

Budget Amendment Summary

Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs



FISCAL YEAR 2017

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**Budget Amendment Request Justification
 Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs
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Overview

ISIL poses the most immediate terrorist threat to our citizens, our country, and our allies. The Counter ISIL Coalition of 67 partners, with U.S. leadership, is currently making critical strides against ISIL. We devised a comprehensive strategy to attack Daesh at its core in Iraq and Syria; dismantle its foreign fighter, financing and recruitment networks; stop its external operations and confront its affiliates. We are aggressively implementing that strategy.

As a result, progress in the Counter Daesh integrated campaign has accelerated rapidly over the last several months. The Government of Iraq, supported by the Coalition has retaken more than half of the territory ISIL had seized in Iraq, and is poised to retake Mosul –ISIL’s largest city.

ISIL’s external operations hubs in Syria, Manbij and Jarabulus, have been liberated. Meanwhile, Turkey and Syrian opposition forces have retaken the last remaining portion of the border in Syria that provided ISIL its external access. The offensive to seize ISIL’s headquarters in Raqqa will start imminently.

Because of the work of the United States and our coalition partners, Daesh is under the greatest pressure it has ever felt. We are poised, with our partners to effectively eliminate Daesh’s geographic caliphate. This is a critical turning point in the campaign – a moment of both strategic opportunity and urgency. The U.S. and our partners will need resources to sustain this momentum, otherwise, ISIL will adapt: it will commit more senseless atrocities, and it will continue to plot against our Allies, our facilities abroad, and against us here in the United States. In order for the United States and the Coalition to keep up this momentum, we need a balance of continued military commitment and additional civilian resources.

These resources allow us to surge diplomatic engagement and planners to develop the game plan for liberation – from Ramadi to Mosul to Raqqa and Sirte. Operational diplomacy and frontline civilian assistance is at the forefront of the Counter ISIL campaign. We are working with warring parties and their international backers to negotiate the way forward from Syria, to Libya, to Yemen. In Northern Iraq, we’re working to ensure regional war does not break out. Diplomatic engagement on the ground has been essential to the success of the Ramadi stabilization effort and putting in place a post-liberation plan for Anbar, and is already critical to ensuring that there is a strong consensus for Mosul operations among a myriad of conflicting actors. Our diplomats are working to resolve political crises and keep all parties focused on the fight. We currently have our teams out in Erbil, in Gaziantep, in Amman, and beyond working tirelessly to ensure the political agreements needed for the next steps in the campaign are in place, humanitarian assistance is prepositioned, and local governance arrangements are representative and effective – to oversee stabilization response. But to keep up the pressure, we need greater and more frequent and persistent presence where these conversations are taking place, face to face with our partners, from Kobane to Erbil, to Tripoli and Sanaa. This requires effective and secured presence on the ground, with the capability to enter and exit swiftly.

Then in each area, as ISIL is pushed out, these civilian resources ensure we can work immediately with partners to return life to the streets and prevent ISIL’s return. Across both Iraq

and Syria, all of the villages, towns, and cities that we've helped liberate have so far resisted falling back under ISIL control.

The reason for this is simple: we've been able, with our partners leading the way, to show that life is better without ISIL, first by making sure they get the humanitarian assistance they need, ensuring that homes, schools and hospitals are cleared of mines and booby traps, and then by getting water running and power back on and establishing local security mechanisms in liberated communities. This "package" of military action, humanitarian, demining, stabilization and governance support is the key to actually defeating this enemy.

To date, more than 100,000 people have returned to Fallujah, 300,000 to Ramadi, and nearly the entire population of Tikrit has returned. This would not be possible without U.S. leadership with the Iraqis and our foundational participation in UN-led stabilization activities. As the Counter ISIL mission turns more towards ISIL's safe haven in Syria, it is even more important to quickly find ways for displaced and refugees to return home to liberated areas - to help stem the tide of an already overwhelming and destabilizing migrant crisis.

However, the U.S. funding needed to help local and international partners start up this "package" approach is severely limited. The needs are exponentially greater than originally envisioned a year ago when we prepared the FY2017 budgets. What we have seen in the destruction in Mosul thus far - from oil fires to booby traps and scorched earth tactics on key infrastructure - is already showing the need for significant U.S. assistance. Similarly, IDP projections and the numbers we are already seeing are stretching UN and international resources. Based off these initial projections and the evidence of the destruction in Ramadi and Manbij the UN and the broader international community have significantly increased the cost estimates for humanitarian response and stabilization.

The urgency to this request goes beyond Iraq and Syria and its surrounding region. As the noose around Daesh closes, we've seen them try to adapt by plotting or encouraging indiscriminate attacks in as many places as possible: from Baghdad to Paris to Bangladesh. Potential recruits are being told to stay home and attack there. Surviving foreign fighters are being pushed out of Iraq and Syria and back to where they came from. ISIL is responding to its loss of territory by attempting to create a "virtual caliphate." It's critical that the U.S. and Coalition response also pivot to confront this threat. This puts a premium on putting protections in place in the areas most vulnerable to Daesh activity.

ISIL originally looked to its branches – the largest of which are in Libya, Yemen, West Africa and the Sinai, to maintain its organization. But we are now successfully working through partners to keep ISIL on the run and unable to expand its presence to a viable safe haven in these areas. As a result ISIL is systematically seeking out other vulnerable communities, organized crime routes, and the chaos of conflict zones to solidify a broader network. Targeted investment in these areas in resilient communities, governance, social media and messaging, state capacity, law enforcement and the broader toolset of countering violent extremism (CVE) – while using hard-nosed, active diplomacy to help countries understand the threat they face – can prevent them from being exploited by ISIL's designs.

This is a radically different mission than the fight we undertook in Iraq after 2003. We are essentially fighting a war without ground combat forces - in completely new ways. This strategy requires tireless diplomacy to build international as well as local coalitions to do the hard work needed to defeat deliver ISIL a lasting defeat. In a fundamentally partnership-based approach, the U.S. has a unique leadership role in the Coalition, but on the ground is working hand in hand with Government and local partners in Iraq, Syria, Libya, Yemen, West Africa and Somalia, in coordination with the United Nations and other multilateral entities. Yet even if we are working through partners and existing institutions, the Coalition and the international community look to us for leadership. Most recently at the Iraq Pledging Conference in Washington this past July, the U.S. contribution of \$316 million was able to raise \$2.3 billion from other donors. Raising that level of funds wouldn't have been possible if the U.S. were not the lead contributor to this effort, ready to set the bar and commit seed funding to leverage others.

Finally, looking forward, our fight, hand in hand with the Coalition and the international community, to help our partners hold ground, rebuild cities, restore services, clear schools and clinics of IEDs, care for displaced children, help families return home, hold Daesh accountable, provide genuine security, re-establish the rule of law—in other words, the fight to prevent the emergence of Daesh 2.0 and ensure a future free of violent extremism is only just beginning. The steps we take now can set us on the right path through targeted, smart investment that fully incorporates the lessons of the last decade of war, while best protecting the American people and our allies.

Summary Table

FY 2017 Budget Amendment Request

OCO Totals

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request	Budget Amendment	Revised FY 2017 Total
OCO TOTALS BY ACCOUNT	14,894,989	5,775,000	20,669,989
Diplomatic Engagement	5,260,189	1,772,710	7,032,899
Diplomatic & Consular Programs (D&CP)	2,132,249	746,210	2,878,459
State Office of the Inspector General (OIG)	54,900	2,500	57,400
Embassy Security, Construction, & Maintenance (ESCM)	1,238,800	1,024,000	2,262,800
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA)	1,588,000	-	1,588,000
Contributions for International Organizations (CIO)	96,240	-	96,240
Peace Response Mechanism	150,000	-	150,000
Foreign Assistance	9,634,800	4,002,290	13,637,090
Economic Support Fund (ESF)	3,672,153	2,460,400	6,132,553
International Narcotics Control & Law Enforcement (INCLE)	324,240	19,300	343,540
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	1,876,003	260,400	2,136,403
Emergency Refugee & Migration Assistance (ERMA)	40,000	-	40,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining & Related (NADR)	214,254	128,000	342,254
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)	1,012,150	-	1,012,150
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	349,100	90,000	439,100
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	1,832,000	953,200	2,785,200
Transition Initiatives (TI)	62,600	73,490	136,090
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	98,460	15,000	113,460
USAID Office of the Inspector General	-	2,500	2,500
USAID Capital Investment Fund (USAID CIF)	133,840	-	133,840
Complex Crisis Fund (CCF)	20,000	-	20,000

Foreign Assistance Request Justification

Foreign Assistance Summary Table

(\$ in thousands)	Budget Amendment ¹
TOTAL	4,002,290
I. Counter-ISIL	2,467,700
II. Emerging CVE and Counterterrorism Needs	303,490
III. Humanitarian Assistance	1,213,600
IV. USAID Operations and Management	17,500
I. Counter-ISIL	2,467,700
Iraq	430,000
Syria	602,000
Libya	127,500
Yemen	131,500
West Africa (Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria)	136,700
Somalia	20,000
Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund	20,000
Relief and Recovery Fund	1,000,000
II. Emerging CVE and Counterterrorism Needs	303,490
Africa	170,000
Asia ²	50,000
Europe	10,000
Crisis Response (TI-OCO)	73,490
III. Humanitarian Assistance	1,213,600
MRA-OCO	260,400
IDA-OCO	953,200
IV. USAID Operations and Management	17,500
USAID Operating Expenses (OE-OCO)	15,000
USAID Office of Inspector General (OIG-OCO)	2,500

¹ Additional funding needs are all in Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) accounts

² Includes South and Central Asia (SCA), as well as East Asia and the Pacific (EAP), but excludes Afghanistan and Pakistan

SECTION I: Counter-ISIL

Iraq

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Additional Funding Needed ¹
Total				430,000
Economic Support Fund (ESF)	180,800	72,500	332,500	400,000
Nonproliferations, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)	34,000	20,860	26,860	30,000
<i>of which, Conventional Weapons Destruction</i>	<i>33,000</i>	<i>15,000</i>	<i>18,000</i>	<i>30,000</i>

¹ Additional funding needs are all in Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) accounts

There has been considerable momentum against the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) in Iraq over the last few months with ISIL losing territory and control of strategic resupply routes and resources. The battle for Mosul has begun and is gaining speed. The Government of Iraq, supported by the Coalition, retook Ramadi and Fallujah, advanced up the Euphrates River Valley, and set the conditions for success in Mosul. Simultaneous planning with the humanitarian and stabilization communities and negotiations on the future of governance in Mosul represent key steps in the U.S. and Coalition integrated campaign. The Coalition and U.S. leadership now seek to build off that momentum and accelerate the campaign, driving ISIL out of its remaining hold in Mosul and Ninewa province, as well as areas in the Iraqi Kurdistan region. However, without the resources needed for effective humanitarian mine action, stabilization, and continuous mobilization of political and tribal support for the liberation of these areas, these gains run the risk of being unsustainable. Urgent additional U.S. funding is needed to ensure that the United States can leverage the international community to support planned security and stabilization programs in areas liberated from ISIL, including those covered by the United Nations Development Program’s (UNDP) Funding Facility for Immediate Stabilization (FFIS) and its new Funding Facility for Expanded Stabilization (FFES), to ensure the safe and effective return of internally displaced persons (IDPs), and promote the economic revival of their communities. Clearing explosive remnants of war (ERW) in liberated areas and training police forces to secure local communities are prerequisites for sustainable recovery and represent priorities for the accelerated Counter-ISIL effort. The unexpected level of destruction and ERW in Ramadi, Fallujah, and now areas around Mosul have highlighted the urgency of significantly raising funding to address future security needs in liberated areas and the potential humanitarian costs if we cannot help the Iraqis quickly bring stability and safety.

At the same time, Iraq’s fiscal crisis has put the campaign on tenuous footing. While Prime Minister Abadi continues to prioritize the Counter-ISIL fight, even during the recent political and financial crises, maintaining Iraqi economic and political stability will be essential to enduring success against ISIL. The continuing fiscal challenges, due in part to low oil prices curbing revenues, threaten to undermine the fragile political progress of the last year. We need to

provide assistance to the government through continued access to macroeconomic support, targeted technical assistance, and financial support, including to the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG), which allows priorities such as immediate and enhanced stabilization to continue even as the Iraqi government stabilizes the budget through the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Stand-by Arrangement (SBA) and other key steps.

Without additional U.S. civilian assistance, the State Department and USAID will not have the resources needed to maintain gains against ISIL and help the Iraqis maintain stability.

