

Near East Regional Overview

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) is undergoing a period of tremendous change, and the region continues to present some of the most pressing challenges to U.S. national security. The United States' extensive security, economic, and humanitarian interests demand continued U.S. involvement and active engagement. In the MENA region, the United States aims to combat terrorism, violent extremism, and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; promote the free flow of commerce and ensure global energy security; provide humanitarian assistance; and support successful and sustainable democratic transitions. The United States will work to preserve Israel's security, support P5+1 negotiations with Iran, prevent Iran from acquiring nuclear weapons, promote a political transition in Syria, bolster key regional partners, and seek a comprehensive and lasting Middle East Peace between Israel and its neighbors. The United States must look beyond traditional security concerns and consider the full range of issues that impact and contribute to regional stability: equitable economic growth and job creation; a comprehensive Middle East peace; rights-respecting and capable security institutions; and inclusive, accountable, and responsive governance.

Achieving these outcomes requires committing resources commensurate with the challenge, and changing the way the U.S. government does business in the region, including the approach to assistance. The changes taking place in the region have opened new avenues for U.S. engagement on reforms and to address longstanding flashpoints that would otherwise continue to feed instability. Bilateral assistance – including longstanding commitments – will be aligned with new requirements that are arising from fundamental political shifts on the ground. Ongoing regional programs support reforms and promote civic engagement and will continue to help sustain the bottom-up demand for change witnessed to date.

The FY 2015 request proposes funds to continue the U.S. response to the Syrian crisis, and maintains U.S. commitment to supporting democratic, governance and security reforms in the region (see the Syria narrative in this section as well as the humanitarian accounts). In addition, the Department of State and USAID request funding for MENA Initiative Transitions and Reforms, in order to empower citizens in the region on key transition challenges: jobs, security, democratic governance, and human rights. The MENA Initiative Transitions and Reforms request is a significant policy response to the transitions in the region and the principal funding vehicle the Department of State and USAID will use to support transitions and promote regional political, economic, and security sector reform. Requesting resources through this mechanism grants us the tools and the leverage necessary to respond appropriately to demands and opportunities as they emerge. (See MENA Initiative Transitions and Reforms request.) Additional contingency funding for the region is requested in USAID's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	7,178,270	6,872,729	6,985,955	113,226
Overseas Contingency Operations	1,264,914	715,389	405,000	-310,389
Complex Crises Fund	15,000	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	737,220	384,337	125,000	-259,337
Foreign Military Financing	434,029	300,000	250,000	-50,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	28,345	23,052	30,000	6,948
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	11,700	8,000	-	-8,000
Peacekeeping Operations	38,620	-	-	-
Enduring/Core Programs	5,913,356	6,157,340	6,580,955	423,615
Development Assistance	25,032	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	973,414	1,100,901	1,492,844	391,943
Foreign Military Financing	4,639,077	4,840,000	4,846,500	6,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	8,345	9,000	9,500	500
International Military Education and Training	16,641	20,495	19,561	-934
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	93,959	104,394	106,000	1,606
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	54,635	46,550	78,550	32,000
P.L. 480 Title II	75,660	-	-	-
Peacekeeping Operations	26,593	36,000	28,000	-8,000

Note: The FY 2014 Estimate reflects the estimated funding levels for FY 2014 at the Account and Operating Unit level and are subject to change. Detailed allocations below the Account and Operating Unit level are not available.

Detailed Overview

Peace and Security

Military assistance provided through Foreign Military Financing (FMF) remains a vital tool in achieving U.S. national security objectives. Such assistance enables U.S. partners to deter aggression and terrorism, protect their sovereignty, reduce the illicit proliferation of arms, secure borders against illegal trafficking and transit, pre-empt the establishment of safe havens for terrorists, and ensures that security forces in the region operate in accordance with international human rights laws and norms. In accordance with this goal, the United States uses FMF to help build legitimate, sustainable, and enduring partner capabilities that improve the ability of friendly nations to address crises and conflicts associated with state weakness, instability, and disasters, and to support stabilization following conflict — which in turn will increase the security of the United States.

- U.S. assistance to **Israel** will strengthen public and government confidence in efforts to realize a two-state solution, in addition to bolstering Israel's security and protecting U.S. interests in the region. This assistance is complemented by Department of Defense investments in missile defense technology.
- The FMF program with **Egypt** underpins the U.S.-Egypt security partnership and promotes key U.S. security interests, including continued support for regional security, and enabling the Egyptian armed forces to defend against transnational threats such as smuggling, the proliferation of weapons, and terrorism.
- FMF for **Jordan** will help this critical partner to strengthen capabilities including border security, naval/maritime monitoring, counter terrorism and violent extremism, intelligence, and communications in order to contribute to regional security.
- FMF for **Iraq** complements significant Iraqi investments in defense purchases from the United States. FMF is a critical piece of Iraq's defense funding strategy, providing specific counterterrorism needs while also addressing longer-term professionalization and logistics capacity building efforts. The

U.S. government assistance is focused on developing a well-trained and professional force that is able to positively contribute to overall regional stability.

- FMF for **Lebanon** will provide support for the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) to manage domestic security issues and increase its security presence near the porous border with Syria. Foreign Military Financing for Lebanon will also continue to build the LAF's capacity for border control, and improve the LAF's capacity to interdict extremist elements in Lebanon.
- FMF for **Yemen** will actively support the Yemeni military's ability to carry out effective counterterrorism efforts, build institutional capacity, and strengthen its ability to exert control over its territory.
- FMF for **Tunisia** will specifically support the Tunisian military's capacity to secure its land and maritime borders, apprehend indigenous and transnational terrorist elements, and combat smuggling.

International Military Education and Training (IMET) assistance will provide professional development and training for the militaries throughout the region in order to build capacity and foster mutual understanding between the U.S. and militaries in the Middle East and North Africa.

- In **Libya**, IMET will help to forge the new relationship between the United States and Libyan forces as they build the military institutions from the ground up following four decades of Qadhafi's misrule.
- In **Lebanon**, the IMET program enhances access, coordination, cultural sensitivity, and mutual understanding with the LAF.
- In **Bahrain**, the IMET program will expose new officers to a common curriculum and exchanges with U.S. officers, experiences that can positively shape current and future key military leadership of Bahrain. These courses reinforce human rights and security sector reform as priorities.
- In **Yemen**, IMET programs will also develop professional military education designed to foster professionalization among mid-career officers and non-commissioned officers.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) programs will support ongoing efforts to build a more professional, accountable, and responsive criminal justice systems in the region. INCLE programs will increase access to justice, combat corruption, and strengthen accountability mechanisms within the criminal justice sector.

- In the **West Bank and Gaza**, U.S. assistance will continue to focus on reforming the Palestinian Authority (PA) security and justice sectors, and sustaining and maintaining the capabilities that the security forces have developed. Greater emphasis on technical assistance related to logistics, interoperability, and strategic planning, as well as the continuation of infrastructure support and initial, basic, refresher and specialized training to the security forces, will encourage PA Security Forces to be more self-sufficient. Training programs for Palestinian prosecutors and investigators, in coordination with other donors, will help the PA bring to justice those responsible for terrorism and serious crimes.
- In **Iraq**, INCLE programs will continue to build on progress in combating corruption, improve court administration and security, and assist in the professional development of the judiciary.
- The INCLE program in **Lebanon** will provide technical assistance to the Internal Security Forces (ISF) to increase their professionalism and continue their shift in orientation toward the protection of, and service to the Lebanese population, while improving country-wide perceptions of the ISF as a professional, non-sectarian institution. Additionally, funding will continue to support corrections reform efforts to improve the capacity of prison and judicial authorities to effectively manage and operate a prison and detention system.

In 2015, the U.S. government will continue to work to enhance law enforcement capacity to detect, deter, and prevent terrorist incidents from occurring. Non-proliferation, Demining, Anti-Terrorism, and Related Programs (NADR) assistance will provide targeted training, mentoring, advising, equipment, and support to build the capacity of partners to deal effectively with security challenges within their borders, to defend against threats to national and regional stability, and to deter terrorist operations across borders and regions. Specific areas of law enforcement capacity-building could include enhanced leadership and management development, securing loose weapons, strategic trade controls development and strengthened border security, improved investigative capacity, cybersecurity, protection of leadership, protective of critical infrastructure, crisis response, and critical incident management in partner countries such as Egypt, Iraq, Libya, Tunisia, and Yemen. Engagement efforts through the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership in North Africa will continue to create opportunities to enhance regional coordination and improve border security.

Governing Justly and Democratically

U.S. assistance will focus on governance and political, security sector, and criminal justice system reforms in Lebanon, Jordan, Egypt, Tunisia, Libya, Iraq, Morocco, the West Bank, and Yemen. Economic Support Funds (ESF) and INCLE will support institutional reforms that provide fundamental freedoms, strengthen the rule of law, combat corruption, improve performance of government institutions, and expand opportunities for reformers and citizens to engage in the political process. The United States will work with and help build the capacity of civil society organizations to promote indigenous democratic reform and to fully empower women and youth. The United States promotes civil liberties and human rights, including workers' rights, through assistance and other policy tools. U.S. assistance efforts will also bolster the abilities of U.S. Partners abilities to provide public-oriented law enforcement services and transparent and independent judiciaries.

- In **Syria**, U.S. leadership will remain critical through FY 2015; this request will help the United States advance a political transition, counter violent extremism, support local communities in liberated areas to maintain basic services and compete with extremist groups fighting for influence among the population, and will preserve U.S. national security interests in the region.
- This request builds upon ongoing work to support **Tunisia's** efforts to establish more transparent, accountable, and effective criminal justice institutions.
- This request maintains support for building the governance capacity of the **Palestinian Authority**, including supporting its substantial progress since 2007 in efforts to improve the rule of law and professionalize its security forces, which provide security and combat terrorism in support of a two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.
- In **Iraq**, the Department of State will continue to support improvements in national- and local-level governance, promote civil service and private sector reform, and help Iraq build a criminal justice system based on the rule of law and respect for human rights.
- In **Libya**, the United States will continue to support the advancement of Libya's democratic transition, focusing on developing governance institutions to help stabilize Libya and support an emerging civil society and engaged citizenry and to promote a transparent and open economy that secures equal rights and expanded economic opportunity, including for women and vulnerable groups.
- In **Yemen**, the Department of State and USAID will continue support to strengthen Yemeni governing institutions, local governance, and the civil society organizations that hold them accountable, helping to consolidate the gains made thus far by the political transition.
- In **Lebanon**, the Department of State will provide judicial assistance for the first time with INCLE funding. The funds will improve judicial processes such as case flow; encourage implementation of existing laws, especially related to corrections reform and to reduce prison overcrowding; and improve coordination throughout the criminal justice sector.

- The **Middle East Partnership Initiative** will support active citizen engagement in the development of representative, transparent, and responsive governance; promoting clear, consistent, and fair “rules of the game” for political competition in emerging democracies; and assist those striving for political and social freedoms, often in the face of repression, across the region.

Investing in People

U.S. assistance will continue to support reform efforts that improve the quality of health care and education throughout the region. Educational reform increases tolerance and supports vulnerable groups, especially women and youth. Assistance and exchanges in this area should result in higher rates of school attendance and completion, particularly for women and girls, which will allow for improvements in the status of women within families, the local community, and in the political arena. Funding will continue to support education reforms in Egypt, Jordan, Yemen, and Morocco. U.S. assistance will also support Jordanian and Lebanese communities that are contending with a rising number of Syrian refugees, the vast majority of whom reside in host communities.

- In **Yemen**, a community livelihoods program will focus on meeting the population’s needs for essential services in governorates with the highest incidences of instability.

Global Health Programs (GHP): This request includes \$9.5 million GHP for Yemen. GHP funds in FY 2015 will improve health outcomes in Yemen by investing in health systems and promoting innovation. Funds requested will increase access to basic health services, improve community awareness of healthy behaviors, and build capacity for local health care services. Ongoing family planning and reproductive health assistance will strengthen supply chain management, offer training for reproductive health care providers, and promote healthy families and communities.

Economic Growth

Economic reform and trade and investment remain crucial motors for economic development and job creation, which contribute to overall political stability and enhance prospects for regional peace. The U.S. government will also promote reforms to improve the business environment, strengthen public sector financial management, support trade and entrepreneurship, and develop the private sector. Through activities in support of the Middle East and North Africa Trade and Investment Partnership (MENA-TIP) initiative, we can assist in the reform of trade and investment laws to promote economic growth and prosperity by strengthening property rights, competition, regional integration, and the rule of law.

- Economic Support Funds (ESF) will continue to support the development of employment opportunities, especially for youth and women, in **Yemen, Tunisia, Libya, and Morocco**.
- Assistance will promote workforce planning and higher education initiatives in **Jordan, Egypt, Morocco, Lebanon, and Tunisia**, and will focus on priority sectors such as agriculture in **Egypt and Yemen**, information and communications technology in **Tunisia**, and tourism in **Egypt**.
- ESF will also support the capitalization of the **Egyptian-American and Tunisian-American Enterprise Funds**, which promote job creation and economic growth.
- USAID **Middle East Regional program** will provide additional capacity for regional trade and economic programming including the strengthening of economic competitiveness, investment leverage, and public financial management.

Humanitarian Assistance

This request reflects a continued need for direct humanitarian assistance programs in Yemen, the West Bank, and particularly in Gaza.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) funding in the region includes a \$697.5 million MCC Compact with Morocco to support microfinance, agriculture, and rural development and a \$275.0 million Compact with Jordan to support improvements to water and wastewater infrastructure.

In 2012, the MCC Board selected **Morocco** as eligible to submit a proposal for a subsequent MCA compact, based on its policy performance in the areas of Ruling Justly, Economic Freedom, and Investing in People. Selection for eligibility for a subsequent compact also recognized Morocco's performance to date in implementing and making progress towards results under its current compact. MCC assistance will be contingent on Morocco's continued strong policy performance (including, but not limited to, performance on MCC indicators), the successful negotiation and approval of a mutually agreeable second compact, and the availability of funds to MCC.

In November 2010, the Government of **Jordan** (GOJ) and the U.S. government signed a five-year, \$275.0 million MCC Compact, which entered into force on December 13, 2011. Jordan is the fourth water-poorest country in the world. The Compact is focused on reducing poverty and enhancing economic growth through three integrated infrastructure projects designed to improve water and wastewater systems in and around the city of Zarqa. The expansion of the As Samra Wastewater Treatment Plant builds on investment models developed and implemented by USAID, which further leverages the U.S. government assistance through co-investment with the private sector and the GOJ through a Build-Operate-Transfer concession over a 25 year period. In September 2012, the MCC completed its first major project financing agreement, which will permit the next stage of the expansion to proceed.

Algeria

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. bilateral foreign assistance to Algeria is designed to strengthen Algeria's capability to combat terrorism and crime and build institutions that can contribute to the security and stability of the region. Foreign assistance bolsters Algeria's ongoing fight against al-Qa'ida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) and other hostile actors in the region.

The Algerian government has made significant progress in the struggle against terrorism within its borders but still faces considerable border security issues along its long borders with Libya, which has limited security capacity, and following the crisis in Northern Mali. U.S.-funded programs have helped the government build capacity to thwart ongoing threats to Algerian and Western interests. Ongoing security risks along Algeria's southern and eastern border, as terrorist groups exploit non-secure areas to plan operations and engage in illegal activities such as kidnapping for ransom and trafficking, highlight the need for improved border security and weapons counter-proliferation cooperation between the North African states. Algeria also benefits from regional programs under the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership program.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	9,107	2,600	2,600	-
International Military Education and Training	1,259	1,300	1,100	-200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,250	1,300	1,500	200
P.L. 480 Title II	6,598	-	-	-

Note: The FY 2014 Estimate reflects the estimated funding levels for FY 2014 at the Account and Operating Unit level and are subject to change. Detailed allocations below the Account and Operating Unit level are not available.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

With the deepening of bilateral security sector cooperation with Algeria, the demand for IMET training continues to grow. IMET programs focus on professional military education, technical training, and English language competency with a burgeoning effort to train Special Forces leaders. The IMET program has been successful in increasing the exposure of Algeria's future military leadership to U.S. values and systems, and has led to increased Algerian participation in bilateral military activities with the United States. This request would continue to provide officer development courses focused on professionalizing future Algerian military leaders and building capacity for regional counterterrorism operations. While Algeria's military forces are not authorized to operate abroad, they do play a significant role in preventing the movement of terrorists and weapons in the trans-Sahara by securing their borders with Mali, Niger, Libya, and Tunisia. This training will bolster the Algerian military's capabilities and could eventually enable Algeria to take a regional leadership role in peacekeeping or humanitarian operations.

Key Intervention

- IMET funds will be used to provide Professional Military Education for senior-, mid-, and junior-level officers and to provide English language training courses.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR-Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA): The ATA program will continue to assist Algerian law enforcement enhance its capacity to deal effectively with security challenges within national borders, defend against threats to national and regional stability, and deter terrorist operations. Courses will train law enforcement and border security personnel, including the National Gendarmerie, police, and customs. NADR-ATA funds have supported multiple training programs that have improved bilateral relations with Algerian law enforcement agencies and facilitated real-time terrorist threat intelligence sharing. The working-level cooperation facilitated by ATA training programs have assisted the Embassy Regional Security Office in responding to specific threats.

Key Intervention:

- NADR-ATA funds will be used to conduct courses assisting Algerian law enforcement to develop improved investigative and border security capabilities and to improve coordination and cooperation with other regional states on counterterrorism issues. The ATA program also focuses on encouraging inter-agency cooperation between Government of Algeria law enforcement entities.

NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS): NADR-EXBS funded border security programming will complement other security sector assistance activities, such as NADR-ATA programming, and support U.S. interests by building Algeria's capacity to control its borders and ports, better screen for weapons of mass destruction and dual-use materials, and professionalize the country's border police, customs, merchant marine, and port authorities. The EXBS program will also be used to encourage the Algerian government to institute a strategic trade control regime in-line with international norms.

Key Intervention:

- NADR-EXBS funds will be used to support a number of border security courses, including (but not limited to): international maritime border security, land border security and terrorism, and other border security courses.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The United States has three mechanisms for evaluating and monitoring IMET programming and military-to-military cooperation. A joint military dialogue (JMD) convenes every two years and acts as the primary channel for planning bilateral military cooperation, reviewing past programs and establishing future priorities. The next JMD is planned for late 2014. The United States and Algeria also hold an annual planning conference to set yearly targets for exchange programs and joint military exercises and review prior year activities. In addition, Embassy Algiers' Office of Security Cooperation maintains a continuous liaison with the Algerian training manager at the Ministry of National Defense to update training priorities and ensure efficient and effective use of funds.

The Embassy Regional Security Officer (RSO) evaluates progress on NADR-ATA funded projects at the end of each training program, reviewing detailed after-action reports generated by the instructors to determine whether projects are meeting U.S. and Algerian government goals. In February 2013, ATA program staff from the Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism (CT) and the Office of Antiterrorism Assistance conducted a comprehensive in-country program review. ATA, CT, RSO, DS, and Algerian counterparts discussed the utility of past courses and areas of focus for the future. EXBS activities are evaluated by post and the EXBS office to assess their impact.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Past IMET programs focused on building an indigenous lessons learned system and IMET priorities were reviewed and approved at the Africa Command Security Cooperation, Education, and Training Working Group in May 2012. We will continue to place Algerian military personnel in IMET courses that correspond to priorities identified through the JMD process. EXBS uses program review to adapt programs to Algeria's evolving strategic trade control and border security capabilities. Planned activities in FY 2015 will respond to identified Algerian needs and support U.S. security interests.

Bahrain

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Bahrain plays a key role in the Gulf’s security architecture and is an important U.S. partner for defense initiatives throughout the region. In 2002, the United States named Bahrain a “major non-NATO ally” in recognition of its contributions to U.S. security efforts in the region. Bahrain and the United States signed a defense cooperation agreement in 1991, which provides the United States access to Bahrain’s air bases and allows for the pre-positioning of strategic materials, as well as expanded exercises and training opportunities for the Bahrain Defense Force (BDF).

In addition to hosting our Fifth Fleet and the U.S. Navy Central Command Headquarters, Bahrain permits the United States access to its two major airfields, provides ample protection for U.S. military and Embassy facilities, and has participated in U.S.-led military coalitions. Bahrain continues to allow over-flight, use of naval and aerial port facilities, and use of training ranges and facilities for specialized units deploying to the U.S. Central Command area of responsibility. Bahrain is a regular contributor to U.S.-led maritime coalitions, exercises, and operations and is the only Arab state to participate in all three Combined Task Forces, becoming the first Gulf state to command a major task force. Recently, a surge in violent tactics by extremist elements, to include the use of improvised explosive devices, poses new challenges in ensuring the safety and security of the American military and diplomatic presence.

U.S. assistance helps Bahrain, which lacks the oil wealth of its neighbors, obtain the equipment and training it needs to operate alongside U.S. air and naval forces. These tools also aim to strengthen Bahrain’s interoperability for regional peace, security, and counter-terrorism cooperation; improve Bahrain’s ability to deny terrorist sponsorship, support and sanctuary; and boost Bahrain’s maritime defenses against smuggling and terrorism at a time when Iran is attempting to smuggle explosives onto the island.

The political and social unrest that began in 2011 has continued into 2014, and underscores the need for the Bahraini government to address its citizens’ demands for political reform in order to assure Bahrain’s long-term domestic stability and prosperity. The United States continues to encourage Bahrain’s leadership to implement democratic reforms, adhere to human rights standards, and advance the National Dialogue with opposition parties.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	13,489	11,175	8,751	-2,424
Foreign Military Financing	12,575	10,000	7,500	-2,500
International Military Education and Training	487	725	801	76
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	427	450	450	-

Note: The FY 2014 Estimate reflects the estimated funding levels for FY 2014 at the Account and Operating Unit level and are subject to change. Detailed allocations below the Account and Operating Unit level are not available.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

Between 85-90 percent of BDF equipment is U.S origin, including major items such as F-16 and F-5 fighter aircraft, Advanced Medium-Range Air-to-Air Missiles, and Army Tactical Missile Systems. In FY 2015, FMF will continue to sustain U.S.-origin equipment used by the BDF to secure its land, air and sea borders, while also providing critical force protection to the U.S. diplomatic and military presence on the island.

Last year, the BDF, in close consultation with the United States, announced a shift in priorities towards broader external defense and maritime security capabilities, which will continue into the FY 2015 cycle. As such, the FY 2015 funds will contribute to the acquisition of additional Avenger Air Defense System platforms, additional AMRAAM AIM 120B missiles, and maintenance of Air Defense System Integrator Follow-On Technical Support. Provision and sustainment of these weapon systems supports the ability of the Bahrain military to deter threats and defend against attacks to its territory and allows for greater interoperability with U.S. systems in a contingency situation.

