Bureau of Information Resource Management (IRM) provides systems technology and backbone support for critical visa and passport systems. IRM supports the secure and efficient creation, collection, processing, transmission, dissemination, storage, and disposition of information required to formulate and execute the U.S. foreign policy and to manage the Department's daily operations. The FY 2021 Request of \$60.3 million is an increase of \$2 million above the FY 2020 Estimate. The request supports all consular domestic and overseas IT initiatives such as Network Services, Enterprise Server Operations Center (ESOC) Hosting Services, Global IT Modernization (GITM) Program, SharePoint, and SMART. The increase is due to contract cost adjustments, IT Modernization, Migration to the Cloud, and security enhancements.

Office of the Legal Adviser: \$0.3 million

The Office of the Legal Adviser (L) provides legal advice and services to Department of State bureaus and officials on consular-related matters, such as interagency efforts and international negotiations,

benefits and services to U.S. citizens abroad, international children's issues, international judicial assistance, and the performance of other consular functions by U.S. consular officers or U.S. protecting powers abroad. The FY 2021 Request of \$0.3 million is a \$0.02 million increase above the FY 2020 Estimate, which reflects cost increases in a labor contract.

Bureau of Overseas Building Operations: \$262.8 million

The Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations (OBO) directs the worldwide overseas building program for the Department. OBO supports overseas consular facilities, including office spaces (functional leases) and housing space (residential leases) for consular personnel, CA's share of new embassy and consulate capital construction projects through the Capital Security Cost-Sharing Program (CSCS) and as necessary, targeted facility infrastructure improvement projects for consular sections overseas. The FY 2021 Request of \$262.8 million represents a \$1.6 million decrease from the FY 2020 Estimate. The reduction due to a reassessment of operational needs in FY 2021.

Repatriation Loan Administration: \$0.8 million

The CBSP account funds the administrative costs for the Repatriation Loans program, which provides short-term assistance in the form of loans to enable U.S. citizens abroad with no other source of funds to return to the United States. The FY 2021 Request of \$0.8 million is a \$0.03 million increase from the FY 2020 Estimate due to higher labor contract costs.

Comptroller and Global Financial Services (CGFS): \$1.3 million

The Bureau of the Comptroller and Global Financial Services (CGFS) provides financial services in support of ongoing consular-related activities, including vouchering, payroll processing, accounts payable, receivables, and refund processing. The FY 2021 Request of \$1.3 million is a \$0.3 million increase above the FY 2020 Estimate, reflecting higher anticipated contract labor support costs in FY 2021.

Criminal Investigations: \$0.2 million

The Criminal Investigations conducts certain law enforcement activities related to visa and passport fraud and provide funding for the activities in the Office of Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service (M/EDCS). The FY 2021 Request reflects no change from the FY 2020 Estimate.

Post Assignment Travel: \$40.9 million

Post Assignment Travel (PAT) covers the costs of training, travel, and other permanent change of station costs, including the shipment of personal property and baggage, for consular personnel. PAT is crucial for staffing worldwide missions with the trained Foreign Service (FS) staff needed to meet visa demand overseas. The FY 2021 Request of \$40.9 million is a \$1.8 million increase above the FY 2020 Estimate and reflects a reassessment of requirements in FY 2021.

Bureau of Global Talent Management: \$14.6 million

The mission of the Bureau of Global Talent Management (GTM) is to recruit, retain, sustain, and empower a diverse workforce equipped to advance American values, interests, and goals. GTM has the critical responsibility of hiring, developing, assigning, and supporting the Department's greatest asset – its people. GTM supports the full life cycle of consular employees' service with the Department, starting before they are hired and continuing after they retire. Consular employees represent approximately 19

percent of the Department's Civil Service (CS) and FS active workforce. The FY 2021 Request of \$14.6 million is a \$0.7 million increase above the FY 2020 Estimate due to a rise in support costs for overseas personnel.

Bureau of Medical Services: \$0.2 million

The Bureau of Medical Services (MED) safeguards and promotes the health and well-being of America's diplomatic community worldwide. MED provides medical clearances for employees filling consular positions, including FS Officers, Limited Non-Career Appointments (LNAs), and Appointment Eligible Family Members (AEFMs). The FY 2021 Request of \$0.2 million reflects a decrease of \$0.05 million from the FY 2020 Estimate due to a reassessment of operational needs.

CBSP Staff / American Salaries: \$790.4 million

Human resources are the most vital component of CBSP-funded programs and activities. The Department devotes a significant amount of effort and resources toward increasing efficiency and capacity in the visa and passport processes, ensuring adequate staffing levels both domestically and overseas. CBSP-funded staff costs include positions in CA and in numerous Department partner bureaus that receive CBSP funding. The FY 2021 Request is a \$75.1 million increase above the FY 2020 Estimate, reflecting an increase of 280 CS positions. These positions will address the higher vacancy rates with the CBSP account along with additional requirements and/or mandates in support of CA's highest priority initiatives: (1) timely passport processing, (2) enhanced visa vetting, and (3) IT modernization efforts.

The FY 2021 Request reflects salary and benefits costs for 5,019 positions, comprising of 1,911 Foreign Service (FS) and 3,108 positions for Civil Service (CS); in addition to 500 limited non-career appointments (LNAs) deemed as Consular Fellows. FY 2021 Request assumes funding to support a (1) FY 2021 pay raise, (2) increased awards spending to compensate high performing employees, (3) and costs associated to Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS).

IT CENTRAL FUND

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
IT Central Fund	326,289	310,640	394,549	341,995	-52,554
Capital Investment Fund	92,770	140,000	139,500	256,695	117,195
Expedited Passport Fees ^{1/}	233,519	170,640	255,049	85,300	-169,749

^{1/} The FY 2021 Request splits projected EPF revenues between the ITCF (\$85.3 million) and the Consular and Border Security Program (\$143 million).

The Foreign Relations Authorization Act of FY 1994 established the Capital Investment Fund (CIF) for the procurement of information technology (IT) and other capital investments in order to ensure the efficient management, coordination, and utilization of IT resources. The IT Central Fund (ITCF) is comprised of the CIF appropriation and a portion of revenues from Expedited Passport Fees (EPF). These resources enable the Department of State to modernize critical IT systems and maintain essential IT services so that employees can carry out their responsibilities and deliver on the Department of State’s mission.

Digitization and the rapid evolution of IT capabilities create many opportunities and challenges regarding how the Department of State delivers its global diplomatic and development mission. Delivering the latest integrated IT tools across a global operation requires a well-coordinated and strategic use of resources. This effort contributes to the successful implementation of Strategic Objective 4.2 of the Department of State’s Joint Strategic Plan: *“Provide modern and secure infrastructure and operational capabilities to support effective diplomacy and development.”* The ITCF allows for coordinated investments in critical areas, with enterprise-level investments and procurements resulting in cost avoidance for IT licenses and maintenance; enhanced cybersecurity from domestic and foreign threats; migration to cloud computing providing enhanced accessibility and increased storage capabilities; modernizing legacy systems that increase transparency, protection and support; Wi-Fi capabilities; and greater records compliance. Smart enterprise-level investments that align with how staff use technology globally allows the Department to be more effective and efficient when engaging foreign counterparts and sharing American ideas and values with the public. It reduces duplicative, siloed IT investments. The following table reflects the distribution of the investments:

ITCF Activities by Bureaus (\$ in thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Increase/ Decrease
ITCF Total	326,289	394,549	341,995	-52,554
Administration	27,196	44,817	17,323	-27,494
Centralized Data Collection and Integration System (CDCIS) - myData	-	6,684	1,964	-4,720
FREEDOMS Enterprise-Wide FOIA System	-	2,625	1,067	-1,558
Global Information Services (GIS)/eRecords (State Archiving) System	-	7,125	4,317	-2,808
Integrated Logistics Management System (ILMS)	17,146	27,060	7,280	-19,780
IT Management Services/BNET Online/Maximo	2,900	724	1,494	770
Maximo Asset Management Software	1,030	-	-	0
myServices/ILMS Next Gen	6,120	599	1,201	602
Arms Control, Verification and Compliance	-	1,199	817	-382
Nuclear Risk Reduction Center (NRRC)	-	1,199	817	-382
Budget and Planning	6,156	10,176	6,882	-3,294
Budget Systems Modernization (BSM)	6,156	9,217	4,841	-4,376
Integrated Budget Execution System (IBEx)	-	959	2,041	1,082
Comptroller, Global Financial Services	23,231	26,715	14,281	-12,434
Cloud Solution Development Network	-	5,209	3,791	-1,418
Development of Operations and Robotic Process Automation (RPA)	-	764	1,586	822
Global Foreign Affairs Compensation System (GFACS)	15,000	9,608	3,114	-6,494
Joint Financial Management System (JFMS)	5,831	9,515	5,009	-4,506
Travel Manager/E2	2,400	1,619	781	-838
Foreign Service Institute	4,705	22,809	12,021	-10,788
Continuous Learning Solution/Instructional Support	4,705	6,181	3,249	-2,932
Enterprise Operations/Learning Infrastructure	-	4,739	2,461	-2,278
Training Management Solutions/Corporate Systems	-	11,889	6,311	-5,578
Global Talent Management	8,119	11,336	21,918	10,582
Global Workforce Analysis and Planning (GWAP)	1,292	773	-	-773
Integrated Personnel Management System (IPMS)/ePerformance Modernization	6,827	10,563	21,918	11,355
Information Resource Management	241,167	251,858	247,942	-3,916
Business Intelligence and Data Visualization	-	-	-	0
Contact and Event Management	10,378	10,000	-	-10,000
Customer Engagement Services	-	16,000	13,310	-2,690
Data Center Optimization Initiative (DCOI)/Enterprise Server Operations Center (ESOC)	23,000	19,183	12,254	-6,929
E-Gov Lines of Business	794	1,092	-	-1,092
Enterprise Architecture Information Management/Architecture Services	-	-	5,191	5,191
Enterprise Content and Collaboration and Productivity Services (ECCPS)/IT Capital Planning Support	10,000	-	10,348	10,348
Enterprise Data Warehouse	2,250	-	-	0
Enterprise IT Service Management	-	14,000	-	-14,000
Enterprise Load Balancing	-	10,000	-	-10,000
Enterprise Software License and Maintenance	85,183	100,083	109,761	9,678
Foreign Post Telephone (FPT)	1,039	-	-	0
Global IT Modernization (GITM)	22,858	24,000	16,741	-7,259
IT Business and Integration Services	-	8,000	11,595	3,595
Mobile Device Management	1,200	-	-	0
Network Modernization Infrastructure Upgrades - Cybersecurity	13,625	24,000	68,742	44,742
Real-Time Cloud Collaboration	61,840	17,000	-	-17,000
Satellite on Demand	-	4,500	-	-4,500
State Enterprise Identity Credential and Access Management	9,000	4,000	-	-4,000
Intelligence and Research	-	1,424	3,126	1,702
Data Security and Management	-	1,424	3,126	1,702
International Security and Nonproliferation	-	1,998	384	-1,614
Data Archive, Analysis, and Verification Environment Modernization (DAAVE)	-	1,998	384	-1,614
Management	8,320	5,979	4,421	-1,558
Data Analytics Capabilities	8,320	5,979	4,421	-1,558
Medical Services	-	11,889	6,311	-5,578
Electronic Health Records (EHR)	-	11,889	6,311	-5,578
Global Public Affairs	2,700	-	-	0
Web Management	2,700	-	-	0
Political-Military Affairs	-	299	501	202
Diplomatic Clearance Application System (DCAS) 3.0	-	299	501	202
Secretary	4,695	4,050	6,068	2,018
Foreign Assistance Dashboard/Foreign Interagency Network Database (FIND)	2,395	2,137	3,818	1,681
Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS)	2,300	1,913	2,250	337

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request ^{1/}	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
Working Capital Fund	1,419,841	1,514,327	1,523,456	1,575,497	52,041

1/ FY 2021 Requested obligation may reach \$1,579,809 for contract transitioning efforts in Special Issuance Passports.

The Working Capital Fund (WCF) operates pursuant to section 13 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2684) and does not receive direct appropriations. The WCF is a collection of 13 service centers that support administrative, information technology, procurement, post assignment travel, medical, aviation, and special issuance passport services to the diplomatic community. Funding is generated in the WCF from fees collected for the provision of goods and services to the Department, other Federal agencies, and non-Federal sources. The fees collected from customers are used to pay for the acquisition of resources needed to ensure the continuous operation of the various WCF activities.

The Bureau of Administration (A) manages nine of these service centers, working in conjunction with the Bureau of Information Resource Management (IRM) on two; the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) on one; and the Bureau of Comptroller and Global Financial Services (CGFS) on one. The Bureau of Human Resources (HR) manages the Post Assignment Travel (PAT) service center, the Bureau of Consular Affairs (CA) manages the Special Issuance Passports service center, and the Office of Foreign Missions and the Bureau of Medical Services (MED) manage their respective service centers within the WCF.

Collections from customers are vital to maintaining WCF services. The WCF encourages economies of scale and more consistent business practices and customer service, which in turn controls costs and avoids duplication. Like any other business, cash flow and carryover from year-to-year depend on when services were provided and when payments were received. The carryover allows the critical functions of the WCF to continue to operate smoothly at the beginning of each fiscal year. Available funds also enable capital improvements for WCF activities, as necessary, without the need for direct appropriations. Estimated obligations for the 13 service centers are summarized in the table below:

Funds by Service Centers
(\$ in Thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request ^{1/}	Increase/ Decrease
Global Publishing Solutions	22,355	22,441	22,595	154
Freight Forwarding	320,626	327,945	333,891	5,946
Information Technology	136,843	169,082	180,299	11,217
Operations	14,042	15,046	15,346	300
Procurements Shared Services	150,051	152,111	153,556	1,445
Library	3,385	4,207	4,243	36
Administrative Services	2,523	2,858	2,901	43
Post Assignment Travel	325,610	351,247	365,868	14,621
Bureau of Medical Services	27,166	35,000	35,000	0
Information Technology Desktop	42,252	64,000	65,839	1,839
Aviation	335,540	332,009	339,285	7,276
Office of Foreign Missions	15,399	25,175	28,906	3,731
Special Issuance Passports ^{1/}	24,049	22,335	27,768	5,433
TOTAL	1,419,841	1,523,456	1,575,497	52,041

1/ FY 2021 Request may reach \$1,579,809 for contract transitioning efforts in Special Issuance Passports.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance	1,975,449	1,632,630	1,732,987	1,683,760	-49,227
Enduring	1,975,449	1,632,630	1,551,362	1,683,760	132,398
Ongoing Operations	777,200	715,970	769,800	742,100	-27,700
Worldwide Security Upgrades	1,198,249	916,660	781,562	941,660	160,098
Overseas Contingency Operations	-		181,625	-	-181,625
Ongoing Operations	-		-	-	-
Worldwide Security Upgrades	-		424,087	-	-424,087
Worldwide Security Upgrades (PY Unobligated Balance Rescission)	-		-242,462	-	242,462

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

The FY 2021 Request is \$1.7 billion. The work supported by this request is vital, as more than 93,000 U.S. Government employees from more than 30 agencies at over 291 locations depend on the infrastructure OBO provides and maintains. The FY 2021 Request includes the Department of State’s share of the \$2.2 billion Capital Security and Maintenance Cost Sharing Programs to construct and maintain, new, secure facilities, and \$100 million to address deferred maintenance for State’s non-cost shared facilities.

The entire amount is requested to remain available until expended, as having access to a ‘no-year’ account allows OBO to complete critical overseas projects without interruption and to periodically realign projects’ cost savings towards emerging priorities. Overseas design and construction timeframes span several fiscal years, to include ongoing site security and project supervision activities.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
Office of Inspector General	145,729	141,729	145,729	141,416	-4,313
State OIG	90,829	88,829	90,829	91,116	287
Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction ^{1/}	54,900	52,900	54,900	50,300	-4,600

1/ The FY 2019 Actual and FY 2020 Estimate were funded through OCO.

The Office of Inspector General’s (OIG) oversight obligations are broad and comprehensive, involving oversight of the Department of State, U.S. Agency for Global Media (USAGM), and partial oversight of Department of State managed foreign assistance resources. In total, OIG is responsible for oversight of approximately \$73 billion of governmental resources.

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

From October 2013 through September 2019, OIG published more than 700 reports, which included audits of annual financial statements, procurement activities, and funds management; inspections of Department and USAGM operations and facilities across the globe; and management alerts and management assistance reports addressing vulnerabilities requiring agency leadership’s prompt action. During this same period, OIG has identified more than \$2.0 billion in questioned costs and taxpayer funds that could be put to better use. This amount includes the results of criminal, civil, and administrative investigations, which led to more than \$118 million in monetary results, including fines, restitution, and recoveries. While representing significant savings to the American taxpayer, these financial results do not fully measure OIG’s most significant impact—its efforts to improve the safety of U.S. personnel and facilities and to strengthen the integrity of the programs, operations, and resources.

To support its FY 2021 activities, the Department of State OIG requests a total of \$91.1 million. OIG’s Request provides +\$0.3 million for its mandatory contribution to the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE) and additional resources that correspond to the growth of oversight activities. The increase includes +4 new positions for whistleblower investigations and the Frontline States Office.

The FY 2021 Request for Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) operations is \$50.3 million, a decrease of -\$4.6 million from the FY 2020 Estimate. The Request maintains current positions, while allowing SIGAR to continue its innovative methods to detect and prevent waste, fraud, and abuse under the extremely difficult and dangerous conditions in Afghanistan. The reduction from the FY 2020 Request is offset by projected carryforward into FY 2021.

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	700,946	309,626	730,700	310,000	-420,700

The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) designs and implements educational, professional, and cultural exchange programs that promote American leadership and advance U.S. foreign policy goals. Through these exchanges, the U.S. Government engages with foreign audiences directly and individually, in order to encourage cross-cultural collaboration to address global challenges, while converging their views and aspirations with those of Americans. In consultation with other Department bureaus, ECA identifies global trends, selects thematic priorities, and targets emerging and current leaders who can be reached effectively through international exchanges.

People-to-people exchanges provide significant benefits to the American people and economy. According to the U.S. Department of Commerce, in 2018, international students contributed \$45 billion to the U.S. economy and supported more than 458,000 American jobs. Academic and professional partnerships with foreign exchange participants bring international networks to American campuses and workplaces, while building skills and expertise for those U.S. participants who go abroad.

U.S. ambassadors and embassies use ECA exchanges as a tool to foster relationships with influential government, business and civil society leaders and to connect the country team on a day-to-day basis to those who will advance specific mission goals. ECA exchanges align resources to target geographic areas and societal actors not easily reached through traditional diplomatic means.

The Department’s FY 2021 Request for ECA is \$310 million. This request aligns resources with current foreign policy priorities as outlined in the U.S. National Security Strategy. ECA appropriated resources are prioritized for countries, partners, and activities that advance U.S. foreign policy objectives and emerging Administration and Departmental priorities in the strategic thematic areas of the Great Power Competition, the Indo-Pacific Strategy, International Religious Freedom, and Youth Leadership.

Academic Programs: \$148.9 million

The FY 2021 Request for Academic Programs is \$148.9 million. The Request includes a re-alignment of \$15 million for the American Spaces Program under Academic Programs in the FY 2021 Request. Academic programs foster networks of emerging Americans and foreign leaders in priority fields who are connected to each other and the U.S. Government and who strengthen U.S. national security and economic interests through their work.

The Fulbright Program, with continued engagement of partner governments, will support more than 4,000 U.S. and international participants chosen for their excellence and leadership potential in priority countries that align with U.S. economic and security interests. ECA’s EducationUSA network reaches millions of prospective international students annually and helps the United States to compete in attracting talent to American institutions. ECA will continue to develop a pipeline of American talent in strategic, hard-to-learn languages critical to the work of our diplomats, military, intelligence, and other agencies. The Gilman Program will continue to provide 700 American student Pell grantees from hundreds of colleges and universities in all 50 states with the opportunity to acquire first-hand knowledge of key regions of the world and to master the skills to compete in the international marketplace.

Professional and Cultural Exchanges: \$71.6 million

The FY 2021 Request for Professional and Cultural Exchanges is \$71.6 million. This includes the re-alignment of \$2.0 million for TechCamps under the Citizen Exchanges Program. This submission allows ECA to advance U.S. foreign policy by engaging with and influencing international civil society audiences.

Young Leaders Initiatives: \$12.1 million

The FY 2021 Request for Young Leaders Initiatives is \$12.1 million. The Mandela Washington Fellowship for Young African Leaders, the Young Southeast Asian Leaders Initiative, and the Young Leaders of the Americas Initiative will empower young business, civil society, and government leaders through academic coursework, leadership training, mentoring, networking, and follow-on support.

Program and Performance: \$7.8 million

The FY 2021 Request for Program and Performance is \$7.8 million which will continue to support cross-cutting program evaluations. In addition, the Request includes funding to support the re-alignment of \$4 million for the U.S. Speakers Program under Program and Performance. The ECA Office of Evaluation is currently conducting five evaluations of ECA programs, compared with a historical average of one to two evaluations each year. ECA expects this trend to continue to provide qualitative and quantitative data to inform ECA program and leadership decision-making. Monitoring and Evaluation data allow program staff and senior leadership to assess performance against the Functional Bureau Strategy, which links strategic bureau goals to the wider Department of State-USAID Joint Strategic Plan and the National Security Strategy.

Exchanges Support: \$69.7 million

The FY 2021 Request for Exchanges Support is \$69.7 million. The Request includes +\$1 million to fund the American pay raise and Federal Employee Retirement System increase. Additionally, the Request includes funding to normalize administrative costs and personnel of programs transferred to ECA from the PA-IIP merger in FY 2019. This level of funding will continue to provide staff and administrative support to effectively implement and oversee exchange programs that advance U.S. interests while ensuring fiscal oversight and participant well-being.

Funds by Program Activity
(\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Increase / Decrease
Academic Programs	357,836	367,835	148,868	(218,967)
Fulbright Program	271,500	272,000	121,037	(150,963)
American Spaces Program	0	15,000	15,000	0
Global Academic Exchanges	63,436	62,960	8,926	(54,034)
Educational Advising and Student Services	13,926	13,510	3,347	(10,163)
English Language Programs	43,760	45,200	5,579	(39,621)
Study Abroad Initiatives	1,500	0	0	0
American Overseas Research Centers	4,250	4,250	0	(4,250)
Special Academic Exchanges	22,900	17,875	3,905	(13,970)
South Pacific Exchanges	375	375	0	(375)
Timor Leste Exchanges	375	375	0	(375)
Mobility (Disability) Exchange Clearinghouse	475	475	0	(475)
Benjamin A. Gilman International Scholarship Program	16,000	16,000	3,905	(12,095)
Tibet Fund	675	650	0	(650)
Fulbright University - Vietnam	5,000	0	0	0
Professional and Cultural Exchanges	221,460	223,588	71,573	(152,015)
International Visitor Leadership Program	104,000	104,000	47,909	(56,091)
Citizen Exchange Program	111,860	113,888	23,664	(90,224)
TechCamps	0	2,028	2,026	(2)
Special Professional and Cultural Exchanges	5,600	5,700	0	(5,700)
Ngwang Choephel Fellows (Tibet)	600	700	0	(700)
J. Christopher Stevens	5,000	5,000	0	(5,000)
Young Leaders Initiatives	31,250	34,400	12,082	(22,318)
Young Leaders in the Americas Initiative	6,000	6,600	2,300	(4,300)
Young African Leader's Initiative	18,500	20,000	7,082	(12,918)
Young South-East Asian Leaders Initiative	6,750	7,800	2,700	(5,100)
Countering State Disinformation and Pressure	12,000	12,000	0	(12,000)
Civil Society Exchange Program	0	5,000	0	(5,000)
Program and Performance	8,400	9,050	7,750	(1,300)
U.S. Speakers Program	0	0	4,000	4,000
Evaluation	3,000	3,450	3,750	300
Alumni	5,030	5,230	0	(5,230)
Virtual Exchanges - Collaboratory	370	370	0	(370)
Exchanges Support	70,000	78,827	69,727	(9,100)
Total	700,946	730,700	310,000	(420,700)
Exchanges Support	70,000	78,827	69,727	(9,100)
Total	700,946	730,700	310,000	(420,700)

REPRESENTATION EXPENSES

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
Representation Expenses	8,030	7,212	7,212	7,413	201

Funds from the Representation Expenses appropriation reimburse personnel stationed overseas for entertainment of a protocol nature, primarily hosting foreign counterparts that contribute to the achievement of embassy objectives, as aligned with the State and USAID Joint Strategic Plan and the White House's National Security Strategy.

In FY 2021, representational activities will continue to advance the Department's goals and objectives by promoting American security and prosperity and cultivating relations with foreign officials and key representatives of the private sector.

The FY 2021 Representation Expenses Request of \$7.4 million will enable Department personnel to observe host country protocols and major events, such as the installation or inauguration of national leaders, recognition of deaths or marriages of prominent citizens and national holidays. It will also allow the Department to represent the U.S. Government at cultural and traditional events overseas.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	7,885	7,885	7,885	7,885	-

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

The EDCS appropriation provides the Department with the means to respond to emergencies that threaten U.S. overseas interests, such as providing urgent medical and travel expenses related to natural disasters or terrorist incidents, official visits of foreign dignitaries, travel of Presidential delegations, domestic representation expenses, and other authorized activities that further foreign policy objectives. The EDCS appropriation also funds certain engagements by senior Administration officials, such as the U.S. hosting of international conferences and participation in other diplomatic forums. These include participation in the United Nations (UN) and the Organization of American States General Assembly, the G-20 Summit, the U.S.-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue, and the Ministers of the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS Conference. The FY 2021 Request includes the authority, first provided in FY 2019, to transfer and merge available balances from the Diplomatic Programs (including Worldwide Security Protection) and Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance accounts into the EDCS account, if the Secretary determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that it is necessary for emergency evacuations or certain other purposes, following consultations with, and subject to the notification procedures of, such Committees.