Economic Support Fund

- **Immediate Stabilization (\$100.0 million):** These funds would provide additional U.S. support to UNDP's existing multilateral FFIS or other similarly-scoped mechanisms to support newly identified Iraqi stabilization requirements in areas recently liberated from ISIL. While the July 2016 Pledging Conference in Support of Iraq was a clear success, sustained international funding for these activities is necessary because Iraq is facing a fiscal crisis as it fights ISIL, and the unexpected levels of destruction in many of the areas retaken from ISIL is devastating. For example, destruction in Tikrit, while considerable, pales in comparison to destruction in Ramadi, where it is estimated that 80 percent of the city's infrastructure was destroyed. Over the near term, cities including Qayyarah, Fallujah, Hit, and Haditha, as well as other cities in Anbar, Salah ad Din, Diyala, and Ninewa provinces and the Iraqi Kurdistan region require immediate stabilization assistance following their liberation from ISIL. FFIS activities are coordinated with the Iraqi government and focus on the following priorities: rehabilitation of public works and light infrastructure; restoration of livelihoods through micro-credit grants to small businesses and cash-for-work for high intensity manual labor projects that contribute to immediate community recovery; promotion of community reconciliation; and technical assistance to local offices to improve budgeting, implementation, and monitoring of their own stabilization and recovery activities. These efforts are intended to help address the lack of essential services, livelihoods, and governance capacity as non-security impediments to the return of the displaced to their homes. To date, FFIS has received significant contributions and pledges from donors, including more than \$80 million from the United States.
- **Expanded Stabilization (\$290.0 million):** These funds would support UNDP's FFES or other similarly-scoped stabilization mechanisms. The FFES will focus on medium-term stabilization and recovery projects in individual provinces formerly occupied and affected by ISIL, focusing on facilitating IDP returns, particularly of families. This support will help consolidate gains made through immediate stabilization to get basic services back up and running and bridge them to longer-term Iraqi led efforts on rehabilitation and recovery. Illustrative FFES activities include rehabilitation of schools and clinics in partnership with local governments to allow children to return, and providing subsidized or free supply depots to help returnees repair their homes. Targeted transition programming would complement UNDP's local reconciliation efforts under the FFIS, and would focus on earning the trust of disaffected Iraqis through participatory reconciliation activities at the national, provincial, and municipal level. Given the scope of the needs in liberated areas, the UN estimates that over \$1 billion in donor funds will likely be required for this transitional stabilization

support. U.S. funds would ensure that stabilization in liberated areas continues to progress and that the Government of Iraq (GOI) and UNDP are able to carry out enhanced stabilization in Ramadi and other liberated areas such as Fallujah, Rutbah, and eventually Mosul. This assistance would also support stabilization in the Iraqi Kurdistan region with the KRG. U.S. assistance is also necessary to solidify military gains. These funds will augment a \$50 million pledge the United States made in July to support the FFES, which can leverage other donors' contributions. In order to ensure that this assistance is leveraged to the greatest advantage, these efforts would be coordinated with USAID's bilateral enhanced stabilization programming, the State Department Bureau for Human Rights, Labor, and Democracy (DRL) efforts, and international donor activities to ensure that there is no overlap or conflict, thereby ensuring the greatest return on U.S. investments.

- **Reconciliation, Justice and Accountability, and Inclusive Governance (\$5.0 million):** Tens of thousands of Iraqis have suffered grievous harm as a result of the ISIL insurgency and GOI-led counter-offensive. Violations have affected nearly all groups in Iraq, including Christians, Yezidis, Sunnis, Shi'as, and Kurds; women and children; and other religious and ethnic minorities. With successful gains in the Counter-ISIL effort and the need to maintain sustained success in the fight against ISIL, DRL would support programming to account for the rising needs accompanying the liberation of formerly ISIL-controlled areas as well as the impact of ISIL's presence in the region over the past two years. The potential for reprisal violence and revenge killings will be especially high following the liberation of Mosul, and concerted efforts must be made to mitigate these risks to the extent possible. Specific programming areas that will need to be expanded include: 1) Large scale reconciliation initiatives, including efforts to counter violent extremism, both in liberated areas as well as those communities hosting large influxes of IDPs, reintegration of returning IDPs, survivors, and their families, and rehabilitation of men and boys affected by the conflict; 2) Justice and accountability efforts for violations committed by all sides of the conflict, including preservation, exhumation, and coordination between relevant government officials to secure and maintain control of mass graves, and the documentation of atrocities; 3) Reconstitution and protection of minority communities, including Christians and Yezidis, which may include restoration of religious heritage sites; 4) Support for the planned 2017 provincial elections, which will be complicated by the millions of internally-displaced Iraqis and the need for local representation, including efforts to mitigate election-related violence; and 5) Psycho-social and legal aid services to support the rehabilitation of victims of conflict that are not reached through current assistance. This funding is vital to enable victims of ISIL atrocities, including Christians, Yezidis, and others who have suffered crimes against humanity, to return home.
- **Economic Governance and Reform, Including in the KRG (\$5.0 million):** Key to our success in Iraq is promoting economic stability and helping Iraqis out of the current fiscal crisis. As part of those efforts, it is vital that the GOI urgently undertake economic reforms in line with recommendation from international financial institutions (including requirements of the IMF Stand-by Arrangement). This assistance would be focused primarily on improving public financial management and government accountability and transparency. This program will also provide sustained support for economic reform to the KRG. Additionally, the Department of State would work to expand technical assistance to the

KRG. This assistance would focus on strengthening government responsiveness, helping reform the region's electricity sector, and strengthening banking oversight in order to combat terrorist financing.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs

- **Conventional Weapons Destruction (\$30.0 million):** A major component of conventional weapons destruction (CWD) is humanitarian mine action (HMA), which is key for the safe return of IDPs and refugees to their communities and for a broader humanitarian response. This funding would expand critical HMA activities, such as the clearance of ERW, training and mine risk education (MRE), and training of local Iraqis in order to build an indigenous HMA capacity. These activities would primarily be focused in ISIL-liberated areas, such as Ramadi and other parts of Anbar province, as well as Mosul and surrounding areas in the Ninewa governorate and the Iraqi Kurdistan region. The estimated need in Ramadi, alone, is approximately \$40 million, and we expect significant contamination of ERW, landmines, improvised explosive devices (IEDs), and booby-traps throughout areas formerly controlled by ISIL. The UN is currently estimating at their most conservative end of the spectrum, a \$100 million requirement for the next set of liberated areas. The U.S. platforms and contracts are providing a fundamental capability that most donors do not have and they are feeding resources into our mechanisms. However our investments are still critical to leverage others. This additional required assistance would include training and support to local Iraqi organizations assisting in HMA efforts throughout the country, as well as the delivery of MRE that teaches children and young adults about the dangers of explosive hazards. Additional CWD projects would focus on destroying and preventing the proliferation of small arms and light weapons outside of state control, particularly man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS) and anti-tank guided missiles (ATGMs).

Syria

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Additional Funding Needed ¹
			Total	602,000
Economic Support Fund (ESF) ²	177,500	100,000	175,000	570,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)	8,000	11,144	12,470	32,000
<i>of which, Conventional Weapons Destruction</i>	8,000	8,000	8,000	30,000
<i>of which, Export Control and Related Border Security</i>	-	1,674	2,000	2,000

¹ Additional funding needs are all in Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) accounts

² FY 2015 includes prior year resources made available for FY 2015 in Syria

Recent operations to liberate Manbij, Shadadi, and al-Hawl have created significant new momentum in the fight to counter ISIL in Syria. At the same time, the U.S. government's continuous high level diplomatic engagement is working tirelessly to bring an end to the civil war and ensure humanitarian assistance to those in greatest need. The U.S. integrated campaign and the Coalition have redoubled efforts to build on the progress of Coalition and Turkish-supported forces in the north and begin to isolate Raqqa, focusing in particular on the threats posed by foreign fighters and ISIL's external operations. While we seek to isolate and then liberate Raqqa, we are also looking to secure the Jordanian border and ensure ISIL cannot re-enter Iraq to act as a clandestine insurgency. This complements the ongoing effort to strengthen the Syrian peace process and stabilization efforts, and draw on negotiations around the siege of Aleppo to drive towards an end to the civil war, while preventing ISIL (and al-Nusra) from spoiling the peace and gaining further ground in the west, particularly in Damascus, Aleppo, and the border with Lebanon. At the same time, we continue to degrade ISIL's access to oil and other resources in the areas they control, and weaken their ability to use border crossings with Turkey and Iraq.

Accelerating the campaign requires an integrated civilian-military approach and a coordinated U.S. and Coalition effort that relies on critical civilian assistance and diplomatic engagement. As new areas open up through negotiations or are liberated from ISIL by Coalition and partner forces, our demining, stabilization, and local governance, civilian security, and rule of law assistance is essential to building support for peace, and cementing progress on the political track and the Counter-ISIL fight. While the United States has developed a strong partnership with Coalition partners (particularly the British, Dutch, Danish, Germans, and French) through the Syria Transition Assistance Response Team (START) based in Turkey and our efforts in Jordan through the Southern Syrian Assistance Platform (SSAP), there remain critical assistance gaps that the United States must show leadership in filling. We need to expand assistance to capitalize on openings in newly liberated areas and the potential of the peace process, and work

to leverage new international partners into common funding mechanisms and multi-country implementation platforms.

In contrast to Iraq, where the Iraqi government and UNDP (with significant U.S. support) have been able to rally the international community around civilian assistance, particularly stabilization, and promote plans and coordination – no similar platforms exist in Syria to support the Counter-ISIL fight. The United States and a few key partners have a unique role to play as the primary platform (through START/SSAP), and board members of the Syria Recovery Trust Fund (SRTF). We must take advantage of recent successes in the Counter-ISIL campaign to lead international investment in Syria’s stabilization and promote greater international collaboration on civilian support to liberated areas and denial of territory to ISIL while continuing to support stabilization transition efforts in areas controlled or contested by the moderate opposition. Any future successes in the ongoing peace process will require immediate and sustained investments in FY 2017. While we will not carry the burden of funding these processes alone, donors will look to the United States to determine their own assistance priorities, and our commitment of new resources will be critical to success.

We can build new U.S. support on top of existing programs and diplomatic engagement, but the requirement to operate in new areas, with new partners – particularly with the success in Manbij and operations moving towards Raqqah - will quickly require investment in additional personnel, support, and eventually security to allow our diplomats and development experts, working closely with the Department of Defense where appropriate, to oversee our partnerships and assistance, and promote messaging and engagement with local moderate actors, as new security developments allow.

Without additional U.S. civilian assistance, State and USAID will not have the resources needed to maintain ongoing efforts in support of the moderate opposition, solidify gains against ISIL by immediate stabilization assistance, and help ensure stability and a fair and equitable political transition.

Economic Support Fund

- **Stabilization (\$410.0 million):** Given the level of destruction and displacement in Syria, initial near term reconstruction and stabilization estimates are \$1.5 billion. In the event diplomatic breakthroughs create conditions for a political transition or for expanded influence of and support for the moderate opposition, U.S. leadership through robust bilateral and multilateral contributions (e.g. up to 30% of initial estimated stabilization needs) will be required to spur the substantial international commitments needed to ensure success in Syria. Given the dynamic environment in Syria, we will need to be flexible in exactly which mechanisms we fund to most effectively support the needs on the ground and our strategic priorities. State and USAID will work together, and with international donors, to make sure that programs and funding are well-coordinated, and to avoid duplication.
 - **Multi-Donor Coordination Mechanism (post transition), and Support for the Syria Recovery Trust Fund (SRTF) (\$275.0 million):** As part of our post-transition efforts, the United States will need to play a leading role in the creation of, and

pledges to, a new multi-donor stabilization coordination mechanism to provide support for elections and other political processes and finance public sector institutions and large scale reconstruction in Syria. The details for such a mechanism must be developed further, but there are a number of precedents in international recovery efforts to draw from. In the interim, the SRTF can continue to be relied on for early recovery of essential services and should play a significant role in any future coordination mechanism. The SRTF is a multi-donor trust fund that has significant reach inside Syrian opposition-controlled areas and supports the provision of early recovery and essential services, including restoration of electrical networks and rebuilding hospitals, which have benefitted over two million vulnerable Syrians. The SRTF has established technical expertise and connections inside Syria and is an effective mechanism for pooling resources, sharing risk, and demonstrating international support. The SRTF has the capability to deliver critical equipment and supplies to local partners in opposition-held areas, which will serve as the basis for expanded work in areas liberated from ISIL to help in the resumption of essential services, as well as refurbishment and reconstruction of critical infrastructure. All activities under the SRTF are closely coordinated with key stakeholders (the United States, United Kingdom, European Union, Germany, United Arab Emirates, Turkey, Jordan, and others), and with local partners to synchronize activities and plan responses to avoid duplication of efforts. Additional funding would allow the SRTF to expand into areas newly liberated from ISIL.