Key Intervention:

- FMF funds will help to sustain U.S.-origin equipment used by the Bahrain Defense Force for air defense. Specifically, support is expected to include purchase of Avenger Air Defense System platforms, purchase of AIM-120B AMRAAM missiles, and Air Defense System Integrator Follow-On technical support. The BDF currently possesses a single Avenger Air Defense platform, which is insufficient to provide air defense coverage in the event of air attack against Bahrain. The addition of Avenger platforms will greatly enhance the BDF's ability to protect critical infrastructure to include government facilities, oil pipelines and refineries, civil and military airfields, and military bases and formations. The addition of AIM-120B AMRAAM missiles provides the BDF greater operational capability during potential coalition operations. The current supply of AMRAAM missiles is insufficient for extended operations. The Air Defense System Integrator Follow-On Technical Support case includes an in-country Field Service Representative to support Bahrain's primary external defense command and control network.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

The FY 2015 IMET request supports the continuation of professional military education and technical-oriented training, including courses in air, land and maritime operations, aircraft, equipment and missile maintenance, and logistical and supply material management. IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

The U.S.-based courses include instruction in democratic principles of civilian control of the military and human rights, which aim to reinforce the reforms underway in Bahrain. The FY 2015 IMET funding exposes new officers to a common curriculum and exchanges with U.S. officers, experiences that can positively shape current and future key military leadership of Bahrain. Furthermore, these courses reinforce human rights and security sector reform as priorities.

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds will develop professional, capable military personnel primarily through professional military education courses in the United States. BDF personnel will also attend courses in air, land and maritime operations, logistics, resource management, and other technical courses.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The FY 2015 NADR program request reflects MOI requirements to confront the current and evolving threat of violent extremists and terror networks. The NADR-Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) request will contribute to enhancing Bahrain's capability to investigate and respond to terrorist use of explosives. Over the last few years, Bahrain has witnessed an increase in types and sophistication of explosive devices. While the Government of Bahrain has made notable progress in investigating and responding to terrorist attacks, a number of gaps remain. As the sophistication of the devices continues to increase, it is critical the Ministry of Interior (MOI) receives training to better equip it in countering and preventing these violent activities. NADR-ATA funding gives the United States an opportunity to enhance these capabilities. ATA courses and consultations will help expand the MOI's skillset, as well as include a strong human rights focus that underscores the importance of adhering to international human rights standards when confronting serious threats.

Key Interventions:

- NADR-ATA funds will deliver courses to improve Bahrain's ability to investigate and respond to terrorist use of explosives in an effort to establish a cadre of experienced professionals within the MOI.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The BDF fully cooperates with End Use Monitoring programs from the Department of Defense and Department of State. No major discrepancies have been detected since the initiation of FMF grant assistance to Bahrain. The United States engages regularly with MOI personnel from various divisions to discuss operational and organizational needs in evaluating MOI performance in its law enforcement and security missions. NADR-sponsored training initiatives to date have benefitted MOI in a number of ways, such as improving its ability to secure scenes of explosions, collect evidence, and ensure the proper chain of custody, resulting in a greater capacity to secure forensic evidence from crime scenes. Arrest rates for those committing violent acts have increased as a result.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The BDF participates in approximately 40 IMET courses annually, with about five International Military Students per year for senior level professional military education spread amongst the four U.S. services. The BDF intends to continue acquiring targeted training in technical fields in order to maintain its increasingly sophisticated fleet of modern U.S.-origin equipment.

The MOI has shown significant growth through past ATA-sponsored equipment and training, especially responding to explosive incidents. The MOI continues to utilize equipment supplied with previous ATA funds. Future ATA programming will focus on building MOI's capabilities in forensics, counterterrorism, terror investigations, investigation management, and interview techniques, which are critical as the GOB moves from confession-based to evidence-based prosecutions.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The BDF participates in approximately 40 IMET courses annually, with about five International Military Students per year for senior level professional military education spread amongst the four U.S. services. The BDF intends to continue acquiring targeted training in technical fields in order to maintain its increasingly sophisticated fleet of modern U.S.-origin equipment. Although the BDF declined enrollment in Senior Service Colleges for FY 2013 due to political and regional unrest, it has developed a robust plan to commit allocated IMET funds moving forward.

The FY 2015 NADR program request reflects MOI requirements to confront the current and evolving threat of violent extremists and terror networks. The MOI has shown significant growth through past ATA-sponsored equipment and training, especially responding to explosive incidents. The MOI continues to utilize equipment supplied with previous ATA funds. Future ATA programming will focus on building MOI's capabilities in forensics, counterterrorism, terror investigations, investigation management, and interview techniques, which are critical as the GOB moves from confession-based to evidence-based prosecutions.

Egypt

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Egypt advances core U.S. security interests; strengthens partnerships with Egyptians; and accelerates progress towards a more stable, secure, democratic, and prosperous Egypt. The Egyptian government is a vital partner in countering regional security threats; the United States will assist the Egyptian government in modernizing its defense forces and improving its antiterrorism capabilities.

The United States is focusing economic assistance to work more directly with the Egyptian people. This assistance will provide vital investments to support private sector development and job creation and to improve the quality of health care and education, including a landmark higher education initiative that will expose young Egyptians to best practices in public administration, economics, the sciences and other fields to better prepare Egyptians for the workforce. U.S. assistance will also encourage Egyptian efforts to expand civil liberties; enhance transparency, accountability, and the rule of law; and foster democratic institutions.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	1,484,215	1,507,720	1,506,300	-1,420
Economic Support Fund	241,032	200,000	200,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,234,259	1,300,000	1,300,000	-
International Military Education and Training	474	1,800	1,700	-100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,001	3,000	1,000	-2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,449	2,920	3,600	680

Note: The FY 2014 Estimate reflects the estimated funding levels for FY 2014 at the Account and Operating Unit level and are subject to change. Detailed allocations below the Account and Operating Unit level are not available.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Democracy, Rights and Governance Programs: A constitution ratified through a public referendum in January 2014 set the stage for a new round of presidential and parliamentary elections that will determine the path of Egypt's transition and its adherence to democratic principles. The U.S. government is committed to partnering to promote stability and prosperity in Egypt. Assistance will promote improved governance and empower citizens to address grievances.

Because uncertainties remain as Egypt's transition continues, USAID's democracy, rights, and governance programs will adopt a flexible approach to citizen empowerment by supporting reform advocates in government bodies who are seeking to implement reforms at the national and sub-national levels. These programs will also support Egyptians -- including civil society organizations -- advocating for inclusive democratic government, strengthened human rights, and improved public services. With this dual-track approach, the U.S. government will be able to address identified needs and respond to unanticipated windows of opportunity. A renewed focus on improving administration, service delivery, and public participation at the local level will provide important opportunities to promote essential building blocks for democratic transition that could have a profound impact on Egypt's future political, economic, and social landscape. Through projects with government institutions and civil society

organizations, USAID will seek to advance standards to protect fundamental human rights outlined in the newly ratified constitution. Support for marginalized groups such as women, youth, and religious minorities will be integrated across programs as an essential element of sustainable long-term political and economic growth.

Key Interventions:

- USAID-funded programs will assist Egypt's representative bodies, including parliament and local councils, to effectively fulfill their legislative and representational roles and better respond to citizens' needs, through engagement with government institutions and civil society organizations.
- Approximately \$5.0 million in FY 2015 assistance will allow USAID to partner with civil society and Egyptian institutions to promote human rights and accountability in areas where there are opportunities for reform, which may include combatting gender-based violence, countering trafficking in persons, and preserving fundamental freedoms.
- Activities will incorporate cross-cutting priorities including women and youth empowerment, civil society sustainability, tolerance education, and intercultural dialogue into relevant programming.
- If there is a demonstration of sufficient political will by the Ministry of Justice and other judicial actors to reform, USAID assistance will support the rule of law through professional training for judges, prosecutors, and lawyers and provide assistance to the Ministry of Justice and other judicial institutions to relieve problems with caseload management, access to justice, the integration of human rights into legal decisions, and related areas.
- Activities will support capacity building for local government bodies so they can better deliver critical services to their citizens through fiscal decentralization and local administration reform, assuming an Egyptian government commitment to this effort. In that circumstance, U.S. support will facilitate the improved use of funds at the local level and support responsive, transparent, and inclusive service delivery mechanisms.

Health Programs: Proposed activities will focus on improving quality of health care and improving health behaviors in areas that relate directly to Egypt's prospects for economic growth and that are issues of global public health concern.

USAID will seek to increase the ability of vulnerable populations to take actions to improve their own health and nutrition through a mix of community health education, mass media health promotion, and innovative new media channels. Assistance may support research on health-related behaviors and monitoring efforts to facilitate the design of effective public health messages and interventions.

To improve the quality of health services, USAID will build the skills of key health sector personnel through training in problem-solving approaches and leadership, management, and technical skills. USAID may also conduct survey research to establish baseline health sector performance. The goal of these activities is to ensure that health sector personnel are equipped with the technical and managerial skills to reduce healthcare associated infections, understand disease patterns, and formulate appropriate responses.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$7.0 million in FY 2015 funding will strengthen the viability of local organizations that work with vulnerable families, including youth, to improve their access to quality health services. Activities will be aimed at improving the quality of facility-based services for pregnancy, delivery, and neonatal care.
- Programs will also advance health care quality by improving infection control, reducing unsafe medical procedures, and equipping health care personnel with effective problem solving skills.

USAID also may support activities to reduce female genital cutting and other forms of violence against women.

- FY 2015 assistance will support population-based surveys and other activities to support informed decision making on health related policy.

Basic Education: Recent assessments demonstrate significant needs in reading comprehension and application of basic math skills. A national reading assessment conducted by USAID revealed that 62 percent of third graders have very weak reading comprehension skills. A pilot math assessment showed that while most children know basic functions and operations, they struggle to apply this knowledge. The Ministry of Education has committed to implementing nationwide programs to improve the early grade (grades one to three) reading and math skills of primary school students. The U.S. and Egyptian governments have worked together to design a nationwide early grade learning program to accomplish this goal.

USAID-supported Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) High Schools are in their second year of implementation. Representatives from the Ministry of Education and university science and engineering departments have been impressed with the success of the programs and are eager to expand it to additional schools. USAID will provide technical assistance related to science and math instruction and learning in secondary schools to support this expansion.

USAID is also exploring new activities to increase adult literacy as well as community support for early grade learning. Support in this area may include technical assistance and training to increase the quality of instruction by adult literacy facilitators, and strengthening the management of community development associations to monitor literacy programs.

Key Interventions:

- Up to \$7.5 million in FY 2015 assistance will provide training and instruction materials to teachers and administrators in early grade reading and math benefitting over 250,000 teachers and one million students. Related technical assistance and training activities through community support will complement the work with the schools.
- Assistance will support remedial reading for students in grades four to six.
- FY 2015 funding will support the establishment of additional STEM schools, including the provision of lab equipment and extensive teacher training. Activities will also strengthen science and mathematics curricula and assessment systems in other high schools.
- USAID will provide teacher training to support the improvement of English instruction.
- USAID will fund technical assistance, training, and materials to strengthen adult literacy programs in Egypt.

Higher Education and Workforce Development: According to a 2010 World Bank/Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development review, the Egyptian higher education and training system is not meeting the needs of the country. Higher education institutions are not ensuring that graduates acquire demand-driven degrees and skills that will prepare them to successfully enter the workforce. This has resulted in millions of unemployed graduates at the same time that private companies are recruiting for needed skills outside of Egypt. The curriculum in many universities and technical colleges is outdated, and Egypt's rapidly growing student population far exceeds system capacity. Access for disadvantaged students to high quality education is limited due to costly tuition rates in fee-paying sections of public universities for competitive degree programs. Egypt is committed to undertaking needed reforms, but lacks the resources to do necessary analysis and re-train staff and university managers.

To address these issues, the U.S. government will support programs aimed at increasing the employability of young Egyptians, including partnering with the Egyptian government to support the U.S.-Egypt Higher Education Initiative that will support local scholarships, U.S. scholarships, and higher education institution partnership grants.

Key Interventions:

- USAID will provide scholarships to disadvantaged Egyptian students, especially female students, to obtain Bachelor's and Master's degrees in Egypt and the United States.
- Higher education partnership grants will be awarded to establish programs between U.S. and Egyptian universities and technical colleges and create hubs of innovative and interdisciplinary activity to address Egypt's developmental challenges and contribute to the economy.
- U.S. assistance will establish career development centers on university and technical college campuses to assist university students in developing the skills needed to find employment.
- Funding will strengthen and enhance technical institutes through activities such as improving quality assurance systems and promoting greater participation of girls and women in non-traditional trades and skill areas.
- Up to \$4.0 million in FY 2015 assistance will support joint research between U.S. and Egyptian scientists.
- U.S. assistance will provide opportunities for institutional assessments, training activities, and study tours to improve the institutional capacity of critical organizations needed for economic and political development in Egypt.
- U.S. assistance will build the professional skills of individuals through participant training programs.

Economic Growth: The economic grievances of the Egyptian people were a major driver of the 2011 revolution. Egypt's economy in recent years, while growing significantly, was not inclusive, leaving national poverty rates even higher in 2013 than they were in 2000. The 2011 revolution and ensuing political uncertainty created many challenges related to investment outflows, falling tourism, an unstable macroeconomic environment, and perhaps most importantly, the substantial loss of jobs. These issues are compounded by economic challenges that existed before the 2011 revolution. Going forward, Egypt's economy desperately needs to improve its competitiveness; Egypt dropped 48 places since the publication of the 2009-10 *Global Competitiveness Report*, falling to 118th out of 148 countries in the 2013-14 report. U.S. assistance will nurture a more competitive and inclusive Egyptian economy by targeting key sectors with a proven ability to generate inclusive productive employment and reduce poverty in Egypt. These sectors include small business, agriculture, and tourism.

Agriculture is the largest employer in Egypt, providing more than 28 percent of total employment, 45 percent of total female employment, and more than 56 percent of all jobs in rural areas in Upper Egypt. It is the most important source of income and employment for the rural poor. U.S. assistance seeks to reduce rural poverty by expanding productivity of horticulture crops, increasing incomes of small-holder farmers, improving agricultural employability for rural agricultural workforce, and introducing efficient processing and improved marketing in Upper Egypt.

Egypt's tourism sector accounted for an estimated 11.5 to 13 percent of Gross Domestic Product and employed an estimated 10 to 12 percent of the labor force in 2010. After January 2011, the sector saw declining revenues due to the political and security situation. The Egyptian tourism industry has bounced back many times in the past and has potential for growth and becoming a driver of economic recovery as stability and security improve.

More broadly, support for private sector development through entrepreneurship, micro small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), and labor skills development will be a focus across sectors to promote inclusive economic growth.

Key Interventions:

- Up to \$60.0 million will support the private sector through continued support to the Egyptian-American Enterprise Fund.
- Activities will promote the development of the Egyptian private sector, including entrepreneurs, MSMEs, and joint ventures with U.S. and Egyptian participants through a variety of instruments including equity investments, grants, feasibility studies, technical assistance, improving labor skills and productivity, training for businesses receiving investment capital, and other measures.
- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will provide \$5.0 million in FY 2015 assistance to expand productivity of horticulture crops, increase incomes of small-holder farmers, improve agricultural employability for rural agricultural workforce, and introduce efficient processing and improved marketing in Upper Egypt. USAID will work with small farmers and the private sector to adopt the best international agriculture practices, develop agriculture facilities, improve access to market information, and provide linkages to food suppliers. This will be accomplished while addressing complementary, cross-cutting sector support such as strengthening of on-farm water management, research, and extension, as well as reform of related policies and regulations.
- Activities will improve the livelihoods of Egyptians in select tourism destinations through community-based tourism development. Interventions will focus on product diversification, destination marketing, human resource development, infrastructure, and reform of the sector's governance and safety regulations.
- Assistance will support the preservation of Egypt's unique antiquities in order to create and preserve a wide range of sites for tourists to visit.
- USAID will train private sector associations on advocacy methodologies for policy reform, reaching underserved segments of the economy and seeking to leverage the involvement of other financial institutions and global investors.
- A trade and investment promotion program will strengthen entrepreneurship activities and remove policy constraints that hinder private sector growth in the agriculture and tourism sectors.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

The FMF program underpins the U.S.-Egypt security partnership, which benefits the United States, Egypt, Israel, and the rest of the Middle East and North Africa. The FMF program enhances Egypt's ability to promote regional peace and security by enabling the military to provide conventional defensive capability as well as to protect Egypt from transnational threats such as smuggling, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and terrorism.

FMF goals are to: strengthen the Egyptian security forces professionalization and planning capabilities; combat terrorism and extremist threats in Sinai and the region; help secure Egypt's borders to stop smuggling, weapons proliferation and human trafficking; build Egyptian capacity to support regional security efforts, such as peacekeeping operations; and maintain the integrity and security of the Suez Canal. FY 2015 FMF will also support Egypt's conventional air, ground, and maritime operations by providing support for procurement, sustainment, training, and technical assistance.

Key Interventions:

- Assistance will continue to support border security projects to combat smuggling operations, especially along the borders with Gaza, Libya, and Sudan.

- Assistance will support the procurement of defense goods and services that support counter-terrorism, border and maritime security, as well as maintain some previously purchased U.S.-manufactured defense articles.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

The IMET program exposes Egyptian defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase professionalization, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Key Intervention:

- FY 2015 assistance will support the professional military education of Egyptian military officers.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

The INCLE program supports the Egyptian government's efforts to develop the criminal justice sector response to sexual and gender based violence. This targeted intervention builds off previous efforts to address significant reform needs within the police and justice sectors and buttresses Egyptian efforts to develop criminal justice sector institutions that are more professional, accountable, and responsive to the public. To this end, the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement programming supports Egyptian efforts to reform the Ministries of Interior and Justice and supports U.S. foreign policy goals of improving rule of law and respect for human rights. It also supports the "protection from violence" objective in the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security. Continued engagement will lay the groundwork to take advantage of future opportunities for supporting reforms.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will continue supporting the Ministry of Interior through activities such as seminars and training workshops with a focus on developing a victim-sensitive approach to investigations and case management. U.S.-funded programs will also continue a dialogue project aimed at bringing together community and government stakeholders to contribute to the development of a coordinated criminal justice sector response to sexual and gender-based violence.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR-Anti-terrorism Assistance (ATA): The ATA program will enhance Egyptian government tactical and operational ability to combat terrorism. This assistance will help improve the Ministry of Interior's response and investigative capabilities.

Key Intervention:

- FY 2015 assistance will provide training and equipment to improve the Ministry of Interior's ability to counter terrorism and bolster its capacity to secure Egypt's borders.

NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS): FY 2015 funding will continue to enhance the Egyptian Government's capabilities in countering the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, illegal smuggling and developing a comprehensive strategic trade control system. These programs will ultimately result in more effective Egyptian government efforts to combat terrorism and maintain border security.

Key Intervention:

- FY 2015 funding will be used to provide export control and border security training on the border between Gaza and Sinai, and the Libya border.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2013, USAID/Egypt completed an evaluation on the Avian and Pandemic Influenza (API) program and another on the Health Systems Strengthening program. The API final evaluation reviewed, analyzed, and evaluated the program's effectiveness in achieving objectives and assessed its contribution to improving API prevention and control. The Health Systems Strengthening program final evaluation aimed to understand what has and has not worked in implementation, how different aspects of the project affected relationships with counterparts, as well as how USAID and the Egyptian government could maximize the lessons learned for future investments in health systems strengthening.

In FY 2014, USAID/Egypt completed a survey of scholarship students under two existing university scholarships programs. The purpose of the survey was to gauge the successes and shortcomings of the scholarship programs.

For economic assistance programs, the Mission has updated the Performance Management Plan and conducted internal reviews of project implementation, pipeline and overall performance. To ensure consistency across the portfolio and to ensure timely adherence to evaluation plans and monitoring activities, USAID/Egypt developed a Mission-wide monitoring and evaluation mechanism to provide evaluation and sector assessment services across the portfolio. The planned evaluations and sector assessments in FY2014 and FY 2015 will be utilized to inform the future strategy development and new project design.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In FY 2012, USAID/Egypt conducted two major sector assessments for the tourism and agriculture sectors in Egypt to inform the design of the new economic growth programs. These assessments were used to inform the new designs in the areas of agribusiness, small and medium enterprise development, entrepreneurship, and tourism.

USAID/Egypt is currently working on an Inclusive Growth Diagnostic study that will provide evidence-based findings to inform new economic growth programs. Additionally, USAID is currently preparing for a Demographic and Health Survey, which is used to inform future designs in the health areas, as well as other areas in the portfolio.

The findings and recommendations from the Water/Wastewater Sector Support Performance Evaluation were used by USAID/Egypt to revise the project during its remaining timeframe, and to better inform strategy development and future designs for water and wastewater sector projects in Egypt.

The findings and recommendations from the Avian Influenza Evaluation were the basis for USAID/Egypt to provide follow-on assistance, which focused on continuing and expanding the support to the General Organization of Veterinary Services to strengthen its national surveillance system, build capacity of its staff, and expand the community animal health outreach program to cover all districts of the 12 governorates that participated in the program.

Based on the recommendations of the survey of scholarship students who participated in existing university scholarships programs, USAID/Egypt redirected available funds to increase English language training for current students. USAID/Egypt is now designing a new local scholarship program that includes and encourages strong leadership and English language components.

Iraq

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Situated between Syria and Iran, Iraq stands as a critical strategic partner in advancing U.S. security, economic, and political interests in the region. The State Department’s bilateral assistance request reflects these realities through programs and activities addressing conventional weapons destruction, anti-terrorism, border control and export security, and military cooperation. Iraq also must continue to address its own political development, economic integration and diversification, and internal security. The State Department will provide targeted technical assistance in the areas of rule of law, human rights, private sector-led economic growth, and conflict mitigation.

The Iraq bilateral assistance portfolio continues to see reductions in almost all funding accounts due to increased Iraqi capacity and funding, as well as a decreased U.S. presence in country. The FY 2015 request represents a reduction of \$280.6 million (-47.6 percent) from FY 2013. In addition, as part of the State Department’s efforts to bring the Iraq portfolio in line with the rest of the region, most funding is in the base budget request. (Foreign Military Financing continues to be part of the OCO request.)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	589,379	373,162	308,760	-64,402
Overseas Contingency Operations	528,362	350,302	250,000	-100,302
Economic Support Fund	72,333	22,500	-	-22,500
Foreign Military Financing	434,029	300,000	250,000	-50,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	13,499	23,052	-	-23,052
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	8,501	4,750	-	-4,750
Enduring/Core Programs	61,017	22,860	58,760	35,900
Economic Support Fund	-	-	22,500	22,500
Foreign Military Financing	37,291	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,116	2,000	1,400	-600
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	11,000	11,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	22,610	20,860	23,860	3,000

Note: The FY 2014 Estimate reflects the estimated funding levels for FY 2014 at the Account and Operating Unit level and are subject to change. Detailed allocations below the Account and Operating Unit level are not available.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

FY 2015 ESF programming centers on targeted assistance in support of democratic governance, the promotion of human rights, protection for vulnerable populations such as women and religious or ethnic minorities, and the promotion of equitable economic opportunities in the private sector. While this reduced portfolio reflects a narrower focus of U.S. government assistance activities in these strategically important program areas, capacity building is needed and continued technical support can make a measurable difference.

Supporting Democracy and Human Rights: The Department of State's Bureau for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL) will be the primary bureau implementing programming with FY 2015 ESF in Iraq. With the proposed funding, DRL activities will center on the promotion of democracy and good governance, human rights and the rule of law, the protection of and advocacy for minority rights (including ethnic and religious minority groups). Across these broader technical areas, an emphasis will be placed on assistance to - and the protection of - Iraq's most vulnerable populations, including: widows; single female-headed households; at-risk youth (those who could be targeted to engage in violent extremism); and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender Iraqis. Central to all of these activities will be DRL's longstanding engagement with the Council of Representatives, the bureau's continued engagement and support of civil society, and key relationships established with non-governmental partners necessary to protect and promote human rights, democratic processes and institutions, and advocate for women, minorities, and other marginalized populations.