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

The Department’s FY 2021 Request is \$7.9 million, of which \$0.5 million is to support activities related to other highly sensitive matters.

BUYING POWER MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
Buying Power Maintenance Account	-	-	-	-	-

The Buying Power Maintenance Account (BPMA) is authorized under section 24 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2696). The BPMA is intended to offset adverse fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates as well as overseas wage and price requirements. Funds may be transferred from this account to other accounts under the heading “Administration of Foreign Affairs” to maintain planned levels of activity. The FY 2019 end-of-year balance was \$19.6 million.

The FY 2021 Request does not include direct appropriated funding for the BPMA. As in previous years, the Department will continue to use BPMA balances and related transfer authority to manage exchange rate fluctuations, as well as overseas inflation adjustments and locally employed staff wage increases.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND OFFICIALS

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	30,890	25,890	30,890	25,900	-4,990

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

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

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

The FY 2021 Request is \$25.9 million and includes the authority, first provided in section 7034(j) of P.L. 113-76, to transfer expired, unobligated balances from the Diplomatic Programs account to the PFMO account.

REPATRIATION LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	-

The FY 2021 Request for the Repatriation Loans Program Account is \$1.3 million, which reflects no change from the FY 2020 Estimate. These funds will allow the Department of State to subsidize the Repatriation Loans Program consistent with the Credit Reform Act of 1990.

The FY 2021 subsidy rate is 55.45 percent, and the requested amount enables a loan level of approximately \$2.3 million. Permissive transfer authority of up to \$1 million from the Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service account would, if exercised, enable an additional \$1.8 million in loan authority.

Administrative costs for Repatriation Loans are requested in the Consular and Border Security Programs chapter.

PAYMENT TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN TAIWAN

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	31,963	26,312	31,963	26,312	-5,651

Created in 1979 as a nonprofit corporation pursuant to the Taiwan Relations Act, the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) plays a critical role in managing the extraordinarily broad and complex unofficial relationship between the United States and the authorities of Taiwan. The relationship is crucial for the maintenance of close security, economic, and people-to-people ties with the people of Taiwan. This relationship significantly benefits the American economy and people and is an essential element of U.S. efforts in Asia. Taiwan is the United States' tenth-largest trading partner, with two-way trade in goods and services estimated to be \$94 billion annually.

AIT's 16-acre New Office Compound (NOC) has been completed and fully occupied since the third quarter of FY 2019. This facility consolidated the 467 staff members in Taipei into a single modern, secure facility. The \$254 million NOC represents a significant investment by the United States and signifies the importance of its unofficial relationship with Taiwan.

The Department's FY 2021 Request is \$26.3 million to support core AIT operations. AIT will continue its cost savings measures by lengthening maintenance services, gaining efficiencies through operational measures, and limiting core travel and training.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Enacted
Contributions to International Organizations	1,360,270	1,013,693	1,473,806	966,224	-507,582
Enduring	1,264,030	1,013,693	1,377,566	966,224	-411,342
Overseas Contingency Operations	96,240	-	96,240	-	-96,240

The Contributions to International Organizations (CIO) account is the source of funding for annual U.S. assessed contributions to 43 international organizations, including the United Nations, organizations in the United Nations System such as the International Atomic Energy Agency and the International Civil Aviation Organization, and other international organizations such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.

The CIO request for the UN, UN-affiliated agencies, and other international organizations, prioritizes funding for international programs and organizations whose missions substantially advance U.S. foreign policy interests but makes reductions to other organizations and programs whose results are unclear or whose work does not directly affect our national security interests. It also continues to set the expectation that international organizations rein in costs, enhance their accountability and transparency, improve efficiency and effectiveness and that the funding burden be shared more equitably among members.

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

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

The FY 2021 Request will support the costs of United Nations special political missions including in Afghanistan, Iraq, Libya and Somalia.

Resource Summary
(\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request6	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
United Nations Regular Budget	590,538	673,357	473,714	-199,643
United Nations War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia	859	-	-	-
International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals	10,748	10,662	5,331	-5,331
Food and Agriculture Organization	109,406	108,972	56,389	-52,583
International Atomic Energy Agency	104,262	104,490	107,562	3,072
International Civil Aviation Organization	16,063	16,614	16,353	-261
International Labor Organization	84,551	86,449	42,126	-44,323
International Maritime Organization	941	1,136	1,170	34
International Telecommunication Union	9,909	10,279	8,594	-1,685
Universal Postal Union	2,382	2,650	2,303	-347
World Health Organization	118,918	122,659	57,915	-64,744
World Intellectual Property Organization	1,155	1,177	1,177	-
World Meteorological Organization	14,095	14,425	7,600	-6,825
World Tourism Organization	-	-	598	598
Subtotal, UN and Affiliated Agencies	1,063,827	1,152,870	780,832	-372,038
Organization of American States	50,751	50,581	41,234	-9,347
Pan American Health Organization	64,751	65,766	16,311	-49,455
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture	17,435	17,435	4,185	-13,250
Pan American Institute of Geography and History	324	324	324	-
Subtotal, Inter-American Organizations	133,261	134,106	62,055	-72,051
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	74,070	73,064	-	-73,064
North Atlantic Treaty Organization	57,753	61,550	53,909	-7,641
NATO Parliamentary Assembly	985	992	992	-
The Pacific Community	1,349	1,334	1,333	-1
Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation	976	1,003	1,004	1
Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation	17	17	17	-
Subtotal, Regional Organizations	135,150	137,960	57,255	-80,705
Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	16,923	20,508	18,823	-1,685
World Trade Organization	22,397	23,257	23,616	359
Customs Cooperation Council	3,723	3,775	3,775	-
Hague Conference on Private International Law	255	278	278	-
International Agency for Research on Cancer	1,866	1,871	1,257	-614
International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration	64	68	68	-
International Bureau of Weights and Measures	1,284	1,282	880	-402
International Center for Study of Preservation Cultural Property	896	914	914	-
International Copper Study Group	29	30	30	-
International Cotton Advisory Committee	275	279	239	-40
International Grains Council	431	439	439	-
International Hydrographic Organization	112	113	113	-
International Institute for the Unification of Private Law	140	142	143	1
International Lead and Zinc Study Group	33	33	33	-
International Organization of Legal Metrology	124	126	126	-
International Renewable Energy Agency	4,335	4,442	3,085	-1,357
International Seed Testing Association	10	11	11	-
International Tropical Timber Organization	279	285	286	1
International Union for Conservation of Nature	504	523	510	-13
International Union for Protection of New Varieties of Plants	274	277	277	-
World Organization for Animal Health	234	232	231	-1
Bureau of International Expositions	100	101	101	-
Subtotal, Other International Organizations	54,288	58,986	55,236	-3,750

Resource Summary
(\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request ⁶	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
Total Contributions Not Including TRA¹	1,386,526	1,483,922	955,377	-528,545
TRA Total for All Organizations	24,733	25,334	10,847	-14,487
Total Annual Requirements Including TRA	1,411,259	1,509,256	966,224	-543,032
Adjustments to Contributions				
U.S. Share of the Human Rights Council Costs ²	(7,531)	-	-	-
U.S. Share of Human Rights Mandates and Activities ²	(20,256)	-	-	-
Withholding from OAS	(210)	-	-	-
Total Adjustments	(27,997)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Contributions after Adjustments	1,383,262	1,509,256	966,224	-543,032
Appropriated Funds and Request				
Enduring Contributions to International Organizations	1,264,030	1,377,566	966,224	-411,342
Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) Funds ³	96,240	96,240	-	-
Total Appropriated Funds and Request	1,360,270	1,473,806	966,224	-507,582
Year-end Funds to Buydown Requirements				
FY 2018 Funds to Buydown Deferred CY 2018 Assessments	55,000	-	-	-
FY 2019 Funds to Buydown Deferred CY 2019 Assessments ⁴				
Total Appropriated and Buydown Funds	1,415,270	-	-	-
Estimated Funds Remaining at Year-end⁴	32,008	-	-	-
Funds Withheld Due to Section 7048(a)⁵	2,349	-	-	-

¹ Estimates are as of December 31, 2019.

² To date, there has been no decision with respect to withholding funds for these purposes in FY 2020.

³ FY 2021 Request supports the U.S. share of the costs of Special Political Missions in Afghanistan, Iraq, Libya, and Somalia previously funded through OCO.

⁴ The Department is reviewing the amount of FY 2019 funds that may be available to buy down part of the CY 2019 UN Regular Budget.

⁵ Withheld amount represents 15 percent of the FY 2019 contribution to the International Civil Aviation Organization, consistent with section 7048(a) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2019 (Div. F, P.L. 116-6).

⁶ FY 2021 Request represents estimated contributions pending negotiations on reducing international organizations' budget levels.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities	1,550,900	1,136,000	1,526,383	1,079,200	-447,183
Enduring	562,244	1,136,000	537,727	1,079,200	541,473
Overseas Contingency Operations	988,656	-	988,656	-	-988,656

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

The FY 2021 Request of \$1.08 billion reflects the Administration's commitment to seek reduced costs by reevaluating the mandates, design, and implementation of peacekeeping missions. Accordingly, the request would fund UN peacekeeping missions such that the combined amount of appropriated funds and credits applied by the UN equals 25 percent of total assessments, while deferring \$345 million of anticipated FY 2021 assessments until FY 2022 at the rate of 25 percent. UN peacekeeping operations include:

- **UNAMID (Darfur, Sudan)** was recently extended for one year as Sudan establishes its new civilian-led transitional government, but is scheduled to close by the end of October 2020.
- **MONUSCO (Democratic Republic of the Congo)** supported the DRC's presidential elections in late 2018 and political transition in early 2019, and should focus its footprint in priority areas as it continues developing a transition strategy for gradual drawdown and exit in three years, in a best-case scenario. MONUSCO serves U.S. national security interests in Africa by providing the necessary stability to access one of Africa's largest markets for trade and investment. MONUSCO also provides support for the Ebola response and is mandated to conduct offensive operations in coordination with the DRC government's forces against the Allied Democratic Forces, an ISIS-affiliated armed group in Eastern DRC.
- **UNISFA (Abyei, Sudan/South Sudan)** will continue to maintain security in the disputed Abyei area between Sudan and South Sudan, however there remains concern with the lack of progress by Sudan and South Sudan on resolving the final status of Abyei and allowing the UN mission to fully implement its mandate. While political solutions to this dispute remain elusive, the administration will exert pressure on the parties and the UN by seeking further efficiency gains in the mission's profile.
- **UNMISS (South Sudan)** will continue to focus on protecting civilians, monitoring and investigating human rights abuses, creating conditions conducive to the delivery of humanitarian assistance, and supporting the peace process. However, we are increasingly concerned with the stalled, and subsequently delayed, efforts to move toward any political solution in South Sudan. The

administration continues to press for political solutions to this dispute and to press the Government of South Sudan to ensure full freedom of movement and unhindered humanitarian access.

- **MINUSMA (Mali)** will continue its efforts to press for implementation of the peace agreement and provide security in designated areas, coordinating with French regional counter-terrorist forces and nascent Malian security forces. Mitigating the international terrorist threat in Mali by sharing the burden of regional peacekeeping operations with our African and European partners is in the U.S. national security interest. The Administration continues to press the Government of Mali to pursue political solutions and full implementation of the Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in Mali.
- **MINUSCA (Central African Republic)** will continue to protect civilians against armed group violence, support implementation of the peace agreement, facilitate the creation of a secure environment for delivery of humanitarian assistance, and prepare for the next round of presidential elections, scheduled to take place in December 2020. MINUSCA has played and continues to play a key supporting role in CAR's democratic transition and election cycle, from the post-conflict transitional government in 2015 through two presidential elections.
- **UNIFIL (Lebanon)** is anticipated to continue to maintain security and stability in southern Lebanon along the border with Israel, despite the conflict in Syria, which has had a destabilizing effect on the region. While UNIFIL has not been allowed full access to suspected tunnel sites and other suspect areas along the Blue Line as required by its mandate, the mission still serves a priority U.S. national security interest by maintaining security and stability between Israel and Lebanon and assisting the Lebanese Government in extending its authority over southern Lebanon. This in turn helps to prevent Hizballah and other militias from being able to launch attacks against Israel.
- **UNMIK (Kosovo)** will continue to support the promotion of security, stability and respect for human rights in Kosovo.
- **UNFICYP (Cyprus)** will continue to create the stability necessary for the formation of a bizonal, bicommunal, federation in Cyprus. The mission provides critical support to the UN-facilitated, Cypriot-led settlement talks. The mission serves U.S. national security priorities by preserving peace in the eastern Mediterranean and reducing the likelihood of a broader regional conflict involving Greece and Turkey.
- **UNDOF (Golan Heights)** is expected to complete its return to full operational capacity on the Syrian side of the buffer zone and to its force ceiling of 1,250 troops following a decrease in civil conflict in southwestern Syria. The mission continues to monitor the ceasefire between Israel and Syria according to the 1974 Disengagement of Forces Agreement. The mission serves a priority U.S. national security interest by limiting conflict escalation in this volatile region through its monitoring and liaison efforts.
- **MINURSO (Western Sahara)** will continue to monitor the ceasefire in Western Sahara and to assist the UN in achieving a just, lasting, and mutually acceptable political solution that will provide for self-determination for the people of the Western Sahara. The mission serves a critical U.S. national security priority by providing stability in volatile region of North Africa, reducing the likelihood of conflict between Morocco and Algeria, and protecting critical U.S. equities in the bilateral U.S.-Moroccan relationship.

The Department is also requesting funding for the following:

- **UNSOS (Somalia)** will continue to provide logistical support to AMISOM, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), as well as to certain Somali security forces in their fight against Al-Shabaab militants. As their capacity improves, it is expected that Somali forces will assume greater security responsibility and that AMISOM will continue to draw down its troop strength, thereby lowering costs for AMISOM and UNSOS. UNSOS costs will continue to include the reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment as well as enablers.
- **UN International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals** continue to do critical war crimes accountability work in follow-up to the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal of Rwanda.

Mission Monitoring and Effectiveness Support Funds will continue to support costs associated with the IO Bureau's oversight of and travel to UN peacekeeping missions at least once a year to review missions' effectiveness and efficiency as measured against the five U.S. principles of peacekeeping policy.

Resource Summary
(\$ in Thousands)

Activities ¹	FY 2019 Actual ⁴	FY 2020 Estimate ⁴	FY 2021 Request ⁵	Increase/ Decrease
UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	12,985	9,907	5,879	(4,028)
UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)	21,333	20,502	11,517	(8,985)
UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	142,841	144,789	85,919	(58,870)
UN Mission Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)	16,861	14,822	8,796	(6,026)
UN International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (UNICTY)	-	-	-	-
UN Interim Administration Mission Kosovo (UNMIK)	11,082	10,245	6,080	(4,165)
UN Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH)	28,650	-	-	-
UN-AU Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)	154,389	183,072	18,307	(164,765)
UN Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS) ¹	-	-	78,190	78,190
UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)	312,848	313,365	185,953	(127,412)
UN International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (UNIRMCT)	13,626	12,830	7,613	(5,217)
The United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA)	77,854	78,866	46,800	(32,066)
UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)	361,228	387,051	229,678	(157,373)
UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)	347,292	381,136	226,168	(154,968)
UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA)	272,321	283,450	168,200	(115,250)
Mission Monitoring and Effectiveness	100	100	100	-
Total Annual Requirements	1,773,410	1,840,134	1,079,200	(760,934)
UN Auto-Application of Credits to Reduce Amounts Payable ²	(22,270)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Assessments after Adjustments	1,751,140	1,840,134	1,079,200	(760,934)
Contributions Not Payable Due to the Statutory Cap	(182,332)	(190,625)	-	-
Subtotal, Contributions after Adjustments	1,568,808	1,649,509	1,079,200	(570,309)
Enduring Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities	562,344	537,727	1,079,200	541,473
Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) Funds ³	988,656	988,656	-	(988,656)
Total Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities	1,551,000	1,526,383	1,079,200	(447,183)
Transfer to Diplomatic Programs (DP) for Mission Monitoring	(100)	(100)	(100)	-
FY 2018 Carryforward into FY 2019	140,945	-	-	-
FY 2019 Carryforward into FY 2020	-	123,037	-	(123,037)
Total Appropriated and Carryforward Funds	1,691,845	1,649,320	1,079,100	(570,220)
Estimated Funds Remaining	123,037	(189)	-	-

1/ Funds for UNSOS are requested by the Administration in the CIPA account, but generally appropriated by the Congress in the Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) account.

2/ FY 2020 credit amounts are unknown at this time, as they will become available in June 2020.

3/ FY 2021 request funds missions previously funded through OCO funds, including: UNDOF, UNIFIL, UNAMID, MINURSO, MONUSCO, UNISFA, UNMISS, MINUSMA, and MINUSCA.

4/ FY 2019 assessment amounts, which are reflected in this table, are at the actual U.S. assessment rate of 27.8912. FY 2020 estimated assessment amounts, which are reflected in this table, are based on the actual U.S. assessment rate of 27.8908.

5/ FY 2021 Request levels represent estimated contributions pending negotiations on reducing overall UN peacekeeping budget levels or U.S. assessed contributions.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Enacted
International Boundary and Water Commission	77,534	74,212	85,070	98,770	13,700
IBWC - Construction	29,400	26,042	36,900	49,000	12,100
IBWC - Salaries and Expenses	48,134	48,170	48,170	49,770	1,600

The International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC) is a binational commission established to implement boundary and water treaties and international agreements between the United States and Mexico. The IBWC has a United States Section (USIBWC) and a Mexican Section (MXIBWC), which the respective countries fund and administer independently. The USIBWC is headquartered in El Paso, Texas and receives foreign policy guidance from the U.S. Department of State. The U.S. Section also has a diplomatic liaison located in the Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs' Office of Mexican Affairs, and twelve field offices along the United States-Mexico border. These field offices operate and maintain domestic and international works authorized under treaty.

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

The FY 2021 Request for Salaries and Expenses (S&E) is \$49.8 million. This appropriation funds the agency's administrative expenses and supports engineering activities, including those that are intended to protect lives and property from floods in bordering communities. The appropriation also preserves the clear demarcation of the U.S.-Mexico border while addressing binational sanitation issues through wastewater treatment. For FY 2021, the Department is requesting that \$7.5 million (15 percent) of this appropriation remain available through FY 2022.

The FY 2021 Request for IBWC Construction is \$49.0 million. The increase in construction funding will address the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) conclusion in a September 2019 report that Amistad Dam has urgent and high priority deficiencies. Funding also will go toward the flood control for the Rio Grande, rehabilitating the Nogales main collector line, and to continue a multi-year project to improve security at USIBWC facilities and its critical infrastructure.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
International Fisheries Commissions	50,651	34,448	62,718	34,676	-28,042

The FY 2021 Request provides \$34.7 million for the International Fisheries Commissions (IFC) to fund the U.S. share of operating expenses for ten international fisheries commissions, the International Whaling Commission, two international marine science organizations, the Arctic Council, the Antarctic Treaty, and international shark and sea turtle conservation initiatives. These levels also include travel expenses of the U.S. Commissioners, and compensation payments to non-government employees for the days worked as U.S. Commissioners to the Pacific Salmon Commission.

In most cases, U.S. contributions are required by treaties and agreements and are critical to maintaining U.S. leadership and protecting the interests of diverse U.S. stakeholders. Each commission facilitates international cooperation by conducting or coordinating scientific studies of fish stocks and other marine resources and their habitats and establishing common management measures to be implemented by member governments. Many also oversee the allocation of fishing rights to their members. Full payment of assessments is required to maintain voting privileges and influence in the commissions and organizations to advance the economic and conservation interests of the United States and important constituent groups.

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

Funds by Program Activity

(S in Millions)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Increase / Decrease
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC)	1,750	1,750	1,750	0
Great Lakes Fishery Commission (GLFC)	37,290	47,060	21,040	-26,020
International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC)	4,395	4,532	4,582	50
Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC)	3,685	5,935	3,785	-2,150
Other Marine Conservation Organizations	3,531	3,441	3,519	78
Artic Council	125	125	125	0
Antarctic Treaty Secretariat (ATS)	62	62	62	0
Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR)	125	125	125	0
Expenses of the U.S. Commissioners	150	145	151	6
Int'l Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT)	350	325	350	25
Int'l Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)	225	225	225	0
International Sea Turtle Conservation Programs	200	200	200	0
International Shark Conservation Program	100	100	100	0
International Whaling Commission (IWC)	178	178	180	2
North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Org. (NASCO)	75	45	45	0
North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission (NPAFC)	210	180	180	0
North Pacific Fisheries Commission (NPFC)	100	100	100	0
North Pacific Marine Science Organization (PICES)	131	131	146	15
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO)	150	150	180	30
South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organization (SPRFMO)	100	100	100	0
Western & Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC)	1,250	1,250	1,250	0
Total	50,651	62,718	34,676	-28,042

AMERICAN SECTIONS

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
American Sections	13,258	9,750	15,008	10,661	-4,347
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	2,902	-	2,902	-	-2,902
International Boundary Commission	2,304	2,296	2,304	2,531	227
International Joint Commission	8,052	7,454	9,802	8,130	-1,672

International Joint Commission

The FY 2021 Request provides \$8.1 million for the International Joint Commission (IJC). This funding will support the activities of the U.S. Section staff in Washington, DC, and a binational Great Lakes Regional Office in Windsor, Canada.

The 1909 Boundary Waters Treaty established the IJC, which acts as a cornerstone of U.S.-Canadian relations along the border. The IJC reviews uses, obstructions, or diversions of boundary waters in one country that affect water levels and flows in the other, advises each government and conducts studies on critical issues of mutual concern, and assesses progress in restoration of water quality in the Great Lakes. The IJC's model for preventing and resolving disputes is scientifically based, inclusive, and open to public input. Numerous boards and task forces, plus various related technical working groups and committees, assist the Commission with expert advice on science and policy issues.

International Boundary Commission

The FY 2021 Request provides \$2.5 million for the International Boundary Commission (IBC). This funding supports the maintenance of an accurately delineated and marked boundary between the United States and Canada, consistent with the mandate of the 1925 Treaty of Washington.

Maintaining this boundary ensures the sovereignty of each nation and limits the potential for serious and costly boundary disputes. The IBC maintains more than 5,500 land boundary monuments and more than 2,800 reference monuments and will continue to provide for the ongoing mapping and maintenance of a Geographical Information System.

Border Environment Cooperation Commission

The FY 2021 Request for American Sections does not include funding for the Border Environment Cooperation Commission (BECC), as it is now part of the North American Development Bank.

THE ASIA FOUNDATION

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
The Asia Foundation	17,000	-	19,000	-	-19,000

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

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

Continuing on the path of the FY 2018, FY 2019, and FY 2020 President’s Budget Requests, the FY 2021 Request does not include a dedicated appropriation for several independent organizations, including TAF, as part of the Administration’s plans to move the United States toward greater fiscal responsibility and to redefine the proper role of the federal government. TAF will continue to seek alternative funding sources, to include continuing to compete for federal funding and fundraising from non-federal sources, as it has done in the past.

EAST-WEST CENTER

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
East-West Center	16,700	-	16,700	-	-16,700

The Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange between East and West (the East-West Center or EWC) was established by an act of Congress as part of the Mutual Security Act of 1960. Its purpose is to promote better relations and understanding between the United States and the nations of Asia and the Pacific through cooperative study, training, and research. The Center has promoted U.S. foreign policy interests and people-to-people engagement in the Asia Pacific region for 59 years and continues to foster understanding of U.S. policies and values, to build networks, and to leverage funds through more than 1,000 institutional partnerships in 80 countries and in the United States.

The EWC programs and activities address national and regional issues while providing a consistent U.S. presence in the region, helping ensure the security, stability, and freedom upon which enduring prosperity in the region depends.

Continuing the path of the FY 2020 President’s Budget Request, the FY 2021 Request does not include a dedicated appropriation for several independent organizations, including the EWC. The EWC will look to prioritize longstanding activities and program support. The EWC will seek alternative funding sources, to include competing for Federal funding and fundraising from non-Federal sources which could improve efficiency while minimizing the potential for duplication.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
National Endowment for Democracy	180,000	67,275	300,000	67,275	-232,725

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

NED’s independent, bipartisan Board of Directors approves all NED grants, and awards more than 1,600 grants per year. NED’s grants program is bolstered by the International Forum for Democratic Studies, a democracy research center that publishes the Journal of Democracy and administers the Reagan-Fascell Fellows Program; the World Movement for Democracy, a global hub for democracy networking and solidarity; and the Center for International Media Assistance, which studies and makes recommendations on strengthening media assistance abroad.

Continuing on the path of the FY 2020 President’s Budget Request, the FY 2021 Request is \$67.3 million, which will enable NED to continue to focus on smaller organizations, while providing grants in priority countries and regions.

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

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
Center for Middle Eastern- Western Dialogue (Hollings Center)	185	245	245	250	5

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

The Hollings Center was created to focus on opening, fostering and reinforcing networks and connections between the United States and the predominantly Muslim world, particularly in the post-9/11 environment. Its mission is to promote dialogue between the United States and the nations with predominantly Muslim populations in order to open channels of communication, expand people-to-people contacts, generate new thinking on important international issues, and identify solutions. The Center's success contributes to the realization of shared goals for regional peace and greater economic growth and prosperity.