- **Capacity Building and Service Delivery for Local Governance Institutions, and Essential Services (\$135.0 million):** In northern and southern Syria, the Department of State and USAID are prepared to support restoration of local governance and basic services in areas liberated from ISIL and opposition-held areas, including support to broader governance stabilization efforts once there is a negotiated solution. Programming (building on existing models and platforms) would include: efforts to build the core capacity, organizational infrastructure, and administrative functions of local councils and similar bodies, including staff, salaries, information technology (IT), financial accounting systems, and communication platforms; support to local councils and organizations to organize, administer, maintain and expand services such as water, electricity, sewage systems, public use buildings, agricultural infrastructure, and market access; and restore assets that enable livelihoods. The end goal of these activities is to advance moderate ideals of transparency, pluralism and reconciliation. They will also increase the opposition's credibility and connectivity with local leaders and constituents; strengthen cohesion between national and local opposition groups; build the service delivery capacity of local councils; build local capacity to fill gaps in public administration; and accelerate the provision of goods and services provided by local councils to communities inside Syria. The Department of State and USAID currently have approximately \$10 million set aside to provide this support in areas liberated from ISIL; however, beyond this new resources are needed to enable us to cement gains against ISIL without reducing support to moderate local governance institutions in other areas of Syria, which would jeopardize the peace process and a cessation of hostilities.

- **Support for Community Security Providers (\$30.0 million):** This funding will expand support to the ongoing Access to Justice and Community Security (AJACS) program, which is a joint program with the UK, Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands. While these community security providers are unarmed, basic community security is essential to cementing gains in the Counter-ISIL effort, as well as in areas that become newly-accessible because of the political process. Expanding this program quickly requires non-lethal equipment, operational support, and stipends for community service providers in order to foster safety and security, and to provide order in liberated and newly accessible communities. This would not include funding for the construction of related facilities.
- **Local Reconciliation, Support for Civilian Actors, and Transitional Justice (\$25.0 million):** As the Counter-ISIL effort expands further into ethnically-diverse areas, the cessation of hostilities surfaces long-standing community tensions and grievances, and tensions between those perceived as regime supporters and opposition have the potential to escalate further into localized violence. The United States is positioned to provide essential programmatic support to reconciliation efforts that fundamentally support the success of the broader Counter-ISIL campaign. Working with Syrian local partners, these efforts would include activities to build consensus and accountability in peace negotiation processes and provide local mechanisms for dispute resolution and mediation. Funding will also continue to support reconciliation, and accountability, as well as support for reintegration of returning refugees. Furthermore, as areas are liberated from ISIL and regime control, more large-scale efforts to address issues such as mass graves exhumations and processing will emerge.
- **Support for the Peace Process and Transitional Bodies (\$105.0 million):** Pending agreement to restart the cessation of hostilities and a viable political process, a number of complex functions will be required critical to any democratic transition. These may include cementing a permanent ceasefire, Counter-ISIL cooperation; and leading Syria on the initial road to recovery. U.S. funding would support training and operational support for the transitional governing bodies, including support for a broadly inclusive, Syrian-led constitutional drafting process. This funding would also support small scale projects that would aim to enhance communication, participation, and inclusion related to political processes, with the ultimate aim of building national support for the transition. The International Syria Support Group (ISSG) process, building on multiple antecedents starting with the Geneva Communiqué, lays out a process by which Syria holds national elections. Paving the way for elections that are viewed as competent and fair will be essential to cementing any progress in the Syrian peace process. While the electoral process is unlikely to take place during FY 2017, the initial preparations to lay the groundwork for future elections will take place during this period.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs

- **Conventional Weapons Destruction (\$30.0 million NADR-CWD):** A major component of CWD is removal of ERW. ISIL has increased its use of ERW, landmines, and IEDs, resulting in contamination levels at the same or greater levels in Syria as we saw in Ramadi, Iraq. The level and type of explosive hazards contamination in Kobane, for instance, coupled with the insecure environment, have prevented communities from returning to that area for

over a year. Based on lessons learned from HMA efforts in Iraq, removal of ERW activities in Manbij City, Raqqah and other critical locations in the north and east requires an emergency response. This funding would support critical CWD programming in high-priority areas, such as in northern Syria near the Turkish border, as well as near other ISIL strongholds. We expect significant ERW contamination throughout areas formerly controlled by ISIL — especially near what are currently their main strongholds. Funding would support the survey, marking, and clearing of contaminated key infrastructure areas, while simultaneously training locals in order to eventually build an indigenous capacity. Assistance would also support the delivery of risk education, which teaches children and young adults about the dangers of ERW. These programs are very important as IDPs and refugees begin to return to their communities. Without this emergency response capability and available funding, the delays could significantly undermine progress in the Counter-ISIL fight.

- **Border Security (\$2.0 million NADR-EXBS):** While Turkish and Coalition operations in the north are reducing the flow of foreign fighters and IED material across the Turkish border into Iraq and Syria and to Europe, there is more we can do to assist the Turkish Government, as well. These additional resources will support efforts to identify sensitive commodities, harden ports of entry, increase patrol capabilities in green border zones, and provide training and equipment to border guards and other enforcement personnel in Turkey, and potentially in other Syria neighbors as appropriate. Activities are intended to be directed to border areas that abut ISIL-controlled territory and to frontline personnel that must address ISIL threats. In addition to the Turkish-Syrian border, additional resources will assist the Governments of Jordan and Lebanon to harden ports of entry against proliferators and illicit trafficking and enable the United States to provide non-intrusive scanning equipment and associated training.

Libya

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Additional Funding Needed ¹
			Total	127,500
Economic Support Fund (ESF)	18,500	10,000	15,000	78,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)	1,000	2,000	1,000	10,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)	1,500	6,500	4,500	39,500
<i>of which, Antiterrorism Assistance</i>	-	2,000	2,000	20,000
<i>of which, Conventional Weapons Destruction</i>	1,500	2,500	1,500	14,500
<i>of which, Export Control and Related Border Security</i>	-	2,000	1,000	5,000

¹ Additional funding needs are all in Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) accounts

Recent gains against ISIL in Libya, particular by Misratan forces in Sirte, have slowed down ISIL expansion and the viability of Libya as an alternative site to Iraq and Syria. However, that progress is vulnerable to continued instability in Libya. The United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) brokered a historic political agreement in December 2015 to establish a unity Government of National Accord (GNA). The GNA seated itself in Tripoli in March 2016. The GNA continues to face significant political, security, and economic challenges. Since May 2016, GNA-aligned forces have reduced ISIL's control of territory in Libya from approximately 150 kilometers to less than half of one square kilometer in Sirte's city center presence. As ISIL fighters move to other areas in Libya and seek to regroup, the international community must continue to support the GNA to strengthen its capacity and legitimacy, which enable it to serve as an effective partner to counter ISIL.

The integrated campaign against ISIL focuses on strengthening the GNA, stabilizing key communities, expanding the security envelope east and south, and supporting efforts to counter ISIL in key strongholds and vulnerable areas, while targeting the group's ability to recruit foreign fighters, obtain financing, and spread its message globally. The GNA is making slow progress on extending its control over security in Tripoli. In addition to ISIL, multiple spoilers have the potential to successfully attack the GNA in Tripoli and undermine the wider enterprise, as well as any international presence. International security assistance efforts include new EU training of Libyan Coast Guard in international waters, support for the stabilization of Sirte after Operation Odyssey Lighting is complete, and Italian planning for a possible Libyan International Assistance Mission (LIAM). Bringing the diplomatic and assistance presence back to Tripoli, including that of the United States, will be critical to providing the fragile Libyan government the support it needs. To fund the greater effort and ensure Libya does not face an economic crisis, the GNA also needs assistance to protect critical infrastructure and manage oil assets.

However, given the unforeseen speed of the political process and the move of the GNA back to Tripoli, as well as the growth of ISIL, limited bilateral funding was budgeted for Libya in FY 2016 and FY 2017 and our flexibility to reprogram is limited (and this flexibility is different for State, USAID, and DOD).

The United States is not the lead donor in Libya, but it is a critical player, with a lead role in fighting ISIL. Through UN coordination mechanisms, this proposal has been deconflicted with the EU and our major donor partners and represents a true gap where the United States has comparative capabilities to provide a robust, coordinated response. This request will ensure that sufficient resources are available to support stabilization, counter ISIL expansion and increase civilian security, build GNA counterterrorism and border security capabilities, address potential local drivers of extremism, help Libya build institutions that are accountable and responsive as a foundation for a durable political transition, and lay the groundwork for a strong future counterterrorism and security partnership. These funds are critical for helping Libyans move faster to fill the vacuum currently exploited by ISIL and other spoilers and will encourage a united Libyan political and military response to counter the spread of ISIL.

Without these funds, State and USAID have sufficient funding only for a limited, short-term approach for activities focused on supporting the unity government but could not expand programs to focus on solidifying al-Bunyan al-Marsous forces gains against ISIL in Sirte. With respect to security assistance, civilian security is key to stabilization. A functional justice sector is critical both to provide a mechanism to control spoilers and to advance non-violent alternative methods of dispute resolution. Without funds for border security and counterterrorism efforts, our ability to assist the GNA to become a stronger counterterrorism partner will be limited and our ability to staunch the flow of foreign fighters and materiel transfer to ISIL in Libya will be significantly limited.

Economic Support Fund

- **Stabilization Activities (\$41.0 million):** Additional ESF will enable rapid expansion of current stabilization efforts into areas that were formally held by ISIL, are vulnerable to ISIL expansion, or are critical to stability of the GNA. In coordination with the GNA, we will use the funds for additional requirements, including stabilization efforts in communities affected by the conflict; messaging capability to target key populations to support Counter-ISIL operations; and stabilization activities, particularly in Sirte, Benghazi and the east, including through contributions to a potential recovery fund for Benghazi should the political/security landscape change there; and resources to support local messaging capability through partners in the region. An additional \$6 million contribution to the UNDP-managed Stabilization Facility for Libya (in addition to the up to \$4 million in funding that the United States previously announced in April 2016) could further leverage larger donor contributions for small-scale stabilization and rehabilitation activities nationwide, which will be coupled with community engagement and municipal capacity building in direct support of the U.S. integrated campaign to counter ISIL. An additional \$35 million for U.S. direct programming (USAID/OTI and State) would seek to counter insurgency through community-level stabilization activities and strategic communications efforts to amplify the effectiveness and legitimacy of the GNA. This additional funding will allow stabilization efforts to follow

expansion of GNA security control and the Counter-ISIL fight in key municipalities, creating space for the GNA and donor assistance to address medium and longer-term recovery and reconstruction requirements.