Key Interventions:

- *Promoting Human Rights and the Rule of Law:* It is expected that roughly one third of the requested ESF will fund activities which promote respect for human rights and rule of law, including protection and promotion of minority rights. DRL programming will emphasize the advancement of inter-faith tolerance and the widespread acceptance of Iraq's ethnic and religious minority populations as valuable components of Iraqi society. Funding will also support efforts to promote: community-level peacebuilding; increased accountability for human rights abuses; rule of law and responsible governance; and advocacy against gender-based violence.
- *Advancing Democracy and Political Participation:* Building on previous efforts, approximately one-third of DRL's funding will continue to be used in strengthening Iraqi political institutions and promoting civil society engagement in political processes. As part of these efforts, DRL's grantees will provide technical assistance and training to Iraq's Council of Representatives on: legislative drafting; parliamentary rules and procedures; agenda-setting on legislative priorities; and, other aspects of the legislative process. A strong emphasis will be placed on political representation and technical assistance to minority and women's groups, including increasing engagement of political parties with minority and marginalized populations among their constituencies.
- *Supporting Civil Society:* DRL will continue to support civil society and its efforts in: advocating for the rights of women and marginalized populations; protecting basic democratic principles, such as freedom of assembly and media; and demanding equitable and fair labor practices. In supporting these agents of progress, DRL's efforts will pay specific attention to: building the capacity of civil society to advocate for change without fear of punishment or imprisonment; supporting efforts to protect women's rights; promoting the political and economic empowerment of women; and advocating for the needs of the most vulnerable Iraqis, including internally displaced persons, communities affected by large refugee influxes, widows and single female heads of household, and religious and ethnic minorities.

Supporting Stabilization Community Resilience: (\$1.5 million) Centering on smaller-scale programs, the Ambassador's Fund (AF) will allow the Ambassador the flexibility to respond to the dynamic environment in Iraq with speed and flexibility. Programs could range from highly visible, shorter-term activities that promote U.S. government strategic interests to more discreet interventions to assist selected Iraqi communities engagement with the Government of Iraq.

Fostering Economic Development and Increased Market Opportunities: There is strong interest in Iraq for increased trade with, and investment from, U.S. firms. Iraqi government officials at the federal and provincial levels, as well as privately owned and state-run firms, have all expressed considerable interest. Iraqi counterparts know that U.S. companies can offer advanced technology, managerial expertise, and financial resources, and that Iraqis therefore have a vested interest in promoting U.S. companies'

participation in the Iraqi market. For their part, U.S. firms are interested in Iraq's market because it is projected to grow rapidly and Iraq intends to make large investments in its future. In order to establish an environment more conducive to trade and investment, U.S. companies recognize the need for key changes in Iraq's business environment. Through the Commerce Department's Commercial Law Development Program (CLDP), we will use FY 2015 funds (\$1.5 million) to continue its support of Iraqi government efforts to implement business-friendly reforms and level the playing field for all firms in Iraq, including U.S. businesses.

Key Interventions:

- *Improving Market Access for Goods and Services:* CLDP will continue to conduct trade and investment capacity building programs such as those aimed at: lowering technical barriers to trade; improving international government procurement; and, undertaking business programming for targeted private sector groups in key provinces. In the area of technical barriers to trade, CLDP will help local counterparts adopt standards development practices consistent with the principles of the World Trade Organization's Technical Barriers to Trade agreement, with particular emphasis on transparency, notification, and feedback procedures. The Department of Commerce will also help Iraq's standards organization develop modern standards and conformity assessment procedures, both of which are consistent with international best practices. In addition, CLDP will work with the Iraqi government agencies to remove the requirement for certificates of origin, which is an obstacle to U.S. and other country exports to Iraq.
- *Modernizing the environment for trade and investment:* Utilizing FY 2015 ESF, CLDP will undertake programs to: build Iraqi capacity on development finance and the use of sovereign guarantees to attract financing; strengthen ability of Iraq's Provincial Investment Commissions to effectively draft and negotiate investment contracts; and, modernize the telecommunications, housing finance and other key sector legislation in order to encourage private sector development.
- *Building capacity for international adjudication of commercial disputes:* CLDP will build the Iraqi judiciary's capacity to enforce foreign arbitration awards or agreements. In addition, in cooperation with Iraqi law schools, CLDP will work to build the capacity of a cadre of Iraqi government lawyers to negotiate fair and durable international commercial and financial contracts consistent with international best practices, with particular emphasis on dispute resolution.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

Strengthening Iraqi Capacity to Address the Country's Security Needs: Utilizing FY 2015 FMF, U.S. investments will continue to build Iraqi long-term self-sufficiency by developing enduring logistics capabilities and institutions and by promoting the professionalization of the Iraqi security forces. In particular, the approach to building self-sufficiency will support activities focused on three primary lines of effort: logistics and sustainment capacity building; training and education; and initiatives to address targeted counterterrorism requirements.

Key Interventions:

- *Integrating Best Practices to Promote Military Readiness:* A portion of the funds will be used to build national logistics and supply frameworks with a goal of increasing the operational readiness of the Iraqi military forces.
- *Promoting Professionalism and Military Cooperation:* Activities will be undertaken to both encourage academic partnerships between U.S. and Iraqi defense institutions and support the Iraqi Security Forces in developing military doctrine.
- *Combatting Terrorism:* FMF will be utilized to address targeted counterterrorism training and equipping requirements.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

Promoting the Professionalization of the Iraqi Military: The planned IMET-funded courses will expose selected Iraqi defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. These courses are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Key Intervention:

- *Supporting the Professionalization of, and Coordination with, the Iraqi Military:* IMET funding will allow rising leaders in the Iraqi security forces to improve their English skills and participate in long-term professional military education in the United States.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Supporting Iraqi Efforts on Rule of Law Programming: With \$11.0 million in FY 2015 INCLE funds, the State Department will continue to provide essential support to Iraq's criminal justice sector to reduce corruption and financial crimes, advance the effectiveness and fairness of criminal investigations, and improve the operations of courts and related criminal justice institutions. These continued efforts to strengthen the rule of law in Iraq are critical to building public trust in Iraq's criminal justice institutions and making them more effective. All proposed programming will build on previous achievements in these areas, and will focus on areas in which the needs are greatest, Iraqi political will exists, and achieved reforms must be sustained.

Key Interventions:

- *Bolstering an Equitable and Effective Justice System:* The Department of State plans to commit the majority of the INCLE funds to activities designed to strengthen Iraq's criminal justice institutions and their ability to fairly and effectively investigate and resolve criminal cases.
- *Combating Corruption:* A portion of State's programming will focus on strengthening Iraq's efforts in combating corruption and financial crimes, including the financing of terrorism.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Addressing Needs Associated with Anti-Terrorism, Border Security, Small Arms/Light Weapons, and Landmines: In addition to small arms, light weapons, and unexploded ordnance (UXO), Iraqis must also address the dangers posed by active terrorist and criminal organizations operating domestically and internationally, as well as elevated cross-border threats stemming from regional unrest. FY 2015 NADR funding will focus on three main areas aimed at addressing these issues: demining and conventional weapons destruction, counterterrorism, and border security. All of these programs directly support Iraqi-funded reconstruction initiatives vital to Iraq's economic recovery, its advancement to a law-abiding and democratic society, and its role as a positive agent in the prevention of terrorism in the region.

Key Interventions:

- *Addressing threats posed by conventional weapons:* The NADR-Conventional Weapons Destruction program (\$18.0 million) will support international and national non-governmental organizations to conduct a combination of projects, including: minefield, battle area clearance; UXO destruction missions; Mine/UXO Risk Education; and, Victims Assistance projects.
- *Countering terrorism through increased local capacity:* The NADR-Anti-Terrorism Assistance program (\$5.0 million) will provide training, mentoring, advisory services, and equipment to Iraqi counterterrorism-focused law-enforcement agencies. In addition to building their anti-terrorism capacity in the areas of critical incident response, border security, and investigations, these activities will strengthen bilateral and regional cooperation in combating terrorism and will increase local law enforcement adherence to the rule of law and respect for human rights.

- *Promoting regional security at the national level:* The NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance program (\$0.9 million) will support enhancing host nation border security capabilities to identify, interdict, and seize strategic goods and other contraband. Activities will assist Iraqis with the development and implementation of strategic trade control legislation and licensing infrastructure. The Department of State's Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation will coordinate interagency assistance for strategic trade controls and border security efforts.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The State Department maintains dedicated programs for assessments, monitoring, and evaluation of all U.S. assistance. In addition to fiscal and technical programmatic oversight, the planned activities also take into account the need to address the issues of matching Iraqi funds and the real benefits for the constituencies being served (e.g., support to ethnic and religious minorities). The Department and its partners continue to routinely monitor progress through portfolio reviews, regular project reporting, Iraqi field monitors, and site visits to the extent that security conditions allow.

The Department of State Iraq desk's (NEA/I) monitoring and evaluation, assessment programming, and program administration support team will provide expert assistance for essential program oversight over all NEA/I-funded programs, including those funded with prior fiscal year funds. Requested funds will support M&E efforts to ensure program performance, collect and disseminate program information to stakeholders, and shape future programming. These interventions will maximize the return on U.S. investments, eliminate potential duplication of efforts, and prevent possible fraud and misuse of funds through oversight.

The State Department will continue to contract in-country monitoring and evaluation (M&E) experts to monitor and evaluate all ongoing NEA/I-funded programs. In addition to reducing expenditures on staffing, local experts are able to offer crucial oversight on projects that Embassy and Consulate staff cannot visit due to security and resource constraints. This staff will also assist in an assessment of AF projects in order to ensure that each program is achieving its goals and objectives.

In addition, NEA/I will contract expert program administration support personnel to assist Department of State Grants Officers in the management of the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs' assistance programs. These efforts will include competing, awarding, managing day-to-day administration, and closing out assistance awards.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The evaluations and assessments noted above helped U.S. program managers make difficult choices required by the reduction in funding, identify implementation constraints, adjust programming to achieve better results, and collect and benefit from lessons learned.

Israel

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States' commitment to Israel's security, including to maintaining its qualitative military edge (QME), is a longstanding cornerstone of U.S. policy in the Middle East. The U.S. is committed to ensuring that Israel is able to defend itself against a wide range of conventional and unconventional threats. Broad issues surrounding Arab-Israeli and Palestinian-Israeli peace continue to be a major focus of the U.S.-Israeli relationship. U.S. assistance to Israel is aimed at ensuring that Israel is sufficiently secure to take the historic steps necessary to reach a peace agreement with the Palestinians and for comprehensive regional peace.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	2,943,234	3,100,000	3,100,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	2,943,234	3,100,000	3,100,000	-

Note: The FY 2014 Estimate reflects the estimated funding levels for FY 2014 at the Account and Operating Unit level and are subject to change. Detailed allocations below the Account and Operating Unit level are not available.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FY 2015 will mark the seventh year under a 10-year, \$30.0 billion Foreign Military Financing (FMF) memorandum of understanding. U.S. assistance helps to ensure that Israel maintains its QME over potential regional threats, thereby preventing a shift in the region's military balance that could endanger U.S. and Israeli interests. FMF funds also help to strengthen interoperability and the capability of Israel to participate in coalition operations and exercises. FMF funds will support Israel's continued defense modernization as well as provide for the acquisition of U.S.-origin defense equipment ranging from ammunition to advanced weapons systems and training

The United States' strong relationship with Israel is further underscored by U.S. support for the development of Israel's missile defense capabilities, which are funded in part by the U.S. Department of Defense.

Key Interventions:

- FMF funds will support Israel's continued defense modernization.
- U.S. funds will provide for the acquisition of U.S.-origin defense equipment ranging from ammunition to advanced weapons systems and training.
- FMF funds will support sustainment and spare parts of U.S.-origin equipment previously purchased to all services of the Israel Defense Forces (IDF).
- FMF funds will provide technical and training support for U.S.-origin equipment previously purchased to all services of the IDF.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The United States regularly engages Israel on long-term planning for FMF-supported programs. Israel provides updates on major expenditure

programs for which it intends to use FMF in future fiscal years. The Department of Defense's Defense Security Cooperation Agency and the Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs coordinate the provision and oversight of FMF funds and monitor Israel's FMF expenditures on a quarterly basis, in order to ensure that U.S. laws and policies are implemented effectively and accurately, and to address Israel's security needs.

Jordan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Jordan is a strong U.S. ally that, despite its relative stability in a turbulent region, faces a number of critical, immediate challenges. The country currently hosts approximately 600,000 registered Syrian refugees at a time when the lingering effects of the worldwide fiscal crisis, regional instability, and high energy prices have created increased pressure on Jordan's economy. Jordan faces enduring development challenges that threaten its long-term stability, including high population growth, unemployment, and insufficient and costly supply of water and energy resources. The Government of Jordan (GOJ) is under increased domestic pressure to speed up the pace of promised reforms to not only improve economic conditions, but also to strengthen democratic practices, and reduce corruption. U.S. foreign assistance supports the GOJ to carry out its stated commitments to political and economic reforms while helping to address fundamental development challenges that will result in more visible, tangible, people-level impact. U.S. assistance also supports efforts to deepen the partnership with Jordan to promote comprehensive regional peace and combat terrorism.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	861,357	1,010,500	671,000	-339,500
Overseas Contingency Operations	216,443	340,000	-	-340,000
Economic Support Fund	216,443	340,000	-	-340,000
Enduring/Core Programs	644,914	670,500	671,000	500
Economic Support Fund	347,961	360,000	360,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	284,829	300,000	300,000	-
International Military Education and Training	3,608	3,800	3,800	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	8,000	6,700	7,200	500
P.L. 480 Title II	516	-	-	-

Note: The FY 2014 Estimate reflects the estimated funding levels for FY 2014 at the Account and Operating Unit level and are subject to change. Detailed allocations below the Account and Operating Unit level are not available.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Broad-based, Inclusive Economic Development Accelerated: Jordan's economy continues to suffer from a number of shocks, including the global economic slowdown, regional instability (particularly the conflict in Syria and resulting massive influx of refugees), and the costly importation of energy. These shocks have adversely affected the fiscal environment, tourism receipts, worker remittances, and foreign direct investment. Unemployment increased in Jordan from 12.2 percent in 2012 to 14.0 percent for the last quarter of 2013. Workforce participation rates are low, with just over one third of the working age population actively seeking work. This is caused by job seekers giving up hope and exiting the labor market, and low participation rates for women -- among the lowest in Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region at only 13.1 percent.

U.S. assistance will help Jordan address this fiscal crisis, supporting initiatives to accelerate broad-based, inclusive economic development.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance in the amount of \$20.0 million will increase private sector competitiveness by supporting GOJ and private sector efforts to improve the business enabling environment; enhance efficiency, productivity, and investment in industries where there is high growth and employment potential; increase access to finance for micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises; and build a culture of innovation.
- FY 2015 funding will include \$14.0 million to support workforce development and employment creation opportunities for vulnerable groups, especially the poor, women, and youth, by supporting development of demand-driven skill enhancement activities; job placement activities; improving the enabling environment for workforce development; promoting strong linkages with the private sector; and investing in economic development initiatives at a community level.
- \$5.0 million in U.S. assistance will improve management of energy resources by strengthening Jordan's energy sector-related institutions and entities, supporting the implementation of the National Energy Strategy and Jordan Energy Efficiency Roadmap, and maximizing use of Jordan's renewable energy sources, especially solar.
- U.S. assistance will provide \$8.0 million to improve efficiency of GOJ budgetary resources by increasing revenues generated, improving public financial management, establishing tighter controls, and making better use of public-private partnerships.
- FY 2015 funds will provide \$184.0 million to support the GOJ's overall balance of payments position through provision of an annual cash transfer amounting to approximately 51 percent of USAID's annual economic assistance.

Democratic Accountability Strengthened: U.S. assistance in this area will expand support for a more transparent and accountable government, a more independent and effective judiciary, and meaningful citizen engagement. With the recent endorsement of the National Integrity Charter and its executive plan, additional opportunities exist in Jordan to deepen democratic reforms. Support will foster more democratic and inclusive political processes in support of a more pluralistic, fair, responsive, and representative culture of democratic governance. Additionally, U.S. assistance will support local Jordanian communities contending with the rising number of Syrian refugees, approximately 80 percent of whom currently reside outside of camps in host communities. This support will be achieved through activities that will expand citizen participation in political processes at the local and national level, especially for women and youth; strengthen the rule of law; promote good governance at the national and local levels; increase transparency and accountability to combat corruption; advance human rights; and promote free and fair elections. In addition, the U.S. government will strengthen service provision at the community level by providing financial support to local Jordanian organizations and technical and financial assistance to municipalities so that they can more effectively and efficiently engage with constituents and respond to citizen demands. Finally, U.S. assistance will engage civil society to strengthen cohesion and resiliency in communities at risk for conflict and instability through the creation of targeted activities that bring together members of differing groups (e.g. Jordanians and Syrian refugees) that may be experiencing tensions due to the stress on the provision of services.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$17.0 million to support civic and community initiatives and better equip local civil society by improving organizational management skills, capacity for effective advocacy, and service delivery competencies to work at the local and national levels. In addition, support will build civil society-managed social service delivery activities, especially those serving women, youth, and other marginalized groups, and the capacity of communities and local government to work together to identify and address their own needs through a democratic and participatory process.

- U.S.-funded programs totaling \$6.0 million will support efforts to develop accountability between independent branches of government and full implementation of the National Integrity Charter and justice strategy. These activities will improve the financial and administrative independence of the judiciary, the accountability of government administration, and the adoption and implementation of anti-corruption measures. Efforts also will focus on the promotion and protection of human rights, particularly the rights of women.
- FY 2015 funding will include \$5.0 million to support GOJ efforts to undertake electoral reforms to improve political representation, including the adoption of a framework for free and transparent elections and the opening of political space and strengthened capacity for young leaders, women, and democratic political parties to participate meaningfully in political processes. Activities will also emphasize accountability and responsiveness of elected officials, both at the national and local levels.

Essential Services to the Public Improved: Maintaining and improving the national standard of living will depend on the GOJ's ability to strengthen the delivery and quality of basic essential services, especially those related to health, education, and water. This is particularly important as the population increases and the influx of Syrian refugees adds stresses to social service delivery. U.S. assistance will work to improve the delivery of these three essential services and will both improve the overall well-being of Jordanians and Syrian refugees in the country and help the GOJ to maintain and strengthen its credibility as sometimes painful reforms, such as subsidy reductions, take effect.

Key Interventions:

- U.S.-funded programs totaling \$20.0 million will increase the acceptability and sustainability of family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH) services. Family planning investments and advocacy will also link family planning to socio-economic benefits for families. Additionally, USAID will strengthen maternal and child health (MCH) interventions to promote FP/RH, sustain successes in MCH, and help the GOJ to cope with the increased demand on services due to the influx of refugees.
- U.S. assistance in the amount of \$53.0 million will improve the quality of education by building the capacity of teachers, school administrators, and the Ministry of Education to implement reforms that result in better student learning outcomes at the K-10 classroom level. This includes helping to improve learning environments through infrastructure, improving the quality of reading and math instruction in grades K-3, providing remedial education for students who have fallen behind in school, training teachers in how to integrate psychosocial support into their classrooms, and providing life skills, informal education, and economic opportunities to Jordanian and Syrian refugee youth who have dropped out of school, so that they are better prepared for work and life in a knowledge-based economy.
- FY 2015 funding will include \$25.0 million to increase accountable, sustainable management of water resources through improving management capacity and supporting physical improvements that will reduce non-revenue water (water not paid for or lost to leaks); working with the GOJ to plan, design, build, and maintain water and wastewater infrastructure; improving the fairness and effectiveness of policies and institutions in the urban and agricultural water sectors; building capacity for more effective environmental management; and fostering improved management of water resources.

Enhance Gender Equality and Female Empowerment: U.S. government interventions will help reduce gender disparities and increase the ability of women and girls to realize their rights and determine their life outcomes. This cross-cutting objective will continue to support and complement other development objectives in promoting female empowerment and gender equity across sectors. Work will be directed towards changing discriminatory policies and perceptions towards women and girls and decreasing

inequalities between communities and geographic areas within Jordan. U.S. assistance will also support the political empowerment of women at the local and national levels, including in Parliament, the judiciary or in assuming higher positions in the executive branch. Support will also build capacity and increase opportunities for women to play leadership roles in social and economic spheres.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$0.5 million to support efforts to raise awareness of critical gender-specific issues and opportunities at the community level, facilitate community action to encourage changes in discriminatory social norms and practices, and advance the status of women at the family, community, and national levels.
- U.S.-funded programs totaling \$0.5 million will strengthen institutional structures and facilitate networking among women's organizations so that these organizations can collectively advocate policy reform in constructive ways more effectively.
- FY 2015 funding will include \$1.0 million to build the leadership skills of women to participate more fully in political, social, and economic life.
- U.S. assistance will include \$1.0 million to support organizations that are responding to local needs for community-based "safe spaces" in which women and girls can learn new skills; building women's confidence to participate meaningfully in civic, political, and economic spheres at the national and community level; providing legal referrals and other services to women faced with gender-based violence; and encouraging changes in social norms and practices to help open space for more equitable participation of women.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF assistance of \$300.0 million will support the Jordanian Armed Forces (JAF) to modernize and enhance force structure to meet the realities of modern asymmetric threats and improve interoperability with U.S. forces. With FY 2015 funds, the FMF program will continue to develop the JAF's counterterrorism capabilities, help improve the JAF's conventional forces, and allow the JAF to make meaningful contributions to regional security. Finally, FY 2015 FMF funding will help train and develop the JAF military at all levels with an increased focus on the development of a more professional Non Commissioned Officer (NCO) corps.

Key Interventions:

- Continue to develop counterterrorism capabilities by expanding, training, and equipping small, elite units such as the Jordanian Special Operations Command and the Royal Jordanian Navy.
- FY 2015 funding will support approximately \$35.0 million on modernization and development of common configuration and maintenance systems of Jordan's F-16 fleet as it continues to transition from the F-5 to the F-16 as its primary aircraft. Approximately \$56.0 million will go toward sustaining a capable and interoperable Jordanian Air Force capable of deployment during regional contingencies directly supports the U.S. goal of preventing and responding to crises, conflict, and instability.
- Help Jordan improve its conventional military forces and allow it to make meaningful contributions to regional security. U.S. assistance will support sustainment of the Jordan Border Security Program which enables detection, identification, and classification of potential threats and facilitates information sharing between the JAF and other law enforcement partners throughout Jordan significantly increasing Jordan's capacity to counter terrorist activity through the country. This will increase the JAF's ability for rapid assessment, decision-making, and deployment to handle any internal threat or national disaster.
- Approximately \$150.0 million in FY 2015 FMF assistance will support the sustainment of previously-purchased systems.

- FY2015 assistance will support the training and development of soldiers, NCOs, and leaders with an increased focus on the development of a more professional NCO corps. FMF assistance will support capacity building activities for the JAF to improve national security and border and maritime security through the provision of equipment, technical assistance, and training.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. The Department of State will contribute to fostering a professional Jordanian military through professional development courses at U.S. military colleges and schools by focusing on basic, mid, and senior officer Professional Military Education (PME); non-commissioned Officers (NCO) PME; and technical and management courses.