The Hollings Center anticipates an overall operating budget of \$0.8 million in FY 2021 to support dialogues, workshops, and grants for ongoing research, professional development, and exchanges. Of this amount, \$0.5 million will be drawn from the trust fund principal and \$0.2 will be derived from interest earned during FY 2020. Ongoing fundraising efforts by the Hollings Center may support additional programming.

The FY 2021 Request reflects \$0.25 million in projected net interest earned for the Hollings Center in FY 2021, which would be utilized in FY 2022.

EISENHOWER EXCHANGE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	190	270	270	209	-61

The Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program (EEFP) was created in 1953 to honor President Eisenhower. The EEFP brings outstanding professionals who are emerging leaders in their countries to the United States and sends American counterparts abroad, each with a tailored individualized program. EEFP identifies, empowers, and links emerging leaders from around the world, helping them achieve consequential outcomes across sectors and borders and providing a transformational experience leading to a lifetime engagement in a global network.

EEFP continues to provide first-hand exposure for learning and networking opportunities for mid-career international and U.S. leaders in preparation for increasingly senior positions in government, business, and non-governmental organizations; exposing them to the best practices in building democratic institutions and free markets; and advancing peace through increased international dialogue, understanding, and collaboration that result from an active global leadership network.

The FY 2021 Request for the EEFP of \$0.2 million is based on projected interest earnings. The EEFP will continue to seek private sector development efforts to maintain an appropriate number of fellowships.

ISRAELI ARAB SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	68	124	124	119	-5

The Israeli Arab Scholarship Program (IASP) is authorized under section 214 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (P.L. 102-138). Established in 1992, the IASP consists of a permanent endowment with funds made available under section 556(b) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act of 1990 (as amended by section 551 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriation Act, 1991).

IASP funds two-year scholarships to outstanding Israeli-Arab students to pursue higher education programs at U.S. institutions. IASP participants enhance their educational and professional competencies, contribute to society and culture in the United States by sharing their experiences with Americans, and increase skills to advance underserved communities in Israel at risk of political violence and extremist ideology, thereby promoting greater regional and global security. One of the program's key strengths is its outreach to underserved audiences, including women, with participants selected from diverse ethnic, religious, and geographic sectors.

The FY 2021 Request of \$0.1 million reflects the estimated interest earnings in FY 2021. IASP funds are invested only in interest-bearing securities guaranteed by the United States. Interest from such investments is credited to the Fund and made available subject to an annual appropriation to carry out the scholarship program.

INTERNATIONAL CHANCERY CENTER

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
International Chancery Center	743	743	743	743	-

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

The FY 2021 Request of \$0.7 million supports annual security and maintenance costs of the ICC.

FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	158,900	1,58,900	158,900	158,900	-

This appropriation provides mandatory funding for the Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund (FSRDF) and serves as one of several sources of income, including portions from the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The FSRDF is comprised of two separate retirement systems, the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System (FSRDS) and the Foreign Service Pension System (FSPS). This fund was established to provide pension payments to all eligible retired and disabled members, former spouses, and survivors of the Foreign Service enrolled in either of the two systems. It is maintained through multiple sources of income that include: contributions by employees, agency contributions, special government contributions, interest on investments, and voluntary contributions. The FY 2021 Request is \$158.9 million, which is equivalent to prior year levels, to fulfill continued installments of the agency contributions.

A separate payment into the FSRDF, supplemental to this appropriation, is authorized under the Foreign Service Act of 1980, including section 821 (which authorizes additional funding necessary to fulfill payments for future benefits that consist of the following: new or liberalized benefits, new groups of beneficiaries, and/or increased salaries); section 822 (which authorizes a supplemental payment to finance unfunded liability attributable to military service payments and interest accruals); and section 857 (which authorizes an employer contribution into the FSPS based on an amortization of an annual valuation). This amount of this separate payment is equal to the balance of annual costs to the Fund in excess of current employee and employer contributions.

As a mandatory program, these resources are not included in the total summary of funds for discretionary appropriations.

U.S. AGENCY FOR GLOBAL MEDIA (USAGM)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
U.S Agency for Global Media (USAGM)	807,896	628,076	810,396	637,252	-173,144
Broadcasting Capital Improvements	9,700	4,551	11,700	4,520	-7,180
International Broadcasting Operations	798,196	623,525	798,696	632,732	-165,964

The USAGM FY 2021 Request of \$637.3 million provides \$632.7 million for International Broadcasting Operations (IBO) and \$4.5 million for Broadcasting Capital Improvements (BCI). The USAGM uses IBO funds to operate its public service media organizations, along with related program delivery and support activities. The \$4.5 million in BCI funding will maintain the worldwide transmission network of the USAGM, including the security requirements of facilities, maintenance, repairs, and improvements to existing systems.

USAGM is an independent federal agency responsible for all United States non-military international media. USAGM networks include two federal entities: Voice of America (VOA) and the Office of Cuba Broadcasting (OCB). The USAGM's networks also include four USAGM-sponsored non-federal entities: Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (RFE/RL), Radio Free Asia (RFA), the Middle East Broadcasting Networks (MBN), and the Open Technology Fund (OTF).

The USAGM mission is to inform, engage, and connect people around the world in support of freedom and democracy. USAGM radio, television, internet, digital, and mobile programs reach more than 350 million people each week in 61 languages. By delivering accurate and timely news and information, USAGM is a leading source for information about the United States, its people, society, government, and policies. USAGM creates access to news and information and supports freedom of expression to foster the development of democratic values in transitioning and closed societies. Nurturing democratic values and countering disinformation that threatens peace, stability, and freedom are national security imperatives.

USAGM is in the midst of a significant multi-year transformation effort designed to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the agency and to increase its impact on the audiences it serves worldwide. In FY 2020, USAGM networks will continue building on recent successes, which include: USAGM's new 24/7 Persian-language global network, VOA 365; expanding its Mandarin-language global digital news network to engage audiences in China and around the world; the growing reach of the Russian-language Current Time Network; expanding the investigative journalism of the Arabic-language Alhurra network; and providing comprehensive coverage of Venezuela's on-going leadership conflict and other critical issues in the region.

For FY 2021, funding allocations will prioritize regions of strategic importance to United States national security, optimize the use of technology to reach audiences, and reflect sharing of resources and content across entities. The Request will fund the new USAGM grantee, the Open Technology Fund, dedicated to advancing internet freedom to ensure that USAGM journalists and audiences can safely create, access, and share digital news and other information without fear of repressive censorship or surveillance. The Request will also fund research to measure and assess the effectiveness of USAGM media.

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
United States Institute of Peace	38,634	19,000	45,000	15,740	-29,260

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

Given USIP’s status as an independent nonprofit organization outside the Federal Government, the FY 2021 Budget proposes to reduce Federal funding for USIP. The Request for USIP provides \$15.7 million to support USIP’s core operations and maintenance funding in FY 2021. The Budget assumes that USIP would need to compete for more program funding through interagency agreements with other Federal agencies as well as seek private donations for programmatic activity, rather than rely on its direct appropriation as its primary funding source.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2019 - FY 2021
(\$000)

	FY 2019 Actual Enduring	FY 2019 Actual OCO	FY 2019 Actual Total	FY 2020 Estimate Enduring	FY 2020 Estimate OCO	FY 2020 Estimate Total	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
FOREIGN OPERATIONS	34,455,109	3,935,433	38,390,542	33,530,982	4,052,457	37,583,439	30,088,864	(7,494,575)
U.S Agency for International Development	1,516,408	158,067	1,674,475	1,663,046	-	1,663,046	1,591,747	(71,299)
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	1,214,808	158,067	1,372,875	1,377,246	-	1,377,246	1,311,866	(65,380)
USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF)	225,000	-	225,000	210,300	-	210,300	205,000	(5,300)
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	76,600	-	76,600	75,500	-	75,500	74,881	(619)
Bilateral Economic Assistance	21,277,919	3,222,781	24,500,700	21,043,654	3,215,335	24,258,989	18,302,780	(5,956,209)
Global Health Programs (USAID and State)	8,869,950	-	8,869,950	9,092,450	-	9,092,450	5,997,966	(3,094,484)
Global Health Programs - USAID ¹	[3,149,950]	-	[3,149,950]	[3,162,450]	-	[3,162,450]	[2,160,100]	[-1,002,350]
Global Health Programs - State	[5,720,000]	-	[5,720,000]	[5,930,000]	-	[5,930,000]	[3,837,866]	[-2,092,134]
Development Assistance (DA)	3,000,000	-	3,000,000	3,400,000	-	3,400,000	-	(3,400,000)
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	3,801,034	584,278	4,385,312	2,661,382	1,733,980	4,395,362	-	(4,395,362)
Transition Initiatives (TI)	30,000	62,043	92,043	92,043	-	92,043	112,000	19,957
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	30,000	-	30,000	30,000	-	30,000	-	(30,000)
Complex Crises Fund (CCF) (PY Unobligated Balance Recission)	-	-	-	-	(40,000)	(40,000)	-	40,000
Development Credit Authority - Subsidy (DCA)	[55,000]	[-]	[55,000]	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-]
Development Credit Authority - Administrative Expenses	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Support and Development Fund (ESDF)	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,925,600	5,925,600
Estimated Transfer of ESDF to Development Finance Corporation (DFC)	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-50,000]	[-]	[-50,000]	[-50,000]	-
Economic Support Fund (ESF) ²	2,520,525	1,172,336	3,692,861	3,045,000	-	3,045,000	-	(3,045,000)
Economic Support Fund (ESF) (PY Unobligated Balance Recission)	-	-	-	(232,000)	-	(232,000)	-	232,000
Democracy Fund	227,200	-	227,200	273,700	-	273,700	-	(273,700)
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia & Central Asia (AEECA)	760,334	-	760,334	770,334	-	770,334	-	(770,334)
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	2,027,876	1,404,124	3,432,000	1,910,645	1,521,355	3,432,000	299,214	(3,132,786)
International Humanitarian Assistance (IHA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,968,000	5,968,000
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	1,000	-	1,000	100	-	100	-	(100)
Independent Agencies	1,368,000	-	1,368,000	1,386,000	-	1,386,000	1,209,710	(176,290)
Peace Corps	410,500	-	410,500	410,500	-	410,500	401,200	(9,300)
Millennium Challenge Corporation	905,000	-	905,000	905,000	-	905,000	800,000	(105,000)
Inter-American Foundation	22,500	-	22,500	37,500	-	37,500	3,850	(33,650)
U.S. African Development Foundation	30,000	-	30,000	33,000	-	33,000	4,660	(28,340)
Department of Treasury	30,000	-	30,000	45,000	-	45,000	111,000	66,000
International Affairs Technical Assistance	30,000	-	30,000	30,000	-	30,000	33,000	3,000
Debt Restructuring	-	-	-	15,000	-	15,000	78,000	63,000
International Security Assistance	8,575,075	554,585	9,129,660	8,176,825	837,122	9,013,947	7,729,655	(1,284,292)

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2019 - FY 2021
(S000)

	FY 2019 Actual Enduring	FY 2019 Actual OCO	FY 2019 Actual Total	FY 2020 Estimate Enduring	FY 2020 Estimate OCO	FY 2020 Estimate Total	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)	1,497,469	-	1,497,469	1,391,000	-	1,391,000	1,010,280	(380,720)
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) (PY Unobligated Balance Recission)	(12,420)	-	(12,420)	-	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)	864,550	-	864,550	895,750	-	895,750	753,550	(142,200)
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	163,457	325,213	488,670	132,135	325,213	457,348	290,000	(167,348)
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	110,778	-	110,778	112,925	-	112,925	104,925	(8,000)
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)	5,962,241	229,372	6,191,613	5,645,015	511,909	6,156,924	5,570,900	(586,024)
Foreign Military Financing (FMF) (PY Unobligated Balance Recission)	(11,000)	-	(11,000)	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Assistance	1,849,197	-	1,849,197	2,082,280	-	2,082,280	1,481,244	(601,036)
International Organizations and Programs ^{1, 2}	331,500	-	331,500	390,500	-	390,500	-	(390,500)
Multilateral Development Banks and Related Funds	1,517,697	-	1,517,697	1,691,780	-	1,691,780	1,481,244	(210,536)
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	206,500	-	206,500	206,500	-
International Development Association (IDA)	1,097,010	-	1,097,010	1,097,010	-	1,097,010	1,001,400	(95,610)
African Development Bank	32,417	-	32,417	-	-	-	54,649	54,649
African Development Fund (AfDF)	171,300	-	171,300	171,300	-	171,300	171,300	-
Asian Development Fund	47,395	-	47,395	47,395	-	47,395	47,395	-
Inter-American Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	139,575	-	139,575	139,575	-	139,575	-	(139,575)
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	-	30,000	30,000	-	30,000	-	(30,000)
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Monetary Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Export & Investment Assistance	(161,490)	-	(161,490)	(865,823)	-	(865,823)	(337,272)	528,551
Export-Import Bank including rescissions	100,054	-	100,054	(555,582)	-	(555,582)	(689,054)	(133,472)
Development Finance Corporation (DFC)	-	-	-	(389,741)	-	(389,741)	339,677	729,418
Estimated Transfer of ESF / ESDF to Development Finance Corporation (DFC)	[-]	[-]	[-]	[50,000]	[-]	[50,000]	[50,000]	[-]
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	(341,044)	-	(341,044)	-	-	-	-	-
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	79,500	-	79,500	79,500	-	79,500	12,105	(67,395)
Related International Affairs Accounts	97,409	-	97,409	101,735	-	101,735	101,966	231
International Trade Commission	95,000	-	95,000	99,400	-	99,400	99,600	200
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,409	-	2,409	2,335	-	2,335	2,366	31
Department of Agriculture	1,926,255	-	1,926,255	1,945,000	-	1,945,000	-	(1,945,000)
P.L. 480, Title II	1,716,000	-	1,716,000	1,725,000	-	1,725,000	-	(1,725,000)
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Programs	210,255	-	210,255	220,000	-	220,000	-	(220,000)

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2019 - FY 2021
 (\$000)

	FY 2019 Actual Enduring	FY 2019 Actual OCO	FY 2019 Actual Total	FY 2020 Estimate Enduring	FY 2020 Estimate OCO	FY 2020 Estimate Total	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate

Footnotes

1/ The FY 2019 Global Health Programs-USAID (GHP-USAID) and International Organizations & Programs (IO&P) account levels reflect the transfer of \$32.5 million from the IO&P account to the GHP-USAID account.

2/ The FY 2019 Economic Support Fund (ESF) and International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) account levels reflect the transfer of \$25 million from the ESF to the IO&P account.

USAID OPERATING EXPENSES

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
USAID Operating Expenses	1,372,875	1,275,200	1,377,246	1,311,866	-65,380
Enduring	1,214,808	1,275,200	1,377,246	1,311,866	-65,380
Overseas Contingency Operations	158,067	-	-	-	-

The U.S. Agency for International Development’s (USAID’s) global operations are essential to defending U.S. national security, asserting U.S. leadership and influence, and advancing stability, security, and prosperity worldwide. The FY 2021 USAID Operating Expense (OE) \$1,311.9 million request will support a U.S. Direct Hire (USDH) workforce focused on advancing the most critical and effective foreign assistance programs and ensuring strong stewardship and accountability of U.S. taxpayer dollars.

For FY 2021, the \$1,311.9 million USAID OE request also will fund the administrative costs of managing USAID programs. The OE budget covers salaries and benefits, overseas and Washington operations, and central support, including human capital initiatives, security, and information technology (IT).

The FY 2021 request for OE, including \$255.7 million in other funding sources USAID expects to have available in FY 2021 is summarized below.

- **Overseas Operations (\$769.8 million):** The request includes funding for all USDH salaries and benefits for Foreign Service Officers serving overseas and the costs associated with securing and maintaining mission operations, such as the salaries of local staff, travel, office and residential space, and International Cooperative Administrative Support Services.
- **Washington Operations (\$471.5 million):** Funding covers USDH salaries and benefits for Civil Service and Foreign Service employees working in Washington, general office support, and advisory and assistance services. This amount includes \$7.2 million for 40 Full Time Equivalent staff (FTEs) to consolidate small-grants functions from the Inter-American Fund and African Development Fund requested in the FY 2019 and FY 2020 President’s budgets.
- **Central Support (\$326.2 million):** The request includes funding for IT, office space, and other mandatory services.

USAID CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
USAID Capital Investment Fund	225,000	198,300	210,300	205,000	-5,300

The FY 2021 request for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Capital Investment Fund (CIF) of \$205.0 million will support capital investments in information technology (IT) and facility construction. The USAID Operating Expense (OE) account funds the annual operating and maintenance costs of information systems and facilities infrastructure. The FY 2021 request for CIF is summarized below:

- **Facility Construction (\$180.8 million):** The request will support USAID’s full cost of participation in the Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS) Program, which is designed to accelerate the construction of new secure, safe, and functional diplomatic and consular office facilities for all U.S. government personnel overseas. The Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 (P.L. 106-113) requires USAID to co-locate on new embassy compounds.
- **Information Technology (\$24.2 million):** The IT request will align resources to address USAID’s IT Strategic Planning Goals and multiple Presidential/Office of Management and Budget mandates including: Cloud First, Presidential Executive Order on Strengthening the Cybersecurity of Federal Networks and Critical Infrastructure, Open Data Policy, OMB Circular A-130 (Managing Information as a Strategic Resource), and Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) compliance activities. In addition, the request will enable USAID to strengthen mission systems for the Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act, infrastructure refresh, and continuous diagnostic monitoring for security purposes.

USAID OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
USAID Office of Inspector General Operating Expenses	76,600	71,500	75,500	74,881	-619

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

The FY 2021 request of \$74.9 million will enable OIG to continue to fulfill statutory requirements while providing assurance that assistance programs around the world are being executed as intended and that allegations of wrongdoing are addressed appropriately. Provided funding at these levels, OIG will continue to prioritize oversight activities targeted at higher-risk programs, including those carried out in conflict and crisis settings and implemented through local systems in host countries. Areas of focus will include oversight of contingency operations as well as other programs focused on enhancing national security and the fight against terrorism; humanitarian, and reconstruction programs; global health and supply chain initiatives, and country and region-specific programs that receive significant funding or are deemed high-risk. We will also continue to examine the sustainability of activities in the context of specific countries or programs as well as assessing the effectiveness of agencies' monitoring and oversight of their contractors and grantees.

OIG will continue to seek out and act on opportunities for greater internal efficiency. To increase our capacity to deliver the highest quality oversight, we continue efforts to ensure that our workforce is well prepared and highly motivated to provide independent and rigorous audits and investigations of foreign assistance and to inform Congress, stakeholders, and the public about how we are safeguarding taxpayer resources.

The FY 2021 request also provides sufficient funding for OIG to support the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency.

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

GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual ¹	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
Global Health Programs	8,869,950	6,343,475	9,092,450	5,997,966	-3,094,484
Global Health Programs - State	5,720,000	4,308,367	5,930,000	3,837,866	-2,092,134
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,149,950	2,035,108	3,162,450	2,160,100	-1,002,350

^{1/} The FY 2019 Global Health-USAID account level reflects the transfer of \$34.5 million from the International Organizations and Programs account to the Global Health Programs-USAID account.

The Global Health Programs (GHP) account funds health related foreign assistance managed by the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development. Investments in global health substantially 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 better able to solve regional and global problems. The FY 2021 GHP request supports programs to control the HIV/AIDS epidemic, prevent child and maternal deaths, and combat infectious disease threats. This request will allow the United States to continue its leadership role in a sector of demonstrated comparative advantage and success. U.S. investments will leverage other donor, private sector, and host country resources towards addressing shared challenges.

A total of \$5,998.0 million is requested for GHP under two sub-accounts: \$3,837.9 million in GHP-State for HIV/AIDS programs and \$2,160.1 million in GHP-USAID for USAID-administered programs. An evidence-based approach guides all programs to ensure effectiveness and accountability to U.S. taxpayers, as does consistency with Administration objectives, including the Protecting Life in Global Health Assistance (PLGHA) policy.

Controlling the HIV/AIDS Epidemic (\$3,837.9 million in GHP-State)

- Integrated HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care, and Treatment Programs (\$3,030.3 million):** In FY 2021, the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) will continue to work in close collaboration and in partnership with host country governments, civil society, multilateral institutions including the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund), faith-based institutions and other community-based institutions, the private sector, and other stakeholders to combat the AIDS epidemic. The United States works to control the HIV/AIDS epidemic by targeting PEPFAR investments through data-driven decision making that strategically focuses resources on geographic areas and populations where the initiative can achieve the most impact toward epidemic control of HIV/AIDS.

When coupled with funds appropriated for PEPFAR in previous fiscal years, these resources will support PEPFAR core programs, advancing the U.S. government's impact strategy to achieve HIV/AIDS epidemic control in a select group of 13 countries with high HIV/AIDS burden while also maintaining all current patients on treatment. PEPFAR will continue to push this key U.S. objective through a combination of high-impact HIV interventions, including: antiretroviral treatment (ART); critical prevention interventions, including prevention of mother-to-child transmission; preventing new HIV infections among adolescent girls and young women through the DREAMS partnership; provision of condoms and voluntary medical male circumcision to prevent infections among young

men; and support for orphans and vulnerable children. PEPFAR will continue to provide holistic services for families and neglected and hard-to-reach populations such as children, adolescent girls, and other vulnerable populations. Funding will bolster international health systems, including human resources for health, commodity procurement, supply chains, and laboratory systems.

- **International Partnerships (\$657.6 million):** FY 2021 resources will support the U.S. pledge to the Global Fund’s Sixth Replenishment (2020 – 2022). The \$657.6 million requested for FY 2021 will enable the United States to fulfill its three-year pledge to commit up to \$3.3 billion to the fund, with the United States offering to match \$1 for every \$3 contributed by other donors. This pledge reinforces U.S. leadership while encouraging greater burden sharing from other donors.
- **Oversight and Management and Strategic Information/Evaluation (\$150.0 million):** The FY 2021 request will support costs incurred by multiple U.S. government agencies, including Department of State, USAID, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Peace Corps, the Department of Defense, the U.S. Census Bureau, and the U.S. Department of Treasury in support of PEPFAR implementation. Additionally, funds will be used to support critical evaluation of PEPFAR programs via mechanisms such as Population Based HIV/AIDS Impact Assessments (PHIAs).

Preventing Child and Maternal Deaths (\$1,695.1 million in GHP-USAID):

The U.S. government continues to lead the global effort to prevent child and maternal deaths. Together with country and global partners, the United States is working to significantly reduce child and maternal deaths, with the goal of all countries having fewer than 20 deaths per 1,000 live births and fewer than 50 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births by 2035. Reaching these rates would save an additional five million children each year and decrease the number of women who die from complications during pregnancy annually 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, demonstrable commitment to achieving sustainable and efficient program outcomes, and the greatest potential to leverage U.S. government programs and platforms.

- **Maternal and Child Health (MCH) (\$659.6 million):** Funding will support programs that work with country and global partners to increase the use of cost-effective and proven life-saving interventions and to strengthen delivery systems to accelerate the reduction of maternal, newborn, and child mortality targeted to those most in need. Priority child health interventions will address essential newborn care, early and exclusive breastfeeding, and a focus on post-natal visits; prevention and treatment of diarrheal disease, including increased use of effective sanitation and hygiene practices at household and community levels; expanded prevention and treatment of pneumonia, in both communities and health facilities; immunization; and support for polio eradication. Resources will support efforts to combat maternal mortality with expanded coverage of preventive and life-saving interventions, such as prevention and management of post-partum hemorrhage, hypertensive disorders of pregnancy, pre-eclampsia and sepsis, as well as contributory causes of maternal death such as anemia. Simultaneously, resources will support efforts to build health systems’ capability to provide functioning referral systems and comprehensive obstetric care. Programs will leverage U.S. government and other investments in nutrition, malaria, family planning and reproductive health, and infectious diseases. The request includes funds to meet an anticipated multi-year, \$1.16 billion contribution to Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, of \$290 million annually for fiscal years 2020 – 2023 for Gavi’s upcoming strategic cycle. The Gavi contribution expands the impact of USAID’s bilateral programs, reaching unvaccinated children with cost-effective vaccines to accelerate progress towards preventing child deaths.

- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) (\$237.0 million):** Funding will support programs that improve and expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information, as well as related reproductive health care, including prevention of fistula and gender-based violence. These programs are essential for improved maternal and child health through healthy timing and spacing of pregnancy. Activities will continue to include support for evidence-based voluntary family planning interventions that advance service provision; commodity supply and logistics; health communication; biomedical, social science, and program research; policy analysis and planning; knowledge management; and monitoring and evaluation. Activities will be implemented in collaboration with a broad range of partners, including public and private sector organizations (for profit, not-for-profit, community, and faith-based), and with attention to the context of the countries with which USAID partners.
- **Nutrition (\$90.0 million):** Focusing on evidence-based approaches to nutrition during the first 1,000 days – from the start of a woman’s pregnancy to a child’s second birthday – supports long-term health, cognitive development, physical growth, and school and work performance later in life. Activities will focus on integrated services; maternal nutrition during pregnancy; exclusive breastfeeding and other child feeding practices; diet quality and diversification; and delivery of nutrition services.
- **Malaria (\$708.5 million):** Resources will advance the President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. Through additional investments in the PMI, the United States will continue malaria prevention, control, and elimination activities and strengthen delivery platforms in up to 25 African countries, address multidrug-resistant malaria in three programs in Southeast Asia, and support malaria control and elimination efforts in Latin America. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact. Funding will accelerate malaria elimination efforts in relevant countries. Funding will also support the development of new malaria vaccine candidates, antimalarial drugs, new insecticide-based tools, and other malaria-related research with multilateral donors.