- **Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) and Workforce Development and Reintegration (\$12.0 million):** This request will advance limited, initial activities to counter violent extremism and to encourage economic reintegration. The CVE activities will help reduce ISIL and other violent extremist groups and their supporters' transit through Libyan communities and will also reduce vulnerability of at-risk youth or marginalized groups. This request would allow expansion of the existing USAID/OTI pilot to decrease community tolerance of foreign terrorist fighter (FTF) transit and youth recruitment (\$4 million). In addition to CVE efforts, these funds will include scaling up a USAID youth workforce development program and provide support for economic growth and recovery (\$8 million). This effort could set the stage for the reintegration of former militia members into civilian life and expand later to focus on other disaffected and vulnerable populations.
- **Support to the GNA and Municipal Governance (\$15.0 million):** Existing FY 2016 USAID and State/Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) mechanisms providing assistance to the national dialogue, constitutional drafting, the GNA and legislature, local municipal leaders, and election institutions require an additional \$15 million to expand and deepen their impact, to ensure the political transition maintains momentum, and to support a GNA that is stable and increasingly effective, particularly as a partner in the Counter-ISIL effort and for regional stability. These funds will help Libyan political actors and government institutions to overcome specific challenges that will arise as the GNA is fully established.
- **Expanded UN Effort and Platforms (\$10.0 million):** Funding is needed to support an expanded UN effort in Libya, including but not limited to funding for the UNSMIL. The United States is promoting a strong UN role in the stabilization effort and in the broader peace process and transition, and the effort has been much reduced during the fighting. A Department of State grant of voluntary funding will support the buildup of UN coordination and assistance efforts in close partnership with our P3 (United States, UK, and France) + partners. These efforts will be developed in close coordination with UNSMIL and UNDP. UNSMIL is currently based in Tunis, and they are seeking to return to Libya as quickly as the security situation allows which may change their resource requirements.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

- **Expansion of Civilian Security Assistance and Increase of Stabilization Envelope to Key Target Areas (\$10.0 million):** INCLE funding supports stabilization efforts and will provide civilian security assistance in complement to other international security assistance. This will require expansion of current efforts into areas that were formerly held by ISIL or are vulnerable to ISIL influence or expansion. A key part of ensuring the security situation allows for effective counterterrorism operations will be coordinated international (and U.S. support for) efforts to increase overall basic civilian security, including through the provision of police assistance. In addition, support to local ceasefire arrangements (including

Benghazi) and communities, in coordination with the GNA, will create a stable security situation in Libya, setting the stage for assistance to the GNA to undermine support for terrorist groups and allowing for effective counterterrorism operations. This funding also supports Counter-ISIL efforts by strengthening the ability of key communities to push back against ISIL expansion, addressing potential local drivers of extremism, and laying the groundwork for future security sector reform (SSR) and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) efforts through the development of both a national security framework and accountability mechanisms. Programming in the immediate term will focus on restarting initial justice functions (including addressing the role of prisons in driving support for violent extremist groups), reopening Libyan police training, and supporting local solutions to establish interim civilian security in communities that are engaged in (or otherwise relevant to) the fight against ISIL expansion. This programming will be developed in coordination with existing programming that supports local governance and will support coordination between local civilian police and community members to address violence or insecurity. In addition, we will support GNA development of a national security framework – necessary to support initial Counter-ISIL efforts. Near term efforts will continue and broaden these activities, focused on U.S. comparative advantage and partnership with other donors. In addition, we will support the GNA in building out their national security framework towards the establishment of unified, civilian-led security institutions and structures and the reintegration of former combatants.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

- **Rapid Increase in GNA and Community Capacity for Counterterrorism Cooperation (\$20.0 million NADR-ATA):** Expansion of the C-ISIL effort in Libya requires enhancing the capacity of Libyan critical capabilities such as intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR), lift, etc. to support ongoing operations. A key part of ensuring the security situation allows for effective counterterrorism operations will be coordinated international (and U.S. contributions to) efforts to increase overall basic civilian security, including law enforcement. In addition, coordination with the GNA and empowering and assisting the GNA to undermine support for terrorist attacks will be critical for effective counterterrorism operations. One potential area would be working with international partners to help the GNA establish security arrangements for Tripoli and serve a “train, advise, and assist” function. The GNA has taken important steps toward developing national institutions, which could be a focal point for such assistance.
- **Border Security (\$5.0 million NADR-EXBS):** This funding would provide additional resources for border security assistance for land borders with Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria, Sudan and Sahel states Chad and Niger, and assist Libya with building capacity against maritime smuggling of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), related dual-use items, conventional arms, and related contraband, while promoting a “neighbors” border security approach. The State Department is working to mobilize the Global Coalition behind collection, training, material support and operations and work to sustain training with GNA and GNA-affiliated partners across Libya. Over this period, we need to move to identifying and training border security forces in collaboration with key partners, and executing stabilizing efforts in Benghazi and across eastern provinces along the border with Egypt. State will endeavor to

empower and assist the GNA to address the threat posed by foreign terrorist groups within Libya and broaden our CVE efforts and social assistance to undermine support for extremism. Additional funding in the near term will also allow the United States to expand border security programs to include the southern borders with Sahel neighbors, including Chad and Niger, and to broaden our border security assistance.

- **Clearance of Unexploded Ordnance (UXO), Explosive Remnants of War (ERW), and Conventional Weapons and Ammunition (\$14.5 million NADR-CWD):** This funding would provide emergency survey, marking, and, where possible, clearance of explosive hazards (UXO, ERW, etc.) from priority/sensitive locations such as Sirte, based on access and security. It is important to note, the international community is still waiting on the GNA to develop a concrete action plan for demining needs in the country. The State Department has developed a Sirte Stabilization Strategy that is contingent upon UXO clearance. State anticipates that the cost of Sirte clearance is \$20 million, double the UNDP estimate of \$10 million. Current funding to the Libya Mine Action Center (LibMAC) (\$1.5 million in NADR-CWD bilateral funding) does not address emergency explosive clearance activities in unstable or high-risk environments. With existing resources, the State Department plans to support a non-technical survey of ISIL-liberated areas on the outskirts of Sirte and plans to work with Libyan authorities to 1) address the most urgent IEDs and explosive hazards; and 2) identify and mark less pressing explosive hazards for future follow-up. This funding would provide additional resources to support these activities.

Yemen

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Additional Funding Needed ¹
			Total	131,500
Economic Support Fund (ESF)	19,200	29,300	40,000	120,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)	3,150	6,000	5,884	11,500
<i>of which, Antiterrorism Assistance</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>3,500</i>	<i>3,500</i>	<i>6,500</i>
<i>of which, Conventional Weapons Destruction</i>	<i>2,000</i>	<i>2,000</i>	<i>2,000</i>	<i>3,000</i>
<i>of which, Export Control and Related Border Security</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>384</i>	<i>2,000</i>

¹ Additional funding needs are all in Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) accounts

While fighting has resumed, following the end of Kuwait Talks in August, the United States continues to support UN Special Envoy Ismail Ould Cheikh Ahmed in his efforts to bring the parties back to the negotiating table. A peaceful and inclusive transition process will reinforce efforts to reduce the foothold of Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) and other extremist groups, particularly including ISIL.

The Counter-ISIL effort in Yemen combines a focus on AQAP in the immediate term, while working to break the ties between AQAP and ISIL and deny ISIL a further foothold by supporting the broader transition process. The Coalition's successful operations against AQAP in Mukalla and Aden showed critical progress. Current operations in Abyan and Shabwah strongholds are equally critical to the broader Counter-ISIL fight and to the viability of the Yemeni peace process and political transition. In Mukalla, the United States assisted the UAE with advice on operational planning; and maritime interdiction and security operations; and continues close consultation now that the operation has entered a stabilization phase. The military successes in Mukalla, and ongoing efforts in other AQAP strongholds, continue to build momentum and must be followed by strong stabilization assistance and efforts to return Yemeni government control to the area and restore basic services.

Strong donor support is needed to strengthen the peace process to help avert an economic collapse and support to restore governance and social services. Tangible improvements in the economy and social services are needed to demonstrate the legitimacy of the transition process to Yemenis who might otherwise support the many spoilers and extremist groups in Yemen, throwing the country back into the instability that has already fostered the growth of AQAP and ISIL.

Yemeni assessments suggest that stabilization and reconstruction costs could exceed \$100 billion. As hostilities subside, the Republic of Yemen Government and donors will be able to refine these needs assessments. The Gulf States are expected to take a leadership role in

funding the stabilization and reconstruction effort, but significant support from the U.S. government and other international donors will also be needed, particularly in areas where we have previous experience and comparative advantage. Such areas include stimulating economic recovery and livelihoods, restoring basic social services, and promoting good governance. The United States recently restarted limited non-humanitarian assistance in Yemen and will continue to examine ways to build upon these programs to improve the livelihoods of Yemenis.

Limited current resources combined with the near collapse of key institutions, damage to basic infrastructure and a challenging implementing environment make it difficult for the United States to maintain past levels of support and meet significantly expanded economic, social service, and security needs without supplemental resources. An additional \$131.5 million in assistance funding would allow for an expansion of U.S. investments in these critical areas.

Economic Support Fund

- **Support Political Negotiations and Political Processes (\$40.0 million):** Measures that build confidence between the conflict parties and demonstrate progress from negotiations are critical to support negotiations. Additional support is needed to build on early gains and to strengthen and fund key government service institutions, such as the Social Fund for Development. As negotiations develop, technical experts will be needed to augment the UN Special Envoy's small team and help the conflict parties develop plans for a viable transition process, including rapid assessments of conflict-affected political, security, and electoral institutions, early warning and early response and dispute resolution. Combined, this assistance will help set the strongest foundation possible for a sustained peace process. Emergency capacity development activities will also prepare central executive authorities for implementation of key milestones of the transition. In FY 2017, support for the political process will likely require U.S. contributions and shaping to help the transitional government redraft the constitution, prepare and execute elections, and educate the public about the political process.
- **Stabilization Support to Key Government Institutions and Services and Recovery in Liberated Areas (\$80.0 million):** Early technical assistance to key government service ministries, including Ministries of Finance, Health, Education, Justice, Interior and Planning and International Cooperation, will ensure that transitional institutions stemming from the peace process, both at a central and local level, have the initial capacity and planning necessary for the major recovery and reform processes that must occur as Yemen moves into a post-conflict period. Additionally, support for basic public health activities and services is needed at this stage to build on ongoing humanitarian assistance and prepare for restoration of broader health and public services post-conflict and in areas recaptured from AQAP and ISIL. Combined, this assistance will help ensure that government institutions assert their legitimacy as providers of essential services at the local and national level, reassert control over its territory and areas liberated by the UAE-led efforts.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

- **Support Post-Conflict and Liberated Areas Stabilization Efforts Through Humanitarian Mine Action (NADR-CWD: \$3.0 million):** Given the recontamination of nearly all governorates in Yemen during this conflict, clearance of ERW and landmines is necessary to restoring access for humanitarian aid, restoring basic essential services, freedom of movement, and economic activity. This funding will support part of the estimated UNDP needs for Yemen, and implementation of mine risk education and victims' assistance programs that would teach children and young adults about the dangers of ERW, as well as provide prosthetics and rehabilitative care and support to survivors.
- **Strengthen Civilian Law Enforcement Counterterrorism Capabilities (NADR-ATA: \$6.5 million):** In addition to large scale military efforts to combat the threat posed by AQAP and a growing ISIL, stronger law enforcement, related community security and transitional justice is needed to address terrorist threats. Once a ceasefire is reached, central and local governments will need to build up these institutions to re-establish order and prevent further violence or backsliding into conflict and further gains by AQAP and ISIL. Long term gains against AQAP will not be maintained without strengthened civilian security institutions.
- **Prevent AQAP and ISIL Smuggling of Weapons and Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) (NADR-EXBS: \$2.0 million):** These funds for strengthening strategic trade controls and enforcement are critical to help rebuild and strengthen Yemen's ability to interdict smuggling of conventional weapons and WMD-related materials to elements by ISIL (particularly across the Saudi border) and AQAP. Once a transitional government is in place, Yemen will continue to face significant security threats emanating from a strengthened AQAP and ISIL forces from both inside and outside its borders. A weakened economy will hamper Yemen's efforts to rebuild its security apparatus, including border control and maritime security challenges. These funds will enable the United States to provide border security-related equipment and training to enforcement officials and other relevant stakeholders and build a baseline set of capabilities.

West Africa

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Additional Funding Needed ¹
Total				136,700
Development Assistance (DA) & Economic Support Fund (ESF) ²	69,400	49,100	76,658	107,400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) ³	14,000	14,000	14,000	9,300
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) ⁴	20,668	19,100	20,100	20,000

¹ Additional funding needs are all in Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) accounts

² FY 2015, FY 2016, and FY 2017 levels include DA and ESF funding; however, additional funding is only being requested in ESF-OCO through this budget amendment.

³ FY 2015, FY 2016, and FY 2017 INCLE levels include funding for the West Africa Regional Security Initiative (WARSI) and the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) implemented through the State Africa Regional Operating Unit. These resources also support countries and operations outside of the Lake Chad Basin region.

⁴ FY 2015, FY 2016, and FY 2017 PKO levels include funding from the State Department's Bureau of Political and Military Affairs (State/PM)-TSCTP. These resources also support additional countries and operations outside of the Lake Chad Basin region.

Although Nigerian and regional security forces have recently retaken large swaths of territory from Boko Haram/Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant-West Africa (BH/ISIL-WA), civilian government authorities have not returned to many of areas in the northeast. BH/ISIL-WA remains a persistent and deadly threat, contributing to a deepening humanitarian crisis in the Lake Chad region. The group's capacity for destruction increased in some areas following their pledged allegiance to ISIL in 2015. Current resources remain insufficient to combat the threat of BH/ISIL-WA and to counter its potential moves to strengthen its position in the surrounding Lake Chad Basin countries. Moreover, regional partners lack capacity, equipment, political will and skills to plan and execute a long-term strategy necessary to defeat the group. A targeted and sustained U.S. commitment is essential to achieving progress in countering BH/ISIL-WA. Nigeria is at the center of our regional engagement to counter BH/ISIL-WA. The primary goal of U.S. assistance in Nigeria is to support the country's development as a stable democracy, while reducing extreme poverty. In the northeast region, the violent BH/ISIL-WA insurgency has devastated local populations, generating a humanitarian crisis with millions of food insecure and IDPs.