Key Intervention:

- IMET-funded programs will enable over 150 Jordanian officers and NCOs to obtain U.S. military training selecting from about 230 different courses in the United States. This training will continue to build a cadre of well-trained and interoperable Jordanian military personnel who are capable of deploying alongside U.S. forces and operating in a coalition environment.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR-Anti-terrorism Assistance (ATA): The ATA program will continue to enhance the capacities of Jordan's counterterrorism law enforcement agencies to better safeguard borders and ports; integrate management and functional skills to investigate terrorist threats with an emphasis on cyber investigations; ensure sustainability and the institutionalization of ATA courses through "train-the-trainer" courses; and build regional partnerships and coordination.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will develop a sustainable train-the-trainer program to build the investigative and border security capacities of Jordanian law enforcement bodies to counter terrorism and to develop Jordan as a training hub for regional partners.

NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS): Jordan's geographic location makes it vulnerable as a potential hub for the transshipment of weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-related products. Our assistance seeks to improve the Government of Jordan's expertise in detecting such shipments at its land borders and port. Jordan has adopted the European Union control list, and is being encouraged to draft comprehensive export control legislation. The EXBS program will provide technical assistance, equipment, and other support to protect against the transshipment of WMD-related products. The program will continue to provide Jordanian border security agencies training to detect and identify illicit cross-border trade in strategic goods, including chemical and biological weapons and advanced chemical weapons, as well as related dual-use items. Funds will also be used to help Jordan make legislative changes to stem the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems and prevent unauthorized transfers of conventional weapons through the deterrence, detection, and interdiction of illicit trafficking in such items.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide technical assistance for the process of drafting regulations for current and future laws related to export control and border security, as well as targeted training to Jordan's law

enforcement bodies on donated, advanced equipment used at Jordan's ports of entry and practical inspection training to identify strategic goods.

NADR-Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD): The CWD program will continue to provide explosive risk education and victim assistance to at-risk populations. CWD programs will also assist in securing or destroying surplus, unserviceable, and obsolete weapons systems. In addition, CWD programs may provide support to humanitarian mine action activities, provided Jordan completes a revised national strategy following their declaration as free of the impact of known minefields.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will support survey, verification, and re-clearance activities; programs on explosive risk education and victim assistance; and to projects that secure or destroy surplus, unserviceable, and obsolete weapons systems.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

The GOJ and the U.S. government signed a five-year, \$275.1 million MCC Compact in October 2010, which entered into force on December 13, 2011. The Compact is focused on reducing poverty and enhancing economic growth through three main projects in the water sector located in and around the city of Zarqa. Projects include expansion of the As Samra wastewater treatment plant, renovation of Zarqa's sewer network, and rehabilitation of Zarqa's potable water distribution network to reduce water losses. These projects build on investment models developed and implemented by USAID that further leverage U.S. government assistance through co-investment with the private sector and the GOJ. Construction activities have already begun and completion of the entire Compact is on track for December 2016.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Performance of U.S. assistance in Jordan is reviewed routinely through external evaluations, performance monitoring plans, internal reviews, pipeline analyses, and site visits. As a part of the process to develop USAID's current five-year (2013-2017) Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS), USAID undertook eleven sector assessments and numerous evaluations to identify lessons learned from its past interventions, prioritize Jordan's development needs, and to guide USAID's future strategic priorities. USAID undertook an additional six evaluations and assessments in FY 2013.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The evaluations and assessments described above helped U.S. assistance programs in Jordan identify implementation constraints, adjust programming as needed to achieve better results, and obtain lessons learned to guide future project designs. Results and recommendations from assessments undertaken for the development of the CDCS have helped shape USAID's strategic focus over the strategy period. Findings from these assessments are also being reflected in USAID's project designs. For example, an economic growth sector assessment helped identify regulatory limitations to local economic development as well as sectors and industries with the most potential for generating jobs with a competitive advantage on the regional and international levels. USAID in turn used this information to design interventions for workforce development and enterprise support. In addition, USAID's recent early grade reading and math assessments found that, contrary to the popular belief held by the Ministry of Education and others, the majority of Jordanian students are not reading with fluency and lack the foundational literacy skills normally taught in first grade. As a result, USAID has developed a pilot program to address some of the causes of this problem (e.g., curriculum and teaching techniques) and has adjusted its education programs to focus on improving the quality of basic education in the early years (grades K-3). In addition, several

recent evaluations of USAID water projects informed the future direction of projects in the sector – most notably, the shift toward more activities that focus on improved water resource management versus a predominant focus on construction.

In FY 2013, USAID made a decision to narrow its health program to focus on family planning, given that Jordan’s high population was affecting other sectors and outstripping the capacity of the country’s resource base. However, due to the current Syrian crisis and influx of refugees, the public health sector is also becoming stressed with the ever increasing demand on services and an impending threat of resurgence of certain communicable diseases such as measles and polio. In an attempt to assist local communities to cope with this issue, USAID decided to renew its support to maternal and child health services with an additional \$5.0 million requested for these activities in FY 2015.

A periodic assessment of the ATA program helps to formulate the five-year Country Assistance Plan, which specifies ATA goals, objectives, and performance targets for Jordan.

USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategy Development Objectives by Account, and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	360,000
Broad-based, inclusive economic development accelerated	231,000
Economic Support Fund	231,000
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	190,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,000
4.4 Infrastructure	5,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	31,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,500
4.8 Environment	500
Democratic accountability strengthened	28,000
Economic Support Fund	28,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	8,000
2.2 Good Governance	6,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	5,000
2.4 Civil Society	9,000
Essential services to the public improved	101,000
Economic Support Fund	101,000
3.1 Health	38,000
3.2 Education	45,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	11,000
4.8 Environment	7,000

Lebanon

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States seeks to promote a stable, sovereign, independent and prosperous Lebanon that is at peace with its neighbors and which can counter Iranian, Hizballah, and Sunni extremist influences. To this end, the U.S. government provides a spectrum of military, law enforcement, and civilian support to strengthen credible, accountable, and responsive state and municipal institutions, boost civil society, and develop an economy that offers opportunities to all Lebanese citizens. The continuing spillover effects of the crisis in Syria are likely to remain and have required re-orientation of foreign assistance to meet those challenges and promote Lebanese stability. The United States continues to work with international organizations and other donors to provide support to Lebanese communities.

The \$155.2 million FY 2015 request will be used to build the capacity of the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) and the Internal Security Forces (ISF), improve the delivery of public services such as clean water and education, expand economic growth, and build the capacity of local government and civil society. This assistance advances the U.S. strategic objectives by helping Lebanon respond to the needs of its citizens, maintain internal stability, and meet its international obligations. Current U.S. economic and development assistance is provided through international and local Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and in certain cases, in coordination with the Ministry of Education and Higher Education. With the formation of a new government in February 2014, and scheduled elections for the presidency and parliament in 2014, new opportunities may emerge for direct cooperation and assistance with a government that shares U.S. values and interests.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	176,014	155,904	155,210	-694
Overseas Contingency Operations	73,251	11,837	-	-11,837
Economic Support Fund	73,251	11,837	-	-11,837
Enduring/Core Programs	102,763	144,067	155,210	11,143
Economic Support Fund	7,952	48,163	58,000	9,837
Foreign Military Financing	71,207	75,000	80,000	5,000
International Military Education and Training	2,849	2,250	2,250	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	15,460	13,894	10,000	-3,894
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,295	4,760	4,960	200

Note: The FY 2014 Estimate reflects the estimated funding levels for FY 2014 at the Account and Operating Unit level and are subject to change. Detailed allocations below the Account and Operating Unit level are not available.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Democracy Programs: An engaged and active civil society that represents citizens' interests and holds government accountable is a crucial element of a functioning democracy. Lebanon has a vibrant civil society, with over 5,000 registered organizations. Local organizations, however, face sustainability challenges, weak advocacy skills, and they operate in a highly political and confessional environment. U.S. government assistance will help Lebanese civil society

organizations operate more efficiently, better manage their human and financial resources, and more effectively represent independent citizen voices. With this support, civil society will be more capable of promoting reforms vital to a healthy democratic society, ranging from election reforms to combating gender-based violence.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$2.2 million support will target projects that foster citizen participation and local accountability under the “Building Alliances for Local Advancement, Development, and Investment” (BALADI) program. Funds will be used by Lebanese non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to manage in-kind competitive grants for municipal development projects that respond to the governance and economic needs of citizens throughout Lebanon.
- An additional \$1.1 million will fund a complementary program, BALADI Plus, to continue providing municipalities with technical assistance to enhance their capacity and accountability.
- U.S. assistance of \$1.2 million will support another complimentary program, BALADI Cap, to continue to strengthen the capacity of local NGOs through technical and training assistance to participate in municipal governance and implement small development projects.
- Funding for the Embassy Small Grants Program at \$500,000 will help to build the internal capacity of local NGOs so that they can qualify as direct recipients of donor funds and to support innovative projects that contribute to greater accountability, transparency, and responsiveness from the Lebanese government.
- U.S. assistance of \$2.4 million will bolster civil society advocacy and promote civic engagement on Lebanese citizens’ priority concerns.
- A total of \$1.5 million will fund technical assistance to targeted stakeholders for the promotion of good governance, with a focus on advancing the rule of law. Activities will include the judiciary and legal sectors for more transparency and greater accountability. USAID will engage with relevant entities, such as professional associations, NGOs, and public institutions to advance U.S. foreign policy in this sector.
- Provide \$2.0 million for short-term interventions to alleviate the strains of communities most impacted by the Syrian crisis. Activities will be developed to increase livelihoods, improve services and mitigate tensions between refugees and host communities.

Basic Education Programs: U.S. government assistance is intended to support Lebanon’s public school system in order to improve the quality of education. The current system has high student dropout rates and struggles to prepare students for employment and civic participation. Poor education creates an opening for some extremist groups to provide alternative education. Additionally, U.S. support to the Ministry of Education and Higher Education and public schools will help these institutions cope with the need to accommodate large numbers of Syrian refugees entering the Lebanese educational system as a result of the Syrian crisis. Activities will raise the quality of education and support new learners at a time when Lebanese public schools are struggling to meet increasing and overwhelming demand.

Key Intervention:

- Provide \$10.2 million to continue the basic education program. Activities will help public school teachers become more effective instructors and students succeed in reading and math at the earliest levels. Programs will increase access to quality education and safe learning environments. The program will support psychosocial services, reduce social tensions, and help teachers and administrators integrate new students into the classroom. At the central level, assistance will strengthen the Ministry of Education and Higher Education’s ability to deliver, manage and monitor public education services.

Higher Education Programs: Program will provide scholarships through targeted universities to talented yet economically disadvantaged public school students, and will expand outreach to students throughout Lebanon.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. funding of \$11.1 million will continue the University Scholarship Program. The program will support meritorious Lebanese public school graduates who demonstrate financial need to attend quality higher educational institutions that promote cultural tolerance, gender and social equality, and critical thinking. This program also promotes democratic and economic development in Lebanon by forming a cadre of young professionals in a variety of academic fields.

Water Programs: The U.S. government will continue to support the improvement and expansion of Lebanon's public drinking water supply systems. Better access and quality of water services will improve the public's perception that local government is responsive to their needs and civic engagement at the local level. USAID programs will help build the capacity of the four regional Water Establishments and boost their ability to manage the increased demand resulting from the influx of refugees from Syria, improve water-infrastructure, heighten awareness among communities and businesses regarding the need to protect and conserve water resources, and prevent pollution. Programs will support and leverage partnerships to address water quantity and quality challenges and identify areas where new technology and innovative approaches could be adopted to increase water supply and improve natural water resources management.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$11.6 million will support expanding quality potable water supply service delivery, capacity-building, and technical assistance for high-priority water infrastructure improvements and effective public campaigns on water efficiency and use, and water conservation. Support will continue to be provided to Lebanon's four regional Water Establishments to leverage ongoing institutional strengthening efforts, effectively coordinate with municipalities, and support emergency water planning and response.

Economic Growth: Lebanon's economy is increasingly suffering from strains associated with spillover from the Syrian crisis, as a worsening political and security environment has constrained investor and consumer confidence and demand, and helped aggravate the government's already-weak fiscal position. The United States is encouraging Lebanon to develop its economy and strengthen its productive agriculture and non-agriculture sectors, by providing technical assistance, capacity building, and innovative financial tools and incentives to leverage private investment that fosters new business start-ups and growth for small and medium enterprises. The European Union and the United Nations offer agricultural policy support to the Ministry of Agriculture; USAID projects will complement these efforts with a focus on strengthening private sector productivity and competitiveness.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$5.7 million will support the Industry Value-Chain Development (LIVCD) project. The LIVCD project enhances the competitiveness of eight value chains through expansion and modernization of agricultural and non-agricultural productivity and increased market linkages to regional and global markets.
- Funded programs of \$2.0 million will support innovative capital and equity financing for new business start-ups and provide technical assistance and training for incubators and other business models. A new project funded at \$1.0 million will help expand access to credit programs and provide technical assistance to support microenterprise development for targeted vulnerable groups such as women and youth. The assistance will be implemented through microenterprise financial

institutions (MFIs) to expand capital for new lending. Assistance will also be provided to strengthen a new microfinance business association that will help increase and expand access to micro-finance lending, build MFI technical capacity, support entrepreneurship, and assist MFIs to adopt innovative technologies that reduce credit lending and/or repayment.

- Through the BALADI program, funding of \$2.0 million will support local NGOs through in-kind sub-grants to municipalities that specifically address economic opportunity as well as governance priorities of citizens.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

U.S. military assistance seeks to help the LAF to become the sole defender of Lebanon as an independent, non-denominational force. The United States has provided extensive support to Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) to upgrade equipment and strengthen capacity with a particular emphasis on LAF Special Forces elements. The LAF maintains an ongoing responsibility to provide national-level counter-terror protection for the country, specifically in missions that the Internal Security Forces (ISF) is neither equipped nor trained to conduct. A strong and independent LAF will help achieve a key U.S. foreign policy objective by challenging Hizballah's public claim that its arms and militia are necessary to defend Lebanon's sovereignty. The LAF needs to build capacity to carry out its mission to defend the entire territorial sovereignty of Lebanon, including its airspace and waters. A consistent and targeted U.S. military assistance program through FMF helps to meet the LAF's identified needs in areas such as special operations training, border security control, and the ability to project force nationwide. It also provides an important engagement point for the United States. The Embassy will continue to maximize coordination with other donor countries, such as the United Kingdom (UK) and France, which conduct training for and provide equipment to the LAF.

FY 2015 funding will continue to shift in emphasis, which began in FY 2013, to build the LAF's capacity for border control, and improve the LAF's capacity to interdict extremist elements in Lebanon. The FMF request will help achieve this goal by providing equipment, maintenance, and spare parts, in addition to training support. As Lebanon moves closer to developing its capacity to exploit off-shore hydrocarbons resources in the Mediterranean, FMF will provide naval equipment and Maritime Domain Awareness training to allow the LAF Navy to defend its internationally agreed-on territorial waters.

Key Interventions:

- Support the provision of additional tactical wheeled vehicles to provide mobility required to transport LAF troops throughout Lebanon's difficult terrain.
- Provide spare parts in order to maintain the operational capability of aging LAF equipment originally procured from the United States, such as UH-1 helicopters and M113 Armored Personnel Carriers.
- Provision of \$5.0 million in funding to hire contractors to conduct in-country training in logistics, dignitary protection, four intelligence courses, Air Force weapons technician courses, naval boat operation and maintenance courses, and marksmanship instruction.
- Provision of a 42-meter armed patrol boat to improve coastal border monitoring capabilities.
- Provision of armed, fixed-wing reconnaissance aircraft to allow the LAF to quickly provide command and control and precision air-to-ground fire anywhere in Lebanon.
- Procurement of integrated land-based secure communications systems to assist internal command and control of LAF units.
- Addition of computer-based and human intelligence training in Lebanon focusing on counterterrorism.
- Significant support in the form of provision of ammunition, small arms, and shoulder-fired rockets to outfit border regiments, special operations, and infantry brigades fighting to stem the flow of violence crossing the porous border with Syria.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. The 2011 U.S. Central Command-sponsored Joint Capabilities Review with the LAF identified shortcomings in the LAF's capabilities including: maritime border defense and security, land border defense and security, national defense secure communications, military training, and military logistics. We intend to address some of these shortcomings through the FY 2015 IMET budget request

Key Interventions:

- Attendance by Lebanese military personnel at U.S. military services' war colleges and staff colleges as a means of instilling U.S. professional military values in current and future LAF leaders.
- The effort will also support basic and advanced officer courses in language proficiency, maintenance, communications, and logistics which will aid the LAF's national defense to secure communications, military training, and military logistics capabilities.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

The International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) program in Lebanon has three major objectives: 1) the ISF is more responsive to the public's internal security needs; 2) the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) and ISF operate a safe and secure prison system; 3) Lebanon's criminal justice institutions work together to provide effective criminal justice and internal security services to the public. The \$10.0 million INCLE request will support these objectives through assistance in law enforcement, corrections, and in the judicial sector. Assistance will consist of training, advising, and equipping to increase individual and organizational capacity, to improve internal processes and organizational makeup; and to improve coordination within and between the criminal justice sectors.

Law Enforcement: U.S. assistance of \$7.8 million will support the development of the ISF into a modern professional police force that is capable of serving and protecting all of Lebanon's citizens continues from prior-year efforts. After completing a large train and equip program in 2012 for the ISF, INL is focusing its law enforcement assistance on specialized skillsets and targeted interventions. Starting in FY 2013, the United States assumed more of an advisory role, focusing programming on individual and organizational capacity development and on addressing key criminal and organizational problem areas. Creating a more robust and effective ISF will help relieve the LAF of law enforcement duties, so that the army can focus on its mandated military responsibilities.

Key Interventions:

- INL will continue to support specialized trainings with an emphasis on a "train the trainer" approach. INL may partner with federal agencies, international organizations, and in select cases with contractors, to provide specialized assistance including assistance to special intervention units, internal affairs units, as well as training to prevent human rights abuses.
- The Community Police Program (CPP) pilot will be expanded with the aim of putting into practice the concepts of proactive and community oriented policing. The multi-year CPP, which began in 2013, provides advising and training to adjust how the ISF manages and directs operations using crime analysis, and helps increase outreach to the community to increase cooperation and information sharing. INL will replicate the pilot from the original multi-confessional jurisdiction (Ras Beirut) to other parts of greater Beirut and the countryside with territorial units.
- Funding will continue to support equipment and infrastructure development, including the final phase of the ISF's secure, interoperable radio communications system. The nationwide system, whose earlier phases received previous INCLE funding, will provide the ISF with secure and immediate

communications, making it a more effective security force throughout Lebanon with immediate response capabilities.

- INL will continue to work with the Center for American and International Law (CAILAW) to provide executive and mid-level leadership seminars to ISF officers, complementing leadership training the UK government is undertaking, and making the ISF a more professional institution.

Corrections Reform: U.S. assistance of \$1.0 million in FY 2015 funds will provide assistance to strengthen Lebanon's corrections system to make it safe, secure, and in conformity to internationally accepted standards, and to help with the transition of responsibility for prison administration from the Ministry of Interior (MOI) to the Ministry of Justice (MOJ). Specialized training and technical assistance for prison and judicial officials and limited equipment donations and infrastructure development for corrections institutions will build the capacity of prison and judicial authorities.

Key Interventions

- INL will continue its cooperative agreement with the International Correctional Management Training Center (ICMTC) in Denver, Colorado, to provide ISF and MOJ personnel with corrections training, including training for prison wardens as well as train-the-trainer courses in basic corrections training. INL will increasingly partner with state correctional departments to provide training that cannot be provided by the ICMTC and to provide assistance in Lebanon rather than in the United States.
- INL will continue work which was started in prior years to reduce prison overcrowding and the large number of pre-trial detainees. These efforts, likely via grants, will help Lebanon to establish and run alternatives to incarceration programs, as well as parole, and to encourage the public and judges to support such programs.

Judicial Reform Key Interventions: INL will use \$0.2 million in FY 2015 funding to improve judicial processes such as case flow, encourage implementation of existing laws, and improve coordination throughout the criminal justice sector, especially between the ISF, prosecution, courts, and corrections system. This will be the first time INL plans to provide assistance targeted to improve judicial processes in Lebanon; this assistance will be mainly provided through grants, possibly with limited interagency agreements, and through local organizations and law firms.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR-Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA): The Bureau of Diplomatic Security's ATA program will support U.S. regional security goals of promoting an independent Lebanon capable of protecting its sovereignty and securing its borders. To foster peace and security, the United States intends to build on Lebanon's calls for help in controlling the influx of weapons into Lebanon from Syria and elsewhere. Lebanon is part of the Regional Strategic Initiative for the Eastern Mediterranean Region.

In FY 2015, the Embassy's \$2.0 million NADR-ATA funding request will continue to focus on developing and building the Lebanese government's capacities in conducting counterterrorism investigations, border security, and enhanced leadership and management capacity to professionalize the ISF. Recently the ISF requested assistance in developing their abilities in maritime policing. To support this request, the ATA program delivered two maritime policing vessels and provided a specialized training to the ISF on this new equipment.

Key Interventions:

- Proposed ATA Training in FY 2015 includes: Tactical Boat Operations course, Maritime Interdiction of Terrorism course, Maritime Interdiction of Terrorism Consultation, Advanced Explosive Incident Countermeasures course, Chemical Biological Nuclear Operations course, Chemical Biological

Nuclear Operations Consultation, Preventing Attacks on Soft Targets course, Senior Crisis Management course, Explosive Detection Canine Handlers Consultation, and Integrating Counterterrorism Strategies at a National Level course.

NADR-Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD): Lebanon's agricultural losses from the presence of mines have been reduced to under \$25.0 million, a significant improvement from an estimated \$125.0 million in 2007. NADR-CWD funds have supported previous work with the Lebanese Mine Action Center (LMAC) and other NGOs on humanitarian mine action issues, clearing over 490,447 square meters of land, and providing mine risk education to over 87,000 individuals. Success in previous years' makes finding and clearing the remaining unexploded ordinance (UXO) more difficult, as much of what remains lies in mountainous terrain or thick vegetation, or requires sub-surface removal.

Key Intervention:

- NADR-CWD request will continue providing direct technical assistance and supplies and equipment to LAF through LMAC, and funding to implementing partners to support technical advisory support, mine or UXO clearance, mine detection dogs, demining equipment and training.