Combating Infectious Disease Threats (\$465.0 million in GHP-USAID):

In an increasingly interconnected world, where diseases know no borders, the United States will continue to combat infectious diseases that threaten the lives of millions each year. Infectious diseases can present significant threats to health, livelihoods, and governance as well as regional and international health security. Public health diagnostic, surveillance, workforce, and response systems are critical to reducing mortality and morbidity and ensuring health security by minimizing the impact of both endemic and epidemic-prone infectious diseases. U.S. government efforts will focus on combating tuberculosis (TB) and neglected tropical diseases (NTDs), as well as implementing the United States Global Health Security Strategy to prevent, detect, and respond to infectious disease threats.

- **Tuberculosis (\$275.0 million):** USAID leads the U.S. government’s efforts to combat tuberculosis (TB) globally, and programs directly support implementation of the President’s National Action Plan for Combating Drug Resistant Tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is the leading infectious disease killer worldwide, infecting 10 million people and claiming the lives of almost two million each year; it is also the ninth leading killer of people globally from all causes. In partnership with private and public donors, USAID will support interventions that reach, cure, and prevent TB, multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB), and TB/HIV co-infection. U.S. assistance will strengthen the commitment and capacity

of countries to support access to, and delivery of, high-quality patient-centered care; prevention of TB transmission; and acceleration of research and innovation. U.S. bilateral assistance leverages both domestic resources in high-burden countries, as well as the Global Fund's TB resources, in support of evidence-based approaches to achieve national TB strategic plans and help high burden countries achieve the goals they committed to at the September 2018 UN General Assembly High Level Meeting on Tuberculosis by 2022. USAID supports a competitive market for quality-assured TB and MDR-TB drugs, as well as diagnostics and other commodities, including through the innovative Global Drug Facility.

- **Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD) (\$75.0 million):** With FY 2021 funding, USAID will support preventive drug treatments for seven of the most prevalent NTDs – schistosomiasis, onchocerciasis, lymphatic filariasis, trachoma, and three soil-transmitted helminths. U.S. supported programs use an integrated mass drug administration delivery strategy that targets affected communities and can be delivered by trained non-health personnel. The United States will work closely with global partners to support community and school-based mass drug administration for all eligible people at risk; ensure the availability of quality pharmaceuticals; standardize monitoring and evaluation guidelines for NTD programs; and develop approaches for evaluating impact in multi-disease settings. Assistance will prioritize sustained and expanded scale-up of NTD treatments in 25 currently supported countries to accelerate progress toward the WHO elimination goals. Assistance will complement country programs with strategic investments in research to address barriers to achieving elimination.
- **Global Health Security (\$115.0 million):** These funds will enable the U.S. government, in partnership with other nations, international organizations, and public and private stakeholders, to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats (including anti-microbial resistance) in an effort to prevent them from becoming national or global emergencies. USAID will implement the United States Global Health Security Strategy, drawing on the Agency's multi-sectoral capabilities in addressing infectious disease threats such as Ebola virus disease, severe acute respiratory syndrome, avian influenzas, plague, Marburg, and Lassa Fever. USAID's assistance will also strengthen systems and capacities across the animal and human health sectors needed to identify and address zoonotic diseases at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect and characterize infectious disease threats; improve risk communication programs; help prevent, detect, and control anti-microbial-resistant pathogens; and develop partnerships with international research and development consortia. The FY 2021 Request includes \$25.0 million in non-expiring funds to replenish the Emergency Reserve Fund to ensure that USAID can quickly and effectively respond to emerging infectious disease outbreaks posing severe threats to human health.

TRANSITION INITIATIVES

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
Transition Initiatives	92,043	112,043	92,043	112,000	19,957
Enduring	30,000	112,043	92,043	112,000	19,957
Overseas Contingency Operations	62,043	-	-	-	-

The FY 2021 request of \$112.0 million for the Transition Initiatives (TI) account will address opportunities and challenges in countries in crisis, and assist in their transition toward sustainable development, peace, good governance, and democracy.

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

The request includes \$25.0 million within the TI account to address challenges for persecuted religious and ethnic minorities or affected communities recovering from the devastation caused by ISIS, al-Q’aida, and other violent extremist organizations, as well as unanticipated or emerging windows of opportunity related to the advancement of pluralism globally. Programming examples include building cohesive and inclusive communities, strengthening engagement on areas that affect fundamental freedoms, and promoting norms of tolerance, coexistence, and dialogue.

ECONOMIC SUPPORT AND DEVELOPMENT FUND

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
Economic Support and Development Fund	-	5,234,200	-	5,925,600	5,925,600

The ESDF request prioritizes foreign assistance to advance U.S. national security and protect the American people, promote U.S. prosperity and economic opportunities, and advance American interests and values, while also continuing to ensure efficiency, effectiveness, and accountability to the U.S. taxpayer. Programs will help countries of strategic importance meet near- and long-term political, economic, development, and security needs.

The request consolidates economic and development assistance from the Economic Support Fund (ESF); Development Assistance (DA); Democracy Fund (DF); and the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA) accounts into the Economic Support and Development Fund (ESDF) account. This streamlines accounts and prioritizes foreign assistance to better advance U.S. interests, target the challenges of a new era of great power competition, and support reliable strategic and diplomatic partners.

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual ¹	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
Total	7,680,395	5,234,200	7,489,034	5,925,600	-1,563,434
Enduring	6,508,059	5,234,200	7,489,034	5,925,600	-1,563,434
Overseas Contingency Operations	1,172,336	-	-	-	-
Economic Support and Development Fund	-	5,234,200	-	5,925,600	5,925,600
Economic Support Fund	3,692,861	-	3,045,000	-	-3,045,000
Enduring	2,520,525	-	3,045,000	-	-3,045,000
Overseas Contingency Operations	1,172,336	-	-	-	-
Development Assistance	3,000,000	-	3,400,000	-	-3,400,000
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia	760,334	-	770,334	-	-770,334
Democracy Fund	227,200	-	273,700	-	-273,700

^{1/} The FY 2019 Economic Support Fund enduring level reflects the transfer of \$25 million from the Economic Support Fund account to the International Organizations & Programs account.

The ESDF request addresses U.S. priorities through a range of activities, including those that counter terrorism and violent extremist ideology; support U.S. allies and partners to defend shared national security interests; combat illegal trafficking of persons and wildlife; address causes of irregular migration to the United States by focusing on issues such as poor governance, corruption, poverty, weak institutions, and human rights concerns; increase the role of the private sector in the global economy; advance women’s economic development; and promote American prosperity through investments that improve expanding markets for U.S. exports, help create a level playing field for U.S. businesses, and support more stable, resilient, and democratic societies that are self-reliant and capable of leading their

own development journeys. ESDF funding will also be used to participate in the One Trillion Trees Initiative, which the President announced he supported at the Davos World Economic Forum.

ESDF will also support a limited number of international organizations and related multilateral activities important to U.S. strategic objectives that were previously funded via the International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) account.

Africa (\$796.8 million): The request will advance the U.S. Africa Strategy through increasing prosperity, reducing dependency on U.S. assistance, and increasing self-sufficiency. The request includes \$75 million for Prosper Africa, a Presidential initiative that will help key African states become more stable, well governed, and self-reliant, which will vastly accelerate two-way investment and trade with African states. Prosper Africa complements existing initiatives such as Power Africa and the Trade and Investment Hubs to fundamentally transform the nature of our bilateral relationship with these countries from an aid-based focus to a true trade partnership. Funding for the Trade and Investment Hubs will deepen regional economic integration by promoting bilateral trade while attracting investment in the region and globally. The request also includes \$77 million in funding for Power Africa to strengthen the enabling environment and institutional frameworks with host country governments; attract greater private investment into the power sector; create investment opportunities for U.S. companies to introduce innovative technologies; and advance critical power sector generation and distribution projects in order to address the challenge of energy poverty and electricity access across sub-Saharan Africa. The request provides funds to address Africa's cross-border security and health threats, improve education outcomes, and increase household food availability and access to income through increased agriculture and livestock productivity that reduces food insecurity while promoting self-reliance and stability among African nations. Funding will also support efforts to improve the rule of law, respect for human rights, and good governance by building accountable institutions, promoting transparency, and preventing and better-managing conflict to ensure sustainable long-term investments and development gains. The request also includes \$310 million for nine countries which offer the best opportunity for engagement (South Africa, Ghana, Nigeria, Kenya, Senegal, Ethiopia, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Mozambique).

East Asia and Pacific (\$600.3 million, which includes funding for USAID Asia Regional): The ESDF request fully supports the Indo-Pacific Strategy, which seeks to uphold the freedom of the seas; promote market-based and business-friendly economic systems and free, fair, and reciprocal trade; support transparent governance, including through fostering democracy and strong civil society and governance institutions; improve natural resources governance; and help countries to protect themselves from external economic pressure. The request supports bilateral and regional programs that build shared rules and standards to enable greater investment, drive interconnectivity, and ensure sustainable development outcomes throughout East Asia and the Pacific. The request supports public-private partnerships in infrastructure and other economic sectors, including the energy sector, particularly in the Lower Mekong River Area and the Pacific Islands. EAP programs will also foster participation in good governance efforts and civil society to promote transparency and encourage responsive governance. These activities link the objectives of the Indo-Pacific Strategy with the Administration's goal of fostering stable, resilient, and prosperous partner countries that are more self-reliant. Funds will also strengthen regional initiatives and institutions, such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum, and the Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI).

Europe and Eurasia (\$361.2 million): The request will counter Russian malign influence and strengthen the West by supporting the security of countries on Europe's eastern and southern frontiers, competing for positive influence against authoritarian rivals, and strengthening and balancing the transatlantic trade and investment relationship. The request builds resilience against Russia's malign influence by supporting our partners' integration into Western institutions. Foreign assistance programs will increase media

literacy and access to independent unbiased information; bolster cyber security; strengthen energy security and economic resilience through energy diversification and improved access to Western markets; build local capacity to advance the rule of law, fight corruption, and strengthen governance; and foster strong and engaged local societies that uphold Western democratic principles and are able to counter authoritarian and statist models. In addition to bilateral efforts, this request will fund cross-border solutions and regional approaches to tackle common, region-wide vulnerabilities and challenges related to Russia's malign influence and develop activities to address growing Chinese influence in the region.

Near East (\$1,195.4 million): The request will support the Administration's efforts to counter Iranian malign influence, strengthen U.S. partnerships in the Middle East, and support religious and ethnic minorities. It will enable the United States to work with coalition, international, and regional partners to resolve the ongoing conflicts destabilizing the region and will support efforts to bring stability, security, and effective governance to areas emerging from conflict. This funding bolsters our partners' capabilities to counter the malign influence of Iran and other state actors. The request provides robust funding to support vulnerable populations, including religious and ethnic minorities across the region recovering from the devastation caused by ISIS, al-Qa'ida, and other terrorist organizations. The Administration continues to prioritize investments matched by commitments by both host countries and other international partners to share the burden of economic and development assistance. U.S. assistance in the region is designed to avoid creating dependencies while building countries' capacities for self-reliance. The request will fund assistance that promotes inclusive economic growth, sound governance, and strong democratic institutions and processes, and provides the flexibility needed to support a comprehensive and lasting Middle East peace, as diplomatic efforts progress.

South and Central Asia (\$759.5 million): The request funds core national security objectives across South and Central Asia, including supporting a peaceful resolution to the Afghan conflict, promoting a free and open Indo-Pacific, and supporting a new strategy for Central Asia. Funding for South Asia will promote sustainable development to resist coercive economic practices and unsustainable debt; support energy generation and markets; and strengthen transparent governance and civil society participation. A streamlined portfolio of civilian assistance programs in Afghanistan will focus on helping the people of Afghanistan achieve a peaceful resolution to the conflict and increasing Afghan self-reliance and stability. Projects will help promote private-sector growth, increase citizens' trust in their government, and advance shared priorities in justice, health, and education. The request will also support academic and professional exchanges to help build Afghanistan's cadre of future leaders. Programs will expand economic opportunities; enhance agricultural productivity and crop diversity; and improve basic education, nutrition, natural resource management, and resilience to natural disasters. Resources in Bangladesh will support civil society and promote good governance; continue agriculture sector development and increase opportunities for the private sector; provide support to host communities affected by the Rohingya influx; and counter violent extremism. In recognition of the likelihood that the refugees' stay in Bangladesh will be protracted, funding also focuses on meeting the needs of communities in Bangladesh impacted by the Rohingya crisis. Funding in Central Asia will include support for U.S. initiatives with the five Central Asian countries, the "C5+1", focused on trade, security and energy, as well as programs to address security concerns within the region and with Afghanistan. Funding will also support programs with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe field missions and other programs in Central Asia.

Western Hemisphere (\$760.9 million): The ESDF request advances the Administration's commitment to ensure the safety and security of U.S. citizens by targeting transnational criminal organizations and illegal immigration while strengthening weak economic institutions and governance structures in the Hemisphere that perpetuate these challenges. By reducing levels of violence, developing licit economies, combating corruption, expanding small farmers' access to markets, and assisting at-risk populations with employment and education, programs provide viable alternatives to criminal behavior and establish

economic and security conditions that encourage people to remain in their communities rather than migrate to the United States. Working with democratic governments, the private sector, and civil society, the State Department and USAID will use these funds to improve citizen security, expand effective and accountable governance, strengthen judicial institutions, protect human rights, promote private sector investment, enhance transparency, counter transnational organized crime, and reduce poverty to deter illegal immigration. These programs will strengthen countries' self-reliance and reduce the need for foreign assistance. To address the crisis in Venezuela, the request includes bilateral democracy and health assistance for Venezuelans, as well as assistance for Venezuelans fleeing their country and for the communities hosting them. There is additional programming flexibility to support a democratic transition and related needs in Venezuela should circumstances warrant. Through the Merida Initiative in Mexico and the Central America Regional Security Initiative, programs aim to advance shared efforts to deter illegal immigration by complementing the security plans of each partner government and augmenting private sector efforts to create economic opportunity. The request supports programs in Colombia to expand access to justice, improve public services, and create economic alternatives to coca cultivation. The request also supports programs that combat crime and violence in the Caribbean through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative and assists the Peruvian government's three-pronged effort to combat the illicit drug trade through eradication, interdiction, and alternative development programs. Continuing civil society and democracy programs in Cuba and Nicaragua will encourage citizen-responsive democracy.

Crosscutting Sectors and Global Programs: Across the regions described above, as well as through a targeted set of global programs that implemented worldwide, the FY 2021 ESDF request supports a number of development sectors important for meeting political, economic, development, and security needs. Highlights include:

- **Democracy Programs (\$1,551.4 million):** The request supports democracy, human rights, and governance (DRG) as a critical component of defending U.S. national security, fostering economic opportunities for Americans, and asserting U.S. leadership and influence abroad. DRG programming will help build resilient, democratic societies and support countries that are committed to building effective, transparent, and accountable governments that respect human rights and can deliver social and political benefits to citizens. The request funds programs that build the capacity of local organizations and governments; preserve and expand democratic principles and citizen-centered governance; and respond to political transitions, restrictive civic space and crises. The request funds DRG programs that build respect for human rights and inclusive development as well as those that promote gender equality and empower women and girls. The request will allow USAID's proposed Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (USAID/DDI) to strengthen institutions; foster the rule of law and government transparency; strengthen citizen-centered governance; prevent and mitigate human rights violations; protect civil, political, and religious liberties, and address increased restrictions on civic space, and strengthen civil society and civic education; and promote fair, peaceful, and competitive electoral processes. The request also funds the State Department's Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL) to advance pressing democracy and governance priorities globally, including the advancement of religious freedom, human rights, access to information, and Internet freedom; strengthen the rule of law; and reinforce democratic values.
- **Economic Growth (excluding Food Security) (\$2,194.0 million):** The request funds economic growth programs that are essential for developing countries to achieve greater self-reliance and generate the public resources governments need to invest in education, health, rural roads, and other infrastructure. The request promotes greater and more efficient Financing Self-Reliance efforts to enable governments to carry out their core responsibilities more effectively. It also streamlines trade practices to increase trade flow and market access; encourages Private Sector Engagement across all sectors through the adoption of policies and practices that allow the private sector to play the lead role

in economic development; and supports inclusive market strategies that help poor families contribute to and benefit from economic growth. Furthermore, the request targets innovative approaches to expand access to financial markets and provides tools and approaches to take advantage of new models of development by applying digital development, open innovation, and scientific research and development in an integrated way to Agency priorities. This request also includes transfers of \$50 million from ESDF funding allocated to regional and/or pillar bureaus to the United States International Development Finance Corporation (DFC) for development finance-related programming to leverage tools such as insurance, loans and guarantees, and equity investments for programming to facilitate market-based private sector inclusive economic growth. Funding for the DFC will enhance private sector engagement and be leveraged to support Administration priorities such as the Indo-Pacific Strategy, Women's Global Development and Prosperity (W-GDP) Fund, Prosper Africa, countering Russia's malign influence, and other economic growth and infrastructure programming.

- **Education (\$430.5 million):** This request supports the U.S. Government Strategy on International Basic Education, the USAID Education Policy, and USAID's work to address the global learning crisis, ensuring that pathways to self-reliance arise from educational opportunities. The request will support education programs and investments that lead to sustained, measurable improvements in learning outcomes and skills development. Programming will build on previous investments and focus on increasing access to quality education; improving literacy, numeracy, and social-emotional skills to assist in providing young people with the relevant skills to gain employment; and assisting higher educational institutions to support development progress across sectors. Activities will place a greater emphasis on educating children and youth who are facing adversity, conflict, and crisis, particularly girls and those who are displaced, as well as engaging with private sector and civil society partners. Activities will also help promote finance and delivery innovations to expand access to quality education; invest directly in local institutions; strengthen country capacity to generate and use education data to drive transparency, accountability, and informed decision-making; and transform teacher policies and professional development systems to increase the availability of qualified teachers and improve instruction.
- **Food Security (\$506.1 million):** The request funds the implementation of the Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS) through food security programs that promote agricultural-led economic growth, a well-nourished population, and resilience to chronic vulnerability to shocks and stresses. With increased capacity and commitment, a country can independently address the challenges that often come with hunger, poverty, and food and water insecurity while advancing its strategic economic and national security partnership with the United States. Food security priorities include the twelve GFSS target countries as well as resilience investments that are focused on reducing communities' chronic vulnerability to shocks and stresses, including through a \$30 million Resilience Challenge Fund to leverage private investment, recipient country, and other donor funding. The budget proposes that more than a quarter of the funding will be used for investments to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable populations and address root causes to help prevent recurrent food crises, reduce future humanitarian needs, and accelerate each country's ability to become self-reliant.
- **Gender (\$525.7 million):** The request supports gender equality, promoting women's and girls' participation in peace processes, and advancing the status of women and girls with a specific focus on women's economic empowerment. The request includes \$200 million for the W-GDP Fund, which supports the three pillars of the W-GDP Initiative: helping women to prosper in the workforce by improving access to education and skills training; supporting women's entrepreneurship and access to capital, markets, technical assistance, and mentorship; and reducing the policy, legal and regulatory barriers to women's participation in the global economy. The W-GDP Fund will scale existing and stand up new women's economic empowerment programming, including partnerships with other U.S. government agencies, counterpart governments, and the private sector. Programming will incorporate

a variety of approaches for implementing new activities and providing technical advisory and knowledge management services, while also supporting interagency collaboration. The broader request also provides funds to address gender-based violence, including sexual harassment and child, early and forced marriage, and promoting the implementation of the Women, Peace, and Security Act.

- **Diplomatic Progress Fund (DPF) (\$200.0 million):** The request will allow the State Department and USAID to respond to new opportunities arising from progress in diplomatic and peace efforts around the world. Funding requested in the DPF provides the State Department and USAID the flexibility to use foreign assistance to support critical diplomatic efforts that may emerge in the future, such as progress on a plan for Middle East peace. Additionally, the DPF may be used in places where additional funding is needed to support progress in advancing countries through the nascent stages of a democratic transition in that country. The creation of this fund sends a clear signal that additional support from the United States can be made available for governments that choose to engage positively to advance peace and/or shared diplomatic goals.
- **Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF) (\$135.0 million):** This funding will continue to provide the State Department and USAID the necessary flexibility to respond to unanticipated contingencies arising from terrorism and conflict. The State Department and USAID will use these funds to support activities that align with regional and country-specific objectives to promote stability and recovery and address critical needs, including to implement the Global Fragility Act. Funds will continue to support stabilization and early recovery efforts, ensuring the enduring defeat of ISIS while continuing efforts to counter other terrorist or violent extremist organizations. ESDF funding in the RRF will allow the State Department and USAID to support efforts in places like Syria, Iraq, Libya, and Yemen, where the situation on the ground changes rapidly, and flexibility is required.

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
Migration and Refugee Assistance	3,432,000	365,062	3,432,000	299,214	-3,132,786
Enduring	2,027,876	365,062	1,910,645	299,214	-1,611,431
Overseas Contingency Operations	1,404,124	-	1,521,355	-	-1,521,355

The U.S. government works toward and supports solutions to displacement; it engages to build global partnerships that resolve the plight of persecuted and uprooted people around the world and uphold international humanitarian principles. These efforts protect refugees and conflict victims by promoting best practices in humanitarian response and ensuring humanitarian principles remain integrated into U.S. foreign policy and national security priorities. Our humanitarian diplomacy forms an essential component of U.S. foreign policy by helping to stabilize volatile situations and by strengthening bilateral relationships with key refugee-hosting countries, such as Uganda, Turkey, Jordan, Ecuador, and Bangladesh. The State Department’s leadership is essential to finding political solutions while at the same time supporting and maintaining host countries’ political will to provide protection and asylum to hundreds of thousands of refugees, to shape global refugee policies, and to ensure that humanitarian principles continue to be respected.

As in the FY 2020 request, and as part of an Administration commitment to fundamental changes to optimize humanitarian assistance, prioritize funding, and use funding as effectively and efficiently as possible, there is no request in Migration Refugee Assistance (MRA) for overseas humanitarian assistance needs. Instead, funds for these needs, along with funds previously requested in International Disaster Assistance (IDA) account, are consolidated in the new International Humanitarian Assistance (IHA) account discussed separately. Funds in IHA will support all aspects of humanitarian assistance, including shelter, protection, emergency health and nutrition, the provision of safe drinking water, livelihoods support, emergency food interventions, rehabilitation, disaster risk reduction, and transition to development assistance programs and will additionally support consistent oversight of humanitarian assistance programs implemented by international organizations, including the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the World Food Program (WFP), the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), as well as non-governmental organizations (NGOs). In addition, appropriations language under the MRA account gives the Secretary of State authority to transfer funding from IHA to MRA should projected funding for refugee resettlement not be sufficient.

The request also more broadly consolidates our fragmented and outdated overseas humanitarian programming, implementation, and oversight of all implementers into one account and into the Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) being stood up at USAID. In addition to this budgetary consolidation, the U.S. government will continue to implement a comprehensive strategy to induce other donors to increase funding for humanitarian assistance thereby diversifying support for humanitarian assistance and making it more sustainable in the long term. The reorganization will also establish a strong single U.S. voice to extract optimal efficiency and effectiveness including by challenging international and non-governmental relief organizations to maximize the benefit to recipients of assistance as well as value to

the American taxpayer. In the interim, State and USAID are seeking to address many of these same challenges through improving coordination of overseas humanitarian assistance.

The FY 2021 MRA request of \$299.2 million includes funding for the Refugee Admissions program, Humanitarian Migrants to Israel (HMI) and the necessary administrative expenses for the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)'s programmatic, policy, and diplomatic work related to humanitarian, migration, and population policy issues, policy oversight of international organizations and other partners, and related diplomatic engagement.

- **Refugee Admissions (\$253.8 million):** The FY 2021 MRA request will maintain support for the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program, which represents a key element of refugee protection and an important solution when repatriation and local integration in other countries are not possible. Funding will enable international and non-governmental organizations to help refugees and certain other categories of special immigrants to resettle in communities across the United States. The resettlement program focuses on early employment and self-sufficiency.
- **Humanitarian Migrants to Israel (\$5.0 million):** The FY 2021 MRA request helps identify durable solutions by maintaining U.S. government support for relocation and integration of Jewish migrants to Israel, including those from the former Soviet Union, the Near East, and Africa.
- **Administrative Expenses (\$40.4 million):** PRM oversees all programs funded through MRA and the MRA appropriation, as well as any funding transferred to PRM from other accounts. The FY 2021 request will ensure monitoring and oversight of these programs as well as support for the Department of State's lead role in humanitarian, migration, and population policy issues, policy oversight of international organizations and other partners, and related diplomatic engagement. The largest portion of administrative expenses will cover the salaries, benefits, and travel costs of U.S. direct hire staff, including regional refugee coordinators posted in U.S. embassies around the world.

The following table provides only information on the three program units included in the FY 2021 MRA request.