This request supports efforts to meet the goals of the Counter-ISIL strategy in West Africa and to help Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Benin address the deficit of civilian security forces, provide economic stabilization, and address the immediate needs of millions of people affected by BH/ISIL-WA, including:

- Expansion of law enforcement training for the Government of Nigeria (GON) and regional partners;

- Support for initiatives to promote defections from BH/ISIL-WA;
- Resources to counter violent extremism and promote the stabilization and development of areas of the Lake Chad Basin (i.e. Nigeria, Chad, Cameroon, and Niger) that have been liberated from BH/ISIL-WA by regional military forces;
- Security assistance to enable the Multinational Joint Task force countries (Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria) to undertake more effective security operations against BH/ISIL-WA.

These efforts will begin to address BH/ISIL-WA's devastating impact in Nigeria and broader impact across the Lake Chad Basin region, and mitigate the factors upon which the group has capitalized and flourished. Without additional security assistance, Lake Chad Basin country governments will be inadequately prepared to sustain security operations over the long-term to counter BH/ISIL-WA, and will be unable to fill in behind military successes with adequate police and civilian capabilities. This will allow the resurgence, entrenchment and spread of BH/ISIL-WA, which has proven to be quick to adjust to changed circumstances. For significant enhanced engagement to occur, the U.S. government must assume that Nigeria will establish and maintain security to control the threat of further BH/ISIL-WA or other extremist violence and terrorism; and Nigeria will establish credible state authority in the form of the Nigeria Police Force and other security and justice sector agencies to establish rule of law and serve the population.

Economic Support Fund

Additional ESF funding is needed to support programs in the Lake Chad Basin as part of the effort to counter violent extremism, improve government responsiveness to citizen expectations, and promote a comprehensive defections program to reduce vulnerability to violent extremist influence and facilitate the process of stabilization in the BH/ISIL-WA-impacted region.

- **USAID Targeted Development Interventions in Vulnerable Communities (\$45.5 million)**

Nigeria:

- *Governance:* Funding will support improved subnational governance in three northern states. Assistance will work in concert with ongoing health, education and water programs to improve state and local governance of public service delivery in these key sectors. Interventions include partnering with subnational governments, state assemblies and civil society organizations to improve budget transparency, tax administration, civil service reform, public accountability, and citizen participation, ultimately leading to stronger and more legitimate government institutions and services and better relationships between communities and the state. The success of improving subnational governance – state and local level – in Nigeria is crucial to the success of addressing the root causes of grievance and countering violent extremism.
- *Agriculture:* Funding will provide seed procurement and distribution for IDPs returning to areas devastated by BH/ISIL-WA's violence. Many parts of Borno State, as well as more limited areas of Adamawa and Yobe states, were completely

- abandoned by their native populations following insurgent attacks and other violence. As the threat of further attacks recedes and populations return to their homes and lands, they will need immediate support to re-start their lives during the next planting season, especially productive activities related to food supply, to avoid a future humanitarian crisis. Expected results include an increased capacity of local populations to grow their own food, the emergence of a produce market, and a growing sense of greater resilience against potential future food shocks.
- *Education:* Funding will increase support for the ongoing Education Crisis Response (ECR) program which aims to increase access to schooling for internally displaced children and their host communities. There are currently 2.2 million internally displaced persons in Northeast Nigeria, most of whom are women and school-aged children. The ECR program, started in late 2014, provides continuing education to displaced children and children of communities affected by BH/ISIL-WA to minimize the impact of the insurgency on literacy rates and other educational attainment. Expected results include attaining acceptable levels of literacy, numeracy, and other aspects of educational attainment among school-aged children.
 - *Water, Sanitation, and Health (WASH):* Funds will provide critical water and sanitation services and hygiene education in the states of Borno, Adamawa, Yobe, and Gombe. As the threat of further violence recedes and populations return to their homes, it will be crucial to ensure access to clean water and safe methods of sanitation to avoid the potential spread of severe communicable diseases. In many areas devastated by BH/ISIL-WA's violence, clean water and proper sanitation services will not be readily available. Expected results include an educated population with access to clean water and minimum sanitation infrastructure to ensure health and well-being, and elimination of threats of highly contagious diseases.
- **CVE Strategy Development Programs (Cameroon, Chad, Niger, Nigeria) (\$4.9 million)**
 - **Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria:**
 - *Amplify Moderate Voices in ISIL-Vulnerable Corridors:* 1) With ISIL territory shrinking on the Libyan coast and the group's subsequent southward dispersion into southern Libya, key population centers in northeastern Niger and northwestern Chad are uniquely vulnerable to ISIL influence due to the role of these population centers as hubs for regional transit and illegal activity. Additional funding will allow USAID to expand its regional radio network local-language moderate voices programming to these vulnerable, under-served areas. By increasing access to credible information and injecting local moderate points of view into the sub-regional discourse, USAID will aim to mitigate conflicts, such as Tuareg/Tebou ethnic tensions, that can and have fractured communities and have the potential to facilitate the southward expansion of ISIL.
 - 2) Populations in the Lake Chad Basin have little access to credible daily news, making them vulnerable to BH/ISIL-WA violence and recruitment. One exception is the popular Kanuri-language news program Dandal Kura; however, the program's

potential audience is constrained by its Nigeria-centric content and its current diffusion over short wave. Additional funding will allow USAID to establish a regional, FM-based, Kanuri radio news network by linking community radio stations in Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria. In addition to daily news content, USAID will disseminate informational programming that speaks to regional efforts to counter violent extremism, and the benefits of initiatives highlighting good governance. A regional network will increase access to information across borders, providing vulnerable populations with greater access to credible information and inject moderate and credible viewpoints into the political and ideological discourse in the region.

- *Strengthen Regional CVE Actors and Networks:* Regional institutions, national governments and civil society organizations in West Africa have limited capacity to address CVE needs and implement CVE programming. Networks of CVE actors in the region are nascent. Additional funding is required to support a regionally oriented program that will focus on building the capacity of regional institutions and national governments (such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS); the Sahel G5; and the Governments of Niger, Chad, and/or Cameroon) to strategically address violent extremism challenges. Examples of this type of support may include technical assistance to regional and national institutions, CVE strategy development, training on CVE program design and management, and improved communication and dialogue with citizens around CVE issues and add a much needed counterpoint to local efforts. Funding is also required to support networks of CVE actors in the Lake Chad Basin to improve information sharing, capacity building, coordination and programmatic efforts. Network-building efforts will target youth, religious and traditional leaders, and civil society organizations. Through this assistance, local and regional ownership and capacity--that has been marginal to slim to date—to actively promote and address CVE issues will be increased.
- **OTI CVE Programs (Nigeria, Niger, and Cameroon) (\$48.0 million)**
 - **Nigeria:** Funding is needed to expand USAID’s current Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) program that works to improve government responsiveness to citizen expectations, reduce perceptions of marginalization, and reduce youth vulnerability to violent extremist influences. These factors are the root causes that led to the rise of BH/ISIL-WA, and will continue to stir popular discontent until they are addressed by long-term development efforts. Funding will bolster USAID/OTI programs that provide small grants to organizations in northeast Nigerian to reduce perceptions of marginalization and challenge violent extremism, engage youth in productive activities like apprenticeships, sports, and peace campaigns, and assist local governments to provide services like school rehabilitation and agricultural support.
 - **Niger:** Funding is needed to bolster efforts currently underway with the goal for Niger to resist internal and regional threats to its stability. Niger is vulnerable to conflict and instability in neighboring countries, which continues to spill across its borders. There is a severe conflict in Southeastern Niger’s Diffa region dominated by

the Boko Haram terrorist insurgency, and in the Agadez region there is growing instability, trafficking and violent extremist (VE) activity exacerbated by a spillover effect from the conflict in Libya. USAID/OTI strategically partners with local leaders to increase their ability to respond to the VE threats. USAID/OTI assistance connects local leaders to each other, helping them get hands on CVE experience, and increasing CVE awareness and exposure to alternative messages to fight violent extremism.

- **Cameroon:** BH/ISIL-WA operations in the north and far north have weakened President Biya's social contract with the people of Cameroon, where corruption is rife and his continued rule is accepted in return for him providing a semblance of stability and economic growth. Poverty, alongside insecurity, has forced a significant portion of the population to migrate to towns further south. Elections are scheduled for 2018, and are expected to be contentious given President Biya's long period in office and possible intent to remain in office, and the current security and economic challenges. Funding will support USAID/OTI programming designed to develop positive inter-community relations between vulnerable groups in northern Cameroon, and increase the capacity of local civil society organizations and government to counter BH/ISIL-WA.
- **Defections and Detainees Program for Nigeria and Lake Chad Basin (\$9.0 million):** Defectors programming based on best practices from African and other contexts will assist Lake Chad Basin nations in countering BH/ISIL-WA. This program will take into account gender and minority dynamics, stigmas against both potential defectors and victims of BH/ISIL-WA violence, and strict legal restrictions on direct U.S. support. Through engagement and advisory support, assistance will support the Lake Chad Basin countries to develop policies and programs that are effective in encouraging defections, while addressing the needs of communities that have been traumatized by years of violence.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

INCLE funds would be used to counter BH/ISIL-WA through support for law enforcement and prison reform in the Lake Chad Basin. Effective, accountable, and responsive law enforcement, justice, and corrections institutions would enable Lake Chad Basin states to build citizen trust and cooperation, and weaken support for violent extremism. Improved civilian security is critical to creating an environment in which internally displaced persons would feel safe enough to voluntarily return to their homes, a vital first step in rebuilding northeast Nigeria and the Lake Chad Basin region.

- **Prison Reform, Security, Detentions and Reintegration (Cameroon, Chad, and Niger) (\$9.3 million):** Corrections programs will improve the integrity and legitimacy of the criminal justice system through developing safe, secure, and humane corrections facilities and reducing overcrowding. Such programming will serve to help partner governments address counterterrorism by securely incarcerating convicted and suspected terrorists, and developing reintegration programs to reduce the risk of radicalization.

- **Regional Security Exercises and Workshops (\$4.3 million):** This program will include senior leadership and mid-management mentoring and also will support facility upgrades to facilitate hosting a regional corrections security exercise. This effort would be connected to workshops that rotate among the region that focus on priority security topics like transport of high risk detainees and external attacks and will provide opportunities for peer-learning and best practice sharing.
- **Reintegration Program (\$2.5 million):** This effort will expand on recently-awarded grant to provide enhanced training and mentorship to help prison services develop targeted and successful reintegration programs. Support may include providing basic equipment including farming and textile implements to facilitate retraining, advising to develop prison business models and management structures, and training for supervising officers. State/INL's current program includes Morocco, Mali, and Niger; additional funding will allow this effort to be expanded in scope in these countries.
- **Pretrial Detention Program (\$2.5 million):** Prison overcrowding plays a key role in taxing limited prison resources, increasing security risks, and reducing the ability of prison staff to proactively address radicalization risks. This effort will help Lake Chad Basin countries develop and test strategies for dealing with prison overcrowding by addressing prolonged and arbitrary detention. This program aims to work with both corrections and justice sector actors - through leadership seminars, mentorship, joint trainings, and study visits in the region and the United States - to adapt the legal frameworks, develop mechanisms to triage pre-trial cases, and identify and tackle barriers to implementing alternatives to incarceration.

Peacekeeping Operations

PKO funds will provide logistics support and equipment to support the African-led efforts to counter the threats associated with BH/ISIL-WA in Nigeria, Niger, Chad, and Cameroon.

- **Increase in PKO funding to Support Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF) Contributing Countries (Chad, Cameroon, Niger, Benin, and Nigeria) in their Counter BH/ISIL-WA efforts (\$20.0 million)**
 - **Chad, Cameroon, Niger, Benin, and Nigeria:** Funding would provide additional equipment, training, and potentially logistical support on a case-by-case basis to strengthen efforts by the MNJTF member states to undertake more effective security operations against BH/ISIL-WA. These countries are facing major budgetary challenges and are struggling to maintain their security operations against BH/ISIL-WA as evidenced by their difficulty sustaining deployments and operations in the BH/ISIL-WA area of operations. Funding will increase support to Nigerian battalions for counterterrorism missions, building capacity to train, human rights training, and systems sustainment.

The Counter BH/ISIL-WA strategy focuses on enabling partner nations to conduct security operations. The sharp downturns in budgetary wherewithal of governments in the region have hampered a more robust response by MNJTF member states. Counter-ISIL funding is necessary to support BH/ISIL-WA-focused activities that are beyond the scope of TSCTP resources, such as institutional reform, regional training activities, and other requirements to ensure the broad military counterterrorism capacity building activities are better able to be utilized and institutionalized.