NADR-Export Control and Border Security (EXBS): Lebanon remains a destination and transit route for weapons and illicit trade from neighboring countries, while government regulations on dual-use items still need to be finalized. Though Lebanon's government was in caretaker status until mid-February 2014, making it impossible to pass new legislation, we anticipate that political progress on these issues is likely in the next two years, allowing Lebanon to resume its efforts to develop an inter-agency licensing infrastructure and licensing review process, and set up an electronic licensing system. EXBS funding of \$1.0 million will help fill key gaps in the capacity of Lebanese government agencies, particularly as the spillover from Syria is creating new security challenges. The United States will continue to focus on enhancing Lebanon's ability to identify, interdict, and seize WMD-related goods and technologies as well as other contraband. I

Key Intervention:

- In light of new threats, border security assistance is provided to Lebanese Customs and Lebanese Armed Forces through training and equipment, with a particular focus on targeting and risk management. With support, it is anticipated that Lebanon will be ready to institutionalize trainings into their border security training curriculum.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2010, USAID/Lebanon launched a \$5 million, five-year (2010-2014) Monitoring and Evaluation Program to support the expansion of the Mission program portfolio and adjust to a deteriorating security environment. The objective of the third-party monitoring and evaluation contract is to assist in effective program monitoring. In FY 2014, the Mission undertook mid-term performance evaluations of agriculture and microfinance projects to inform program direction and future decisions. In addition, USAID launched the evaluation of the three ongoing water projects to plan possible follow-on activities to increase sustainability of the investment in Lebanon's water infrastructure. USAID also undertook a country-wide assessment of the needs of Lebanese host communities affected by the large influx of Syrian refugees. The assessment provided the Mission with recommendations for implementing quick-impact activities to alleviate some of the social and economic pressures facing host communities. End-use monitoring is a critical component of the FMF program. Other security assistance programming is reviewed via ongoing engagement at the Embassy with GOL interlocutors.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Mission will undertake economic growth and water sector evaluations that will provide recommendations for the new project designs expected in FY 2015 and beyond. The largest programmatic impacts of the FY 2015 funding request are anticipated in the education and economic growth sectors. Higher education success will be measured through merit- and need-based scholarships that align with host country development priorities and strengthened capacity to develop and implement industry-recognized skills certification. The agricultural value chain and rural development activities will impact the agricultural sector through enhancing private sector competitiveness and increasing income generation opportunities for Lebanese citizens. Success will be measured through increased income of small farmers in those selected value chains assisted by USAID. Performance of LAF and other GOL institutions following U.S. training has informed the specific training programs developed for FY2015.

Libya

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Since the 2011 revolution, U.S. assistance to Libya, in coordination with the United Nations and other international partners, has focused on helping Libya transition to a peaceful and democratic state. While there has been some progress on the ground, many challenges remain and outside support continues to be needed, particularly to help Libya develop the capacity to finance its own development. It is critical that U.S. government support for Libya's nascent democratic institutions continue, in order to bolster the country's transition to democracy, support regional security in the Maghreb and Sahel region, and ensure the perpetrators of the September 2012 attacks in Benghazi are brought to justice.

Libya's oil-based economy has been disrupted by security vulnerabilities, and a lack of technical capacity has hampered Libya's ability to effectively spend its money to finance a successful transition. The United States is committed to providing assistance that advances two strategic goals for Libya: 1) supporting Libyan government efforts to develop a basic security capability to reduce threats and sustain a successful democratic transition, and 2) maintaining progress on Libya's transition to a permanent, inclusive democracy accountable to the Libyan people. The FY 2015 request reflects these goals.

As a result of cross-government discussions and consultations with Congress, the U.S. government has developed clear criteria for providing targeted assistance that takes into account our policy priorities for Libya and other foreign policy interests within the wider budget context. The FY 2015 request for Libya is based on U.S. core competencies, specific Libyan requests for assistance, and coordination with other international donor countries. This judicious and coordinated process identified the following key priority areas for U.S. support to the Libyan government: accounting for and securing conventional weapons; building military capacities to address specific threats to Libya's sovereignty; strengthening counterterrorism cooperation; enhancing border security; promoting governance reform and capacity building; advancing civil society and democratic governance; providing election support; and strengthening judicial capacity and rule of law. While funding is modest, the programs focus on areas of mutual interest and where small engagements can create greater opportunities for future collaboration on improving government effectiveness.

In addition to the bilateral request, which is focused on security sector assistance, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Middle East Regional program's FY 2015 request includes funding to support the advancement of Libya's democratic transition, focusing on developing governance institutions to help stabilize Libya and support an emerging civil society and engaged citizenry and to promote a transparent and open economy that secures equal rights and expanded economic opportunity, including for women and vulnerable groups (for additional details, please see the USAID Middle East Regional narrative). Libya has also been invited to join the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	22,528	5,940	6,250	310
Overseas Contingency Operations	20,000	-	-	-
Complex Crises Fund	15,000	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	5,000	-	-	-
Enduring/Core Programs	2,528	5,940	6,250	310
Foreign Military Financing	949	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	142	1,500	1,750	250
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	1,500	1,000	-500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,437	2,940	3,500	560

Note: The FY 2014 Estimate reflects the estimated funding levels for FY 2014 at the Account and Operating Unit level and are subject to change. Detailed allocations below the Account and Operating Unit level are not available.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Key Intervention:

- FY 2015 funding will focus on continued border security, counterterrorism, and senior-level professional military education, including English language training, which is a critical precursor to courses on civil-military relations in the United States.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Libya's criminal justice sector institutions are critical for protecting civilian security and bolstering the country's ongoing democratic transition. The INCLE program will support the development of effective security and justice institutions in the Ministries of Interior and Justice. INCLE programming will be closely coordinated with other U.S. assistance in the justice and civilian security sector.

Key Intervention:

- INCLE funds will be used to assist Libyan government efforts to strengthen the rule of law promote a well-functioning and accountable civilian justice system, with a focus on national-level institutional development. Additionally, funds will support interventions to strengthen Libya's law enforcement capabilities, and provide assistance in the areas of strategic planning and institutional development.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR-Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA): The NADR/ATA program will help Libya to deal more effectively with security challenges within its borders, defend against threats to national and regional stability, and deter terrorist operations across its borders and the region. The ATA program's strategic objectives for capacity building in Libya in FY 2015 are contingent upon an assessment of its current capabilities, but initial efforts may focus on helping the Libyan government develop advanced protection of national leadership skills and border security capacities. Additional areas of interest for ATA programming include capacity building the areas of investigations, critical incident management, and counterterrorism leadership and management.

Key Intervention:

- Funds will support ATA training and related equipment to help Libya detect, deter, and respond to terrorist threats, particularly through advanced trainings on the protection of national leadership.

NADR-Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD): FY 2015 NADR funds will support CWD programs in Libya that focus on physical security and stockpile management of unsecured weapons and ammunition storage areas, disposal of damaged weapons systems and unstable ammunition, preventing proliferation of conventional and advanced conventional weapons (such as Man-Portable Air Defense Systems), and reducing the threat of explosive remnants of war.

Key Intervention:

- The FY 2015 request will support multifaceted CWD and physical security programs in coordination with international efforts to address illicit conventional arms proliferation, reduce the threat of ERW, and continue capacity-building with the Libyan Mine Action Center and the Libyan government.

NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS): The NADR/EXBS program in FY 2015 will provide training for enhanced border controls that serve to prevent illicit trafficking and unauthorized transfers of strategic goods, enhance interagency and regional coordination and cooperation, and improve border enforcement at Libya's land, air, and sea borders and ports of entry. Strengthening the land borders and controlling the illicit flow of goods is the top priority for the EXBS program. This training will be coordinated with the European Union Border Assistance Mission, which has the lead coordinating international border security assistance in Libya.

Key Intervention:

- The FY 2015 EXBS program will provide training and equipment for strategic trade and border controls that serve to prevent illicit trafficking and unauthorized transfers of strategic goods, enhance interagency and regional coordination and cooperation, and improve border enforcement at Libya's land, air, and sea borders and ports of entry.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Embassy Tripoli plans to conduct site visits and follow-up interviews to evaluate programs once they have become fully operational and as the security situation allows. In addition, third-party evaluations, assessments, and oversight will continue with the Embassy and all implementing offices.

EXBS program monitoring and evaluation is conducted by International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN) staff through the use of assessments, training evaluations, and the Rating Assessment Tool (RAT). The RAT methodology allows ISN to evaluate year-over-year EXBS progress in each partner country. A revised baseline assessment will be completed in 2014 and will allow ISN to determine additional weaknesses in Libya's strategic trade control system, ascertain effectiveness of prior bilateral EXBS assistance activities, and pinpoint areas where assistance programs can be targeted to maximize impact. ISN uses this information in consultation with embassies, regional bureaus, and other U.S. government agencies to derive the specific bilateral request levels.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In support of NADR-CWD, a third party evaluation in Tripoli indicated that non-governmental organizations had established effective relationships in the Libyan government, beyond what the existing contractor was able to accomplish. As a result, funds have been reoriented from contractors to non-governmental organizations and have improved NADR-CWD effectiveness with the government of Libya. These assessments, coupled with quarterly grant reports, help program managers conduct oversight and evaluation of programs as well as determine the likelihood of success for future operations. Through oversight at the embassy, third party evaluations, and site visits by Washington-based personnel, we will continue monitoring and evaluating new programs.

Morocco

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Morocco continues to take steps forward in pursuit of political reform, and the country remains a stable and strategic U.S. ally in North Africa. Significant regional unrest has not undercut the Moroccan government's deliberately-paced implementation of its new constitution and its pursuit of ambitious plans for job creation, improved educational opportunities, and social inclusivity for women and youth. Achieving its reform goals is critical for the Moroccan government if it is to maintain stability and ensure political inclusion of its large youth population. Despite the stability Morocco currently enjoys, organized protests continue to highlight corruption, poor socioeconomic conditions, limitations on freedom of expression and general distrust of traditional political parties as major sources of political tension. Coupled with an unemployment rate of 35 percent among urban youth, discontent creates conditions that can risk leading to disaffection and violent extremism.

Morocco moved forward with calibrated but steady economic reforms in 2013. Most notably, the government introduced a price-indexation regime for subsidized energy products to limit burgeoning expenditures in the subsidy fund. Technical work on reforming the pension system was completed in 2013, including the broad outline of a two-phased plan to stabilize Morocco's three pension systems and ensure their long-term viability. The adoption of a budget law in 2013 should enable Morocco to incorporate best practices with respect to fiscal discipline, coverage, and expenditure control, but further fiscal reforms are necessary. Morocco still needs additional reforms to strengthen the business climate, transparency, and the judiciary system and to improve the functioning of the labor market. Despite these challenges, confidence in Morocco's economic outlook is evidenced by significant increases in foreign direct investment in 2013 (23 percent year-over-year), and Morocco's ability to raise \$750.0 million on the international bond market and attract sizable financing from the African Development Bank, the World Bank, and the Islamic Development Bank. The International Monetary Fund recently reconfirmed its willingness to "support Morocco's home-grown reform agenda aimed at achieving higher and more inclusive growth." US assistance will support the implementation of these reforms.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	31,105	34,076	30,900	-3,176
Development Assistance	16,720	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	1,929	20,896	20,000	-896
Foreign Military Financing	7,595	7,000	5,000	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	1,677	1,710	1,650	-60
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,500	3,000	3,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,684	1,470	1,250	-220

Note: The FY 2014 Estimate reflects the estimated funding levels for FY 2014 at the Account and Operating Unit level and are subject to change. Detailed allocations below the Account and Operating Unit level are not available.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Improved Employability for Target Youth: While year-over-year GDP growth rebounded in 2013 to approximately 4 percent (following a sluggish 2.7 percent in 2012 as a result of erratic rainfall and a sub-optimal harvest), the Moroccan economy is still struggling to create a sufficient number of jobs for the more than 300,000 young Moroccans entering the labor market each year. The very real deficit of jobs is compounded by a poorly performing education system that is failing to prepare students at all levels to succeed in the classroom or a professional setting. While Morocco has made great strides in improving access to education, the quality and relevance of the instruction is still often insufficient. The skills mismatch is prevalent and functions as a barrier preventing young Moroccans from transferring successfully from school to work. As a result, Morocco's unemployment profile remains heavily concentrated in younger age groups (roughly 80 percent of the country's unemployed fall between 15-34 years of age). This group represents both a source of talent and a potential source of instability.

To help businesses attract the right talent to grow and prosper, USAID will invest \$8.0 million to increase the employability of vocational and university students as well as recent graduates. Specifically, USAID is concentrating on the interface between the supply and demand of labor. Activities include the creation of career development centers at vocational institutions and universities, the integration of soft skills in Morocco's higher education system and the establishment of a multifaceted labor market information system. These activities are designed to build a bridge to help young Moroccans transfer into the world and work. Equally as important, USAID's efforts are designed to ensure that youth are prepared for the job market and possess both the technical and soft skills necessary to retain their jobs.

To help students make informed decisions when choosing academic and career pathways, USAID is establishing a network of career development centers offering services from self-assessments to company talks and job search training. Still, the lack of employment data and projections on hiring patterns and trends makes guiding students difficult. To correct this trend, USAID is working with Morocco's main private sector association to develop a more relevant labor market information system to accurately reflect current conditions and trends in Moroccan labor markets. Such a system would have wide applicability, not only for students and parents, but also other stakeholders including educators, planners, policymakers, private businesses, and civil society organizations. Lastly, USAID is helping students to increase their exposure to the world of work through a series of programs including internships, apprenticeships, mentoring and volunteer activities.

U.S. assistance is intended to help Morocco realize a high performing, demand-driven workforce, capable of sustaining economic growth by providing businesses with more qualified, productive, and adaptable workers. This effort will be conducted in close collaboration with the Moroccan government, the private sector, and local cooperatives and associations. Activities will be designed and implemented to address specific challenges facing the youth population and women.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide approximately \$6.0 million to establish and reinforce comprehensive career development services and institutionalize soft skills training; and improve the environment for public-private partnerships and ensure well-functioning, sector-focused advisory boards to advocate for and take into account private sector employment needs.
- U.S. assistance will provide \$2.0 million to expand access to workforce preparation programs for school dropouts. Focused at the neighborhood level, programming will identify economic and community engagement opportunities for at-risk youth providing outlets for constructive engagement, collaboration and connection to mainstream society and counter the root causes of marginalization and discontent.

Increased Civic Participation in Governance: Following the 2011 Arab Spring, the King of Morocco promised further political reform and promulgated a new constitution providing an amplified role for civil society and provisions for the protection of human rights. With the recent bilateral approval of USAID's Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS), beginning in FY 2014, a new Civic Participation in Governance (CPG) project will work to increase public participation in governance as called for under the new constitution. The project will address three continuing constraints to greater popular participation in the formulation and implementation of public policy in Morocco: 1) Underdeveloped and unresponsive political parties; 2) Limited civil society organization capacity to engage the political process; and 3) Limited participation by youth and women.

The CPG project will build on and expand ongoing activities that focus on the following:

- Building the capacity and enhancing the efficiency of local governments;
- Increasing youth civic participation in marginalized communities to promote greater accountability;
- Reducing delinquency and recidivism among young people to help them contribute to the well-being of their households, community, and the country as a whole; and
- Supporting political parties' capabilities to develop policy and platforms and engage with women and young people.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$2.0 million will increase political party engagement with citizens, both through party structures and civil society; to improve the ability of political parties to develop and implement policies that meet citizen needs and expectations; and improve the electoral framework and oversight of elections.
- U.S. assistance of \$5.2 million will 1) strengthen the organizational capacity of selected Moroccan civil society organizations (CSOs) to ensure their participation and input in public policy development; 2) build the capacity of associations that provide opportunities for youth to engage economically, educationally, and socially in their communities; and 3) increase social and economic inclusion of at-risk youth in targeted regions through delivery of education, life skills, workforce opportunities, and other youth-friendly services.

Enhanced Educational Attainment for Children at the Primary Level: In the past decade, Morocco has made significant gains toward universal primary school enrollment, with enrollment rates in grade one surpassing 97 percent. However, Morocco lags behind other lower middle income countries in learning achievement, and has one of the lowest overall literacy rates in the Middle East and North Africa region. Low levels of learning achievement pose a serious impediment to employability, especially for school dropouts. Learning assessments reveal that a significant portion of schoolchildren do not possess basic reading skills. Children who do not read well at the primary level are often on a lifetime trajectory of limited educational progress and economic opportunity.

U.S. assistance will support Moroccan government efforts to improve learning outcomes in the early grades of primary school and in equivalent non-formal education programs. Programs will help improve teacher performance, improve the quality of learning materials and engage families and civil society organizations to support reading initiatives outside of school hours. Improving children's ability to read will increase the likelihood that they will master other school subjects and be less likely to drop out in later years. A better-educated population is more likely to support democracy and is more equipped for success in the workforce.

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$4.5 million will be used to improve primary-grade reading skills among children in target areas and to strengthen ministry and civil society organization delivery of quality education services.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF supports Morocco's ability to partner with the United States on mutual regional security concerns such as participation in peacekeeping efforts and military exercises. As the Moroccan military continues its modernization process, the Moroccan government uses FMF to maintain existing U.S.-origin equipment, refurbish Excess Defense Articles, enhance logistics and maintenance capacity, and improve communications systems that are interoperable with the U.S. military. Sustainment of these systems ensures that the Moroccan military has the equipment necessary to engage, interact and operate with U.S. armed forces.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$1.5 million to modernization of forces and replacement of obsolete material.
- FY 2015 funds will support the maintenance costs for U.S.-origin equipment.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

The IMET program with Morocco has enjoyed remarkable success since its inception in 1963, resulting in the increased professionalism and modernization of the Moroccan armed forces. Officers from the army, navy, and air force have benefited from the graduate-level professional military education available through the IMET program. IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses. Building a strong professional military development program will continue to be the number one priority for the Moroccan military forces and the Moroccan IMET program.

Key Intervention:

- FY 2015 funds will increase English language opportunities through the procurement of two language laboratories for the Ben Guerir Air Base, training additional English language instructors and purchasing books and materials to support English language programs.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

INCLE funding supports Morocco's effort to modernize its law enforcement capabilities, helping the Moroccan Police to effectively investigate criminal threats, including through the use of forensic evidence, and counter transnational crime while upholding the rule of law and human rights. Building upon the success of the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement's (INL) ongoing forensic program established in FY 2011, INL will continue to support the National Police's professionalization of its investigative practices, especially related to crime scene management and the use of forensic evidence to support criminal investigations.

In addition, drawing upon the best practices in crime scene management instituted by the National Police following completion in FY 2014 of INL's International Police Education and Training Program, INL will implement a new assistance program intended to establish standardization in crime scene management and chain of custody procedures that meet U.S. and international standards. Finally, INL

programming will also seek ways to support increased engagement between the National Police and Moroccan citizens, increasing the general public's confidence in policing activity and strengthening police accountability.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$2.2 million will train Moroccan National Police on advanced crime scene investigations, including evidence collection, DNA analysis, crime scene management, and public engagement.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The United States, through the Antiterrorism Assistance program, is helping Morocco enhance its counterterrorism capabilities by providing training in computer and information technology forensics, crime scene forensics, and executive leadership to both the national police and gendarmes. Moroccan law enforcement continues to dismantle or disrupt suspected terrorist cells in the aspirational stage on a monthly basis, and played a key role in quickly identifying and apprehending the bomber who attacked a tourist café in Marrakesh in April 2011.

The Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS) program directly supports Morocco's efforts to comply with international obligations, including those under the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540, which calls for states to establish controls to prevent proliferation, including passing necessary laws and adopting effective enforcement methods, while contributing to the security interests of the international community at large. It helps Morocco in strengthening its strategic trade control systems and border control capabilities to help prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their delivery systems, as well as transfers of related materials, dual-use items, and conventional weapons to terrorists, rogue states, and other end-users of concern. EXBS aims to improve the Moroccan government's concrete and procedural capacities to interdict WMD that could be transported through Morocco's seaports and border crossings. As EXBS anticipates that Morocco will be ready to implement its law and control list, funds will be used for licensing seminars and workshops. Funds will also be used to continue to work with government and private sector to introduce Morocco's new strategic trade control system to industry. Specifically, FY 2015 funds will go towards helping the Moroccan government develop an internal compliance program to enhance private industry's compliance with strategic trade control requirements, as well as assisting the Moroccan government with establishing training programs that incorporate new licensing regulations. EXBS will continue with provision of equipment and training for enforcement officers at Morocco's land borders and seaports to detect, target, inspect, and interdict illicit shipments of strategic items.

Key Interventions:

- NADR resources will support instructor development and combating terrorism at the strategic and national level.
- FY 2015 funds will provide instruction in case management techniques to mid- and senior-level police investigators for inclusion into the national police academy course curriculum, including practical applications for major terrorism cases.
- U.S. assistance will continue follow-up consultative training and mentorship to regional and national digital forensic labs, focusing on mobile device exploitation, and introduce conventional forensic consultative training to regional crime labs across the country.
- U.S. assistance will provide technical assistance on drafting laws and regulations that strengthen Morocco's legal framework for trade and border-related controls.
- NADR programs will provide training to law enforcement and licensing personnel to improve port of entry processing.

- U.S. assistance will provide border control equipment to enhance the Moroccan government's capacity to prevent WMD proliferation, dual-use transfers, and transfers of conventional weapons.
- NADR programs will sponsor a visit by key members of the National Committee on Dual Use goods to observe implementation of strategic controls in a major U.S. port.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

The five-year, \$698.0 million MCC Compact with the Moroccan government was completed in FY 2013. MCC programming focused on increasing productivity in high potential sectors through investments in fruit tree productivity and small-scale fisheries. Additional investments in microenterprise financial services, business skills, literacy, and vocational training supported small-business growth in these sectors. Morocco became eligible to develop a second compact for which discussions will begin shortly. U.S. government interagency coordination efforts will continue after the end of the first Compact. USAID's new Country Development Cooperation Strategy (2013-2017) will offer new opportunities for synergies if a new compact is signed with the MCC.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The Morocco Competitiveness Program was completed in FY 2013, and some other activities will be completed in FY 2014. Well-established Performance Management Plans (PMPs) and Data Quality Analyses continue to be updated as the political, economic, and social environment shifts. Semiannual, mission-wide portfolio reviews, regular monitoring visits to field locations, and standing meetings with implementing partners help activity managers identify successes and challenges in meeting targets. Evaluation reports, audit findings, portfolio reviews and PMP indicator tracking inform mission management of results and allow for necessary adjustments in implementation. New PMPs will be established as new activities are implemented under the CDCS.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The USAID/Morocco 2013–2017 CDCS was approved in December 2013. Most ongoing assistance projects will be completed in FY 2014 and new projects will be designed and initiated based on the CDCS objectives. USAID is using evaluations of political party programming, early grade reading statistics, and the impact of completed business enabling environment activities to inform decisions on future programmatic directions. Internal and external mid-term evaluations and summative evaluations continue to highlight lessons learned and best practices. USAID is also using evaluation findings to identify areas where USAID assistance is most effective in an effort to streamline future development activities.

USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategy Development Objectives by Account, and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	20,000
Employability of target youth enhanced	8,324
Economic Support Fund	8,324
3.2 Education	1,911
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,413
of which Objective 6:	175

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
6.1 Program Design and Learning	175
Enhanced educational attainment for children at primary level	4,500
Economic Support Fund	4,500
3.2 Education	4,500
of which Objective 6:	200
6.1 Program Design and Learning	200
Increased civic participation in governance	7,176
Economic Support Fund	7,176
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	5,176
of which Objective 6:	300
6.1 Program Design and Learning	300

Oman

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Oman’s longstanding strategic partnership with the United States supports U.S. national security goals, including counterterrorism, ensuring that Iran does not obtain nuclear weapons, and promoting regional stability. Oman controls the Strait of Hormuz through which 20 percent of the world’s petroleum passes, and its national security concerns and interests align with U.S. goals for peace and prosperity in the Gulf and wider Middle East and North Africa region. For more than three decades Oman has partnered with the United States to counter terrorism, piracy, and the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD). U.S. foreign assistance remains an important part of the United States’ security relationship with the Omanis.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	11,005	11,500	7,400	-4,100
Foreign Military Financing	7,595	8,000	4,000	-4,000
International Military Education and Training	1,935	2,000	1,900	-100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,475	1,500	1,500	-

Note: The FY 2014 Estimate reflects the estimated funding levels for FY 2014 at the Account and Operating Unit level and are subject to change. Detailed allocations below the Account and Operating Unit level are not available.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF will assist in the funding of the Omani Military Technical College, ensuring that sustainability and self-sufficiency are obtainable goals for the Omani security services.