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2021 Estimate
Total	355,000	365,062	*	299,214	N/A
Enduring	355,000	365,062	*	299,214	N/A
PRM, Administrative Expenses	44,000	40,062	*	40,414	N/A
PRM, Humanitarian Migrants to Israel	5,000	5,000	*	5,000	N/A
PRM, Refugee Admissions	306,000	320,000	*	253,800	N/A

INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
International Humanitarian Assistance	-	5,968,000	-	5,968,000	5,968,000

The FY 2021 request consolidates overseas humanitarian assistance programs and funding in a new International Humanitarian Assistance (IHA) account. This new structure supports the Administration’s commitment to deliver fundamental changes to optimize humanitarian assistance, prioritize funding, and use funding as effectively and efficiently as possible by leveraging the comparative strengths of the Department of State and USAID under the authority of the Secretary of State. The \$5,968.0 million request will provide humanitarian assistance in response to complex emergencies and natural disasters around the world. (This level excludes U.S. refugee admissions funding, addressed separately.) When combined with carryover, the estimated average annual funding for 2020 and 2021 overseas humanitarian assistance at the IHA request level is \$8.8 billion, allowing the United States to program well above the second highest level ever, and is sufficient to address needs for Syria, Yemen, and other crisis areas.

The new IHA account supports the Administration's commitment to deliver the fundamental changes needed to achieve optimal results both for affected populations and for American taxpayers. As conflict-based crises increase and force multiple displacements of populations within and outside their national borders, the FY 2021 request seeks to significantly improve our ability to respond flexibly by consolidating all overseas humanitarian assistance so that policy and implementation can be seamlessly coordinated across State and USAID to reach affected persons. Accordingly, the request consolidates our fragmented and outdated overseas humanitarian programming, implementation, and oversight of all implementers into one account, administered by the newly established Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) at USAID, in recognition of the agency’s proven expertise on effective program implementation and oversight. The ongoing merger of USAID offices into BHA demonstrates the benefits from consolidation that underpin the broader FY 2021 account and restructuring proposal.

The request preserves State's lead role on foreign policy, diplomatic engagement and policy oversight of international organizations, its lead responsibilities for refugee, migration, and population policy issues, as well as the U.S. refugee admissions program (USRAP). Funding in the new IHA account will be appropriated to the President and administered by USAID under the authority of the Secretary of State. This restructuring is supported by several independent analyses and builds on State's and USAID's comparative strengths. The new account and organizational structure will enable the U.S. government to respond seamlessly to ongoing as well as new humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable displaced people, including refugees, conflict victims, stateless persons, and migrants worldwide, and more effectively address the continuum of response, including diplomacy, from relief to conflict resolution and the eventual transition from aid. This restructuring is also critical to establishing a strong, single U.S. voice that can extract optimal UN reforms, to induce other donors to do their fair share, and to resolve ongoing crises. Preliminary details of this proposal, including agency lead responsibilities, were outlined in the FY 2020 State Congressional Budget Justification Appendix. In the interim, State and USAID are seeking to address many of these same challenges through improving coordination of overseas humanitarian assistance. The request also preserves USAID’s lead role on policies related to internally-displaced persons, food assistance, and implementation, as well as its role as lead federal coordinator for assistance to respond to disasters overseas. Additionally, the

request reinforces USAID’s role in operationalizing policies related to the effective delivery of humanitarian assistance.

In FY 2021, assisted by the proposed restructuring, the U.S. government will continue to improve and implement a comprehensive strategy to induce other governmental donors, as well as non-traditional donors, to increase funding for humanitarian assistance. Diversifying international support to humanitarian assistance will not only increase the overall amount of resources made available in the face of growing humanitarian needs, but will make the system more sustainable in the long term.

The request eliminates funding for the International Disaster Assistance (IDA) account and for overseas humanitarian assistance previously funded from the Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) account in favor of consolidated funding in the new IHA account. The FY 2021 request also continues to eliminate the P.L. 480 Title II account and proposes to use the IHA account to provide food assistance through the most effective and appropriate means for each crisis. IHA resources will support food assistance programming for all vulnerable populations through interventions such as the local and regional procurement of agricultural commodities, procurement of U.S. commodities, market-based assistance, and complementary activities that support the relief, recovery, and resilience of populations affected by food crises.

Specifically, IHA funds will enable the U.S. government to meet humanitarian needs quickly and flexibly by supporting vulnerable populations impacted by conflict or natural disaster including support to refugees as close to their home countries as possible until they may return home. This support includes all aspects of overseas humanitarian assistance, including shelter, protection, emergency health and nutrition, the provision of safe drinking water, livelihoods supports, emergency food interventions, rehabilitation, disaster risk reduction, and transition to development assistance programs. Emergency food aid can include interventions such as local and regional purchase of food near crises, the provision of U.S. commodities, food vouchers, or cash transfers, and complementary activities that support the relief, recovery, and resilience of populations affected by food crises. Funds will support the programs of international organizations, including the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the World Food Program (WFP), the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), as well as non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

The U.S. Refugee Admissions Program (USRAP) and certain other administrative expenses will continue to be funded through the MRA account, discussed separately. In addition, the MRA account would allow the Secretary of State authority to transfer funding from IHA to MRA should projected funding for refugee resettlement not be sufficient.

The following table provides the funding levels for the accounts that comprise the new IHA account.

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
Total	9,179,312	5,968,000	9,552,462	5,968,000	-3,584,462
Enduring	7,190,910	5,968,000	6,297,127	5,968,000	-329,127
Overseas Contingency Operations	1,988,402	-	3,255,335	-	-3,255,335
International Humanitarian Assistance	-	5,968,000	-	5,968,000	5,968,000
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	1,000	-	100	-	-100
Food for Peace, P.L. 480 Title II	1,716,000	-	1,725,000	-	-1,725,000
International Disaster Assistance	4,385,312	-	4,395,362	-	-4,395,362
Enduring	3,801,034	-	2,661,382	-	-2,661,382
Overseas Contingency Operations	584,278	-	1,733,980	-	-1,733,980
Migration and Refugee Assistance ¹	3,077,000	-	3,432,000	-	-3,432,000
Enduring	1,672,876	-	1,910,645	-	-1,910,645
Overseas Contingency Operations	1,404,124	-	1,521,355	-	-1,521,355

¹/To provide an accurate comparison, Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) levels for the FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, and FY 2021 Request exclude funding allocated for Refugee Admissions; Humanitarian Migrants to Israel; and the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration's Administrative Expenses. The FY 2020 Estimate levels for MRA represent the full amount appropriated for the account since specific Operating Unit allocations have not been finalized as of this writing.

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

PEACE CORPS

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Request
Peace Corps	410,500	396,200	410,500	401,200	-9,300

The FY 2021 budget request for the Peace Corps of \$401.2 million, of which \$6.3 million is for the Office of Inspector General, will allow the Peace Corps to meet its core goals: to help countries meet their development needs by building local capacity, to promote a better understanding of Americans around the world and to bring the world back home by increasing the knowledge of Americans of other cultures. This request supports a cost-effective investment in strengthening the nation by advancing sustainable development and promoting a positive image of the United States. The Peace Corps also helps develop the next generation of American leaders who return home and leverage their leadership and entrepreneurial skills to shape communities across the United States. This request will enable the agency to place 4,000 Americans into new Volunteer positions across 60 countries and support 7,500 Volunteers by the end of FY 2021.

The Peace Corps' FY 2021 request supports the continued efforts of the agency to innovate and improve, with a focus on providing high quality support to Volunteers and ensuring the most efficient use of agency resources. These efforts are highlighted in the Peace Corps' FY 2018 – FY 2022 Strategic Plan, which lays out the agency's improvement priorities. The plan also includes strategic and management objectives that seek to make the Peace Corps leaner, more accountable, and more efficient by focusing on strengthening core business processes and infrastructure.

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

The Peace Corps also works as a force multiplier by partnering with other government agencies to dramatically increase the impact and sustainability of U.S. international development programs. With its unique ability to bring about lasting change in hard-to-reach communities, the Peace Corps is an important partner in a number of whole-of-government and interagency development initiatives including the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, the President's Malaria Initiative, the U.S. Government Global Food Security Strategy, and the Women's Global Development and Prosperity Initiative. In FY 2020, the Peace Corps will continue these partnerships, while seeking further strategic partnerships to leverage the training and programmatic resources of the Peace Corps in ways that continue to support the agency's mission.

The service of Volunteers to the United States continues long after they have left the Peace Corps by helping Americans learn about other cultures and peoples. Peace Corps service also builds tangible language, leadership, and intercultural skills that returned Volunteers utilize as they live, work, and serve in communities across our nation. Ultimately, the investment made in Volunteers is repaid many times over, at home and abroad.

MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
Millennium Challenge Corporation	905,000	800,000	905,000	800,000	-105,000

The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) is requesting \$800.0 million for FY 2021 to fund new compacts with Malawi and a regional project in Benin and Niger along the Cotonou – Niamey transport corridor, which is the first regional opportunity since Congress authorized MCC to enter into concurrent compacts in 2018. This request level will also provide funding for development of a new threshold program with Kenya and a new compact with Mozambique.

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

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

To ensure the most impactful utilization of MCC funds, MCC holds itself and its partners accountable for achieving results. Data-driven, evidence-based decision-making is at the core of MCC operations, ensuring the agency maximizes the impact and cost-effectiveness of its programs. This commitment continues to be recognized, with MCC ranking number one for the fourth consecutive year of all federal agencies measured in Results for America’s 2019 “Federal Invest in What Works Index.”

MCC’s work reflects a model built on lessons of development experience. In FY 2021, MCC will build on its model to find new, innovative ways to achieve a greater impact across its portfolio. To do this, MCC will focus on four key areas: (1) empowering MCC staff for optimal performance; (2) establishing a culture of creativity that encourages smart risk; (3) crowding-in and enabling private investment; and (4) holding the agency and partner countries accountable. Focusing on these four areas will empower MCC to expand impact and continue to deliver on its singular mission to reduce poverty through economic growth.

This funding level will allow the agency to maintain its evidence-based development model that transforms lives and creates opportunities in its partner countries by focusing on a singular mission: reducing poverty through economic growth.

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
Inter-American Foundation	22,500	3,482	37,500	3,850	-33,650

In order to streamline the panoply of international affairs agencies operating today, the Budget proposes consolidating small grants functions and assistance aimed at reaching poor and remote communities that is currently carried out by the Inter-American Foundation (IAF) and the United States African Development Foundation (ADF) into the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in FY 2021.

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

The Budget requests \$3.9 million to conduct an orderly closeout of IAF beginning in FY 2021, which includes sufficient funding for severance payments for duplicative functions not merged into USAID and other miscellaneous requirements for an orderly shutdown.

U.S. AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Request
U.S. African Development Foundation	30,000	4,623	33,000	4,660	-28,340

In order to streamline the panoply of international affairs agencies operating today, the Budget proposes consolidating small grants functions and assistance aimed at reaching poor and remote communities that is currently carried out by the U.S. African Development Foundation (ADF) and the Inter-American Foundation (IAF) into the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) in FY 2020.

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

The Budget also requests \$4.7 million to conduct an orderly closeout of ADF beginning in FY 2020, which includes sufficient funding for severance payments for duplicative functions not merged into USAID, lease termination fees, and other miscellaneous requirements for an orderly shutdown.

DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
Department of Treasury	30,000	30,000	30,000	33,000	3,000
International Affairs Technical Assistance	30,000	30,000	30,000	33,000	3,000

The Department of Treasury Office of Technical Assistance (OTA) works with finance ministries, central banks, and related government institutions to support efficient revenue collection, well-planned and executed budgets, judicious debt management, sound banking systems, and strong controls to combat money laundering and other economic crimes. OTA complements the work of Treasury’s offices of International Affairs and Terrorism and Financial Intelligence by helping the governments of developing and transitional countries build the human and institutional capacity to implement improvements in economic and terrorist financing policies. OTA also supports partner countries’ efforts to more effectively raise their own domestic resources, reducing dependence on foreign assistance. OTA’s work is critical for meeting U.S. foreign policy goals, such as private sector-led economic growth, reduced corruption, and increased accountability and transparency. OTA is a small, cost-effective program that leverages a cadre of highly experienced technical advisors who work side-by-side with host country counterparts. Currently, OTA has projects in approximately 50 countries in Latin America, Africa, Europe, Asia, and the Middle East.

Demand for OTA assistance around the world is strong and continues to increase. OTA would use the requested budget resources in FY 2021 to be able to respond quickly and in a sustained way to this growing demand in areas that are priorities for the United States, including combating terrorist financing and financial crimes, reducing countries’ dependence on foreign financial aid through improved domestic resource mobilization, and creating the conditions for private sector-led economic growth, including by improving the climate for private sector investment in infrastructure projects in developing and transitional countries. The requested funding would also support important enhancements to OTA’s project monitoring and evaluation regime in compliance with Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act of 2016 (FATAA).

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,497,469	945,350	1,391,000	1,010,280	-380,720

The FY 2021 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) request of \$1,010.3 million supports U.S. partners in developing their criminal justice systems and capabilities in order to protect the national security and economic interests of the United States from the impact of crime and instability overseas. INCLE programs support the safety and security of the United States through bilateral, regional, and global programs that address and mitigate security threats posed by illicit trafficking in narcotics, persons, and wildlife, among other pernicious forms of transnational crime. Programs strengthen the ability of international partners to cooperate effectively with U.S. law enforcement and address the underlying conditions, such as corruption and weak rule of law, that foster state fragility and spur irregular migration to the United States.

The INCLE request prioritizes funding to address the sources of transnational crime (including the production and trafficking of drugs) and the crime and violence that contribute to irregular migration—direct threats to U.S. national security. The request supports U.S. allies and partners in addressing shared national security interests in combating transnational organized crime (TOC) and illicit trafficking, and building resilience to external pressures by strengthening rule of law, reducing vulnerabilities to security and governance vacuums, and combating corruption.

Specifically, INCLE assistance will build the capacity of partner countries to counter drugs and crime before it reaches the United States, in line with the President’s Executive Order 13773, *Enforcing Federal Law with Respect to Transnational Criminal Organizations and Preventing International Trafficking* and the President’s Initiative to Stop Opioid Abuse and Reduce Drug Supply and Demand. INCLE assistance also counters financial crime, cybercrime, and intellectual property infractions that cost the U.S. economy billions of dollars each year. INCLE programming also supports the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Act by supporting women in security. Furthermore, the request supports programs where the United States seeks to reduce instability and ungoverned spaces that provide a foothold for crime, terrorism, insurgencies, and unchecked human rights abuses.

Africa (\$42.2 million): Transnational crime and endemic corruption continue to threaten economic growth and stability across Africa, which negatively impacts U.S. national security interests. In the Sahel and Central and East Africa, weak criminal justice systems and poor law enforcement-community relations reduce stability and the ability to investigate and prosecute major crimes, including terrorism. The INCLE request will strengthen criminal justice systems through regional programming in East Africa, West Africa, and the Sahel, as well as bilateral programs in Ethiopia, Nigeria, Somalia, and other countries to counter this threat. The FY 2021 INCLE request is aligned to U.S. national security interests on the continent in order to promote stabilization and disrupt the illicit trafficking of narcotics, goods, and persons.

East Asia and Pacific (\$33.1 million): Throughout the region, porous borders, expansive and largely unpatrolled maritime routes, abundant valuable natural resources, and under-funded criminal justice sector institutions combine to create conditions under which domestic, regional, and international criminal networks are able to operate with impunity. U.S. assistance will strengthen national security by increasing our partners' capacity to ensure free navigation in the South China Sea and by countering security threats such as TOC. Programs will counter narcotics trafficking, thereby stemming the flow of synthetic drugs contributing to the U.S. opioid epidemic. INCLE assistance will allow regional partners to counter malign influence in the region by strengthening rule of law, countering corruption and criminal entities, and strengthen maritime capacity to protect their borders. Programs aim to strengthen cooperation among law enforcement and other criminal justice sector professionals in the areas of civilian security sector reform, cybercrime, counternarcotics, trafficking in persons (TIP), wildlife trafficking, maritime law enforcement, and the rule of law. These programs support the Administration's Indo-Pacific Strategy efforts to build a rules-based security order and promote transparency and democratic governance in the region.

Europe and Eurasia (\$30.0 million): Weak rule of law and widespread corruption in the region create an environment in which transnational criminal organizations (TCO) thrive and erode the stability of U.S. partners in the fight against illegal trafficking, Russian malign influence, and other threats to U.S. national and economic security including corruption, weak financial regulation, and limited anti-money laundering enforcement. U.S. assistance is key to helping our partners address these threats to U.S. interests by promoting reform in the justice and law enforcement sectors through support to new institutions and specialized offices. INCLE programs focus on fighting TCOs, promoting anti-corruption reforms and increasing government transparency, investigating and prosecuting money laundering, raising citizen awareness of legal rights and expanding access to legal representation, combating TIP, and promoting cooperation within the region to combat common security threats more effectively. Programs also aim to reduce and prevent corruption that disadvantages U.S. business and trade interests in a vital region of strategic interest.

Near East (\$18.7 million): Building lasting civilian security partnerships promotes stability, basic public order, and justice, while collectively deterring aggression and reducing threats to U.S. and partner interests in the region. Ineffective, unresponsive, abusive, or corrupt civilian security and criminal justice institutions undermine the ability of U.S. partners to contain and defeat terrorist groups and can overburden partner militaries with internal security responsibilities, diverting valuable resources away from critical security threats. INCLE programs advance U.S. national security interests and address these vulnerabilities by building the capacity of partner law enforcement and justice sector organizations through community security initiatives that promote effective correctional systems and build institutional capacity to counter major crimes, including transnational crime and illicit financing. Programs in Morocco and Tunisia develop criminal justice system capacity with the long-term goal of creating stability, while programs such as those in Lebanon assist key regional partners to improve internal stability and security.

South and Central Asia (\$84.0 million): INCLE resources advance U.S. national security interests in the region by enhancing the security and stability of partner countries through targeted efforts that strengthen effective criminal justice sector and civilian security sector institutions to become more capable of combating TCOs, controlling borders, combating the narcotics trade, prosecuting corruption, and countering cybercrime. In Afghanistan, programs reinforce the Afghan government's capacity and deny the insurgency revenue generated from the illicit narcotics trade. U.S. assistance in the region will support training for law enforcement and prosecutors. Assistance also supports efforts to improve the effectiveness of the criminal justice system, strengthen access to justice systems, enhance border security, and combat the trafficking and production of illicit narcotics. For Pakistan, assistance will focus on the Afghanistan/Pakistan border, including its security. Assistance will support implementing the Administration's Indo-Pacific Strategy through anti-corruption and cybercrime assistance and support the

Central Asia Strategy through countering corruption. INCLE programs contribute to the whole-of-government approach to preventing and countering terrorism in the region by building up strong criminal justice sector partners capable of addressing terrorism and reducing radicalization.

Western Hemisphere (\$452.9 million): INCLE resources for the Western Hemisphere will disrupt the activities of TCOs, improve citizen security, and reduce drug production and the flow of illicit narcotics and irregular migrants to the United States. Assistance will target specific threats posed by sharp increases in coca cultivation in Colombia, Mexican-sourced synthetic drugs taking the lives of U.S. citizens, and associated crime and violence driving illegal immigration to the United States, particularly from Central America. U.S. support will leverage regional expertise, as appropriate, and promote regional cooperation and integration to maximize impact. Specifically, U.S. assistance will build partner country law enforcement capacity to eradicate and interdict drugs, particularly in Colombia and Peru, bolster anti-money laundering capabilities to remove illicit revenue from crime, and support anticorruption efforts and institutional justice sector reform throughout the region to hold criminals accountable. Through the Merida Initiative, INCLE programs will expand a biometrics project in Mexico to enable data sharing and improve capabilities to address the heroin and fentanyl crisis and illicit revenue streams funding TCOs. Technical support to regional partners will improve border and seaport security, build capacity of specialized task forces and vetted units to enhance investigations, and address crime and violence, including through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative. Funding will continue support for specialized task forces, vetted units, Model Police Precincts, and other community policing efforts to increase security for citizens in high-crime areas, particularly in Central America through the Central America Regional Security Initiative, to mitigate a key driver of outbound migration to the United States.

Centrally Managed INL Programs (\$302.3 million): In the FY 2021 request, country program development and support (PD&S) funds have been realigned into the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) – Program Development and Support operating unit (\$185.7 million). This will allow for increased efficiencies and flexibility to address programs’ administrative requirements and to rapidly respond to changes in the field. PD&S includes administrative costs to support program planning, oversight, implementation, and monitoring for all INCLE programs, as well as program design and learning to conduct evaluations and assessments. By combining all PD&S funding into one operating unit, INL will gain efficiencies and have increased flexibility to address programs’ administrative requirements. Centralization will enable INL to respond to changes at post and allows for more operational flexibility to continue funding the administrative costs required to properly manage the bureau.

Programs centrally managed by INL build capacity and networks critical to countering threats to U.S. security caused by TCOs, gangs, corruption, laundering of proceeds of crime, cyber-enabled crime and theft of intellectual property, drug use and abuse, instability, vulnerable borders, and trafficking of narcotics, persons, wildlife and other illicit goods. U.S. assistance will provide flexibility and expertise to respond to high-visibility, priority initiatives on TOC, while supporting unique global and regional programs. These programs not only complement bilateral INCLE-funded efforts but also play a critical function in defending U.S. interests in international fora, enforcing global standards for government capacity to counter criminal activity and to treat and prevent substance use, and emphasizing regional and international cooperation and information sharing to strengthen effective criminal investigations of complex crimes that stretch across borders and regions. Programs provide subject matter expertise and training on criminal justice reform issues, including law enforcement, corrections, and justice, which also draws on American criminal justice expertise through partnerships with U.S. state and local and federal agencies. Programs promote police readiness to effectively participate in civilian peacekeeping operations.

Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (TIP) (\$22.0 million): Human trafficking threatens public safety and national security. It robs millions of their freedom, undermines the rule of law, distorts global markets, and enriches transnational criminal and terrorist organizations. The TIP Office’s foreign assistance addresses this challenge via support for the “3Ps”: prosecution, protection, and prevention, as well as partnerships. Priorities for FY 2021 funding will be guided in large part by the findings of the annual *Trafficking in Persons Report* with the primary goal of assisting countries on the lower tiers with the political will to meet the Trafficking Victims Protection Act’s minimum standards for the elimination of TIP. The office advances the core principles of the Foreign Assistance Review by demonstrating U.S. expertise and influence in the anti-trafficking field and by catalyzing the efforts of a range of global actors.

Diplomatic Progress Fund (DPF) (\$25.0 million): The Diplomatic Progress Fund will be used where changing diplomatic conditions permit new or greater engagement on anticrime issues. This may include progress on Central America migration, agreement to resume security assistance in the West Bank, political transition in Venezuela, or other policy priorities.

NONPROLIFERATION, ANTI-TERRORISM, DEMINING AND RELATED PROGRAMS

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs	864,550	707,150	895,750	753,550	-142,200

The FY 2021 Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related (NADR) Programs request of \$753.6 million will support a broad range of U.S. national interests through critical, security-related programs that reduce threats posed by international terrorist activities; landmines, explosive remnants of war (ERW) and stockpiles of excess conventional weapons and munitions; nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons of mass destruction (WMD); and other destabilizing weapons and missiles, including Man-Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS) and their associated technologies. This request concentrates resources where they offer the most value and impact to U.S. national security priorities and streamlines sub-accounts in order to promote greater integration of counterterrorism programming.

Nonproliferation Activities

- **The Voluntary Contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) (\$88.0 million):** U.S. efforts to bring Iran, Syria, and the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK) into compliance with their nuclear nonproliferation obligations – and to deter and detect noncompliance elsewhere – are heavily dependent on IAEA verification activities. Funds advance U.S. security interests by supporting programs that promote nuclear safeguards, nuclear safety and security, the responsible use of nuclear energy, and the peaceful uses of nuclear technologies.
- **Contributions to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization’s Preparatory Commission (PrepCom) (\$31.0 million):** PrepCom is responsible for the fielding, operation, and maintenance of the state-of-the-art International Monitoring System (IMS), a global network of 321 seismic, hydro acoustic, infrasound, and radionuclide sensing stations designed and optimized to detect nuclear explosions worldwide. The International Data Centre provides analysis and data products to signatory states. The United States uses this data to supplement U.S. National Technical Means to monitor for nuclear explosions (a mission carried out by the U.S. Air Force). This request includes funding to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the IMS through funding of specific projects in consultation with the CTBTO PrepCom Provisional Technical Secretariat (PTS) to address priority needs and its supporting systems, and facilitate the hiring of Americans by the PTS through a Tax Reimbursement Agreement.
- **The Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF) (\$4.0 million):** The NDF provides a means for the United States to respond rapidly to vital nonproliferation and disarmament opportunities, circumstances, or conditions that are unanticipated or unusually difficult. The NDF develops, negotiates, and implements carefully-vetted projects to destroy, secure, or prevent the proliferation of WMD and related materials and delivery systems, and destabilizing conventional weapons. Funding will ensure sufficient capability to respond to priority programming needs.