Somalia

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Additional Funding Needed ¹
			Total	20,000
Economic Support Fund (ESF)	43,594	25,400	79,405	5,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR)	4,300	4,500	3,750	15,000
<i>of which, Antiterrorism Assistance</i>	<i>2,500</i>	<i>2,500</i>	<i>2,750</i>	<i>15,000</i>

¹ Additional funding needs are all in Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) accounts

As al-Shabaab seeks to reassert itself in the face of political progress in Somalia, ISIL has sought to gain a foothold in East Africa via Somalia. Recent media reports indicate that pro-Islamic State Somali militants, formerly aligned with al-Shabaab, are receiving financial and military support from Yemen. Related reports suggest that these factions and ISIL’s attempt to gain influence in Somalia have created schisms within al-Shabaab’s core leadership circle. Despite halting political progress and incremental improvements in security, Somalia remains vulnerable to violent extremism as the federal and regional governments struggle to secure liberated areas and former al-Shabaab strongholds. Whether associated with al-Shabaab or ISIL, the continued spread of violent extremism in East Africa, with Somalia as its epicenter, has profound implications for U.S. interests across the region.

The current political environment presents the best opportunity to support transformational development in Somalia in over 20 years. Progress has been made in weakening al-Shabaab and rolling back its control of territory, giving space for the formation of states and the acceleration of efforts to define Somali federalism. Long-term solutions, however, are not assured without mitigating the current security crisis. Al-Shabaab remains a persistent and potent threat to Somalia’s viability as a state, as demonstrated by its ability to regroup and launch a series of attacks throughout the country.

Increasing targeted assistance is crucial to degrading al-Shabaab and preventing the spread of ISIL during this critical moment in Somalia’s transition. Efforts to counter terrorism and violent extremist ideology in Somalia can be interchangeable and mutually-reinforcing. Ultimately, enduring stability in Somalia largely depends on effective governance, credible political processes, transparency, and improvements in livelihoods. In an effort to take advantage of opportunities and better assist the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and its regional administrations in achieving these goals, a total of \$20 million across two accounts – Economic Support Fund (\$5 million), and Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (\$15 million) – is requested.

Economic Support Fund

This request will ensure that sufficient resources are available to strengthen Somalia’s public financial management systems that are required to support credible, transparent, and professional security services and governing institutions.

- **Public Financial Management/Security Sector Payroll Reform (\$5.0 million):** The security sector is the most significant budgetary cost component of the FGS, making up almost half of the 2015 and 2016 federal budgets. As such, it is vital that the FGS gains a thorough understanding of the current expenditure processes as well as best practices.

USAID/Somalia will use these funds to join with other donor partners to implement improved public financial management and payroll reform, in conjunction with the Ministries of Finance, Defense, and Internal Security. The project will link to broader World Bank-supported public financial management reforms and facilitate the expansion of the rollout of financial management information system into the Ministries of Defense and Internal Security, as well as ensure higher revenues available the FGS to meet national security needs. Leveraging other donor resources with USAID support will ensure sufficient financial assistance to implement the program in full. These activities will have important and long-lasting implications on the ability of the FGS to pay its employees, transparently manage public finances, and stabilize key areas across Somalia.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Funding will be used to establish an effective counterterrorism response capability dedicated to Mogadishu International Airport (MIA) in overall support of a more a stable Federal Government of Somalia.

- **Biometrics-enhanced Perimeter Security and Access Control for the MIA Compound (NADR-ATA: \$10.0 million):** This effort will improve perimeter and internal security, as well as bolster access controls at MIA. The goals are to: 1) build the counterterrorism capacity of the Somali Police Force to secure MIA; 2) establish protocols for standard screening practices by police using technology; 3) protect critical infrastructure from penetration by terrorist attacks and mitigate the related risk of insider threats; and 4) facilitate training Somali civilian security and other law enforcement airport security staff in the medium- and long-term. The investment will include training, mentoring, and enabling equipment to improve passenger screening, compound surveillance, behavior detection, baggage screening, and related issues.
- **Training and Equipping a MIA Joint Investigative Team (JIT) to Improve Airport Security and Airport Management (NADR-ATA: \$5.0 million):** This effort will advance an operationally-focused civilian law enforcement investigative unit operating exclusively on MIA by providing specialized airport security equipment and training. Additional security assistance will contribute significantly to the overall security of the airport compound where Mission Somalia staff work while in Mogadishu.

**Preventing the Emergence or Expansion of ISIL –
State Bureau of Counterterrorism and Countering Violent Extremism**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Additional Funding Needed ¹
Total				20,000
Economic Support Fund (ESF)	32,150	-	65,000	20,000
<i>of which, CTPF</i>	<i>14,000</i>	-	<i>59,000</i>	<i>20,000</i>
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)	95,468	264,184	116,000	-
<i>of which, CTPF</i>	<i>6,000</i>	<i>175,000</i>	<i>21,000</i>	-

¹ Additional funding needs are all in Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) accounts

In line with the Department of State and USAID Joint Strategy on Countering Violent Extremism (CVE), State seeks to deny terrorist groups new recruits by preventing radicalization to violence, intervening to disrupt active radicalization and recruitment, and promoting the rehabilitation and reintegration of former violent extremists. Assisting countries to develop and implement CVE initiatives is key to countering ISIL’s expansion into countries on the periphery of the conflicts in Syria, Iraq, and Libya, especially Tunisia, Morocco, Jordan, and Lebanon. Furthermore, these countries play a critical role in addressing the continued flow of foreign terrorist fighters to and from Syria, Iraq, and Libya. While there are significant NADR resources appropriated in FY 2016 for the Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund (CTPF) are being devoted to these regions, NADR resources cannot be used for the full spectrum of activities required to successfully counter violent extremism. As a result, this request seeks to expand the ESF amount requested for CTPF in FY 2017. These additional ESF resources are needed to support CVE engagement and assistance with key countries and regions to prevent ISIL’s expansion, in line with the Counter-ISIL strategy.

Specifically, ESF resources will enable expanded efforts to (1) build resilience among communities at risk of recruitment and radicalization to violence by ISIL and its affiliates; (2) counter violent extremist narratives and messaging and promote alternatives; (3) increase partner nation government political will and capacity to pursue and implement comprehensive and integrated CVE strategies, initiatives and programs; (4) support civil society – including youth, women activists, and religious leaders – to design and implement local CVE initiatives; (5) counter radicalization and recruitment involving returning foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs); and (6) help governments and civil society partners to develop effective tools for the rehabilitation and reintegration of former violent extremists, including returning FTFs. Further, ESF funds will permit the expansion of our engagement with key countries on countering radicalization and recruitment related to ISIL and FTFs, while addressing long-term drivers of violent extremism in line with the Joint State-USAID CVE Strategy. Over the long term, these efforts aim to not just deny ISIL new recruits but prevent the emergence of ISIL branches around the globe.

Economic Support Fund

- **Expand CVE Efforts in Communities Neighboring Syria (\$10.0 million):** The continued displacement and migration of people from Syria and Iraq to neighboring countries and further into Europe could make them fertile recruitment grounds for violent extremism over time. In the Levant, both Jordan and Lebanon already face real challenges in countering the threat of violent extremist recruitment. The longer the Syria crisis continues, the greater the likelihood that the risk of radicalization to violence in these communities will increase. To date, limited programming has been dedicated to specifically address this challenge and additional ESF funds provided through CTPF would enable State and USAID to scale up efforts to strengthen resilience and prevent the radicalization of these vulnerable populations, including through targeted programs to strengthen civil society organizations supporting youth and women leaders to engage in CVE efforts in vulnerable areas, to provide educators and social service providers in these areas with CVE strategies and tools, to increase dialogue and partnerships between civilian government and community leaders to address ongoing recruitment, and to counter violent extremist messaging and promote alternative narratives. Programs would also increase support to existing media outlets in the region and build the capacity of civil society groups engaging in social media efforts to counter violent extremist messaging. Specifically, programs will seek to support civil society organizations in the development and dissemination of enhanced CVE media content and messaging to counter extremist narratives and expose ISIL's hypocrisy, intolerance, and brutality.
- **Counter ISIL Expansion in North Africa (\$10.0 million):** In North Africa, thousands of individuals have traveled to Syria and Iraq to fight alongside ISIL; hundreds have begun to return home. More recently, thousands more individuals – especially from Tunisia – have reportedly traveled to Libya to fight alongside ISIL's branch there. Governments in the region are significantly expanding their efforts to mitigate the threat posed by returning FTFs and counter radicalization in vulnerable communities. Additional ESF resources would allow the Department to expand support for these efforts, especially to support efforts in Morocco and Tunisia to providing CVE-related training and psycho-social support to families and communities engaging with returning FTFs and to support alternatives for at-risk youth in those communities. In addition, ESF resources would also support community-based efforts to counter ISIL's radicalization and recruitment within specific regions of Libya, building on the ongoing efforts by USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives. Resources for North Africa will be coordinated with existing North Africa regional programs, such as the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP).

Relief and Recovery Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Additional Funding Needed ¹
			Total	1,000,000
Economic Support Fund (ESF)	-	-	-	1,000,000

¹ Additional funding needs are all in Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) accounts

Additional Requirements

As the Counter-ISIL campaign makes critical progress in Mosul and Northern Syria, the evidence of the extent of ISIL’s destruction and mass abuses are beginning to become clear. The costs of initial humanitarian assistance, demining and stabilization in Tikrit, Ramadi, and Fallujah are very limited in comparison to what will ultimately be needed in Mosul and Raqqah. The bilateral funding requested is critical to meet initial and short-term responses. However the request for \$1.0 billion of ESF funding recognizes that needs are increasing and we will quickly need to support additional stabilization assistance, as well as leverage U.S. funding to raise international support for medium- and longer-term relief and recovery efforts in areas liberated from, or under the influence of, ISIL and other violent extremists. Absent such funds, affected governments will be unable to hold, repopulate, and redevelop cleared areas, or will seek support from other regional actors that may not be fully aligned with U.S. strategic interests.

As the campaign progresses over the next few months in Iraq and Syria, we also expect ISIL to exploit vulnerabilities in other areas where they have branches and nodes – most notably Libya, Yemen, West Africa, and the Balkans but also in Southeast Asia. We will work quickly with partners to push ISIL back and bring them to justice, as with the Misratan militias in Sirte, Libya. This funding would allow State and USAID to quickly plus up activities in affected communities to provide relief for those who have suffered ISIL’s brutality and ensure their recovery, undermining ISIL’s claims. Supporting stable governance and security arrangements, along with other interventions, will help prevent further displacement from the region.

This funding would clearly demonstrate that the United States cares not only about the essential military victory, but also about the equally essential well-being and livelihood of the people who have suffered the most from ISIL. Our commitment to this goal cannot be one-off, or we risk ISIL returning to its previous areas of influence. We will need to lead the Coalition and broader international response to ensure that donor support to post-ISIL needs are met from Anbar to Manbij to Aleppo to Sirte. The ability to respond and fully engage after military operations are completed will maintain and enhance U.S. leadership and influence in the region after military operations are completed.

Many of the countries suffering under ISIL are also experiencing macroeconomic challenges that have and will require support to ensure their long-term stability. Failure to provide needed levels of funding risks reinforcing public cynicism and losing influence in a region critical to U.S. interests. Success provides a very real opportunity to help generate lasting stability, security, and prosperity that will provide a firmer foundation for the pursuit of U.S. strategic interests and will

reduce the risk that future instability will require commitment of greater resources there in the long term.

Advantages of This Approach

Experience in areas that have already been liberated from ISIL suggests that the needs in other areas under longer ISIL control will be massive due to the destruction ISIL leaves in its wake. In virtually every geographic area, the initial cost estimates for relief and recovery do not fully account for the extent of the damage and the long-term impacts of conflict. In addition to unknown costs, we cannot currently predict the specific activities and authorities needed post-ISIL; as such, we will likely need to rely on the OCO transfer authorities requested in the President's FY17 Budget permitting the transfer and merger of these ESF-OCO funds to other accounts as needed, e.g. to NADR-OCO for additional UXO/ERW clearance or to humanitarian accounts for additional relief needs.

Lessons learned from prior efforts in conflict affected areas demonstrate that this kind of funding is crucial to be able to take advantage of emerging opportunities and increased absorptive capacity as populations return and local governance is reestablished. Without that ability to respond, we risk ceding ground to other nations. It is also crucial for State and USAID to have the ability to operate and provide a civilian face to our medium to long term efforts with local partners. Absent this capacity, military-led efforts will fill the space.