This funding will support the development of a highly trained military and increased readiness of the Omani armed forces. The College will also provide needed job skills for personnel even after they finish their service and enter a difficult labor market marked by high unemployment.

Key Intervention:

- FMF will be dedicated to purchasing equipment for the Military Technical College.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. IMET funds will ensure that qualified Omani security partners benefit from U.S.-based professional military education, training, and cultural exchange.

Key Interventions:

- IMET funds directly support professional military education, mobile training teams, and English language training for Omani forces.
- IMET funds will continue to assist Oman's English language training facilities, as well their advanced aircraft pilot training capability.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Focusing foreign assistance resources on countering terrorism and the proliferation of WMD supports a stable ally in a volatile region, and protects U.S. interests in the region and at home.

NADR-Export Control and Border Security (EXBS): To this end, Embassy Muscat will continue to work with Oman to identify trade in dual use goods and to carry out effective and comprehensive inspections of cargo. EXBS funds will support this goal by 1) building the capacity of the Royal Oman Police (ROP), the defense forces, and other security services to protect Oman's borders and interdict conventional weapons and/or WMD and their components entering or transiting Oman; and 2) providing Oman with the capacity to implement bilateral and other international security, nonproliferation and anti-terrorist financing agreements, including United Nations Security Council resolution 1540 requirements and World Customs Organization Standards.

EXBS funding will be used to train Omani border security officials on best practices and techniques to identify and interdict dual-use materials and weapons. Training will help Oman's policymakers develop a comprehensive trade control law and licensing process as well as improve Omani border security officials' ability to protect Oman from the entry of prohibited items. U.S. funds will also provide policy and legal training, thereby supporting the Omanis in drafting a comprehensive trade control law, adopting international control lists, and developing a system to license and track dual-use goods entering or transiting the country. Such training will help bring Oman's legal infrastructure in line with international standards and best practices.

Key Intervention:

- EXBS funds will be used to train Omani border security officials, as well as provide policy and legal training, to help ensure Oman's effective partnership in the non-proliferation of WMD.

NADR-Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA): NADR-ATA funds are essential to developing Oman's counterterrorism capabilities as al-Qa'ida continues to threaten U.S. national security. The ATA program's strategic objectives are to build the Government of Oman's border security capacity and enhance their investigative capabilities. In addition to providing needed law enforcement and counterterrorism skills training, the ATA program enhances the United States' bilateral relationship by building lasting ties between U.S. security services. Through past training events, relationships with key interlocutors in the ROP have flourished. ATA programs are one of the few avenues for technical exchange among U.S. and Omani security professionals.

Key Intervention:

- ATA funds will be utilized to build Omani capacity for border security to detect and respond to the entry of terrorists and investigative capabilities to reduce terrorist operational ability and attack planning.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2013, IMET funds trained 46 Omani military students at 29 different U.S. military institutions in technical, maintenance and logistics issues, English language instruction, and maritime operations. IMET training courses reinforced the principles of civilian control of the military and enhanced interoperability and coordination with U.S. forces. IMET results will be measured by the advancement of IMET alumni into senior leadership positions in the Omani military (currently all three Omani service chiefs are graduates of IMET-funded senior service colleges).

EXBS has conducted numerous programs, including “Land Border” training for members of the Omani Army, which instructed students how to identify and interdict smugglers via land borders and coastal access. ROP officials have participated in several courses to identify contraband in cargo containers to minimize the risk of containers being exploited and used for illicit activities, including the smuggling of WMD items. EXBS program effectiveness will be measured by development of standard operating procedures that integrate techniques and methods acquired during training into ROP and Omani Army operations. EXBS will also be monitoring legal developments, specifically a trade controls regime to close gaps that leave Oman vulnerable to illicit trade.

In FY 2013, Post used ATA funds to train the ROP on digital evidence and cellular forensics. To date, over 13,000 ROP officers have been hired and trained. Program effectiveness will be measured by assignment of ATA program graduates to key operational and decision-making positions within ROP so that skills acquired from program training are implemented and the local law enforcement develops as an effective CT partner.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: NADR-ATA programs have demonstrated the ROP’s willingness to use ATA training to partner with U.S. law enforcement and effectively position successful ATA program graduates within the organization. FY 2015 funds will build on these successes.

NADR-EXBS funds have succeeded in supporting Oman’s efforts to adopt trade controls legislation and instituting standard operating procedures and sustained training curriculum adopted from previous EXBS program activities. As a result, Post has been able to determine that future funding can be directed towards a more integrated and regional approach to border security, including support for regional and multilateral counter-proliferation efforts.

Saudi Arabia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Bilateral U.S. foreign assistance to Saudi Arabia is limited to International Military Education and Training (IMET). A minimal U.S. investment through IMET serves to encourage large numbers of Saudi military officers to pursue training in the United States – with Saudi national funding – deepening bilateral security cooperation and improving Saudi interoperability and performance when working with the U.S. military to employ U.S. systems. U.S. assistance also continues relationships that result in purchasing of U.S. manufactured defense articles. These training and exchange programs are designed to build Saudi Arabia’s capacity to thwart terrorism, deter regional aggression, protect against proliferation of nuclear material, and protect critical infrastructure and key air and shipping routes.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	9	10	10	-
International Military Education and Training	9	10	10	-

Note: The FY 2014 Estimate reflects the estimated funding levels for FY 2014 at the Account and Operating Unit level and are subject to change. Detailed allocations below the Account and Operating Unit level are not available.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Training programs are typically implemented on a cost-sharing or cost-recovery basis with the Saudi government. Saudi Arabia pays the vast majority of the costs of this training but receives a reduced Foreign Military training rate as an IMET recipient country. Allocating \$10,000 in IMET funding encourages Saudi Arabia’s continued participation in U.S. military education and training programs.

Increased numbers of U.S.-trained Saudis enhances interoperability with U.S. forces, promotes military professionalism and respect for human rights, builds Saudi defensive capacities, and ensures the current strong, cooperative political/military relationship between American and Saudi military officers will continue into the future. IMET funding has successfully helped improve cooperation and interoperability. The continuation of IMET in any amount allows the Saudi military to increase its return for value in each of its military modernization programs. The United States continues to advise the Saudi Arabian National Guard and Ministry of Defense forces on how to match their performance to a doctrine tailored to the specific threats Saudi Arabia faces.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. funds will be used for training in defense resource management.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Training is continuously evaluated by the U.S. security cooperation organizations (SCOs) that have daily interaction with their Saudi counterparts.

Insofar as the small IMET program for Saudi Arabia is intended to catalyze additional training, its effectiveness is partly measured by the scope of continued U.S. security cooperation.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: IMET funding has helped expand Saudi-financed military training. In turn, bilateral security cooperation remains strong, and that the SCOs attached to the U.S. embassy in Riyadh (e.g., Office of Program Management, Saudi Arabian National Guard, and the U.S. Military Training Mission) continue to develop mature partnerships with Saudi counterparts.

Syria

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States supports the Syrian people’s aspirations for a democratic, inclusive, and unified Syria. The 2012 Geneva Communiqué sets forth a diplomatic solution to the Syria crisis, and is the basis on which negotiations between the regime and the Syrian Opposition Coalition (SOC), whom the U.S. recognizes as the legitimate representative of the Syrian people, began in 2014. We are exerting intensive diplomatic efforts to support the moderate opposition and reach a political solution to this conflict. This support includes the provision of non-lethal assistance to those aligned with the SOC in liberated areas of Syria. By bolstering these parties’ capacity to govern and provide basic services in their communities, we help enable the opposition to better represent their communities in negotiations and on the ground, and preserve moderate governance and core institutions that will be critical to forming a post-Asad transitional government.

U.S. assistance is a vital tool in overall strategy. We coordinate closely with other partners and allies supporting the Syrian opposition, isolating the regime politically and economically, and advancing Syrian’s vision of a democratic and inclusive post-Asad Syria. The United States is providing \$260.0 million in funding to Syrian opposition groups and support to Syria’s neighbors to address critical needs resulting from the ongoing Syria crisis, and these efforts will continue in FY 2015. Recognizing that U.S. leadership will remain critical over the coming years, the Administration is requesting specific funding for Syria as part of the budget. This request represents an estimate of program needs for continued support, based on recent experiences. Funds will help the United States advance a political transition, prevent infiltration and recruitment efforts by violent extremist organizations, support local communities in liberated areas to maintain basic services, and preserve U.S. national security interests in the region. These funds may be complemented with global or regional contingency accounts, if appropriate.

The United States is providing more than \$1.7 billion in humanitarian assistance to help those affected by the conflict in Syria, both inside Syria and in neighboring countries. In addition to the bilateral request outlined below, the FY 2015 budget request includes \$1.1 billion in the humanitarian assistance accounts to enable the United States to continue to respond to ongoing humanitarian needs in Syria and neighboring countries (see narratives for the humanitarian assistance accounts for additional detail).

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	77,738	-	155,000	155,000
Overseas Contingency Operations	59,400	-	135,000	135,000
Economic Support Fund	20,780	-	125,000	125,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	10,000	10,000
Peacekeeping Operations	38,620	-	-	-
Enduring/Core Programs	18,338	-	20,000	20,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	-	20,000	20,000
P.L. 480 Title II	18,338	-	-	-

Note: The FY 2014 Estimate reflects the estimated funding levels for FY 2014 at the Account and Operating Unit level and are subject to change. Detailed allocations below the Account and Operating Unit level are not available.

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	77,738	*	155,000
MENA-Syria Response	59,400	*	155,000
Economic Support Fund	20,780	*	125,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	10,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	20,000
Peacekeeping Operations	38,620	*	-
Other	18,338	*	-
P.L. 480 Title II	18,338	*	-

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

The bilateral request of \$125.0 million will continue ongoing efforts to support the opposition, including support to national- and local-level opposition groups as they strive to achieve a negotiated political solution to this conflict and set the conditions for implementation of a negotiated political solution. As negotiations progress, and should a transition occur, U.S. non-lethal assistance will help consolidate the political transition, support democratic processes, and enable reconstruction and recovery efforts, in coordination with the other international donors. U.S. non-lethal assistance also helps the moderate opposition fill the space that extremists increasingly seek to exploit. Some of these funds may also be used to help mitigate the economic, security, and infrastructure impacts this ongoing crisis and its refugee flows have on neighboring countries.

Understanding the fluidity of the situation, we expect Key Interventions will include:

- Training for transitional government, local councils, and civil society actors on inclusive and democratic governance principles and civil administration.
- U.S. assistance to facilitate opposition and transitional political processes such as elections, peace agreement negotiations, constitution drafting, or other processes.
- Support for the development of Syrian independent media.
- Operational and technical support for local and provincial councils, to ensure delivery of essential services such as waste and wastewater management, drinking water, basic health interventions, irrigation for agriculture, electricity, civil, defense, and education.
- Support for civil society to actively participate in governing processes and community development.
- Education and training programs and exchanges to prepare Syria's future leaders to rebuild the Syrian state democratically and to guide its reconstruction.
- Support for marginalized populations, including religious communities, women, and youth, to engage in dispute resolution, conflict mitigation, and peace building.
- Support to ongoing documentation of human rights violations committed by all sides of the conflict and other transitional justice activities.
- Support to community-based initiatives designed to provide alternatives to those at-risk for recruitment by violent extremist groups.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

The FY 2015 INCLE request will strengthen criminal justice institutions within Syria through supporting a transitional government, moderate local governments in liberated areas, and/or civil society.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. non-lethal assistance will focus on security, criminal justice, and corrections sector institution building and reform. The programs will aim to prevent a security vacuum, support functioning rule of law systems in Syria, and promote transparent and independent judiciary and corrections systems that respect human rights and rule of law.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

In alignment with U.S. priorities to advance a political transition, prevent infiltration and recruitment efforts by violent extremist organizations, support local communities in liberated areas to maintain basic services, and preserve U.S. national security interests in the region, the FY 2015 NADR request will support the below activities.

Key Interventions:

- NADR-Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA): \$8.0 million in ATA funding will assist opposition or transitional government judicial and law enforcement actors to enhance their ability to promote rule of law and combat extremism within Syria or neighboring countries. Programming may also include messaging and media campaigns to combat the spread of violent extremism.
- NADR-Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD): \$8.0 million in CWD funding will be used to support explosive risk education and unexploded ordnance removal in Syria and neighboring countries. In addition, these funds may be used to help combat the spread of illicit weapons between Syria and its neighbors.
- NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS): \$4.0 million in EXBS funding will support neighboring countries' border security efforts as they seek to contain the instability caused by the ongoing crisis in Syria and combat the flow of foreign fighters into Syria. In the case of a transition, this funding will be used to begin efforts to build relationships with Syria's new border security apparatus. Potential activities will include basic train and equip programs, assessments, and activities to bring border agents to the United States on technical exchange trips.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Monitoring and evaluation remains a key component of U.S. government support to Syria. To monitor relevant programs, the U.S. government's Syrian Transition Assistance Response Team (START) - based in the region - maintains close contact with Syrian opposition figures, local and provincial council members, civil society groups, and other donors working inside Syria. The team designs and implements programs and utilizes a number of best practices developed in other conflict and post-conflict environments to monitor and evaluate program performance. START is working to finalize metrics by which effectiveness of programs will be measured, such as percentage of local water needs met and number of local/provincial councils that have received U.S. assistance and held elections.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: By continually measuring programs against qualitative and quantitative indicators, programs can be altered to meet the changing needs in Syria. Individual implementing offices also monitor the effectiveness of their programs through reports from grantees and third-party contacts on the ground. Due to the nature of the Syrian conflict, and the lack of a U.S. government presence within country, monitoring and evaluation

will remain challenging in FY 2015; however, the Department of State and USAID continue to look for opportunities to expand these activities.

Tunisia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance supports Tunisia in laying a foundation for political stability and economic prosperity that strengthens civil society, empowers youth, and solidifies the foundation of democracy in Tunisia. This assistance serves as an important demonstration of the United States enduring commitment to the people of Tunisia in support of their transition to a democracy that provides equal opportunity and dignity for all citizens. Since Tunisia’s January 14, 2011 revolution, the United States has committed substantial foreign assistance resources from various funding sources to support three key areas: 1) ensuring a secure and peaceful Tunisia; 2) enhancing economic stabilization and opportunity; and, 3) supporting transparent and accountable governance. A successful transition in Tunisia is not only important for that country and for our bilateral relations, but is an important signal across the region that democratic transition is possible and within reach.

Since the fall of the Ben Ali regime, Tunisia has taken important steps in its transition. In 2011, Tunisia held Constituent Assembly elections that were broadly recognized as fair, transparent, and credible, and were followed by an orderly transition of power. Tunisia’s peaceful and progressive transition was reinforced in 2014 with the orderly transition of power from a coalition government composed of three parties to a new independent government. Tunisia also finalized its constitution and seated the nine member independent electoral commission for elections in January 2014.

As Tunisia addresses domestic political and economic reform, the Tunisian government is also grappling with the heightened risks of cross-border and domestic terrorism. Porous borders and security incidents, such as the September 14, 2012 attack on the U.S. Embassy in Tunis and the two assassinations of opposition political leaders in 2013, highlighted the need to help Tunisia improve the ability of its security forces to mitigate and respond to extremist threats. Crucial to this effort is the apolitical and professional Tunisian military, which plays an important role in supporting the transition and which continues to develop its capabilities to apprehend terrorist elements, improve border security, and combat smuggling. Continued assistance will strengthen these capabilities. Tunisia also continues to seek assistance to help reorient the criminal justice sector and its police forces from a culture of regime protection to citizen support. Tunisia and the United States signed an agreement in 2012 which will help Tunisia undertake critical steps to reform, train, and equip Tunisia’s internal security services.

The FY 2015 request supports U.S.-Tunisian near-term priorities while continuing to lay the foundation for Tunisia’s mid-to-long term democratic and economic development. The request prioritizes programming and engagement that addresses Tunisia’s urgent security, economic, and governance needs. The FY 2015 request includes funding to build upon critical programs, initiated after the Tunisian revolution, that enhance U.S.-Tunisian engagement on security cooperation, internal security and criminal justice sector reform, economic development and policy reform, and civil society and governance support.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	47,199	62,780	65,980	3,200
Overseas Contingency Operations	20,468	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	14,467	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	6,001	-	-	-
Enduring/Core Programs	26,731	62,780	65,980	3,200
Economic Support Fund	-	30,000	30,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	20,554	20,000	25,000	5,000
International Military Education and Training	2,155	2,300	2,000	-300
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,998	9,000	7,000	-2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,024	1,480	1,980	500

Note: The FY 2014 Estimate reflects the estimated funding levels for FY 2014 at the Account and Operating Unit level and are subject to change. Detailed allocations below the Account and Operating Unit level are not available.

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	47,199	*	65,980
Tunisia Enterprise Fund	-	*	20,000
Economic Support Fund	-	*	20,000
Other	47,199	*	45,980
Economic Support Fund	14,467	*	10,000
Foreign Military Financing	20,554	*	25,000
International Military Education and Training	2,155	*	2,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,999	*	7,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,024	*	1,980

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Enhancing Economic Opportunity: Recognizing that the Tunisian revolution was sparked by the real and perceived inability of many Tunisians to improve their socio-economic standing, U.S. assistance focuses on increasing economic opportunities. Programs also target youth, women, and those living in the interior parts of the country where many feel socioeconomically marginalized by the former regime. The economy, which has started a slow recovery, has yet to return to pre-revolution strength. Unemployment is high and frustration with poor economic growth and job creation continues to spur civil unrest, particularly in the country's under-served interior.

The FY 2015 ESF request supports job creation initiatives and the development of Tunisia's information and communications technology sectors, invests in education, and provides support to invest in small- and medium-enterprises (SMEs) and provide capital to budding entrepreneurs.

Key Interventions:

- The USAID-administered Tunisian-American Enterprise Fund (TAEF), will foster stronger investment ties between Tunisia and America, leverage other investors, and help Tunisians launch SMEs that will be engines of long-term growth. The FY 2015 request includes \$20.0 million to support the fourth-year capitalization of the TAEF.

- The USAID Information and Communications Technology (ICT) competitiveness project positions Tunisia's ICT sector as a catalyst for private-sector growth and job creation. The project provides training and support to thousands of Tunisians across several skill sets using job-placement initiatives while improving the overall business environment for ICT firms, and helping expand the ICT sector. The FY 2015 Request includes \$4.0 million to support the fourth and final year of this program.
- The FY 2015 request includes \$1.0 million to continue USAID's joint work with the U.S.-Overseas Private Investment Company (OPIC) on developing Tunisia's franchising sector and providing Tunisians with access to credit programs provided through OPIC.
- The FY 2015 request includes \$1.4 million to strengthen and expand links between American and Tunisian higher education institutions, especially to develop fields and curriculum critical to the growth of Tunisia's economy. This initiative intends to ensure that young Tunisians acquire the professional and leadership skills necessary to be competitive in the marketplace.

Supporting Transparent and Accountable Governance: The success of Tunisia's transition depends significantly on its ability to develop mechanisms for government transparency, accountability, and the existence of thriving civil society. In FY 2015, U.S. assistance will continue to bolster efforts that strengthen the role of civil society and enhance civic participation in the political process; support a free and fair electoral process; and, promote an inclusive transitional justice process. U.S. assistance will focus on fostering dialogue between civil society and the Tunisian government and will emphasize the role of youth, women, and/or minorities.

Key Interventions:

- The Department of State plans to spend \$1.2 million for projects that will strengthen political processes and the active participation of Tunisian civil society.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

The aftermath of the revolution, coupled with the degraded capability of the Interior Ministry, left Tunisian borders more vulnerable to outside infiltration of terrorists and affected the Government's ability to identify and act against internal and external threats. In FY 2015, FMF will support the Tunisian military's capacity to apprehend indigenous and transnational terrorist elements, improve border security, and combat smuggling. This assistance will help the Tunisian military keep its aging U.S. equipment working and support the increase in targeted capabilities, particularly in the areas of intelligence, surveillance, border security, and reconnaissance.

Key Interventions:

- The FY 2015 request includes \$5.0 million to support previously provided U.S.-origin equipment, such as wheeled vehicles, fast boats, airborne infrared and ground-based radars, and unmanned aerial vehicles. This support will maintain and improve Tunisia's ability to detect, identify, and defeat extremists rapidly, as they enter Tunisia or transit its territory.
- The FY 2015 request also includes \$5.0 million for aircraft engine overhauls. Throughout the process of political transition, Tunisian helicopters have been a mainstay of the military's border and internal security efforts. Continued high tempo operations have increased the operational wear-and-tear on these aircraft. These funds will help ensure that Tunisia can maintain this vital capability.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Key Interventions:

- Tunisia continues to expand the use of English in its forces, and to send large numbers of soldiers to training in the United States. The FY 2015 request includes \$0.1 million to support an in-house English language training program to ensure IMET or Counterterrorism Fellowship Program funded training participants have language skills to effectively engage in activities.
- The FY 2015 IMET request includes \$0.6 million to support focused technical training on border security, counterterrorism, and intelligence.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Under the previous regime, Tunisian criminal justice institutions were manipulated to protect the regime, shield it from scrutiny, and allow it to profit from corruption and criminal activity. Police and prison officials relied on intimidation and coercion to enforce order. Reform of criminal justice institutions and related laws is needed to reorient mandates, cultures, and methods of operation. Post-revolution Tunisia is eager for reform; however, Tunisian government personnel lack the capacity to design and manage legal and institutional reform processes. INCLE funding in FY 2015 builds upon U.S. initiatives to foster Tunisia's criminal justice reorientation through the bilateral relationship established by the September 2012 Letter of Agreement between the United States and Tunisia. This program supports Tunisia's efforts to establish more transparent, accountable, and effective criminal justice institutions. Key partners include the Ministry of Interior (MOI), Ministry of Justice (MOJ), and MOJ Directorate General of Prisons and Rehabilitation (DGPR).

Key Interventions:

- The FY 2015 request includes \$6.0 million to support the continuation of initiatives to make the police more effective in responding to security threats, enhance the Tunisian government's capacity to design and implement sustainable institutional reforms, and enable the prison service to manage prisons and detention centers in a safe, secure, and humane manner. This may include training, the provision of equipment, and technical assistance to Tunisian MOI forces and DGPR officials to help build their capacity to provide security throughout Tunisia in a manner that respects human rights and serves the citizenry.
- The United States will also support efforts to implement meaningful and sustainable reforms in the MOI to reorient the police to a citizen-centered mission, and to assist the DGPR to implement direct supervision and improved offender management. Law enforcement and prisons projects will support an inclusive reform program that addresses oversight and management, field operations, and basic and specialized functions.
- The FY 2015 request also includes \$1.0 million to ensure the continuation of projects to enhance the capabilities of the judiciary, prosecutorial service, defense bar, and civil society. Projects may include training, the provision of equipment, and technical assistance to the Ministry of Justice and other key actors in the Tunisian justice sector. Projects will also support efforts to enhance the professionalism, independence, and accountability of the judiciary in order to build its capacity to prosecute and adjudicate crimes.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Only with an adequate capacity to mitigate domestic and foreign threats, and protect Tunisians and foreigners, can Tunisia foster an environment conducive for progress on the political transition and economic growth and job creation. With FY 2015 NADR funding, the United States will support efforts to bolster counterterrorism (CT) and enhance border security capabilities of the Tunisian government and armed forces.