- **Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism (WMDT) (\$7.5 million):** The WMDT program enhances global capacity to counter WMD terrorism. Activities are designed to strengthen international coordination and partner countries' capabilities to prevent, detect, defeat, and respond to smuggling, acquisition, and use of WMD and related material by terrorists or other non-state actors, with an increased emphasis on chemical and biological terrorism. U.S. co-chairmanship of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism provides a venue to strengthen international cooperation and burden-sharing to address the threats posed by nuclear and radiological terrorism.
- **Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) (\$67.0 million):** The EXBS program protects U.S. national security by building partner capacity to: prevent the proliferation of WMD and their delivery systems; disrupt and interdict illicit transfers of conventional weapons; and secure foreign borders and ports of entry against risks that threaten U.S. citizens and interests. EXBS aims to strengthen strategic trade controls systems and improve the front-line and investigative capabilities of border security organizations. The program is active in countries that possess, produce, or supply sensitive items and materials, as well as countries through which such items are likely to transit. EXBS continues to shift resources to counter malign activities of the DPRK, Iran, Russia, and China, and to focus on partners facing the highest WMD and unconventional weapons trafficking threats.
- **The Global Threat Reduction Program (GTR) (\$74.0 million):** The GTR program seeks to prevent proliferator states and terrorists from acquiring WMD materials, equipment, expertise, and delivery systems that could threaten the U.S. homeland and U.S. interests abroad. The program prioritizes resources to address the most significant national security threats, such as disrupting WMD procurement efforts and advanced conventional weapon sales by proliferator states, such as China, the DPRK, Iran, Russia, and Syria. GTR also secures dangerous pathogens from diversion in high-risk areas; strengthens partner capacity to prevent chemical and biological attacks; and reduces insider threats at nuclear facilities. GTR remains focused on evolving transnational WMD threats posed by ISIS and other terrorist groups, including ensuring partners have the capability to prevent foreign fighters with relevant experience from conducting WMD terrorism attacks.

Antiterrorism Activities

- **Terrorist Interdiction Program/Personal Identification, Secure Comparison, & Evaluation System (TIP/PISCES) (\$50.0 million):** TIP activities are increasingly important to safeguarding our partners and the U.S. homeland, particularly given the threat of foreign terrorist fighters returning to their home countries from Syria and Iraq or traveling to third countries or other conflict zones. The TIP/PISCES program provides state-of-the-art computerized border security screening systems, periodic hardware and software upgrades, and technical assistance and training to partner nations that enable immigration and border control officials to quickly identify suspect persons attempting to enter or leave their countries. The request provides funds for the deployment of PISCES installations, including biometric enhancements and technology to detect fraudulent travel documents, to critical partner and candidate nations vulnerable to terrorist travel. Every day, more than 300,000 travelers worldwide are processed through PISCES-equipped border control sites in 24 high counterterrorism-priority countries. The requested funding will also support research, development, and testing of enhanced capabilities to address evolving needs for customized interfaces with local and international databases, as well as the deployment of portable and mobile PISCES systems for remote locations lacking infrastructure, while ensuring that the PISCES system maintains standards in accordance with international norms.

- **Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) (\$202.4 million):** These funds are critical in bolstering front line states' law enforcement capabilities to counter ISIS and other terrorist organizations, al-Qa'ida and Iran-backed threats. Bilateral and regional ATA programs provide training, consultations, equipment, infrastructure, and mentoring and advising to enhance partner nations' law enforcement counterterrorism capacities. This enables them to deal more effectively with security challenges within their borders; defend against threats to national and regional stability; and deter terrorist operations across borders and regions. The request includes \$146.2 million for ATA program, bilateral and multilateral engagement on counterterrorism, and counterterrorism finance (CTF) programs. This request also includes \$56.2 million for the Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund (CTPF). ATA law enforcement capacity-building includes: counterterrorism investigations, bomb detection and disposal, critical-incident management, dignitary protection, aviation and border security, hostage negotiation, and cyber security. This assistance enhances the capacity of partner countries' law enforcement to counter terrorism by supporting key bilateral, multilateral, and regional efforts to build political will among foreign government officials to address shared counterterrorism law enforcement challenges, including through the Global Counterterrorism Forum and the International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law in Malta. U.S. engagement is intended to reinforce the need for states to adopt a comprehensive approach to build law enforcement, including through building broader criminal justice, capacities to counter terrorism within the rule of law and with respect for human rights. Funding requested for CTF programming builds the capacity of frontline partner nations' law enforcement to deter, detect, disrupt, dismantle, and prosecute those involved with terrorist financing networks. CTF programming will provide bilateral and multilateral assistance directed at key countries to assist them to develop anti-money laundering and other CTF programs. Additionally, funds will expand the scope of and ensure the sustainability of successful CTPF programs; enhance the capacity of law enforcement to confront terrorist ideology and recruitment; and accelerate efforts to defeat ISIS and other terrorist organizations, decimate a resurgent al-Qa'ida, and crack down on Iranian-sponsored terrorism.

Regional Stability

- **Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) (\$229.7 million):** The CWD program will continue to advance U.S. efforts to secure and combat the illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SA/LW), including 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 activities will mitigate security and public safety risks associated with excess, obsolete, unstable, or poorly secured and maintained weapons and munitions stockpiles, including MANPADS, by assisting countries with destruction programs, improving physical security at storage facilities, and enhancing stockpile management practices. CWD will also confront the dangers posed by landmines and other ERW by surveying hazard areas, clearing landmines and ERW from affected areas, educating vulnerable populations, and assisting ERW victims. CWD enduring priorities for FY 2021 will include improving the security and safety of existing stockpiles and reducing excess, unstable, and poorly secured stockpiles, including stockpiles of MANPADS, which threaten the life and property of U.S. citizens and U.S. allies, particularly in Southeast Europe, Africa's Sahel-Maghreb region, and in the Western Hemisphere; continuing clearance of ERW to promote stability in areas of key foreign policy concern, such as Afghanistan, Iraq, and Yemen; continuing clearance of U.S.-origin ERW in Southeast Asia and the Pacific; helping Ukraine to counter the effects of Russian aggression by clearing ERW in and near the conflict zone and improving physical security and management of Ukraine's munitions storage facilities; countering China's malign influence in Africa and Asia through high-visibility, high-impact demining efforts; and reducing the threat of illicitly held or at-risk MANPADS through safe and effective destruction efforts.

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
Peacekeeping Operations	488,670	291,435	457,348	290,000	-167,348
Enduring	163,457	291,435	132,135	290,000	157,865
Overseas Contingency Operations	325,213	-	325,213	-	-325,213

The FY 2021 request for Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) of \$290.0 million funds programs to bolster the capacity of partner nations to conduct critical peacekeeping and counterterrorism operations, support stabilization in countries grappling with violent conflict, enhance maritime security, and conduct security sector reform (SSR). PKO also provides support for the ongoing Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) mission in the Sinai. The request includes resources for program management and monitoring and evaluation to assess the effectiveness of the programs and employ lessons learned in out-year decision making. Consistent with previous years, funding for the United States' portion of the UN assessment for UN Support Office for Somalia is requested separately in the Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) account.

Africa (\$154.1 million): Assistance focuses on the professionalization of African security forces and building key capabilities for our African partners that enhance their ability to conduct counterterrorism (CT) operations in East Africa, support sustainment of counterterrorism capabilities in East and West Africa, conduct maritime security operations, counter wildlife trafficking, strengthen land and maritime borders, support the peace process in South Sudan, support capacity building at African military education institutions, strengthen and reform security institutions, and contribute to regional stability. PKO funds will support advisory assistance at the national, strategic, operational, and/or tactical levels, as well as training, equipment, and infrastructure improvements. Funds will continue long-term efforts to advance SSR to help ensure that forces are professional, accountable, and capable of maintaining peace and security in a manner that respects human rights and is consistent with international law. Bilateral PKO-funded programs will support Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia, and South Sudan. Regional PKO funds will fund the following programs: Africa Conflict Stabilization and Border Security, Africa Military Education Program, Africa Maritime Security Initiative, Africa Regional Counterterrorism, and the Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism programs.

Multinational Force and Observers (\$30.0 million): Funds represent the U.S. contribution to the MFO mission in the Sinai Peninsula, which supervises the implementation of the security provisions of the Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty – a fundamental element of regional stability. The MFO is a cornerstone of U.S. efforts to advance a comprehensive and lasting peace between Israel and its neighbors, and is critical to protecting U.S. security interests in the Middle East. Funds will be used for MFO operational expenses, matched equally by Israel and Egypt. Funds will also support force protection efforts.

PM Bureau Centrally Managed (\$106.0 million): FY 2021 funds will be used to support the following programs:

- **Global Peace Operations Initiative (\$56.0 million):** Funds will continue to enhance the training, deployment, and sustainment capabilities of troop and police contributors to strategically important UN and regional peace operations. These efforts promote international burden sharing by

strengthening partner country capacity to train and sustain its own peacekeepers, with a particular focus on enabling countries to rapidly respond to conflict-related crises worldwide. Activities will include training on protecting civilians in areas of armed conflict and addressing sexual exploitation and abuse issues in peacekeeping. Funds will also support efforts to promote women's participation and gender integration in peace operations.

- **Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) (\$38.5 million):** Funds will continue support for TSCTP, an interagency program designed to build the capacity and cooperation of governments across West and North Africa to counter terrorism, in particular ISIS-West Africa, al-Qa'ida in the Maghreb, and Boko Haram impacted areas across the Sahel and Lake Chad Basin countries (including potentially the littoral West African countries of Ghana, Benin, and Togo). Funds will enhance the military capacity of TSCTP partners to respond to current and emerging threats, with an emphasis on border security, aerial mobility, military intelligence, logistics, institutional capacity, civil-military operations, military information support operations, and countering improvised explosive devices. Funds will support advisory and institutional reform assistance, infrastructure improvement, and other training and equipment to ensure partners can sustain and logistically support the new CT capabilities being developed.
- **Global Defense Reform Program (\$6.0 million):** Funds will continue to support defense reform in select partner countries on a competitive basis, to help enhance the ability of these countries to better provide for their own defense and contribute to regional and global security over the long term. Activities include advisory support, training, instructor and/or curriculum development at partner military education institutions and other related institutional reform support.
- **PKO Administrative Expenses (\$5.5 million):** Funds will support PKO program management requirements in the Africa region both in Washington and in the field. Funds will also support program management for the PKO account as a whole both for the State Department's Bureau of Political Military Affairs (PM) and at the Defense Security Cooperation Agency. Program management includes supporting 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. In order to allow a more streamlined and less stove piped program management and M&E efforts all the program management and M&E efforts have been centralized within the Africa PKO programs. Program management and M&E efforts for GDRP and GPOI are still requested in those programs.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
International Military Education and Training	110,778	100,000	112,925	104,925	-8,000

The FY 2021 International Military Education and Training (IMET) request of \$104.9 million serves as an effective means to strengthen military alliances and international coalitions critical to U.S. national security goals and regional stability. IMET helps to develop a common understanding of shared international challenges like terrorism and fosters the relationships necessary to counter those challenges. IMET programs improve defense capabilities through professional military education and training, including technical courses and specialized instruction conducted at U.S. military schoolhouses or through mobile education and training teams abroad. IMET provides students from partner nations with valuable training and education on U.S. military practices and standards while exposing them to the concepts of democratic values and respect for internationally recognized standards of human rights. This request concentrates resources where they offer the most value and impact to U.S. national security priorities and focuses on maintaining bilateral programs for the highest priority requirements.

Africa (\$18.8 million): IMET programs for Africa focus on professionalizing defense forces in support of efforts to respond to regional crises and terrorist threats, and provide for long-term stability on the continent. IMET courses also support building partner maritime security capability and respect for the rule of law, human rights, and civilian control of the military. Priority recipients include Chad, Djibouti, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, and Uganda.

East Asia and Pacific (\$13.3 million): IMET programs in East Asia and the Pacific support the Indo-Pacific Strategy by focusing on professionalization and English language training, which enables not only interoperability with U.S. forces but also their participation in regional and international peacekeeping missions. IMET courses also support building partner maritime security capability and respect for the rule of law, human rights, and civilian control of the military. Priority recipients include Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Europe and Eurasia (\$25.5 million): IMET programs for Europe enhance regional security and interoperability among U.S., NATO, and European armed forces, and aid in countering Russian aggression. Importantly, these programs help to ensure that those nations that operate alongside the United States have officers that understand and appreciate the doctrine and operational tactics of the U.S. military. Priority recipients include Bulgaria, Georgia, Poland, Romania, Turkey, and Ukraine.

Near East (\$17.6 million): IMET programs for the Near East focus on enhancing professionalism and increasing awareness of international norms of human rights and civilian control of the military, topics critical for the development of security forces in the region. Priority recipients include Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, and Tunisia.

South and Central Asia (\$12.7 million): IMET programs in South and Central Asia support the Indo-Pacific Strategy by focusing on professionalizing the defense forces of regional partners, emphasizing professional military education, respect for the rule of law, human rights, and civilian control of the military, including English language training to improve the ability of partner services to work with the United States. Priority recipients include Bangladesh, India, Nepal, and Pakistan.

Western Hemisphere (\$11.6 million): IMET programs in the Western Hemisphere focus on professionalizing defense forces, institutionalizing respect for human rights and the rule of law, and enhancing the leadership and technical ability of partner nations to protect national territory against transnational threats. Priority recipients include Colombia, Mexico, and Panama.

IMET Administrative Expenses (\$5.5 million): This request supports operation costs and curriculum development in the Expanded-IMET schoolhouses.

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
Foreign Military Financing	6,191,613	5,370,900	6,156,924	5,570,900	-586,024
Enduring	5,962,241	5,370,900	5,645,015	5,570,900	-74,115
Overseas Contingency Operations	229,372	-	511,909	-	-511,909

The FY 2021 request of \$5,570.9 million for Foreign Military Financing (FMF) promotes U.S. national security by strengthening military support for key U.S. allies and partner governments so that they can contribute to regional and global stability and counter transnational threats, including terrorism and trafficking in narcotics, weapons, and persons. For FY 2021, the request seeks funding for a combination of grant assistance and loans, including both direct loans and loan guarantees. Funding for key strategic partners will continue to be offered on a grant basis in FY 2021. Loan authority will expand the tools available to the United States to help NATO and Major-Non NATO allies purchase more American-made defense equipment and related services; this will also increase burden sharing by asking these partners to contribute more national funds to foreign military sales cases. FMF assistance helps facilitate strong military-to-military cooperation; promotes U.S. trade and economic interests; and enables greater interoperability of friends and allies with U.S., regional, and international military forces. Grant and loan assistance will continue to be developed and planned in close coordination with the Department of Defense (DoD), including enhancing efficiencies and ensuring complementarity with DoD's authorities for building the capacity of foreign security forces.

Near East (\$5,190.0 million): The strategic security priorities in the Near East region are to counter Iran's malign influence; ensure the enduring defeat of ISIS, al-Qa'ida, and other terrorist groups; and to develop and strengthen bilateral and multilateral security partnerships. Building and enhancing lasting security partnerships, such as those with Israel, Egypt, and Jordan, is critical to promoting regional stability, collectively deterring aggression, and reducing threats to U.S. and partner interests in the region. The United States also prioritizes FMF for Tunisia, which is on the front lines of the fight against ISIS and other terrorist groups, to ensure that these threats are defeated. FMF will also seek to counter maligning Iranian influence through support to the Lebanese Armed Forces. FMF will support the procurement of U.S. defense articles, services, training, and sustainment to modernize and enhance partners' interoperability with the United States to participate in coalition operations, and support efforts to counter malign threats; to strengthen border controls to counter the smuggling of weapons and people, including foreign terrorist fighters; and to ensure aging equipment remains combat-capable. Additional resources for Jordan will support the acquisition of upgraded fighter aircraft, a top Administration priority.

East Asia and Pacific (\$85.9 million): Funds will support projects that advance a free and open Indo-Pacific, through equipment and training to promote the professionalization of armed forces, including Coast Guards. FMF will help Indo-Pacific partners to monitor their maritime domain, deter aggression, defend the freedom of navigation and overflight access, combat transnational crime, and ensure the sustainable use of ocean resources. Funds will help expand the ability to patrol and prevent illicit activities in the countries' extensive maritime domain, including by providing sensors, communications, and network equipment, and training programs to enhance monitoring, detection, and interdiction

capabilities, as well as promote institutional and security sector reform. Programs will also increase capacity to respond to natural disasters and provide humanitarian assistance for disaster response activities. Priority recipients include the Philippines and Vietnam, with additional EAP Regional FMF available to target support for select capabilities where there is the greatest need and where it will be most effective.

Europe and Eurasia (\$170.0 million): The strategic security priorities in Europe and Eurasia are to counter Russian influence and aggression by bolstering allies' and partners' capability to exercise sovereignty and provide for their own defense through improved interoperability with NATO and other Western forces, the creation of force multipliers in the region, and the implementation of sustainable defense reforms. Funds will support the provision of equipment and training, including tactical equipment for intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance; command and control; and target acquisition capabilities. Priority recipients include the frontline countries of Ukraine, Georgia, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, with additional EUR Regional FMF available to target priority capabilities and needs throughout the region. A portion of FMF regional funds will be used to expand the European Recapitalization Incentive Program (ERIP), which emphasizes burden sharing by incentivizing U.S. grant military assistance for countries that commit national funds to modernize their militaries and divest Russian equipment. The Department will work with DoD on potential countries and proposals should funding priorities allow.

South and Central Asia (\$30.0 million): Regional funds will support projects that advance a free and open Indo-Pacific, including FMF to enhance maritime security and domain awareness, and strengthen humanitarian assistance and disaster response and peacekeeping capabilities, as well as related training. Funds may also strengthen partner capabilities to combat transnational threats, such as terrorism and illicit trafficking; and promote professionalization of partner security forces, to include security sector reform.

Western Hemisphere (\$20.0 million): FMF will support partner efforts to secure and protect sovereign territory; counter transnational organized crime and maritime threats; adopt internationally accepted norms in human rights; enhance interoperability with the United States; assist in security sector reform; and engage in the region and beyond to advance stability and security. Through the provision of equipment, training, and services, FMF will help these countries control their national territory and borders; identify, track, and address transnational threats, such as illicit narcotics trafficking, which threatens the security of our partners and drives irregular migration; and support defense modernization that enables strategic partnering with the United Forces. The priority recipient is Colombia.

Djibouti (\$5.0 million): Funds 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, English-language development, as well as provision, refurbishment and/or sustainment of equipment to enhance maritime security, border security, counterterrorism capabilities, and support for the Rapid Intervention Battalion.

FMF Administrative Expenses (\$70.0 million): The request supports the operating costs required to administer military sales, grant, and loan programs and other activities of security assistance offices overseas, as well as the State Department Bureau of Political and Military Affairs' monitoring and evaluation activities for FMF and International Military Education and Training programs.

FMF Loan Authority: FMF loan authority is an important tool, complementary to FMF grant assistance, which will enable the United States to work with creditworthy NATO and Major Non-NATO allies to access additional capital to support the purchase of major U.S. defense articles.. The request seeks \$8.0

billion in global FMF loan and loan guarantee authority to maximize the Administration's ability to respond to new and emerging requirements. The request also seeks interest rate flexibility for FMF direct loans to enable the U.S. to provide more competitive financing terms relative to foreign competitors, and authority for FMF loan guarantees to institutionalize burden-sharing by incentivizing the private sector to provide financing for defense sales by providing a partial guarantee backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. While the full range of partners that may be interested in FMF loans in FY 2021 is not yet known, the State Department's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs is aware of a specific FY 2021 request from the Government of Tunisia for a \$500.0 million FMF loan to procure U.S.-manufactured light attack aircraft for the Tunisian Armed Forces. Having global FMF loan authority would allow the Administration to provide financing to support this sale, as well as other future sales to support countries pursuing the divestiture of Russian legacy equipment and other strategic security priorities.

SPECIAL DEFENSE ACQUISITION FUND

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
Total	-	-	-	-	-
Special Defense Acquisition Fund	276,335	900,000	900,000	900,000	-
Offsetting Collections	-276,335	-900,000	-900,000	-900,000	-
Net Cost for Special Defense Acquisition Fund	-	-	-	-	-

The Special Defense Acquisition Fund (SDAF) helps to expedite the procurement of defense articles for provision to foreign nations and international organizations. The FY 2021 request reflects \$900 million in new SDAF obligation authority, to be funded by offsetting collections. In FY 2021, offsetting collections will be derived from SDAF sales of stock as well as other receipts consistent with section 51(b) of the Arms Export Control Act. The FY 2021 request will support advance purchases of high-demand equipment that has long procurement lead times, which is often the main limiting factor in our ability to provide coalition partners with critical equipment to make them operationally effective in a timely manner. Improving the mechanism for supporting U.S. partners is a high priority for both the Departments of State and Defense.

MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate ²	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
Multilateral Assistance ¹	1,849,197	1,522,205	2,097,280	1,559,244	-538,036
African Development Bank	32,417	-	-	54,649	54,649
African Development Fund	171,300	171,300	171,300	171,300	-
Asian Development Fund	47,395	47,395	47,395	47,395	-
Global Environment Facility	139,575	-	139,575	-	-139,575
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	-	206,500	206,500	206,500	-
International Development Association	1,097,010	1,097,010	1,097,010	1,001,400	-95,610
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	-	30,000	-	-30,000
Debt Restructuring – Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative	-	-	15,000	78,000	63,000
International Organizations and Programs ³	331,500	-	390,500	-	-390,500

1/ The FY 2021 Request for the International Monetary Fund's New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB) is not included in the table because it is an exchange of monetary assets.

2/ The FY 2020 Estimate represents funding levels appropriated by Congress.

3/ The FY 2019 International Organizations & Programs account level reflects the transfer of \$32.5 million to the Global Health Programs-USAID account as well as the transfer of \$25 million from the Economic Support Fund account.

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

International Monetary Fund – New Arrangements to Borrow

The FY 2021 Budget proposes to double U.S. participation in the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB) from \$39 to \$78 billion and to extend it from November 2021 through December 2025. U.S. participation in the NAB is an exchange of monetary assets. The General Provisions in the FY 2021 Budget include the legislative language needed to extend and increase U.S. participation in the NAB.

Multilateral Development Banks

The FY 2021 Budget requests \$1,481.2 million for the MDBs. The MDBs play key roles in the effort to increase global economic growth and reduce poverty, which advances U.S. foreign policy objectives of sustaining peace and stability, promoting security, and combatting terrorism.

- **International Development Association (IDA):** \$1,001.4 million in support of IDA programs over the nineteenth replenishment (IDA-19; World Bank FY 2021 – FY 2023), including towards the first of three installments to IDA-19.
- **International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD):** \$206.5 million towards the second of up to six installments for the IBRD general and selective capital increases.
- **International Finance Corporation (IFC):** No funding is requested in FY 2021. The budget requests authorization to vote in favor of resolutions to allow other shareholders to contribute additional capital, while preserving U.S. veto power over future capital increases.
- **African Development Bank (AfDB):** \$54.6 million for the first of eight installments to subscribe to the United States' share of the paid-in portion of the seventh general capital increase.
- **African Development Fund (AfDF):** \$171.3 million in support of AfDF programs over the fifteenth replenishment period (AfDF-15; AfDB FY 2020 – FY 2022), including towards the first of three installments to AfDF-15.
- **Asian Development Fund (AsDF):** \$47.4 million in support of AsDF programs over the eleventh replenishment (AsDF-12; AsDB FY 2018 – FY 2021), including towards the fourth of four installments to AsDF-12.
- **North American Development Bank (NADB):** The Budget requests authority to subscribe to additional callable capital but does not request an appropriation for paid-in capital.

Environmental Trust Funds

Treasury is not requesting funding for environmental trust funds in FY 2021.

- **Global Environment Facility (GEF):** While the GEF remains a priority for Treasury, no funding is requested in FY 2021 since FY 2019 and FY 2020 appropriations place the United States on track to meet its pledge of \$273.2 million to the GEF seventh replenishment (GEF-7; FY 2019 – FY 2022).

Debt Restructuring – Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative

Treasury requests \$78 million for bilateral debt restructuring and relief in support of the HIPC Initiative.

- **Somalia Debt Relief through Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative:** \$78 million to support U.S. bilateral debt restructuring and relief for Somalia as part of the HIPC Initiative.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
Export-Import Bank of the United States	100,054	-612,500	-555,582	-689,054	-133,472
Cancellation	0	-106,000	-64,282	-84,000	-19,718
Export-Import Bank of the United States - Offsetting Collections	-15,646	-607,000	-607,000	-711,200	-104,200
Export-Import Bank of the United States - Operations	115,700	100,500	115,700	106,146	-9,554

The FY 2021 Budget estimates that the Export-Import Bank of the United States (EXIM Bank) export credit support will total \$20.9 billion in lending activity, and will be fully funded by receipts collected from the EXIM Bank's customers (except for the Office of Inspector General (OIG), which is funded by an appropriation). EXIM Bank's receipts are expected to total \$711.2 million in excess of funds set aside to cover the cost of the agency's credit programs in FY 2021. These funds, treated as offsetting collections, will be used to pay \$100.9 million for administrative expenses. The FY 2021 request for the EXIM Bank also includes \$5.2 million for the expenses of the OIG. EXIM Bank forecasts sending \$610.3 million (i.e. negative subsidy) to the U.S. Treasury as receipts in excess of expenses. In light of efforts to reduce non-defense spending, the FY 2021 Budget also cancels \$84.0 million in Tied Aid unobligated balance.

EXIM Bank is an independent executive agency and a wholly-owned U.S. government corporation. As the official export credit agency of the United States, EXIM Bank supports U.S. exports by providing export financing through loan, guarantee, and insurance programs where the private sector is unable or unwilling to provide financing. By facilitating the financing of U.S. exports, EXIM Bank helps U.S. companies support and maintain U.S. jobs. The EXIM Bank, one of over 110 export credit agencies around the globe, actively helps level the playing field for small, medium, and large businesses in the competitive global marketplace.