The Relief and Recovery Fund will serve as a bridge between immediate and short-term measures requested (detailed elsewhere in these justification materials) and longer-term reconstruction efforts that will be addressed by affected countries, the broader donor community and multilateral financial institutions asked to support. Experience shows that the processes for engaging host nations and international structures can lag behind needs, but timely injections of funding can seed projects, take advantage of opportunities, and fill gaps. The ability to plan with predictable, available funding across a longer time frame will allow for a more strategic allocation of resources and avoid costly delays in programming that often occurs with incremental funding. Finally, this funding will allow State and USAID to leverage greater donor contributions to fund post-ISIL recovery.

Programs and Activities

Programs would be designed and implemented by State and USAID bureaus and posts using existing mechanisms. Current and future platforms may be established as presence options improve, allowing for additional monitoring, oversight, and control of such funds.

Illustrative activities for the Relief and Recovery Fund would include, but not be limited to, providing additional support (including through transfers to other accounts, as described below) for: supporting returns of displaced populations; UN stabilization funds; conducting further mine and unexploded ordinance removal; supporting political negotiations, peace processes, and transitional justice; restoring rule of law, governance, and civilian security; strengthening civil society; supporting recovery through economic and agricultural development, education, and vocational training; and returning basic services in liberated areas, including sanitation,

transportation, electricity, and healthcare and repairing critical infrastructure damaged in battle such as bridges, dams, and roads. Efforts under this heading are likely to focus on additional needs in Iraq, Syria, Libya, Yemen, the Lake Chad Basin countries, and Somalia as the Counter-ISIL campaign progresses. These resources will also allow State and USAID personnel and partners to provide support in areas that we do and do not have a firm State and USAID presence.

Structure and Management

The planning for the use of these funds would be managed through the existing processes and structures that govern the Counter-ISIL effort. State and USAID will work together to identify requirements that may not be fully met with planned funding, interventions that are most likely to be effective in meeting policy objectives, and to prioritize funding needs. Planning would also include review of existing programming and funding; USG comparative advantage; efforts of other donors; implementation feasibility; and host nation support. Funds would be managed centrally until they are allocated to specific countries and programs and subject to regular planning, budget, financial, reporting, and evaluation procedures.

In line with expected implementation timelines, this request includes extended availability for these resources.

Effective use of these funds will require the OCO transfer authority in the President's FY 2017 budget request. This would allow the Department to transfer and merge these funds to other accounts, including INCLE, NADR, and PKO, depending on the specific needs that emerge.

The request includes authority for contributions to multilateral trust funds and facilities to support countries and regions affected by ISIL and its affiliates. We anticipate donor coordination and contributions to continue to flow through such mechanisms which are the most effective means of bolstering host-nation capacity and ownership, as in Iraq, and ensuring donors pursue coordinated efforts in places with limited capacity.

SECTION II. Emerging CVE and Counterterrorism Needs

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual ²	FY 2016 Estimate ²	FY 2017 Request ²	Additional Funding Needed ¹
			Total	303,490
Africa (non-initiative) Accounts: DA, ESF, PKO	1,394,094	1,271,904	1,450,750	170,000
Asia ³ (non-initiative, non-Af/Pak) Accounts: DA, ESF, AEECA	397,292	485,715	599,386	50,000
Europe (non-initiative) Accounts: ESF, AEECA	464,176	803,052	509,067	10,000
Crisis Response Account: TI	67,000	67,000	77,600	73,490

¹ Additional funding needs are all in Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) accounts

² FY 2015, FY 2016, and FY 2017 levels represent the entirety of the amounts for the programs and accounts listed

³ Includes South and Central Asia (SCA) as well as East Asia and the Pacific (EAP), but excludes Afghanistan and Pakistan

As we make progress against ISIL’s declared caliphate in Iraq and Syria, ISIL and its affiliates are seeking to expand their reach and influence through a transregional network to sustain themselves. At the same time potential new recruits are increasingly being told to stay home and conduct attacks in their own communities. ISIL foreign fighters are now beginning to leave Iraq and Syria and it is urgently imperative that we make strategic investments in the countries of return and areas that are most vulnerable to extremist messages to prevent new nodes from forming or strengthening. Additional funds are requested for Africa, Asia, and Europe in order carry out interventions in the areas most vulnerable to ISIL activity. Efforts will draw on the broader CVE toolset in these regions to target and address resilience, governance, messaging, and law enforcement. The ESF funds in this request will be programmed based on strategic, intelligence community-informed assessments of vulnerability to extremism, including the underlying drivers of instability that ISIL and its affiliates seek to exploit. These resources will be programmed through a combination of bilateral and regional programs as well as through the CTPF process, as appropriate. Programming of ESF funds will be closely coordinated with CTPF given the ongoing law enforcement-related programming in the NADR account under CTPF and the significant ESF resources requested for CTPF in FY 2017. Additional funding is also requested for Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) in Africa, Transition Initiative (TI) programs, and USAID Operating Expenses (OE) related to these CVE needs.

Africa

The CVE request for Africa totals \$170.0 million, which includes two core components – (1) \$100.0 million in ESF to address core drivers of violence, extremism, and instability; and (2) \$70.0 million in PKO to support emerging peacekeeping needs, including additional funding for security sector reform (SSR) and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR)

activities, preventing the proliferation of terrorist groups to new territories, and a monitoring and verification mechanism in Sudan.

Economic Support Fund

Democratic gains through the electoral process alone are not enough to entrench accountability and good governance in Africa – particularly in countries becoming increasingly vulnerable to violence and extremism, such as Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, and Sudan. Because addressing the drivers of instability and preventing the growth and spread of violent extremism requires a comprehensive approach, \$100 million in ESF resources are required to strengthen democratic institutions, widen the aperture to promote civil society, create economic opportunities, and include marginalized groups, in particular women, to sustain community cohesion and peace. Programs described below will support the stabilization and long-term prosperity of African countries, thus reducing susceptibility to violent extremism.

- **Expand Regional Efforts and Host Government’s Responsiveness to Citizens Voice and Support Fair and Safe Electoral Processes (\$55.0 million):** Support for strengthening good governance and institutions in Africa are central to the transition from violence and instability to long-term peace and stability. Resources requested will support host country efforts to:
 - Support the U.S. government’s comprehensive development efforts via the Sahel Development initiatives that seek to address the core grievances that are main drivers of recruitment or support to violent extremist groups in the region;
 - Support for the regional efforts in East and West Africa to bolster the capabilities of regional entities such as Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and ECOWAS to enhance the stability and prosperity of their respective partner countries;
 - Increase the institutional capacity of and access to justice systems by improving human resource management and supporting judicial training and staffing, including the training and deployment of paralegals and better integrating the formal and informal justice system;
 - Promote good public financial management practice and policy implementation across key ministries, agencies and commissions, including strengthening training institutions to provide high-caliber, in-country training for civil servants, and reform concessions management;
 - Improve decentralization efforts and support subnational governance programs to bring the writ of transparent and accountable governance from the central to local governments to support public financial management and basic service delivery is supported;
 - Promote parliamentary strengthening efforts to support the passage of laws that protect the civil and human rights of individuals and support the role of civic organizations that train parliamentarians on their legislative functions;
 - Support the thoughtful design of community-focused reintegration programs that involve former fighters and disaffected populations prone to violence against the state, to promote sustained and successful reintegration initiatives;

- Enhance the capacity of the independent election commissions to deliver credible elections;
 - Strengthen formal electoral dispute resolution mechanisms;
 - Support civil society actors in early election observation /early warning programs; and
 - Reinvigorate and legitimize cross-border peace pacts that have the potential to prevent future conflict.
- **Economic Opportunity, Growth, and Recovery Programs (\$15.0 million):** Economic instability remains a driver for violent extremism, laying the foundation for extremists to radicalize, recruit and mobilize individuals and communities. For example, for recruits joining ISIL, recent the World Bank analysis finds that the factors most strongly associated with joining have to do with a lack of economic and social inclusion. As economic inclusion is only one driver of violent extremism, issues of economic opportunity and inclusion must be integrated into programs to prevent violent extremism related to governance and security. Stabilization and economic growth and stabilization programs will therefore specifically target the at-risk communities of disaffected populations prone to violence against the state, those undergoing reintegration, and/or those with the largest marginalized groups. Resources required will:
 - Target distinct populations for medium-term, economic empowerment activities to jump-start livelihoods and entrepreneurship, including but not limited to starter kits for business (e.g. small-scale agricultural equipment for farming, start-up input kits for agricultural sales, sewing machines, or small ruminants/poultry , alongside basic business skills training;
 - When possible, put a local government and/or civil society face on input distribution and training activities to improve citizen relationships and perceptions of their government’s ability to provide basic services that benefit marginalized groups;
 - Work with relevant Ministries of Commerce, Industry, Trade, Labor, Agriculture to develop policies that promote investment, market-based systems and streamline starting a business in community-based economic activities that benefit the most marginalized groups;
 - Support small-scale financial products to promote the sustainability of entrepreneurial activities; and
 - Integrate this medium-term programming into the longer-term development plans.
 - **Build the Capacity of Civil Society (\$10.0 million):** Civil society actors are critical stakeholders in peacebuilding and play a pivotal role in contributing to good governance in conflict or post-conflict societies, deterring radicalism and violent extremism. Civil society actors contribute to reform and transformation in powerful ways by representing local actors and networks working within existing local mechanisms, and ensure the sustainability, relevance, and impact of any conflict-prevention program. Resources will:
 - Focus on at-risk individuals and communities, including potential perpetrators of and those who sympathize with, advocate for or support violent extremist acts and those who might be easily attracted to violent extremism;

- Strengthen community and civil society social networks and promote collaboration on community issues and resolution of community grievances to reduce politically motivated conflict in areas such as the informal settlements in Kenya;
 - Improve community dialogue to draw attention to grievances, raise awareness among elected officials, help initiate constructive responses and expand the role and voice of women and youth in political and peace processes;
 - Promote alternative dispute resolution and civic engagement with local leaders in conflict-prone areas;
 - Improve government accountability and service delivery by moving from capacity building and non-governmental organization (NGO) service delivery to improving citizen participation in government affairs and reinforcing civil society's watchdog role to provide checks and balances over the state; and
 - Support regional cross-border activities, including conflict mitigation, facilitating youth-to-youth dialogue and youth-led outreach campaigns that expose the cost of engaging in violence, mentorship of at-risk youth by respected youth, adult peace leaders, and traditional and formal government authorities, and community service and socio-economic activities that help divert enlistment to violent extremist groups.
- **Integration of Marginalized Groups (\$10.0 million):** Inclusion of marginalized groups in peace and reconciliation and political processes mitigate the spread of extremism. We must take into account the role gender identities and norms play in both mitigating and fostering trajectories of violence. Women, for example, have been historically overlooked as a resource in the CVE and conflict space – for both policy and planning—yet play significant roles in their communities, families, schools, and governments. Funding for these programs will:
 - Support women's groups to focus on conflict mitigation, addressing gender-based violence, supporting non-violent practices in their communities and working with male and female opinion leaders in the academic, policy, business and religious spheres; and
 - Expand programming for medical/psychological educational and employment assistance to women and their families who have been victims of sexual violence.
- **Strengthen Media to Support Counter Messaging (\$10.0 million):** Media strengthening better equips the media to discuss sensitive issues, strengthen journalistic skills and improve the skills and diplomacy of on-air talk-show hosts. Fostering culturally sensitive public discussions can foster the sense among aggrieved individuals and groups that their issues are being listened to and violent responses are unnecessary. Resources for these programs will:
 - Support media organizations to amplify moderate voices, influence public understanding of conflict issues and influence political responses to social tensions, and promote moderate discussions that acknowledge and respond to grievances, helping diffuse tensions.

Peacekeeping Operations

Africa is more fragile today not only in terms of the heightened asymmetric threat from violent extremist groups, but also from intractable challenges to state sovereignty stemming from other illicit transnational actors and local conflict. At present, the continent is experiencing significant levels of intra state conflict and African peacekeeping activities are at record levels. These conflicts not only carry major economic loss and delayed development, but require major deployments of military and police forces which are not then available for counter terrorist operations. These \$70.0 million in PKO funds will supplement U.S. support for local peacekeeping, peacebuilding, counter-terrorist and security sector reform which will in time alleviate the peacekeeping burden on African security forces.