Key Interventions:

- The Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program will help Tunisia deal effectively with security challenges, to defend against threats to national and regional stability, and to deter terrorist operations across borders and regions. The FY 2015 request includes \$1.0 million to further train, advise, mentor, and equip Tunisian CT law enforcement in developing leadership and management, border security, and law enforcement investigative capabilities.
- The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will facilitate further engagement with Tunisia to work on enhancing border security. The FY 2015 request includes \$0.5 million to provide capacity-building activities including training and the provision of equipment to enhance Tunisia's ability to detect, identify, and interdict illicit trafficking in items of proliferation concern.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The key mechanism for evaluation of FMF financial performance is the Financial Management Review (FMR) conducted annually by the Embassy, the Defense Security Cooperation Agency, and the Tunisian Ministry of Defense. The FMR process provided information to inform budget and programmatic choices for FY 2012 and beyond. INCLE program monitoring and evaluation (M&E) will be conducted through direct observation by Department of State staff, qualitative and quantitative surveys, impact evaluations, and specific, measurable M&E provisions contained in implementing agreements, including the Letter of Agreement with the Government of Tunisia. The INL officer assigned to Embassy Tunis holds regular discussions with Tunisian government officials on the progress and impact of INCLE programming.

EXBS program M&E is conducted by the Department of State through the use of assessments, training evaluations, agreements with partner countries, and the Rating Assessment Tool (RAT). The RAT uses a 419-point survey that assesses a given country's licensing, enforcement, and industry outreach capabilities and nonproliferation regime adherence practices to derive country-specific scores. The RAT methodology thus allows the Department of State to evaluate year-over-year EXBS progress in each partner country. The Department of State's Bureau of Counterterrorism and Bureau of Diplomatic Security conducts monitoring of NADR/ATA programming primarily through a regularly scheduled assessment process. In Tunisia, ATA conducts assessments every three years, the next of which is scheduled for June 2014. Subject matter experts in counterterrorism capacity building for law enforcement travel to the country to assess law enforcement technical capacities, training gaps, and the effects of previous courses and activities. Additionally, ATA conducts pre- and post-tests with students for many of its courses, which reveal quantitative data on the degree to which the learning objectives have been met in the curricula. ATA also requests evaluation forms from students to capture qualitative data on whether and how the students might be able to use the training when they return to their normal job duties.

USAID oversees implementer performance in coordination with Embassy Tunis and D.C.-based program managers. USAID builds requirements into contract with implementing partners for third-party evaluations that assess the performance of implementing partners in accomplishing the goals and objectives of their project, which is supplemented by regular reviews of programmatic and financial performance by USAID staff. Post's assistance unit is responsible for the programmatic and financial monitoring of the ESF bilateral grants through conducting site visits and holding one on one meetings with implementers on a regular basis. In addition, the assistance unit is in charge of the programmatic monitoring of Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) local grants while the financial monitoring is conducted by the MEPI regional office. The MEPI administrator works in close coordination with grants officers representatives and the grants officers in the MEPI regional office to ensure that the implementer respects the scope of work, the terms and conditions and meets the agreed upon indicators.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on Monitoring and Evaluation results, FY 2015 FMF will continue to support existing U.S.-origin equipment, enhance border security and counterterrorism capabilities, and upgrade and modernize existing U.S.-origin equipment. Tunisia's FMF is used to maintain a baseline sustainability of U.S.-origin equipment with spare parts and maintenance services to ensure the Tunisian Armed Forces are combat-capable. Monitoring and Evaluation results and end-use monitoring by INL staff help determine that INCLE funded assistance will continue to support existing police, corrections, and judicial reform programming. The INL Tunisia program began in FY 2010 with funding for United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime and United Nations Development Programme programs, which are monitored through the comprehensive M&E program. INL increased its programming in FY 2013 with the arrival of a TDY INL director to oversee all programming and hired locally employed staff to conduct end-use monitoring. No formal evaluations have taken place yet for INL's nascent Tunisia program, but INL is planning to conduct formal evaluation of its program.

USAID programming in Tunisia increased in FY 2013. No formal evaluations have taken place yet for Tunisia USAID's Tunisia programming although USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives is in the process of concluding a third party evaluation of their program. USAID has organized implementing partner meetings outside of Tunisia that bring together implementing partners to discuss overall challenged and opportunities for USAID programs and provides an opportunity to reinforce policies and requirements throughout programs.

In prior years, assessment and evaluation activities allowed the Department of State to determine vulnerabilities in each partner country's strategic trade control system, ascertain effectiveness of prior bilateral EXBS assistance activities, and pinpoint areas where limited assistance dollars can achieve the greatest impact. Department of State's Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation uses this information in consultations with embassies, regional bureaus, and other U.S. government agencies to derive the specific bilateral request level.

West Bank and Gaza

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The achievement of a negotiated two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is a core U.S. national security objective. The U.S. government pursues this foreign policy objective by working with both parties to facilitate a negotiated settlement to the conflict and by supporting Palestinian institution-building so that a future state will possess the capacity to govern, provide services, and ensure security and stability within its borders and also with its neighbors.

To bolster this policy approach, the U.S. government's foreign assistance program supports the development of Palestinian Authority (PA) institutional capacity to deliver quality services; improves security conditions on the ground while reinforcing Palestinian respect for the rule of law; fosters the conditions for a strong private-sector driven economy; aids the development of quality health and education services; provides critical infrastructure programming to improve water, sanitation, and road networks; meets humanitarian assistance needs; and provides direct budget support to the PA to ensure its ongoing fiscal viability. U.S. government programming contributes to the overall stability and security of the region by continuing to support the development of public and private institutions, enhanced law enforcement and security, local and national governance systems, service standards in health and education, trade and commerce regulation, PA budget stability, and key infrastructure networks. The U.S. government's foreign assistance program supports the goals of the Initiative for the Palestinian Economy, an Office of the Quartet Representative-led initiative that will transform the Palestinian economy through large-scale private sector investment in eight key sectors.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	437,227	334,042	441,000	106,958
Overseas Contingency Operations	10,000	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	10,000	-	-	-
Enduring/Core Programs	427,227	334,042	441,000	106,958
Economic Support Fund	356,727	264,042	370,000	105,958
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	70,000	70,000	70,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	-	1,000	1,000

Note: The FY 2014 Estimate reflects the estimated funding levels for FY 2014 at the Account and Operating Unit level and are subject to change. Detailed allocations below the Account and Operating Unit level are not available.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Democracy Programs: The viability of a future Palestinian state rests upon a foundation of improved governance in the West Bank and Gaza. The PA is committed to building the capacity of public institutions that promote improved service delivery, civic engagement, rule of law, and democratic practices. In support of PA objectives, U.S. assistance programs improve governance structures, strengthen the Palestinian judicial system, further develop rule of law and human rights processes, encourage civil society participation in public decision-making, and ensure a more transparent dialogue

between the government and the citizens of a future Palestinian state through support to independent media.

These interventions are designed to bolster confidence in the PA and contribute to continued stability in the region. The United States will continue helping PA partner institutions to redefine and improve their professional culture, build norms of competency and accountability, and deliver better services while improving processes that allow for improved policy formulation. U.S. funds will support family courts, the High Judicial Council, Ministry of Justice, and the Palestinian Judicial Institute as well as selected law schools. Civil court system activities will be coordinated with, and complemented by, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) activities supporting law enforcement and prosecutor offices. U.S. assistance to Palestinian civil society organizations will improve Palestinian society's ability to monitor the performance of the PA and to participate in public decision making processes. Finally, U.S. funds will assist municipalities to improve local government capacity and service delivery capabilities.

Key Interventions: (approximately \$16.7 million)

- U.S. assistance will expand service delivery improvements to include service delivery strategies, e-service solutions, and citizen services centers.
- FY 2015 funding will improve PA policy formulation and legislative development capacity.
- ESF-funded programs will assist the PA in implementing fiscal reform policies and procedures that promote economic growth.
- The United States will support citizens' efforts to ensure the transparency and accountability of the government, and participate in policy changes and legislative processes.
- Resources will conduct advocacy campaigns to promote the rights of women, people with disabilities, and other traditionally marginalized groups.
- U.S. assistance will build the capacities of Palestinian institutions, including family courts.
- ESF-funded programs will improve practical legal education within targeted law schools.
- ESF-funded programs will develop municipal capacity to effectively deliver services and infrastructure improvements.
- Resources will promote democratic practices, government effectiveness in municipalities, and engagement between citizens and elected councils.

Health Programs: The PA Ministry of Health (MOH) has demonstrated a strong commitment to improving the health of Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza. As a result of this commitment, and with the assistance of the international community, the MOH is in the process of upgrading the health system to improve the scope, sustainability, and quality of the services available. Although the PA works to ensure that it better addresses the basic health needs of the Palestinian people, gaps in health services threaten the socioeconomic development and security of the West Bank and Gaza. These service gaps, particularly the health system's capacity to manage the chronic diseases now prevalent among the population, mean that thousands of Palestinian patients continue to be referred to critical health care facilities in Israel, Jordan, and Egypt to receive the care they need, making treatment less accessible for patients and extremely expensive for the PA.

U.S. programs will strengthen service delivery in Palestinian public and non-governmental organization health facilities, improve the prevention and treatment of priority public health problems, and build capacity of the central MOH to manage the healthcare system as a whole, including workforce, health information, health planning, and other key governance functions.

Key Interventions: (approximately \$7.0 million)

- U.S. funds will continue the roll-out of the electronic health information system that will link all MOH facilities to a centralized system;
- U.S. assistance will strengthen MOH institutions to enhance their capacity to oversee an effective and sustainable healthcare system with a focus on minimizing health referrals abroad, health workforce planning and management, and an increased emphasis on use of comprehensive health information systems for clinical and population-level decision-making;
- Funds will expand key services at non-governmental hospitals to reduce the number of patients requiring referrals to more expensive international health facilities;
- U.S. assistance will conduct social mobilization and public education campaigns to provide accurate and timely health information to the Palestinian public to encourage healthy behaviors.

Water Programs: The U.S. government will also fund the development of water and sanitation infrastructure which improves access to reliable water sources, upgrades sanitation services, and expands the capacity of existing water transmission and delivery systems to provide adequate water to meet the needs of an underserved and growing population. Since 2002, USAID investments in the water sector have been designed to expand access to potable water to hundreds of thousands of Palestinian families, while improving the operation and financing of such services to reduce overall dependency on donor funding. Based on the PA Central Bureau of Census and Statistics, nearly five percent of Palestinian households remain unconnected to the water network, creating dependency on water purchased from tanker trucks, which is less sanitary and can cost up to 400 percent more than piped water. The situation in the wastewater and sanitation sector remains of particular concern to both Palestinians and Israelis. Approximately 35 percent of wastewater generated annually in the West Bank is collected; only 5-10 percent of it is treated; and raw sewage flows into dry riverbeds, posing immediate local health problems and a serious risk of long-term contamination to the water aquifers on which both Israelis and Palestinians rely for the bulk of their water supply. The volume of untreated sewage has increased substantially over the last 15 years due to an overall increase in the population. Sustainable and effectively maintained water resources for Palestinians are critical to Palestinians and Israelis alike.

U.S. programs address these challenges by working to increase sustainable access to safe drinking water through the installation of water transmission lines, water distribution lines, construction of water reservoirs, introduction of technology to make water-use more efficient, and rehabilitation of existing wells and drilling of sustainable new wells. In FY 2015, USAID water programs will continue to support development of new (or recycled) water resources while reducing water loss from aging transmission and distribution lines and expanding operation and maintenance activities. USAID will also expand the scope of its water programming to include new pilot waste water treatment projects. Programs will reduce contamination of underground aquifers, improve the living conditions of local communities, and rehabilitate environmentally hazardous sewage systems. Finally, USAID will work to deploy new technologies to treat wastewater in urban areas and promote the reuse of wastewater in agriculture, with a focus on maximizing sustainability of resources.

Key Interventions: (approximately \$40.0 million)

- U.S. assistance will increase access to drinking water by installing or upgrading internal water networks, water connection systems, water distribution and transmission lines, and water reservoirs;
- Funding will upgrade sewage lines to prevent the flow of raw sewage into riverbeds and contamination of aquifers;
- Funding will design and begin implementation of pilot waste water treatment plants as well as pursue innovative solutions that reduce contamination of surface and underground water sources;

- Funding will also improve management of water facilities through the upgrading of operation and maintenance and expand water-saving technology and management techniques, while improving agricultural practices to achieve a stronger return on Gross Domestic Product for water use.

Education and Youth: With U.S. assistance, the PA has made a number of improvements in recent years in essential service delivery to the approximately four million Palestinians who reside in the West Bank and Gaza. Despite these gains, however, a number of challenges remain. Positive sector indicators such as an enrollment rate of 97 percent in basic education, gender parity, and an adult literacy rate of 94 percent are dependent almost entirely on donors to provide both basic operating costs and financing for school construction and renovation. This donor dependence is an inherent vulnerability to the long term sustainability of the PA's basic education reforms to date. U.S. assistance in this sector will continue to improve the quality and relevance of the education system at all levels, ensuring that the educational needs of the most vulnerable populations are also addressed. U.S. programs, which are designed to promote values of tolerance and inclusivity, will also support the PA Ministry of Education's efforts to upgrade the qualifications of its teachers, principals and district leadership through in-service training and will build the capacities of Ministry departments involved in both school management and the training/certification of PA teachers. Programs will also improve access to and the quality of education in the most underserved areas of the West Bank and East Jerusalem.

The unemployment rate has risen to 25 percent overall and 38 percent in Gaza, and is higher in both the West Bank and Gaza for youths between the ages of 20 and 24. Formal higher educational institutions fail to provide students with marketable, professional skills. U.S. programs will provide capacity building for youth-serving institutions, employability and entrepreneurship training, and social and civic engagement programs for young people between the ages of 14 and 29. Programs will promote youth leadership and better prepare young people to enter the workforce by focusing on training and skill building specifically tailored to the local marketplace.

Key Interventions: (approximately \$14.0 million)

- U.S. funds will improve access to and the quality of education in the most underserved areas of the West Bank and East Jerusalem by not only constructing and renovating schools but also providing teacher and principal training, educational resources, extracurricular activities, internet connectivity, science labs, career counseling, and developing a student-based teaching and learning pedagogy and environment;
- U.S. assistance will support graduate level partnerships between universities in the West Bank and the United States to improve the critical skills of Palestinian teachers and educational leaders;
- Resources will provide Palestinian university graduates with the opportunity to pursue Masters' level educational opportunities at U.S. higher education institutions;
- Funding will also build capacities of Ministry departments involved in policy development and training to increase the performance level of the teaching profession, decentralize school management and district leadership in the West Bank;
- Funding will support the Ministry to achieve its goal of ensuring qualified teachers in all schools through support of the Teacher Education Strategy as well as provide internships, employment and entrepreneurship training, and skill building to better enable students to find employment;
- Funding will support capacity building for youth-serving institutions, employability and entrepreneurship training, and social and civic engagement programs to promote youth leadership and better prepare young people to enter the marketplace;
- Resources will increase the skills of early grade readers through the assessment, design, and implementation of a highly targeted reading program necessary to improve students' foundational learning competencies;

- Funding will provide support to the Ministry to implement an Educational Management Information System ensuring the use of essential data in moving to a more evidence-based planning and decision-making system and enabling access to all data for all relevant stakeholders, including for research purposes.

Social Assistance/Direct Budget Support: The U.S. government anticipates a continuing need for direct budget assistance to the PA for FY 2015. This support is expected to follow the existing model of paying down PA debt to eligible and vetted creditors or suppliers of consumer commodities. Budget support is a critical stabilizing factor within the PA fiscal environment. It leverages additional financial support from international donors and results in improved PA fiscal management, including increased revenue collection. In addition to direct budget support, social assistance programming will develop infrastructure projects which have been prioritized at the community level. A particular programmatic focus will be construction or renovation of community infrastructure serving vulnerable populations in the West Bank.

Key Interventions: (approximately \$226.1 million)

- U.S. assistance will provide direct budget support to the PA to pay down commercial debt in line with past contributions;
- Funds will construct or renovate clinics, hospitals, schools, and other community infrastructure based on a community-driven development model.

Economic Growth: The development of a sustainable, private-sector driven economy is fundamental to the long-term success of a viable Palestinian state. Despite strong growth in recent years, inflation-adjusted per-capita GDP is only slightly above the 1999 level. The unemployment rate for the West Bank and Gaza has risen dramatically – from 12 percent in 1999 to 25 percent today (38 percent in Gaza). Domestic tax revenue has increased due to improved collection and administrative reforms but is still below budget targets, in part because the PA is no longer able to capture most revenue from Gaza. Micro- and small-sized enterprises, which account for more than 90 percent of existing Palestinian businesses, face endemic challenges to competing in local and regional markets because of Israeli restrictions on movement and access to goods and people and an incomplete enabling environment for commerce and investment.

U.S. assistance for private sector development in the West Bank will continue to help Palestinian businesses generate employment and access domestic, regional, and global markets as well as sustainable financial services. USAID programs will complement the efforts of other donors active in the sector, particularly the United Kingdom’s Department for International Development, the World Bank, and the European Commission, which promote fiscal and regulatory reform.

U.S. funding will improve private-sector firms by helping update production processes to meet international market standards for enterprises in agriculture and agri-business, stone and marble production, information technology, and tourism. These sectors have been identified as having the greatest potential to increase exports and scale up employment, and are areas in which youth and women can actively participate.

Key Interventions: (approximately \$22.3 million)

- U.S. assistance will increase the competitiveness of businesses (particularly in agriculture, tourism, marble and stone, and information technologies) by helping remove obstacles to expanding value chains;
- Funds will direct assistance to enterprises in high impact sectors that can exploit export and employment potential;

- U.S. assistance will focus on practical business solutions that can help expand trade and reduce costs, including public policy changes in areas such as goods clearance, commercial crossing points, standards, and market information;
- Resources will assist Palestinian financial institutions to provide equity and financial products to early stage businesses.

Infrastructure Programs: To support economic growth initiatives, USAID will also focus assistance on the development of key transportation infrastructure. In line with PA infrastructure priorities, road projects will connect urban centers, economic zones, commercial routes, and residential neighborhoods, as well as provide safer travel routes.

Key Interventions: (approximately \$33.5 million)

- U.S. assistance will improve transportation infrastructure by renovating high priority road networks that will ease the movement of goods and services throughout the West Bank, develop trade routes, and improve access to basic services;
- Funds will maintain existing road networks and improve management capacity of the relevant PA ministries through the provision of operation and maintenance services.

Humanitarian Assistance: The closure of illegal tunnels through which licit and illicit goods flow, restrictions on imports to Gaza, successive natural disasters, and overall reductions in international donor support have resulted in a deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Gaza. These factors have also contributed to an overall decline in economic activity in Gaza. Rises in unemployment and increases in the consumer price index (up 45 percent since 2004) have also impacted the humanitarian situation. The most recent data available shows that 19 percent of the people in the West Bank and 57 percent of the people in Gaza are food-insecure. The PA, burdened with severe budget shortages and a lack of sufficient donor funding, is unable to provide for the needs of vulnerable families; as such, many are dependent for their survival on the support of international organizations. With little or no disposable income, these families' educational and economic opportunities are limited as well.

The U.S. government will continue to provide assistance to the most vulnerable populations in the West Bank and Gaza in FY 2015. U.S. programs will target the non-refugee population, while the State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) will continue to provide support to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), which has the sole UN mandate for assistance to Palestinian refugees in the West Bank, where refugees comprise about one-third of the population, and Gaza, where refugees comprise two-thirds of the population. While there are some humanitarian assistance needs in the West Bank, the majority of humanitarian assistance programming is expected to be implemented in Gaza, as a core element of the population remains in dire need of humanitarian assistance in general and food assistance in particular. U.S. programs will help ensure that these critical humanitarian assistance needs are met and that nutritious food is provided to vulnerable, non-refugee Palestinian families to help them meet their household caloric needs.

Key Interventions: (approximately \$10.6 million)

- U.S. assistance will distribute regular food commodities or electronic food vouchers to needy, food vulnerable non-refugee Palestinian families;
- Resources will provide support to local and international organizations responding to humanitarian needs in the West Bank and Gaza.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

The Palestinian Authority Security Forces (PASF) continue to successfully promote and maintain security in the West Bank, resulting in a safer and more secure environment and improving the lives of both Palestinians and Israelis. Working together, the United States Security Coordinator (USSC) and INL continue to enhance the professionalization and capacity of the Ministry of Interior (MOI) to provide oversight and support to PASF institutions through programs that provide training, technical assistance, equipment, and infrastructure support. Specifically, the effectiveness of the criminal justice system will continue to be strengthened through training, equipment, technical assistance, and limited infrastructure support (e.g. renovation of existing facilities) provided to Palestinian judicial, prosecutorial, and law enforcement institutions. These activities complement USAID's work, and the work of other international donors, in the civil justice system, and foster a mutually reinforcing cycle of competent governance, popular support for the PA, and citizen-government engagement.

Security Assistance: INL and USSC will continue to provide training, technical assistance, non-lethal equipment, and infrastructure support to transform and professionalize the PASF. This assistance will enhance the skills and capacity of the PASF, to include the National Security Force (NSF), Palestinian Civil Police (PCP), Presidential Guard (PG), the Military Justice Commission, the Preventive Security Organization (PSO), and the Civil Defense (CD). Consistent with the plans developed jointly by INL, USSC, and the PA, and coordinated with other international donors, these efforts will ensure that the PASF are better equipped and capable of maintaining public security; fighting serious crime, terrorism, and other threats to law and order; and addressing national emergencies in a manner that respects human rights and is consistent with international practice and standards. Working with the PA MOI, the U.S. will help improve the institutional planning capacity needed to support and provide oversight to the PASF.

Key Interventions:

- Resources will be used to support refresher, specialized, and advanced training and field exercises in Jordan and the West Bank to sustain and improve PASF tactical and technical skills; conduct specialized logistics and maintenance training for PASF logistics managers; and deliver limited initial training for newly assigned personnel.
- Funding will be used to help the PA Ministry of Interior and security forces transfer tactical training from Jordan to the West Bank and establish the curriculum, training aids, cadre of instructors, and other tools they need to assume this training responsibility.
- Funding for West Bank training will also be used for courses to train PCP and other members of the security services in joint interoperability, leadership development, and other specialized joint training requirements, to include continuation of an instructor training program to develop a cadre of PASF instructors.
- Funding will also address the need to resupply the security services with equipment that has depreciated since the start of the program in 2007. Assistance will be closely tied to institution-building efforts that will include specialized training for PA personnel in facilities management and maintenance and the provision of equipment and other materiel necessary to stock and manage the network of central and regional logistics and sustainment facilities constructed with prior year funds.
- Funds will be made available to support limited infrastructure projects (i.e., renovation of existing facilities) to house and facilitate the operations of the NSF, PG, CD, and security justice services.
- Funds will be used to continue to provide programmatic (training and equipment) and periodic technical assistance support to the MOI Strategic Planning Department, General Training Commission, Organization and Administration Commission, Logistics Administration, or other staff components with similar PASF support roles, with the goal of ensuring that the PA is fully capable of managing and accomplishing its own strategic planning for supporting the PASF and to support the

continued institutional development of the MOI. This includes continuing to develop a leadership program for qualified senior officers. Funds will support the development of a Palestinian Officers' Academy and will continue to fund leadership and executive training abroad for senior officers.