U.S. TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	79,500	12,105	79,500	12,105	-67,395

The Budget proposes to eliminate funding for several independent agencies, including for the U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA), as part of the Administration’s continued effort to move the nation towards fiscal responsibility, to redefine the proper role of the federal government, to prioritize rebuilding the military and to make critical investments in the Nation’s security. The United States has several other agencies that will continue to promote exports, support American businesses overseas, and facilitate international infrastructure development. These include the U.S. Department of Commerce and the U.S. Agency for International Development. The Budget requests \$12.1 million to conduct an orderly closeout of the agency beginning in FY 2021, which includes funding for personnel costs, including severance payments and salaries for essential personnel during the closeout; rental payments; and other costs related to termination.

U.S. INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
Overseas Private Investment Corporation	-341,044	-	-	-	-
Administrative Expenses	79,200	-	-	-	-
Credit Subsidy	20,000	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-440,244	-	-	-	-
USAID – Development Credit Authority	10,000	-	-	-	-
Administrative Expenses	10,000	-	-	-	-
Credit Subsidy Transfer Limitation	[55,000]	-	-	-	-
U.S. International Development Finance Corporation	-	-125,000	-389,741	339,677	729,418
Subtotal, Admin/IG/ Program	-	300,000	301,000	835,677	532,677
Administrative Expenses	-	98,000	119,000	133,677	14,677
Inspector General Program	-	2,000	2,000	2,000	-
<i>Of which, Credit Subsidy/ Technical Assistance / Feasibility Studies</i>	-	50,000	30,000	*	N/A
<i>Of which Equity</i>	-	150,000	150,000	*	N/A
Offsetting Collections	-	-425,000	-690,741	-496,000	194,741
Other	[-]	[50,000]	[50,000]	[50,000]	[-]
Complementary Programming and/or Transfers from State/USAID Economic Support and Development Funds	[-]	[50,000]	[50,000]	[50,000]	[-]

* Funding may be flexibly allocated among equity, credit subsidy, technical assistance, feasibility studies and other programs.

Following enactment of Senate amendment to H.R. 1865, Consolidated Appropriations Act 2020, the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation (DFC) opened its doors almost fifteen months after President Donald J. Trump signed into law the Better Utilization of Investments Leading to Development Act of 2018 (The BUILD Act). The BUILD Act consolidated, modernized and reformed the U.S. Government’s development finance capabilities – primarily the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) and the Development Credit Authority (DCA) of the U. S. Agency for International Development (USAID) – into the new DFC. As America’s development bank, DFC will prioritize investments in low-

income and lower middle-income countries, while also reinforcing U.S. foreign policy and national security interests.

The bipartisan support for the BUILD Act arose from a recognition that this model of mobilizing private investment must become a more prominent tool of U.S. foreign policy as the needs in the developing world are too great to meet with government resources alone. At a time when developing countries are incurring dangerous levels of debt from state-directed investments, DFC's private sector-led model seeks to build stable and prosperous societies. By building quality critical infrastructure, DFC will ensure that the projects it supports are consistent with high environmental standards and internationally recognized human rights.

The President's FY 2021 Budget proposes funding to fulfill the mandate of the BUILD Act by supporting market-based private sector development and inclusive economic growth in less developed countries through the provision of credit, capital, and other financial support. This facilitation of private sector investment will have a positive developmental impact through transactions the private sector would not do on its own.

The BUILD Act gives DFC the authority to issue insurance or reinsurance, make loans and guarantees and provide financing to investment funds, which were the core programs administered by OPIC and DCA. In addition to preexisting core programs, the BUILD Act provides DFC with new authority to make equity investments – either direct into specific projects or to support emerging markets investment funds. DFC can also support feasibility studies, special projects, and implement technical assistance programs in support of specific transactions. These services will allow DFC to target and advance potential projects in their early stages to be more proactive in identifying and addressing development needs around the world.

The FY 2021 administrative expense and project specific transaction cost request of \$133.7 million will provide adequate resources to fund DFC's inaugural year. This request includes all of the positions previously funded through OPIC and DCA administrative expense appropriations. Further, DFC and State/USAID will be taking steps to continue to enhance cooperation and training opportunities related to development finance, to allow State/USAID missions to seamlessly use the DFC and its new tools, and to give the DFC a global platform to fulfill the mandates set out in the BUILD Act. To build on this collaboration, the Budget anticipates that State/USAID posts, missions, and regional bureaus will transfer \$50 million to the DFC to support State/USAID goals through the use of DFC tools.

Additionally, the request includes \$700 million in program funds to provide resource flexibility that will support subsidy, technical assistance, special projects and equity investments. Making equity, subsidy, and technical assistance interchangeable will allow DFC to better tailor services to market demands while also holistically supporting U.S. foreign policy goals. Of the \$700 million directly appropriated to DFC for program related funding, \$25 million will be used as a "Matching Fund" to incentivize program and project coordination between DFC and State/USAID to be directed by the Chief Development Officer. Funding provided directly to DFC for programming and administrative expenses will be offset by DFC's receipts.

The BUILD Act also gives DFC a total investment limit of \$60 billion, which is more than double OPIC's previous threshold. These program funds represent a significant expansion of the role of development finance in advancing U.S. interests around the world.

The new equity authority will allow DFC to support development and foreign policy objectives where lending and insurance alone have been insufficient. The request will allow for a range of new investments by DFC, while complementing existing debt products and interagency initiatives. This level will allow the

USG to more effectively drive development and advance U.S. foreign policy, while capturing returns in out-years when investments mature.

DFC will mobilize private investment to address many of the longstanding challenges the world faces, as well as many of the newer needs of today's increasingly global economy. DFC's enhancements will bolster important efforts begun under OPIC's 2X Women's Initiative and Connect Africa as well as its work in regions such as the Indo-Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean. Program funding will be deployed in coordination with State, USAID, MCC, and others to support developmental projects in less developed countries, and support policy priorities, such as:

- **Women's Economic Empowerment:** DFC's 2X Women's Initiative invests in businesses that are owned by or led by women, or which deliver a product or service that benefits women.
- **Connect Africa:** DFC has a large and growing portfolio in Africa, which is the site of many of the world's poorest countries, and represents both a significant need for investment and a significant opportunity for investors.
- **Americas Crece:** DFC will help expand exports, enhance energy and infrastructure security, and increase investment throughout Latin America and the Caribbean. It is an innovative, whole-of-government approach to designing achievable energy and infrastructure growth programs that address the most pressing investment barriers in each market.
- **Indo-Pacific:** DFC is committed to advancing a free and open Indo-Pacific, a vast region including India, Southeast Asia, and the South Pacific, and that is home to more than half the world's population.
- **Critical Infrastructure:** DFC investments will help build roads, airports, seaports, and power plants, supporting increased trade and regional connectivity.
- **Energy:** DFC investments will help countries meet the growing demand for electricity, while introducing electricity in remote regions, expanding access to renewable energy, and promoting energy independence.
- **Healthcare:** DFC investments will expand access to affordable healthcare by building modern hospitals and health clinics and supporting projects that expand access to clean water and sanitation.
- **Technology:** DFC investments will expand access to the advanced technology and telecommunications services that are essential for business activity and economic growth.

The Budget also requests \$2 million for a dedicated Inspector General to provide robust inspection, oversight, and evaluation.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
International Trade Commission	95,000	91,100	99,400	99,600	200

The U.S International Trade Commission (Commission) is an independent, nonpartisan Federal agency with broad investigative responsibilities on matters of trade. In accordance with its statutory mandate, the Commission investigates and makes determinations in proceedings involving imports claimed to injure a domestic industry or violate U.S. intellectual property rights; provides independent analysis and information on tariffs, trade, and competitiveness; and maintains the U.S. tariff schedule. For FY 2021, the Commission requests an appropriation of \$99.6 million to support its authorized operations. Pursuant to section 175 of the Trade Act of 1974, the budget estimates for the Commission are transmitted to Congress without revision by the President.

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,409	2,335	2,335	2,366	31

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

The FY 2021 request for FCSC provides \$2.4 million to continue evaluating claims of U.S. nationals against foreign governments under claims settlement agreements, claims under the Guam World War II Loyalty Recognition Act, Title XVII, Pub. L. No. 114-328, 130 Stat. 2000, 2641-2647 (2016), as well as maintaining the decisions and records of past claims programs, and continue building and modernizing both current and past claims programs records by creating and updating the relevant databases.

ACCOUNT TABLES

Global Health Programs - USAID

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2019 Actual ¹	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
GHP-USAID Total	3,149,950	2,035,108	3,162,450	2,160,100
Africa	1,778,657	1,136,925	*	1,178,125
Angola	24,000	22,000	*	22,000
Benin	25,000	19,000	*	19,000
Burkina Faso	33,500	22,000	*	23,500
Burundi	25,500	10,000	*	10,000
Cameroon	22,500	18,000	*	20,500
Central African Republic	1,000	-	*	-
Cote d'Ivoire	32,000	20,000	*	22,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	129,000	107,000	*	114,600
Ethiopia	135,550	92,850	*	92,000
Ghana	58,500	42,000	*	42,500
Guinea	23,000	19,000	*	19,000
Kenya	115,500	54,000	*	56,500
Liberia	30,000	23,000	*	23,000
Madagascar	54,200	40,800	*	40,800
Malawi	62,500	48,500	*	51,500
Mali	62,800	48,850	*	49,850
Mozambique	76,250	54,300	*	59,000
Niger	27,000	17,000	*	19,500
Nigeria	222,500	141,900	*	134,100
Rwanda	40,500	28,000	*	28,000
Senegal	56,100	41,800	*	40,800
Sierra Leone	19,000	14,000	*	16,000
South Africa	63,000	9,600	*	14,000
South Sudan	32,257	10,100	*	10,100
Tanzania	126,000	68,500	*	73,000
Uganda	119,500	65,500	*	70,500
Zambia	83,800	47,025	*	51,875
Zimbabwe	26,000	20,200	*	23,000
USAID Africa Regional	13,200	8,000	*	8,000
USAID East Africa Regional	5,500	1,500	*	1,000
USAID Sahel Regional Program	18,000	12,500	*	12,500
USAID West Africa Regional	15,500	10,000	*	10,000
East Asia and Pacific	116,500	79,000	*	85,000
Burma	23,000	21,000	*	21,000
Cambodia	23,500	13,500	*	14,500
Indonesia	30,500	19,500	*	21,000
Laos	3,500	-	*	-
Philippines	26,000	20,000	*	20,500
Timor-Leste	2,000	-	*	-
Vietnam	5,000	5,000	*	5,000
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	3,000	-	*	3,000
Europe and Eurasia	6,800	6,800	*	7,200
Ukraine	5,600	5,600	*	6,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,200	1,200	*	1,200

Global Health Programs - USAID

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2019 Actual ¹	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
Near East	3,500	5,500	*	5,500
Yemen	3,500	5,500	*	5,500
South and Central Asia	176,867	83,375	*	113,875
Afghanistan	-	-	*	20,000
Bangladesh	67,333	28,700	*	34,500
India	49,484	23,000	*	23,000
Kyrgyz Republic	4,300	3,300	*	5,500
Nepal	40,250	16,375	*	16,375
Tajikistan	8,500	5,500	*	6,500
Uzbekistan	4,500	4,000	*	5,500
Central Asia Regional	2,500	2,500	*	2,500
Western Hemisphere	53,300	30,700	*	36,000
Colombia	3,000	-	*	-
Guatemala	-	3,000	*	-
Haiti	24,500	21,700	*	22,000
Venezuela	5,000	-	*	5,000
Central America Regional - TBD	13,000	-	*	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	7,800	6,000	*	9,000
USAID Asia Regional	5,250	1,500	*	1,500
USAID Asia Regional	5,250	1,500	*	1,500
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	20,500	-	*	-
GH - Global Health	317,688	216,374	*	216,754
GH - International Partnerships	670,888	474,934	*	516,146
GH/IP - Blind Children	3,500	-	*	-
GH/IP - Commodity Fund	20,335	-	*	-
GH/IP - Emergency Reserve Fund	-	-	*	25,000
GH/IP - GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance	290,000	250,000	*	290,000
GH/IP - Global Health Security in Development	100,000	90,008	*	90,000
GH/IP - International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	28,710	-	*	-
GH/IP - Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)	2,500	-	*	-
GH/IP - MDR Financing	40,600	44,926	*	21,146
GH/IP - Microbicides	45,000	-	*	-
GH/IP - Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	102,500	75,000	*	75,000
GH/IP - New Partners Fund	5,000	-	*	-
GH/IP - New Partnership Initiative (NPI)	17,743	-	*	-
GH/IP - TB Drug Facility	15,000	15,000	*	15,000

1/ The FY 2019 Global Health Programs-USAID (GHP-USAID) and International Organizations & Programs (IO&P) account levels reflect the transfer of \$32.5 million from the IO&P account to the GHP-USAID account.

Global Health Programs - State

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
GHP-STATE Total	5,720,000	4,308,367	5,930,000	3,837,866
Africa	3,379,439	2,857,230	*	2,823,000
Angola	4,932	-	*	10,000
Botswana	38,667	67,880	*	45,000
Burkina Faso	2,068	-	*	-
Burundi	7,810	8,260	*	8,000
Cameroon	139,728	32,365	*	90,000
Cote d'Ivoire	48,629	116,264	*	90,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	68,245	43,567	*	90,000
Eswatini	69,028	63,234	*	55,000
Ethiopia	59,594	59,169	*	90,000
Ghana	6,076	-	*	-
Kenya	205,472	276,145	*	225,000
Lesotho	84,617	78,353	*	65,000
Liberia	3,500	-	*	-
Malawi	142,347	138,462	*	130,000
Mali	4,500	-	*	-
Mozambique	279,154	343,185	*	350,000
Namibia	69,135	64,777	*	60,000
Nigeria	353,417	235,800	*	300,000
Rwanda	61,861	75,812	*	65,000
Senegal	4,785	-	*	-
South Africa	668,285	161,846	*	225,000
South Sudan	27,279	11,411	*	50,000
Tanzania	254,338	266,606	*	250,000
Togo	1,632	-	*	-
Uganda	308,820	332,288	*	225,000
Zambia	323,146	312,494	*	250,000
Zimbabwe	142,094	144,312	*	110,000
State Africa Regional	-	25,000	*	40,000
USAID West Africa Regional	280	-	*	-
East Asia and Pacific	122,456	50,000	*	57,000
Burma	13,450	-	*	-
Cambodia	1,005	-	*	-
Indonesia	2,596	-	*	-
Laos	780	-	*	-
Papua New Guinea	4,901	-	*	-
Vietnam	27,084	25,000	*	25,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	55,000	25,000	*	32,000
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	17,640	-	*	-
Europe and Eurasia	27,200	25,000	*	25,000
Ukraine	27,200	25,000	*	25,000
South and Central Asia	27,405	40,000	*	28,500
India	2,991	15,000	*	15,000
Kyrgyz Republic	6,279	-	*	-
Nepal	9,677	-	*	-
Tajikistan	5,731	-	*	-

Global Health Programs - State

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
Central Asia Regional	-	25,000	*	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	2,727	-	*	13,500
Western Hemisphere	170,456	99,326	*	96,816
Dominican Republic	26,482	-	*	10,000
Haiti	103,011	90,000	*	75,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional	40,963	9,326	*	11,816
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	1,993,044	1,236,811	*	807,550
S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs	341,715	-	*	-
S/GAC, International Partnerships	1,395,000	958,367	*	657,550
S/GAC, Oversight/Management	215,000	198,000	*	108,000
S/GAC, Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	41,329	80,444	*	42,000

Transition Initiatives

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2019 Actual			FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
	Enduring	OCO	Total			
TI Total	30,000	62,043	92,043	112,043	92,043	112,000
CPS - Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization	-	-	-	112,043	*	112,000
Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI)	-	-	-	112,043	*	112,000
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	30,000	62,043	92,043	-	*	-
DCHA/OTI	30,000	62,043	92,043	-	*	-

Economic Support and Development Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2019 Actual			FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate ¹	FY 2021 Request
	Enduring ^{1,2}	OCO ¹	Total ¹			
ESDF Total	6,508,059	1,172,336	7,680,395	5,234,200	7,489,034	5,925,600
Africa	1,432,994	87,594	1,520,588	664,650	*	796,750
African Union	350	-	350	350	*	350
Burkina Faso	2,300	-	2,300	2,300	*	4,300
Burundi	3,000	-	3,000	1,000	*	1,000
Cameroon	4,000	-	4,000	1,000	*	3,000
Central African Republic	3,000	-	3,000	1,000	*	1,000
Chad	3,000	-	3,000	1,100	*	1,100
Cote d'Ivoire	6,000	-	6,000	2,000	*	5,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	37,594	37,594	75,188	42,000	*	45,000
Djibouti	-	9,000	9,000	2,500	*	2,500
Ethiopia	122,900	-	122,900	51,000	*	92,000
Gambia, The	2,000	-	2,000	-	*	-
Ghana	78,200	-	78,200	20,000	*	20,000
Guinea	3,000	-	3,000	-	*	-
Kenya	100,670	-	100,670	43,500	*	39,000
Liberia	55,350	-	55,350	9,200	*	6,200
Madagascar	19,000	-	19,000	3,000	*	3,000
Malawi	56,000	-	56,000	15,000	*	25,000
Mali	60,801	-	60,801	28,200	*	33,400
Mauritania	2,000	-	2,000	1,000	*	1,000
Mozambique	62,016	-	62,016	5,600	*	47,000
Niger	26,000	-	26,000	15,500	*	26,000
Nigeria	74,500	-	74,500	49,000	*	34,000
Rwanda	46,000	-	46,000	12,200	*	12,200
Senegal	63,000	-	63,000	15,500	*	26,000
Sierra Leone	2,000	-	2,000	1,200	*	1,200
Somalia	56,500	-	56,500	43,200	*	43,200
South Africa	3,000	-	3,000	-	*	2,000
South Sudan	56,000	-	56,000	22,200	*	22,200
Sudan	7,500	-	7,500	1,500	*	12,000
Tanzania	45,000	-	45,000	12,600	*	5,000
Uganda	58,257	-	58,257	17,000	*	9,500
Zambia	35,500	-	35,500	5,000	*	5,000
Zimbabwe	22,000	-	22,000	9,000	*	5,000
State Africa Regional	-	31,000	31,000	18,200	*	18,200
USAID Africa Regional	133,435	-	133,435	169,400	*	190,000
USAID Central Africa Regional	47,500	10,000	57,500	3,900	*	3,900
USAID East Africa Regional	30,300	-	30,300	8,200	*	14,000
USAID Sahel Regional Program	22,371	-	22,371	6,500	*	6,000
USAID Southern Africa Regional	33,950	-	33,950	5,800	*	12,500
USAID West Africa Regional	49,000	-	49,000	19,000	*	19,000
East Asia and Pacific	501,477	-	501,477	433,100	*	600,250
Burma	86,450	-	86,450	47,000	*	86,450
Cambodia	34,500	-	34,500	14,500	*	20,000
China	25,040	-	25,040	-	*	-
Indonesia	63,000	-	63,000	49,400	*	63,000
Laos	19,887	-	19,887	24,000	*	24,000
Marshall Islands	450	-	450	-	*	1,500
Micronesia	450	-	450	-	*	1,500
Mongolia	3,000	-	3,000	3,000	*	6,000
North Korea	4,000	-	4,000	-	*	-
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	*	34,000

Economic Support and Development Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2019 Actual			FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate ¹	FY 2021 Request
	Enduring ^{1,2}	OCO ¹	Total ¹			
Philippines	70,000	-	70,000	80,800	*	80,800
Thailand	6,500	-	6,500	5,700	*	11,000
Timor-Leste	16,000	-	16,000	15,000	*	17,000
Vietnam	85,250	-	85,250	51,500	*	86,500
Pacific Islands Regional	20,700	-	20,700	20,500	*	33,500
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	47,400	-	47,400	103,000	*	105,000
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	18,850	-	18,850	18,700	*	30,000
Europe and Eurasia	623,994	-	623,994	308,750	*	361,200
Albania	2,990	-	2,990	1,700	*	1,700
Armenia	22,500	-	22,500	4,650	*	14,500
Azerbaijan	8,760	-	8,760	2,100	*	5,000
Belarus	8,600	-	8,600	1,500	*	3,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	32,499	-	32,499	10,000	*	14,000
Georgia	83,025	-	83,025	38,500	*	38,500
International Fund for Ireland	750	-	750	-	*	-
Kosovo	37,860	-	37,860	20,000	*	27,000
Moldova	47,866	-	47,866	18,000	*	18,000
Montenegro	1,000	-	1,000	-	*	-
North Macedonia	9,890	-	9,890	3,100	*	7,000
Serbia	23,100	-	23,100	6,200	*	10,500
Ukraine	250,000	-	250,000	145,000	*	145,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	77,304	-	77,304	48,000	*	67,000
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	17,850	-	17,850	10,000	*	10,000
Near East	1,152,358	606,742	1,759,100	1,336,400	*	1,195,350
Algeria	-	-	-	-	*	2,000
Egypt	112,500	-	112,500	75,000	*	75,000
Iraq	-	150,000	150,000	115,000	*	75,000
Jordan	841,908	240,492	1,082,400	910,800	*	760,800
Lebanon	112,500	-	112,500	62,200	*	62,200
Libya	-	28,000	28,000	17,800	*	18,000
Morocco	20,000	-	20,000	10,000	*	10,000
Syria	-	40,000	40,000	-	*	-
Tunisia	-	85,000	85,000	31,500	*	31,500
Yemen	-	25,000	25,000	29,600	*	26,350
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) ³	-	-	-	14,500	*	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	-	5,000	-	*	-
Near East Regional Democracy ³	-	-	-	40,000	*	-
State NEA Regional ³	51,750	35,250	87,000	-	*	84,500
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	8,700	3,000	11,700	30,000	*	50,000
South and Central Asia	384,065	412,000	796,065	817,800	*	759,500
Afghanistan	-	350,000	350,000	400,000	*	250,000
Bangladesh	89,525	-	89,525	122,200	*	130,500
India	41,500	-	41,500	70,400	*	50,400
Kazakhstan	5,200	-	5,200	-	*	-
Kyrgyz Republic	25,000	-	25,000	4,000	*	12,000
Maldives	3,500	-	3,500	6,000	*	16,000
Nepal	75,000	-	75,000	43,500	*	47,500
Pakistan	-	62,000	62,000	48,000	*	48,000
Sri Lanka	40,000	-	40,000	27,200	*	39,200
Tajikistan	28,087	-	28,087	6,800	*	19,000
Turkmenistan	3,800	-	3,800	-	*	-
Uzbekistan	27,390	-	27,390	9,200	*	27,700
Central Asia Regional	30,063	-	30,063	16,700	*	31,000

Economic Support and Development Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2019 Actual			FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate ¹	FY 2021 Request
	Enduring ^{1,2}	OCO ¹	Total ¹			
State South and Central Asia Regional	14,516	-	14,516	63,800	*	68,200
USAID South Asia Regional	484	-	484	-	*	20,000
Western Hemisphere	796,578	-	796,578	516,200	*	760,900
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	3,000	-	3,000	-	*	3,000
Brazil	11,000	-	11,000	-	*	-
Colombia	187,328	-	187,328	100,000	*	140,000
Cuba	20,000	-	20,000	6,000	*	10,000
Dominican Republic	9,800	-	9,800	-	*	5,000
Ecuador	5,000	-	5,000	1,000	*	10,000
El Salvador	-	-	-	45,000	*	-
Guatemala	-	-	-	65,650	*	-
Haiti	51,000	-	51,000	25,500	*	25,500
Honduras	-	-	-	65,000	*	-
Jamaica	1,000	-	1,000	1,800	*	-
Mexico	45,000	-	45,000	20,250	*	20,250
Nicaragua	11,610	-	11,610	6,000	*	10,000
Paraguay	4,000	-	4,000	1,000	*	4,000
Peru	41,000	-	41,000	20,000	*	27,000
Venezuela	17,500	-	17,500	9,000	*	200,000
Central America Regional - TBD	168,390	-	168,390	-	*	-
Organization of American States (OAS)	9,000	-	9,000	-	*	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	129,450	-	129,450	115,000	*	100,000
USAID Caribbean Development Program	4,000	-	4,000	-	*	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	60,500	-	60,500	35,000	*	190,650
USAID South America Regional	18,000	-	18,000	-	*	15,500
USAID Asia Regional	16,000	-	16,000	16,000	*	16,000
USAID Asia Regional	16,000	-	16,000	16,000	*	16,000
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	315,960	-	315,960	-	*	-
USAID Bureau For Food Security (BFS)	315,960	-	315,960	-	*	-
CPS - Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization	-	-	-	34,100	*	34,100
Center for the Prevention of Conflict and Violence (CVP)	-	-	-	5,500	*	25,500
Conflict-Prevention and Stabilization Program Oversight (CPS PO)	-	-	-	28,600	*	8,600
CSO - Conflict and Stabilization Operations	2,500	-	2,500	5,000	*	5,000
State Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations (CSO)	2,500	-	2,500	5,000	*	5,000
CT - Bureau of Counterterrorism	-	6,000	6,000	9,000	*	9,000
Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	-	6,000	6,000	9,000	*	9,000
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	217,088	12,000	229,088	-	*	-
DCHA - FEWSNet	4,000	-	4,000	-	*	-
DCHA/ASHA	30,000	-	30,000	-	*	-
DCHA/CMM	4,000	-	4,000	-	*	-
DCHA/CMM - Reconciliation Programs	30,000	-	30,000	-	*	-
DCHA/DRG - Core	89,588	-	89,588	-	*	-
DCHA/DRG - SPANS, Special Protection and Assistance Needs of Survivors	40,500	-	40,500	-	*	-
DCHA/DRG - USAID Advisor for Indigenous People's Issues	3,500	-	3,500	-	*	-
DCHA/FFP - Non-Contingency	4,000	-	4,000	-	*	-
DCHA/PPM	11,500	12,000	23,500	-	*	-
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	-	-	-	409,052	*	640,050
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	-	-	-	409,052	*	640,050
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	192,475	-	192,475	70,700	*	115,000
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	192,475	-	192,475	70,700	*	115,000
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	424,430	-	424,430	-	*	-
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	424,430	-	424,430	-	*	-

Economic Support and Development Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2019 Actual			FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate ¹	FY 2021 Request
	Enduring ^{1,2}	OCO ¹	Total ¹			
EB - Economic and Business Affairs	24,500	-	24,500	50,000	*	50,000
Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs (EB)	24,500	-	24,500	50,000	*	50,000
ENR - Energy Resources	7,900	-	7,900	7,900	*	7,900
Bureau for Energy Resources (ENR)	7,900	-	7,900	7,900	*	7,900
LAB - Global Development Lab	74,700	-	74,700	-	*	-
LAB - Global Development Lab	74,700	-	74,700	-	*	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	49,300	-	49,300	65,300	*	65,300
OES/M Mercury	3,500	-	3,500	-	*	-
OES/OESP OES Partnerships	2,300	-	2,300	-	*	-
OES/OP Other Programs	5,000	-	5,000	5,200	*	4,400
OES/SPFF South Pacific Forum Fisheries	21,000	-	21,000	21,000	*	21,000
OES/W Water	2,500	-	2,500	-	*	-
State Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	15,000	-	15,000	39,100	*	39,900
Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources	600	-	600	600	*	600
Foreign Assistance Program Evaluation	600	-	600	600	*	600
Other Funding	265,000	48,000	313,000	325,000	*	335,000
Development Finance Corporation Transfer	-	-	-	50,000	*	-
Diplomatic Progress Fund	-	-	-	175,000	*	200,000
Global Concessional Financing	25,000	-	25,000	-	*	-
The Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF)	-	28,000	28,000	100,000	*	135,000
To Be Programmed	240,000	20,000	260,000	-	*	-
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	10,036	-	10,036	-	*	-
USAID Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL)	10,036	-	10,036	-	*	-
PRP - Bureau for Policy, Resources and Performance	-	-	-	13,500	*	13,500
USAID Bureau for Policy, Resources, and Performance	-	-	-	13,500	*	13,500
RFS - Bureau for Resilience and Food Security	-	-	-	140,448	*	140,500
USAID Bureau for Resilience and Food Security	-	-	-	140,448	*	140,500
Special Representatives	13,000	-	13,000	8,000	*	17,000
S/CCI - Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues	3,000	-	3,000	3,000	*	7,000
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	10,000	-	10,000	5,000	*	10,000
USAID Program Management Initiatives	3,104	-	3,104	2,700	*	2,700
USAID Program Management Initiatives	3,104	-	3,104	2,700	*	2,700

1/ The FY 2019 Actual and FY 2020 Estimate levels include the funding for the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia & Central Asia (AEECA), Development Assistance (DA), Democracy Fund, and the Economic Support Fund (ESF) accounts.