- Funds will be used to enhance pan-PASF communications and information systems interoperability to improve pan-PASF mission command capability West Bank-wide. Funds will sustain the program to provide the PA CD forces with equipment, institutional development, and specialized training in both the West Bank and Jordan.

Justice/Rule of Law Assistance: INL will further develop and improve the criminal investigation capacity of the PCP, PSO, and the prosecutorial function of the Public Prosecutors Offices (PPO). For the Attorney General's Office, resources will, in coordination with other donors, expand the existing rule-of-law programs in all West Bank governorates, supporting both criminal investigation and prosecution functions. INL will also complement other U.S. government programs in coordination with other international donor activities in the sector, and will continue to support efforts to enhance the PA's ability to operate and maintain correctional facilities that meet accepted international standards and respect for human rights. This will include infrastructure support such as renovation of existing correctional facilities and new construction necessary to meet current or projected needs.

Key Interventions:

- Funds will be used to expand training for the PCP and PSO to meet clearly identified needs that are not being addressed by other donors, to include additional interview and interrogation training, cybercrime investigative capacity, forensic capabilities, and other general or advanced policing skills necessary for conducting strong criminal investigations necessary for successful prosecution in court.
- Funds will be used, in coordination with other donors, to continue with infrastructure projects to renovate police stations across the West Bank and support efforts to modernize and improve prison and detention facilities to ensure they meet international standards. New construction of such facilities will be limited.
- Funds will be used to support the PCP, PSO, and PPO to improve capacity to investigate and prosecute crime, with a focus on improved police/prosecutor coordination, improved case management, more effective execution of judicial warrants, improved evidence collection and handling, and improved strategic planning ability, while reducing case backlogs and accelerating case dispositions. This will include renovation of existing facilities (e.g., evidence rooms) if necessary.
- Funds will be provided to assist the PA Correction and Rehabilitation Centers Department to operate a humane prison system that conforms to international human rights standards. Technical expertise, training, and equipment funding will be used to continue to develop a comprehensive basic training program, expand the cadre of instructors, and enhance leadership and administrative skills of senior corrections staff. Funds will also be used to provide an essential training facility, furnishings for correctional facilities, and basic operational equipment for corrections staff.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR-CWD funds will continue to support humanitarian mine-action activities in the West Bank. Clearance priorities are with minefields that are on private property and not subject to disputes between Israelis and Palestinians. The Department of State may also provide assistance for landmine survivors, supporting rehabilitation and reintegration for those directly affected by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW). The Department of State may also fund risk education for those West Bank populations most vulnerable to ERW-related hazards.

Key Interventions:

- Funds will be used to expand minefield clearance activities in the West Bank. Minefields have been jointly identified and prioritized for clearance by both Israelis and Palestinians; clearance will be conducted by an international nongovernmental organization.
- Funds may be provided to support education and rehabilitation programs for populations in the West Bank affected by the hazard of explosive remnants of war.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID/West Bank and Gaza (WBG) completed two evaluations in FY 2013 and utilized the findings to refine the implementation of existing projects. The two evaluations focused on local governance and infrastructure, and civil society projects. In FY 2014, USAID/WBG intends to conduct two mid-term performance evaluations that will help shape future programming and guide strategic decisions on current and potential activities in infrastructure and private sector development.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The results of the FY 2013 evaluations mentioned above have influenced programmatic choices in the following ways:

- Results from the Local Government and Infrastructure mid-term evaluation were used to improve implementing partner management procedures and guide project managers to streamline and focus activities that would achieve desired results and produce greater impacts.
- The Civic Participation Program mid-term evaluation helped determine the progress made towards achieving expected intermediate results and objectives. The evaluation reinforced USAID's technical direction and confirmed the effectiveness of USAID's efforts to better coordinate efforts in the civil society sector.

USAID/WBG's Monitoring and Evaluation Team (M&E Team) within the Program and Project Development Office supports technical teams throughout the project life cycle. In the past year, the M&E Team has provided Mission-wide training on project design, the Mission's monitoring process, and results reporting. In addition, the M&E Team has guided technical teams through project designs, reviewed performance data with project managers, guided the development of more robust Performance Monitoring Plans, and managed the Mission's monitoring contract in Gaza. Recognizing the importance of these efforts to more effective project management and the achievement of project results, USAID/WBG has also completed the following monitoring and evaluation activities in the last year:

- Monitoring Mechanism for Gaza Projects: Due to the restrictions on travel of individuals under Chief of Mission authority to Gaza, USAID awarded a new contract to provide additional monitoring services for USAID-funded projects in Gaza. This contract will assess the accuracy of project performance data; confirm the reliability and effectiveness of implementing partners' internal controls related to performance monitoring and reporting; collect documentation in the field for USAID project managers; and provide oversight and monitoring of USAID-funded projects in Gaza. The work of these independent, third-party monitors provides USAID with another method of verifying that the project implementation progress and data prepared and reported by implementing partners is accurate.

As in past years, USAID conducted portfolio reviews for each of the five technical sectors in the WBG portfolio. These project-by-project reviews were led by the Mission Director and included representation from other USAID technical offices and other U.S. entities at post. Portfolio review discussions focused

on the results achieved to date and how best to meet new priorities using existing mechanisms. The discussions also identified opportunities for cross-functional collaboration within USAID, the U.S. government, and the international community.

Yemen

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Yemen continues to make significant strides forward in its political transition, even while it faces unprecedented challenges. A variety of U.S. assistance programs have played a crucial role in encouraging continued momentum in Yemen's transition process, while U.S. advocacy has spurred the implementation of critical economic reforms. In FY 2015, U.S. assistance priorities will advance the objectives of a peaceful political transition, economic recovery, enhanced delivery of basic services, as well as military and security reform.

U.S. government support for the transition includes programs that will assist the Yemenis in drafting a new constitution, holding a constitutional referendum, and organizing national elections. Moreover, FY 2015 assistance will strengthen the effectiveness of Yemeni government ministries, departments, local government bodies, and civil society organizations (CSOs); improve health systems as well as maternal and child health and family planning services; and improve basic education through literacy campaigns. Yemen's population continues to face high unemployment, which renders youth susceptible to recruitment by violent extremist organizations. As such, it is essential to help stimulate economic growth through investment in the agriculture and financial sectors, expanded public-private partnerships, and workforce development.

In order to advance peace and security in Yemen, U.S. support for the military and security sector will remain a priority in the FY 2015 budget. Yemen's transitional government has made some gains in extending security in the country through military operations against al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) and through a challenging process of reorganization of the Ministries of Defense and Interior. These efforts will provide the time and space necessary to continue the ongoing political transition and economic reform. U.S. funds will enhance Yemen's ability to deny territory to terrorists; modernize its security forces; sustain critical equipment; extend the rule of law throughout the country; aggressively work against corruption in all sectors; clear areas rendered unlivable by AQAP land mines and booby traps; improve Yemeni anti-terrorism capacity; and reduce the availability of arms to unauthorized users and criminal entities.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	114,764	82,020	106,450	24,430
Overseas Contingency Operations	13,081	2,250	-	-2,250
Economic Support Fund	4,881	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,001	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,199	2,250	-	-2,250
Enduring/Core Programs	101,683	79,770	106,450	26,680
Development Assistance	8,312	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	12,000	45,000	64,500	19,500
Foreign Military Financing	18,989	20,000	25,000	5,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health Programs - USAID	8,345	9,000	9,500	500
International Military Education and Training	930	1,100	1,200	100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	3,000	1,000	-2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,899	1,670	5,250	3,580
P.L. 480 Title II	50,208	-	-	-

Note: The FY 2014 Estimate reflects the estimated funding levels for FY 2014 at the Account and Operating Unit level and are subject to change. Detailed allocations below the Account and Operating Unit level are not available.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Democracy, Rights and Governance Programs: In January 2014, Yemen's National Dialogue Conference – a gathering of 565 delegates from across the political spectrum, representing the most inclusive discussion of its kind in Yemen's history – arrived at consensus recommendations on political, economic, and social reform. The GCC initiative's subsequent steps, including drafting a constitution, holding a constitutional referendum, and organizing national elections, will translate the Dialogue's vision into actionable laws and political mandates for more democratic, inclusive, and accountable governance.

In FY 2015, U.S. assistance for democracy, rights, and governance will support the implementation of democratic and constitutional reforms. The request will support the implementation of the National Dialogue's recommendation for a transition to a federal state. Federalism stands to redistribute political power and resources from central control to regional or local governments by decentralizing legislative, regulatory, policy, budget and finance, and service delivery functions. To help lay the groundwork for more effective local government response to citizen needs, U.S. programs will maintain a flexible posture and sequence assistance so that it reinforces Yemeni decision points and consensus on changes to inter-governmental roles and responsibilities.

Key Interventions:

- **Responsive Governance:** Leveraging government and local resources, U.S. assistance will (1) rapidly respond to the technical assistance needs of the government, local officials, and civil society organizations engaged in Yemen's evolving, post-transition decentralization debate, and implementation policies; and, (2) localize Yemen's decentralization agenda through small grant assistance that helps civil society and local government advocate, understand, exercise and monitor implementation of new local authorities.
- **Inclusive Political Processes:** Funding for rule of law, political processes and civil society will support post-transition priorities for (1) the development of regional and national parliaments, (2) the effective administration and oversight of sub-national elections (e.g. regional and local elections, and the strengthening of the Supreme Commission for Elections and Referendum), (3) supporting women's rights and political empowerment, and (4) support for effective CSO oversight and advocacy.

Basic Education: U.S. assistance will continue to revise and improve materials and implementation strategies, building on previous years' successes. Specific policy interventions and technical support to the central and local offices of the Ministry of Education will support priorities such as the Yemeni government's "Education for All" initiative, and help meet Millennium Development Goals. There will be continued focus on community engagement, strengthening parent and student councils, and small-scale school renovations focused on promoting girls' attendance and retention. It is anticipated that by the end of FY 2015, U.S. government interventions in education will have reached more than half a million direct beneficiaries (students in grades 1-3) and set a solid foundation for nationwide scale-up.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$5.0 million in basic education will support the Early Grade Reading Program that leverages the continued success of past U.S. efforts and international research in the field so that children can learn to read in grades one to three while gaining skills for future learning.
- Education funding will also implement girl-friendly school programs that will improve the learning environment and increase enrollment and retention in schools.
- Funds may also support a trial technology component for teacher training, launch a media campaign, and strengthen teacher communities of practice.

Nutrition: Poor nutrition is not only about food. It is a complex problem caused by ill health as well as a poor quality diet. Poverty and ineffective government services in Yemen contribute to high rates of malnutrition (stunting is estimated at 53 percent), and child and maternal mortality. Over 10 million of the 25 million Yemenis suffer chronic hunger, and malnutrition is reportedly the leading underlying cause of child mortality.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. funds will support programs that focus on the most vulnerable, from the pre-natal stage to two years of age and prevent the major forms of malnutrition, including acute and chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, through cost-effective and sustainable approaches for improving nutritional status.
- U.S. programs will improve health worker preparedness by integrating essential nutrition actions, including micronutrient supplementation and optimal maternal, infant and young child nutrition practices recently endorsed by the World Health Organization, into pre-service curriculums.

Humanitarian Assistance: U.S. assistance will support quick-impact employment and small-scale community infrastructure rehabilitation projects to respond to the needs of communities affected by the economic downturn and conflict. Assistance will support sustained engagement between government and community representatives, ensuring the activity ultimately helps to build a new, constructive relationship and improve government responsiveness.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will support activities such as small-scale rehabilitation of community infrastructure, including improvements to local schools, health clinics, water supply networks, and other community priorities, through cash-for-work and in-kind assistance.

Economic Growth: Yemen is one of the poorest and least developed countries in the world. It ranks 154 of 182 countries on the United Nations Development Programme Human Development Index. An estimated 50 percent of the population is poor and approximately two thirds of the population (including 80 percent of the poor) lives in rural areas; most depend on agriculture for their livelihoods. The country's poor natural resource base cannot meet the needs of a population that is growing steadily, and doubling every 20 years. A shrinking resource base, coupled with already low productivity and the shock of internal conflict, places enormous pressure on Yemen's social and economic systems and contributes further to increasing poverty. In order to support the country's economic development, U.S. assistance will seek to enhance agricultural productivity; expand markets and trade; and increase employment through improved vocational skills and entrepreneurial development for women and youth. In addition, U.S. programs will strengthen financial and credit institutions, improve the legal and regulatory frameworks for the financial sector, and facilitate capital for value chains and alternative energy technologies.

Key Interventions:

- Feed the Future (FTF): As part of the President’s Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, the U.S. will provide \$4.3 million in agricultural development programs that remain critical to achieving core U.S. development and foreign policy goals. U.S. assistance will support Yemeni government efforts to promote sustainable agricultural development under an FTF-financed program that will address constraints in key value chains across seven governorates that are home to over five million food-insecure people. These value chains may include coffee, honey, livestock, and horticulture.
- U.S. assistance will support improved access to credit, focusing on the expansion of financial institution interests into the agricultural sector, especially for those entities working in agricultural value-chain development. Assistance will also support the extension of microfinance services into rural areas.
- Activities will support the implementation of a legal and regulatory framework for mobile money supporting a range of financial services (e.g. money transfer, salary, payment, point-of-sale payments, loan and savings services via branchless banking, and sharing of market information).
- Funds will continue to support a demand-driven approach to vocational training – focusing on marketable skills and an aim of high placement rates. The program scope will also include the promotion of entrepreneurs and self-employment programs, with a focus on youth and women. This will be accomplished through training, mentoring, and the promotion of entrepreneurial ideas.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF will support Yemeni efforts to carry out effective counterterrorism (CT), build institutional capacity, strengthen its ability to exert control over its territory, and improve its ability to act as a security partner with the United States and international partners, while promoting accountable governance and civilian rule of law. U.S. assistance will provide sustainment for U.S. origin equipment, training, and limited acquisition related to CT. FMF funding will seek to improve the government’s control of its territory to prevent its use by terrorists, attacks on vital infrastructure, transnational criminals (including pirates), smuggling, and other threats to stability. FMF funds will also enable broader military-to-military engagement through English language training and logistics improvement. U.S. CT projects initiated under the Department of Defense’s section 1206 authority for CT partner units, such as the Yemen Special Operations Forces, the Yemen Coast Guard, and the Yemen Air Force, will address Yemen’s CT capability.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will help the Yemeni government continue to implement the ongoing military reorganization plan with a focus on building institutional capacity, improving military effectiveness, and addressing the use and recruitment of child soldiers.
- Approximately \$13.3 million in U.S. assistance will improve sustainment of U.S. provided equipment and training of the reorganized land, air, and maritime forces. FMF will also assist the Yemen Armed Forces to field CT strike forces against AQAP and other violent groups in more direct and active operations, especially in affected areas.
- Funding will assist the Yemeni Air Force with sustainment and phased maintenance of critical airlift platforms that enable rapid transportation of troops, equipment, and logistics.
- Funding and training will improve Yemeni maritime forces’ ability to exert control over their territorial waters and conduct counter piracy and anti-smuggling operations in the Gulf of Aden.
- Roughly \$2.5 million in U.S. funding will also assist in developing the English-language capacity of the Yemeni Armed Forces in order to more effectively participate in U.S. security cooperation programs and attain a higher level of international interoperability.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Yemen's health indicators are the lowest in the Middle East. Poverty and ineffective government services contribute to child and maternal mortality. FY 2015 funds will provide assistance for high-impact family planning, maternal and child health, disease surveillance, and supply chain systems strengthening. Refined capacity-building support to the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MoPHP), aimed at improving health service delivery, will make investments more sustainable and support stability in under-served communities.

U.S. assistance will also support the principles of USAID's Global Health Initiative, improving health outcomes through work with partner countries by investing in health systems and promoting innovation. Activities will increase access to basic health services, improve communities' awareness of healthy behaviors, and build capacity for local health care services. The goal is to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity as well as rates of childhood illness and malnutrition, particularly stunting and anemia. The family planning and reproductive health assistance program will strengthen supply chain management and offer training for reproductive health care providers.

Key Interventions:

- **Maternal Child Health Intervention Program:** U.S.-funded programs of \$6.0 million will work with the MoPHP in strengthening its capacity to deliver high-impact, evidence-based interventions to reduce maternal, newborn, and child mortality and morbidity. Specific activities will include: support for maternal health services by reducing post-partum hemorrhage, pre-eclampsia and eclampsia, and maternal anemia; improving access to essential newborn care; and strengthening family planning services and utilization.
- **Deliver Health Systems Strengthening:** The United States will provide intensive technical support to the MoPHP in order to set up and manage its supply chain for contraceptives and maternal and child health commodities. Support to the MoPHP will focus on planning and managing the health workforce as well as training health care providers, addressing specific policy obstacles, and building the Ministry's capacity for evidence-based decision-making; enhancing health planning and management; and promoting transparent, needs-based allocations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. U.S. ability to leverage Yemen's military partnership will be substantially enhanced by directly advocating and developing Yemen's military professionalism and demonstrating basic democratic values and human rights standards to military personnel.

Key Interventions:

- IMET funding will provide seminars and courses geared towards democratic values and civilian control of the military in order to develop a professional, apolitical military.
- IMET programs will also develop professional military education designed to foster professionalization among mid-career officers and non-commissioned officers and promote U.S.-Yemen interoperability.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

In FY 2015, INCLE funding will cover management and oversight costs of ongoing U.S. assistance efforts to build a more professional, accountable, and responsive criminal justice system in Yemen. For the new Yemeni government to gain the full confidence of the population, an equitable and unbiased criminal justice system must be accessible and effective throughout the country. INCLE funds will

support ongoing activities to increase access to justice, combat corruption, and strengthen accountability mechanisms within the criminal justice sector. The INCLE program will continue to coordinate efforts with U.S. government agencies, including the Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Homeland Security, USAID, and the Department of Defense.

Key Interventions:

- INCLE funds will sustain ongoing programs to provide capacity development assistance to strengthen rule of law and overall criminal justice sector, in coordination with the Ministry of Interior (MOI) and Ministry of Justice (MOJ), as the foundation for a more democratic country. INL will continue to respond to MOI and MOJ priorities by continuing capacity building initiatives, as well as coordinating initiatives that complement international efforts in rule of law, justice development, and law enforcement.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR-Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA):

The ATA program will support Yemen's ongoing efforts to deal effectively with security challenges within its borders, including AQAP and other armed groups; defend against threats to national and regional stability; and deter planning and implementation of terrorist operations. The United States will provide antiterrorism training to the newly-reorganized Yemeni law enforcement entities to build improved investigative, leadership and management, and border security capabilities in order to counter terrorism. Investigative training and equipment will be geared in part towards the identification of improvised explosive devices, explosives, and non-conventional weapons that can be used to carry out terrorist operations. Border security training will focus on detecting and responding to the entry of terrorists and related terrorist devices.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. funds will improve Yemen's CT capabilities through training Yemen's security forces and supporting CT actions outside the capital.
- Funding will also improve the Yemeni Customs Service's border security capabilities by sending counter-proliferation and border security officials to regional training.

NADR-Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD): The NADR-CWD funds will continue to support Yemen Executive Mine Action Center's (YEMAC) programs to clear mine and explosive remnants of war; mine risk education; reintegration support and facilities for landmine survivors; disposal of unexploded ordinance (UXO); and clearance of battle areas in southern provinces, including Aden and Abyan. Given the recent conflict in the south of Yemen, there is dire need for UXO clearance so that internally-displaced persons can return safely.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will support YEMAC and a mine survivors' assistance organization. These funds will protect victims of conflict by initiating permanent marking of high-impact mined areas, restore access to land and infrastructure through clearance of medium-impacted communities and other new landmines/UXO as a result of recent years' armed conflicts, and develop host nation capacity.

NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS): The EXBS program supports the Yemeni government's ability to address maritime and border security deficiencies. Yemen is a proliferation concern due to pervasive corruption, weak central governance, the existence of armed non-state entities, and a strong tradition of personal weapons ownership. The Gulf of Aden is one of the busiest and most strategically important sea lanes in the world and intersects the so-called Red Sea Terror Triangle between Sudan, Somalia, and Yemen. Providing Yemen with the resources and expertise to

secure its coastline will reduce its attractiveness as a transit point for illicit trafficking of arms and other contraband.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will allow the U.S. Coast Guard to conduct maritime training with the Yemeni Coast Guard, including resident training in Boarding Officer Courses and refurbishment of patrol boats and classrooms.
- Funds will build upon the success of the strategic trade control legal seminar held in April 2013 to continue U.S. government engagement in developing comprehensive strategic trade control legislation that meets UN Security Resolution 1540 guidelines.
- Funds will provide border inspection equipment to the Yemen Customs Authority to improve their capacity to detect and interdict hazardous or illicit goods.
- U.S. assistance seeks to improve Yemeni Customs and other agencies' border security capabilities by sending counter-proliferation and border security officials to regional and United States-based training.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID maintains Performance Management Plans (PMP) at the Mission level, as well as Project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (PMEP) at the implementing partner level focused on project-level inputs as well as results. USAID's third-party monitoring and evaluation program, Yemen Monitoring and Evaluation Project (YMEP), ensures the validity and accuracy of the reporting data from USAID partners through field monitoring. USAID holds complete portfolio reviews twice a year to examine program performance, management, budget issues, and guide the overall direction and management of its program.

Through YMEP, USAID is able to obtain unbiased and accurate field monitoring and data validation for all USAID-funded projects. YMEP also manages an online Management Information System/Geographic Information System clearinghouse which is consistently maintained and updated, enabling collection and analysis of program inputs, outputs, outcomes, and impact. With this support, the Mission is able to make more accurate determinations regarding the impact of programs on development and stability in Yemen. Information on program performance will be used to identify needs for additional in-depth assessments and evaluations. It will also assist in improving management decisions related to funding, program/project modifications, and the need for follow-on support.

All individual INL programs are developed with specific objectives and metrics toward which implementers must report progress. In addition, the INL Director in Yemen maintains constant monitoring of the programs, interaction with the program implementers and the relevant Yemeni counterparts to maintain consistency of program implementation, effectiveness, and outcomes. INL conducted an assessment at the beginning of 2013 to help design and adjust programs to be most effective. INL also verifies the maintenance and proper use of equipment provided to Yemen through end-use monitoring. INL routinely analyzes all of this information in the context of U.S. priorities and adjusts programming to be as effective and appropriate as possible.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The End of Project Health Evaluation on USAID's Community Livelihood Project health activities was conducted in FY 2013. These recommendations and findings have helped inform the development of a new, more targeted health project focusing on reproductive health and family planning. USAID plans to conduct three performance evaluations and will design up to one impact evaluation to be completed in FY 2014.

The midterm evaluation of USAID/Yemen's Responsive Governance Program helped to re-scope the activity to become more relevant to the needs of the political transition.