2/ The FY 2019 Actual level reflects the transfer of \$25 million from the ESF account and International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) account.

3/ Funding for the Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) and Near East Regional Democracy is included in the State NEA Regional line for the FY 2019 Actuals and the FY 2021 Request.

Humanitarian Assistance Accounts

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2019 Actual			FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate			FY 2021 Request
	Enduring	OCO	Total		Enduring	OCO	Total	
Total	7,545,910	1,988,402	9,534,312	6,333,062	6,297,127	3,255,335	9,552,462	6,267,214
Emergency Refugee and Migration (ERMA)	1,000	-	1,000	-	100	-	100	-
Food for Peace, P.L. 480 Title II	1,716,000	-	1,716,000	-	1,725,000	-	1,725,000	-
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	3,801,034	584,278	4,385,312	-	2,661,382	1,733,980	4,395,362	-
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	2,027,876	1,404,124	3,432,000	365,062	1,910,645	1,521,355	3,432,000	299,214
International Humanitarian Assistance (IHA)	-	-	-	5,968,000	-	-	-	5,968,000

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request ¹
INCLE Total	1,497,469	945,350	1,391,000	1,010,280
Africa	77,850	49,900	*	42,185
Central African Republic	4,500	2,000	*	1,500
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4,000	2,000	*	1,500
Ethiopia	4,000	-	*	3,000
Kenya	7,000	4,700	*	3,400
Liberia	6,000	6,000	*	3,000
Nigeria	7,000	4,000	*	3,000
Somalia	3,000	2,000	*	1,800
State Africa Regional	42,350	29,200	*	24,985
East Asia and Pacific	57,125	22,300	*	33,120
Burma	3,500	2,000	*	1,200
Indonesia	10,625	3,900	*	5,000
Laos	4,000	-	*	3,000
Mongolia	2,000	-	*	-
Philippines	7,000	4,700	*	3,870
Thailand	2,000	1,200	*	2,050
Vietnam	6,000	4,500	*	3,700
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	22,000	6,000	*	14,300
Europe and Eurasia	93,900	36,000	*	30,040
Albania	4,100	1,500	*	1,300
Armenia	7,000	1,500	*	1,500
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6,000	3,000	*	2,300
Georgia	5,700	3,000	*	1,800
Kosovo	10,500	5,500	*	3,650
Moldova	6,800	2,500	*	1,400
Montenegro	6,200	1,500	*	1,050
North Macedonia	5,100	1,500	*	1,200
Serbia	4,500	1,500	*	1,400
Ukraine	30,000	13,000	*	13,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	8,000	1,500	*	1,440
Near East	37,501	60,500	*	18,735
Egypt	2,000	2,000	*	1,550
Iraq	5,601	3,000	*	1,000
Lebanon	10,000	6,200	*	6,200
Libya	1,000	1,000	*	435
Morocco	5,000	3,000	*	1,500
Tunisia	13,000	10,000	*	8,050
West Bank and Gaza	600	35,000	*	-
Yemen	300	300	*	-
South and Central Asia	165,050	124,350	*	84,000
Afghanistan	87,800	95,000	*	60,000
Bangladesh	2,000	-	*	-
Kazakhstan	4,000	-	*	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,000	-	*	-
Nepal	2,000	-	*	-

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request ¹
Pakistan	40,000	21,000	*	14,000
Sri Lanka	4,000	-	*	-
Tajikistan	6,000	-	*	-
Uzbekistan	5,000	-	*	-
Central Asia Regional	6,500	5,350	*	6,000
State South and Central Asia Regional	6,750	3,000	*	4,000
Western Hemisphere	564,250	484,000	*	452,900
Argentina	2,500	-	*	-
Colombia	170,000	209,000	*	237,500
Ecuador	7,000	5,000	*	7,000
Haiti	15,000	8,000	*	5,400
Mexico	110,000	56,000	*	41,000
Peru	32,000	34,500	*	40,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional	227,750	171,500	*	122,000
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	264,650	146,300	*	302,300
INL - CFSP, Critical Flight Safety Program	10,500	-	*	-
INL - Criminal Justice Assistance and Partnership	12,000	3,400	*	-
INL - Cyber Crime and IPR	10,000	5,000	*	5,000
INL - Demand Reduction	15,000	8,000	*	8,000
INL - Drug Supply Reduction	17,000	10,000	*	12,500
INL - Fighting Corruption	7,000	3,000	*	3,000
INL - Global Crime and Drugs Policy	-	2,900	*	4,500
INL - ILEA, International Law Enforcement Academy	27,000	30,000	*	35,000
INL - Inter-regional Aviation Support	42,000	25,500	*	28,600
INL - International Organizations	7,000	-	*	-
INL - International Organized Crime	68,150	14,500	*	10,000
INL - IPPOS, International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support	3,000	2,000	*	2,000
INL - Knowledge Management	-	-	*	8,000
INL - Program Development and Support	46,000	42,000	*	185,700
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	61,000	22,000	*	22,000
Ending Modern Slavery (J/TIP)	25,000	-	*	-
State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP)	36,000	22,000	*	22,000
Other Funding	176,143	-	*	25,000
Diplomatic Progress Fund	-	-	*	25,000
The Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF)	25,000	-	*	-
To Be Programmed	151,143	-	*	-

1/ In the FY 2021 Request, Program Development and Support (PD&S) funds are requested centrally in INL. PD&S funds are not requested bilaterally.

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
NADR Total	864,550	707,150	895,750	753,550
NADR ATA	182,000	182,550	182,000	202,350
Africa	30,350	27,950	*	30,450
Kenya	4,500	4,500	*	5,500
Somalia	2,500	2,500	*	4,000
State Africa Regional	23,350	20,950	*	20,950
East Asia and Pacific	13,600	13,000	*	13,600
Indonesia	4,500	4,500	*	4,500
Philippines	5,500	5,500	*	5,500
Thailand	1,600	1,000	*	1,600
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	2,000	2,000	*	2,000
Near East	42,303	27,900	*	27,900
Egypt	1,500	1,500	*	1,500
Iraq	6,000	6,000	*	6,000
Jordan	10,000	6,800	*	6,800
Lebanon	6,060	5,000	*	5,000
Libya	2,000	1,000	*	1,000
Morocco	500	-	*	-
Oman	1,000	1,000	*	1,000
Tunisia	5,500	2,000	*	2,000
Yemen	3,500	2,600	*	2,600
Near East Regional	-	2,000	*	-
State NEA Regional	6,243	-	*	2,000
South and Central Asia	24,800	23,200	*	27,200
Afghanistan	17,500	16,000	*	20,000
Bangladesh	3,000	3,000	*	-
India	2,000	2,000	*	-
Pakistan	1,000	1,000	*	-
Central Asia Regional	1,300	1,200	*	1,200
State South and Central Asia Regional	-	-	*	6,000
Western Hemisphere	1,500	1,500	*	1,900
State Western Hemisphere Regional	1,500	1,500	*	1,900
CT - Bureau of Counterterrorism	48,100	86,500	*	101,300
Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	48,100	45,100	*	45,100
Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund	-	41,400	*	56,200
Other Funding	21,347	2,500	*	-
The Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF)	-	2,500	*	-
To Be Programmed	21,347	-	*	-
NADR CCIF	-	-	25,000	-
NADR CTBT IMS	29,000	29,000	29,000	29,000
State Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (AVC)	29,000	29,000	*	29,000
NADR CTBTO PrepComm	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
State Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (AVC)	2,000	2,000	*	2,000
NADR CTF	12,500	-	12,500	-
Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	12,500	-	*	-

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
NADR CTPF	108,500	-	84,500	-
Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund	108,500	-	*	-
NADR CWD	196,500	206,400	227,550	229,700
Africa	16,100	15,000	*	23,000
Angola	4,100	2,000	*	4,000
Burkina Faso	-	500	*	1,500
Chad	1,000	1,000	*	1,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,000	4,000	*	4,000
Mali	1,000	1,000	*	1,000
Mauritania	1,000	500	*	500
Niger	1,000	1,000	*	1,000
Somalia	2,000	2,000	*	4,000
South Sudan	2,000	1,000	*	2,000
Zimbabwe	1,000	1,000	*	1,500
State Africa Regional	-	1,000	*	2,500
East Asia and Pacific	54,000	29,000	*	47,000
Cambodia	5,000	7,000	*	7,000
Laos	30,000	10,000	*	25,000
Vietnam	15,000	8,000	*	11,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	4,000	4,000	*	4,000
Europe and Eurasia	12,500	11,000	*	13,000
Albania	1,000	1,000	*	750
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,000	3,000	*	3,250
Georgia	-	-	*	1,000
Kosovo	-	-	*	1,000
Serbia	1,000	1,000	*	1,000
Ukraine	8,500	6,000	*	6,000
Near East	46,900	49,400	*	50,400
Iraq	37,500	40,000	*	40,000
Jordan	400	400	*	400
Lebanon	5,000	6,000	*	6,000
Libya	-	1,000	*	2,000
Yemen	4,000	2,000	*	2,000
South and Central Asia	24,000	26,500	*	33,300
Afghanistan	20,000	20,000	*	20,000
Kyrgyz Republic	-	-	*	2,000
Sri Lanka	2,500	5,000	*	8,000
Tajikistan	1,500	1,500	*	2,500
Uzbekistan	-	-	*	800
Western Hemisphere	22,000	15,000	*	20,000
Colombia	21,000	14,000	*	14,000
Peru	-	-	*	1,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional	1,000	1,000	*	5,000
Other Funding	-	42,500	*	25,000
The Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF)	-	42,500	*	25,000
PM - Political-Military Affairs	21,000	18,000	*	18,000

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
PM - Conventional Weapons Destruction	21,000	18,000	*	18,000
NADR EXBS	62,000	64,900	64,000	67,000
Africa	2,000	1,500	*	1,500
Kenya	500	-	*	-
State Africa Regional	1,500	1,500	*	1,500
East Asia and Pacific	3,200	3,070	*	3,070
Indonesia	1,500	700	*	700
Philippines	300	440	*	440
Thailand	400	500	*	500
Vietnam	-	430	*	430
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	1,000	1,000	*	1,000
Europe and Eurasia	9,900	5,600	*	5,600
Georgia	1,100	-	*	-
Turkey	600	-	*	-
Ukraine	6,500	4,000	*	4,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,700	1,600	*	1,600
Near East	12,620	11,820	*	11,820
Algeria	360	700	*	-
Egypt	1,500	2,000	*	2,000
Iraq	1,500	860	*	1,500
Jordan	3,200	3,200	*	3,200
Lebanon	760	760	*	760
Libya	2,000	1,000	*	-
Morocco	1,000	1,000	*	-
Oman	700	700	*	-
Tunisia	600	600	*	-
Yemen	1,000	1,000	*	-
State NEA Regional	-	-	*	4,360
South and Central Asia	5,640	7,370	*	6,420
Afghanistan	800	1,000	*	1,000
India	800	800	*	800
Kazakhstan	800	800	*	800
Kyrgyz Republic	-	800	*	-
Pakistan	800	800	*	650
Sri Lanka	-	380	*	380
Uzbekistan	740	740	*	740
State South and Central Asia Regional	1,700	2,050	*	2,050
Western Hemisphere	2,310	2,370	*	2,110
Mexico	1,160	1,160	*	1,000
Panama	500	500	*	400
State Western Hemisphere Regional	650	710	*	710
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	26,330	33,170	*	36,480
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	26,330	33,170	*	36,480
NADR GTR	70,000	72,000	70,000	74,000
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	70,000	72,000	*	74,000
NADR IAEA	94,800	88,000	94,800	88,000

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	94,800	88,000	*	88,000
NADR NDF	35,000	5,000	30,000	4,000
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	35,000	5,000	*	4,000
NADR RRF	23,000	-	25,000	-
The Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF)	23,000	-	-	-
NADR TIP	43,000	50,000	42,800	50,000
Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	43,000	50,000	*	50,000
NADR WMDT	6,250	7,300	6,600	7,500
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	6,250	7,300	*	7,500

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2019 Actual			FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate			FY 2021 Request
	Enduring	OCO	Total		Enduring	OCO	Total	
PKO Total	163,457	325,213	488,670	291,435	132,135	325,213	457,348	290,000
Africa	56,457	244,563	301,020	159,435	*	*	*	154,050
Central African Republic	-	8,000	8,000	3,450	*	*	*	3,450
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	5,000	5,000	2,100	*	*	*	2,100
Liberia	-	1,000	1,000	950	*	*	*	-
Somalia	26,037	196,463	222,500	90,000	*	*	*	84,000
South Sudan	-	25,000	25,000	20,000	*	*	*	18,000
State Africa Regional	30,420	9,100	39,520	42,935	*	*	*	46,500
Near East	31,000	-	31,000	31,000	*	*	*	30,000
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) ¹	-	-	-	31,000	*	*	*	-
Near East Regional	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	-
State NEA Regional ¹	31,000	-	31,000	-	*	*	*	30,000
Other Funding	-	40,000	40,000	-	*	*	*	-
The Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF)	-	40,000	40,000	-	*	*	*	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	76,000	40,650	116,650	101,000	*	*	*	105,950
PM - GDRP, Global Defense Reform Program	5,000	-	5,000	5,000	*	*	*	5,950
PM - GPOI, Global Peace Operations Initiative	71,000	-	71,000	56,000	*	*	*	56,000
PM - Security Force Professionalization	-	3,000	3,000	-	*	*	*	-
PM - TSCTP, Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership	-	35,000	35,000	40,000	*	*	*	38,500
PM - PKO Administrative Expenses	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	5,500
State Political-Military Affairs (PM)	-	2,650	2,650	-	*	*	*	-

^{1/} Funding for the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) is included in the State NEA Regional line for the FY 2019 Actuals and the FY 2021 Request.

International Military Education and Training

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
IMET Total	110,778	100,000	112,925	104,925
Africa	22,434	18,835	*	18,795
Angola	587	400	*	400
Benin	550	300	*	300
Botswana	623	700	*	600
Burkina Faso	432	550	*	550
Burundi	-	-	*	100
Cabo Verde	356	125	*	125
Cameroon	740	700	*	700
Central African Republic	142	150	*	150
Chad	1,161	800	*	800
Comoros	-	100	*	100
Cote d'Ivoire	417	350	*	350
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	-	*	150
Djibouti	788	895	*	895
Eswatini	243	100	*	100
Ethiopia	1,543	850	*	1,000
Gabon	-	400	*	400
Gambia, The	179	200	*	200
Ghana	1,210	750	*	750
Guinea	477	300	*	300
Guinea-Bissau	-	150	*	100
Kenya	985	1,000	*	1,000
Lesotho	37	100	*	100
Liberia	653	360	*	360
Madagascar	1,043	200	*	200
Malawi	417	300	*	300
Mali	948	875	*	850
Mauritania	-	580	*	400
Mauritius	219	100	*	100
Mozambique	282	450	*	450
Namibia	149	100	*	100
Niger	1,379	800	*	800
Nigeria	1,034	1,050	*	1,000
Republic of the Congo	-	150	*	150
Rwanda	542	550	*	550
Sao Tome and Principe	155	100	*	100
Senegal	926	800	*	800
Seychelles	14	100	*	100
Sierra Leone	1,020	400	*	400
Somalia	225	300	*	265
South Africa	707	650	*	650
Tanzania	751	700	*	700
Togo	209	300	*	300
Uganda	826	700	*	700
Zambia	465	350	*	350
East Asia and Pacific	11,201	10,550	*	13,300

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
Fiji	196	200	*	400
Indonesia	2,376	2,400	*	2,400
Laos	-	150	*	400
Malaysia	1,084	1,100	*	1,100
Mongolia	1,993	2,000	*	2,000
Papua New Guinea	200	200	*	300
Philippines	1,899	2,000	*	2,000
Samoa	-	100	*	100
Thailand	1,300	-	*	2,000
Timor-Leste	355	400	*	400
Tonga	184	200	*	400
Vietnam	1,614	1,800	*	1,800
Europe and Eurasia	31,820	26,425	*	25,450
Albania	889	900	*	900
Armenia	584	600	*	600
Azerbaijan	597	600	*	600
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,000	900	*	900
Bulgaria	1,698	1,700	*	1,700
Croatia	881	850	*	850
Czech Republic	500	800	*	425
Estonia	1,400	1,100	*	1,100
Georgia	2,178	2,200	*	2,200
Greece	1,000	550	*	550
Hungary	800	800	*	800
Kosovo	742	750	*	750
Latvia	1,400	1,100	*	1,100
Lithuania	1,400	1,100	*	1,100
Malta	90	100	*	100
Moldova	1,147	1,150	*	1,150
Montenegro	469	500	*	500
North Macedonia	1,099	1,100	*	1,100
Poland	1,342	1,350	*	1,350
Romania	1,498	1,500	*	1,500
Serbia	834	1,050	*	1,050
Slovakia	748	575	*	575
Slovenia	189	50	*	50
Turkey	1,505	2,200	*	1,600
Ukraine	2,854	2,900	*	2,900
Europe and Eurasia Regional	4,976	-	*	-
Near East	16,982	17,300	*	17,550
Algeria	1,117	1,300	*	1,300
Bahrain	569	400	*	650
Egypt	1,800	1,800	*	1,800
Iraq	910	1,000	*	1,000
Jordan	3,989	3,800	*	3,800
Lebanon	2,967	3,000	*	3,000
Morocco	1,990	2,000	*	2,000
Oman	1,424	1,700	*	1,700
Tunisia	2,216	2,300	*	2,300

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
South and Central Asia	6,958	9,000	*	12,700
Afghanistan	433	800	*	800
Bangladesh	1,790	1,800	*	1,800
Bhutan	-	-	*	200
India	1,334	1,700	*	1,500
Kazakhstan	519	900	*	900
Kyrgyz Republic	405	500	*	500
Maldives	450	250	*	250
Nepal	1,314	1,200	*	1,200
Pakistan	-	-	*	3,500
Sri Lanka	125	900	*	900
Tajikistan	87	450	*	450
Turkmenistan	161	-	*	200
Uzbekistan	340	500	*	500
Western Hemisphere	9,910	12,390	*	11,630
Argentina	589	600	*	600
Bahamas, The	196	200	*	200
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	456	600	*	550
Belize	235	200	*	200
Brazil	619	625	*	625
Chile	487	400	*	400
Colombia	1,327	1,400	*	1,400
Costa Rica	680	400	*	400
Dominican Republic	495	500	*	500
Ecuador	-	200	*	200
El Salvador	-	700	*	-
Guatemala	-	760	*	-
Guyana	176	200	*	200
Haiti	241	255	*	255
Honduras	-	750	*	-
Jamaica	598	600	*	600
Mexico	1,250	1,500	*	1,500
Panama	662	700	*	700
Paraguay	397	400	*	400
Peru	596	600	*	600
Suriname	195	200	*	200
Trinidad and Tobago	326	300	*	300
Uruguay	385	300	*	300
State Western Hemisphere Regional	-	-	*	1,500
Other Funding	6,480	-	*	-
To Be Programmed	6,480	-	*	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	4,993	5,500	*	5,500
PM - IMET Administrative Expenses	4,993	5,500	*	5,500

Foreign Military Financing

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2019 Actual			FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate			FY 2021 Request
	Enduring	OCO	Total		Enduring	OCO	Total	
FMF Total	5,962,241	229,372	6,191,613	5,370,900	5,645,015	511,909	6,156,924	5,570,900
Africa	5,000	-	5,000	5,000	*	*	*	5,000
Djibouti	5,000	-	5,000	5,000	*	*	*	5,000
East Asia and Pacific	99,000	2,000	101,000	120,900	*	*	*	85,900
Indonesia	14,000	-	14,000	-	*	*	*	-
Mongolia	3,000	-	3,000	-	*	*	*	-
Philippines	40,000	-	40,000	45,900	*	*	*	40,000
Vietnam	12,000	-	12,000	45,000	*	*	*	10,900
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	30,000	2,000	32,000	30,000	*	*	*	35,000
Europe and Eurasia	211,316	186,372	397,688	75,000	*	*	*	170,000
Bulgaria	-	7,500	7,500	-	*	*	*	-
Estonia	8,000	-	8,000	5,000	*	*	*	5,000
Georgia	35,000	-	35,000	20,000	*	*	*	20,000
Montenegro	-	5,000	5,000	-	*	*	*	-
Kosovo	-	5,000	5,000	-	*	*	*	-
Latvia	8,000	-	8,000	5,000	*	*	*	5,000
Lithuania	8,000	-	8,000	5,000	*	*	*	5,000
North Macedonia	-	5,000	5,000	-	*	*	*	-
Romania	-	12,500	12,500	-	*	*	*	-
Ukraine	115,000	-	115,000	20,000	*	*	*	115,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	37,316	151,372	188,688	20,000	*	*	*	20,000
Near East	5,475,000	-	5,475,000	5,040,000	*	*	*	5,190,000
Egypt	1,300,000	-	1,300,000	1,300,000	*	*	*	1,300,000
Iraq	250,000	-	250,000	-	*	*	*	-
Israel	3,300,000	-	3,300,000	3,300,000	*	*	*	3,300,000
Jordan	425,000	-	425,000	350,000	*	*	*	500,000
Lebanon	105,000	-	105,000	50,000	*	*	*	50,000
Morocco	10,000	-	10,000	-	*	*	*	-
Tunisia	85,000	-	85,000	40,000	*	*	*	40,000
South and Central Asia	19,100	-	19,100	30,000	*	*	*	30,000
Bangladesh	1,500	-	1,500	-	*	*	*	-
Maldives	400	-	400	-	*	*	*	-
Nepal	1,700	-	1,700	-	*	*	*	-
Sri Lanka	500	-	500	-	*	*	*	-
Central Asia Regional	5,000	-	5,000	-	*	*	*	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	10,000	-	10,000	30,000	*	*	*	30,000
Western Hemisphere	82,825	-	82,825	30,000	*	*	*	20,000
Colombia	38,525	-	38,525	20,000	*	*	*	20,000
Costa Rica	7,500	-	7,500	-	*	*	*	-
Mexico	5,000	-	5,000	-	*	*	*	-
Peru	1,800	-	1,800	-	*	*	*	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	30,000	-	30,000	10,000	*	*	*	-
Other Funding	-	41,000	41,000	-	*	*	*	-
The Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF)	-	25,000	25,000	-	*	*	*	-
To Be Programmed	-	16,000	16,000	-	*	*	*	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	70,000	-	70,000	70,000	*	*	*	70,000
PM - FMF Administrative Expenses	70,000	-	70,000	70,000	*	*	*	70,000