- **Emerging Peacekeeping and Stabilization Needs in Africa (\$55.0 million):** Increased peacekeeping resources are required to assist African security forces operating in areas, such as Mali, northern Chad, Somalia, the Central African Republic. Additional funding is also needed to support broader security sector reform (SSR) and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) for conflict-affected states, while ensuring PKO remains available for other emerging crises in the region that require support including, but not limited to countering the Lord's Resistance Army (cLRA) and the proliferation of terrorist groups across the porous borders of sub-Saharan Africa. Equipment, training, logistics, advice, and related support will be provided using these funds.
- **Sudan Monitoring and Verification Mechanism (\$15.0 million):** Anticipating that the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) and other armed opposition movements sign a cessation of hostilities agreement in the coming months, the parties would commit themselves to stop military offensives and allow humanitarian access. As a primary supporter of the African Union (AU) High Level Implementation Panel led peace process, the United States plays a leading role alongside the AU and other donors in standing up a monitoring verification mechanism (MVM) that will be needed to build trust among the parties and oversee the process to establish a working ceasefire that includes monitoring and investigating violations, and supporting the transition to a full ceasefire. Resources will support small, civilian led monitoring teams that can be deployed to a number of conflict zones and verify compliance with the ceasefire terms to uphold the integrity of the signed agreement.

Asia

As ISIL has lost ground in Iraq and Syria through the course of 2016, it has targeted countries across Asia as second fronts, increasing local acts of violence and seeking to become operational and building on its cadre of foreign fighters recruited in Asia over the last three years to create Asia-based affiliate organizations. In Bangladesh – the third largest Muslim majority country in the World – the series of brutal attacks since 2015 claimed by ISIL, Al-Qaeda, and affiliates and the July 2016 terrorist attack at the Holey Bakery in the diplomatic enclave mark a turning point in Bangladesh and for U.S. foreign policy and development assistance. It faces the threat of violent extremism amid shrinking political space for opposition and minority voices. Central Asia has become a significant additional source of foreign terrorist fighters for ISIL – many

radicalized as labor migrants while in Russia. Tajikistan's youth is vulnerable to extremist appeals economic pressures along with a government crackdown on opposition parties and religious groups leave disenfranchised populations feeling alienated and anxious about their future. In Indonesia, progress remains challenged by fragile institutions, corruption and — as we saw with Jakarta's January 2016 terrorist attack — the threat of terrorism.

Economic Support Fund

- **Building the Capacity of Civil Society and Governments to Counter Violent Extremism (\$50.0 million):** An additional \$50.0 million in ESF resources is needed for programs focused on efforts aimed at addressing violent extremism in key countries in Central, South, and Southeast Asia through youth and community engagement, training education, psycho-social services, and communications. While existing democracy programming seeks to promote political tolerance and inclusion, additional CVE-focused funding will allow us to fully fund CVE programming that seeks to work through leaders of influence – including community leaders – to counteract recruitment and radicalization to violence, mitigate the threat posed by returning foreign terrorist fighters from Iraq and Syria, and ensure that extremist ideologies do not take hold. Programming will continue efforts with national and local governments, universities, think tanks and NGOs to research and identify the primary drivers of violent extremism in the region. Based on that analysis, we will target and expand CVE programs to engage those most vulnerable to radicalization at universities, schools, among rural youth and other underserved or at-risk groups. We will also focus on improving local governments' ability to deliver social services in order to improve their legitimacy and foster greater transparency and accountability in government operations and promote stronger civic engagement among local communities. We will work to foster greater transparency and accountability in government operations; increase access to justice for vulnerable populations; help combat corruption and improve law enforcement and community trust and dialogue; and develop the capacity of civil society and governments to address the grievances of members of marginalized populations. Funds will also target programs to enhance democratic institutions and accountable governance; counteract disinformation and provide alternative narratives; bolster civil society and independent media; promote human rights, pluralism, and tolerance; enhance labor rights; build resilience; and bridge education gaps across the region.

Europe

Assisting countries to develop and implement CVE strategies, action plans, and initiatives is key to preventing ISIL networks or other extremist groups from emerging in nearby Europe. Additional assistance resources are therefore requested to prevent extremist organizations from gaining a foothold in the Western Balkans, Southeastern Europe, and the Caucasus. The Western Balkans in particular is not just a route for FTF to travel to and from the battlefields of Iraq and Syria, but also one of ISIL's hotbeds for FTF recruitment. Of the top eight countries in terms of FTF recruitment per capita, four countries (with very porous borders) are in the Western Balkans. Due to the high per capita recruitment rates, this is a security concern for USAID, State, EUCOM, NATO, and the EU. Moreover, the Western Balkans is also impacted by ethno-nationalist extremism, which threatens the development of modern, pluralistic states.

Economic Support Fund

- **Addressing the Drivers of Violent Extremism in Communities Susceptible to Recruitment (\$10.0 million):** An additional \$10.0 million in ESF funds would allow for evidence-driven and prevention-based CVE programming in the Western Balkans and possibly Turkey that can provide a bulwark against efforts by ISIL and other extremist groups to recruit and radicalize individuals to violence in specific vulnerable communities. Funds would also be used to address the drivers that attract recruits to extremism as well as to mitigate the threat posed by returning FTFs and ISIL supporters in the Western Balkans, Southeastern Europe, and the Caucasus. Poor, fragile states with weak institutions and high levels of unemployment among younger males evince ongoing ethnic polarization and recurring surges of Orthodox and Slavic nationalism that can further alienate other communities.

Programs would build upon CVE efforts initiated by State and USAID in these countries with FY 2015 funds. For example, expanded ESF support would help Kosovo successfully implement its countering violent extremism action plan. In Bosnia, programs would address drivers that lead to violent extremism and radicalization by working with local civil society organizations and community leaders to enhance community resiliency and engage disaffected youth. These funds would also enable the U.S. government to provide further support for the Albanian government's CVE initiatives.

Additionally, with these funds State and USAID could expand CVE efforts in Georgia and initiate new efforts in Azerbaijan to prevent extremists from establishing a foothold in the Caucasus. Georgia and Azerbaijan have been known to provide FTFs and are impacted by other external pressures. Programs would address the drivers of violent extremism by engaging marginalized youth and minorities, community-based organizations, and religious leaders to counter messages used by ISIL and other extremist groups.

Crisis Response

The TI account supports programming that addresses some of the most complex political crises around the world by promoting stability, peace, and democracy. By catalyzing local initiatives through adaptive and agile programming, TI funding makes critical contributions to addressing emerging CVE threats, including the underlying drivers of instability that enable ISIL and its affiliates to grow.

Transition Initiatives

- **Responding to Global CVE Threats and Instability (\$73.5 million):** An additional \$73.5 million in TI resources above the original FY 2017 request will enable USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI), often as the U.S. government's first responder, to engage quickly and robustly with programming that requires a rapid programmatic scale-up or infusion of additional resources to address and prevent emerging threats where there is evidence of increased risk for the rise of extremist groups. TI has the ability to not only program

resources more quickly, but also adds the flexibility often required for programming in fluid environments. Programmatic interventions, which will be focused primarily in critical countries outside the scope of active conflict, will assist governments and civilian partners in addressing the underlying causes of instability, conflict, and the spread of violent extremism by putting their countries on a path toward sustainable development, peace, good governance, and democracy. Illustrative program activities may include provision of youth networking and cultural events, psycho-social services for communities affected by violent extremism, support for reconciliation across communities by empowering local leaders and stakeholders to foster dialogue, targeted social and economic engagement for youth at-risk for recruitment, reconciliation activities, and support to address issues of de-radicalization and reintegration of former fighters.

SECTION III: Humanitarian Assistance

State Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) and USAID Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Additional Funding Needed ¹
			Total	1,213,600
International Disaster Assistance	1,895,000	2,794,184	1,957,000	953,200
Migration and Refugee Assistance	3,059,000	3,059,000	2,798,600	260,400

¹ Additional funding needs are all in Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) accounts

The humanitarian request includes assistance to save lives, reduce suffering, and mitigate humanitarian impacts of complex emergencies and displacement for areas liberated from ISIL and for other unforeseen needs. Counter-ISIL operations will have rapidly developing humanitarian consequences for both communities newly liberated from ISIL control and for populations affected by conflict. The UN estimates that the crisis triggered by the liberation of Mosul and its surrounding areas may be one of the largest and fastest unfolding crises requiring a level of humanitarian response that we have not seen in decades. In the case of Mosul, displacement could reach the high end of estimates – i.e., more than one million people fleeing Mosul – and last for longer than a few months. The request for this assistance is in the core humanitarian accounts of Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) and International Disaster Assistance (IDA).

Migration and Refugee Assistance

This request for additional MRA funding of \$260.4 million is based on UN plans to speed help to those who flee Mosul and the surrounding areas during military operations to liberate the city and for other unforeseen needs. MRA funds would help meet basic needs, including emergency shelter, medical care, protection, and assistance to the most vulnerable, including survivors of gender-based violence. A portion of the funding may also support communities that host large numbers of refugees and IDPs.

International Disaster Assistance

The FY 2017 IDA request of \$953.2 million will provide assistance including emergency food, urgent medical care, water, sanitation, and hygiene services, shelter, and other assistance to those most vulnerable resulting from Counter-ISIL operations such as those currently underway in Iraq and for other unforeseen needs.

Additional Needs

Should additional humanitarian assistance be needed in light of worse case scenarios than anticipated, additional funding could be available from the Relief and Recovery Fund in ESF-

OCO through transfers to MRA-OCO and IDA-OCO using OCO transfer authorities requested in the FY 2017 Budget.

SECTION IV. USAID Operations and Management

USAID Operating Expenses (OE)

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Additional Funding Needed ¹
			Total	15,000
Operating Expenses	1,216,300	1,282,876	1,404,800	15,000

¹ Additional funding needs are all in Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)

This is a USAID-wide requirement for the staffing costs in the Middle East, Africa, Washington-based, and any other area of operations that support our Counter-ISIL effort but are not yet identified. USAID is requesting Operating Expenses (OE) resources to ensure that the Agency has the appropriate personnel and technical expertise to adequately support our interventions. This funding will allow USAID to deploy new staff for up to two years where it anticipates the greatest need. The amount requested is based on the fact that USAID currently has limited personnel in many of these countries relative to the scale of new programs. The request also covers travel, support for temporary duty travel for existing employees to and within the region, associated ICASS cost increases, and the support and security costs for USAID staff who will be working in post-conflict environments.

For USAID, the focus is supporting staff in the target countries in the Middle East and potentially in Africa while bearing additional security costs not covered by the State Department.

- **Middle East (\$7.0 million):** Covers two years of additional staffing costs for up to five new personnel in Iraq, Libya, and Syria and additional support costs for up to four Yemen staff to support the ramped-up operations and programming in these countries.
- **Africa, Washington and Other Programmatic Needs (\$6.0 million):** Provides funding for U.S. direct hire (USDH) travel and other programmatic needs. This is a critical component of our effort as our current effort could yield significant new opportunities on the ground in several theaters. In addition, provides funding for additional staffing, USDH travel, and other programmatic needs for USAID’s countering violent extremism programming in Africa, Asia, and Europe
- **Security (\$2.0 million):** The additional costs of staff on the ground in post-conflict environments would not be fully borne by the Departments of State or Defense. This funding provides USAID the resources necessary to ensure the safety and security of its staff that will be operating in newly reclaimed areas.

USAID Office of the Inspector General (OIG)

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Additional Funding Needed ¹
Total				2,500
USAID Office of the Inspector General	54,285	66,000	67,600	2,500

¹ Additional funding needs are all in Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) accounts

To promote the effectiveness and efficiency of USAID’s efforts to provide for stabilization programs and humanitarian assistance in areas liberated from ISIL, economic support to communities in need, and assistance in promoting governance capacity, USAID OIG is requesting \$2.5 million in oversight funds.

Assistance projects implemented in the region are at significant risk of fraud, waste, and abuse. To help address these risks, OIG will undertake oversight efforts in Iraq, Syria, Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon, and other locations where USAID manages or implements related programs and activities. Following extensive outreach efforts in the region, USAID OIG has received more than 130 allegations since January 2015, and its ongoing investigative work has identified collusion, product substitution, false claims, and other types of fraud that divert funding from its intended use. USAID has responded to OIG’s investigative findings with several actions, including program suspensions, debarment or suspension of vendors and individuals, and employee terminations. These measures have had a substantial impact on the Syria assistance program, resulting, for example, in partial program suspensions associated with awards valued at hundreds of millions of dollars. To augment OIG’s investigative work, USAID OIG staff will provide USAID officials, implementing partner staff, and local auditors with training and assistance in identifying fraud, complying with the requirements of USAID contracts and agreements, and reporting potential violations.

OIG will also apply its investigative findings in targeting audit work where it can have the greatest impact. OIG will identify high-risk activities and determine, through a series of performance audits and reviews, whether these activities are adequately progressing toward their objectives. OIG currently plans audits of USAID’s oversight of public international organizations, the effectiveness of USAID’s Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) monitoring and program oversight in these settings, and humanitarian assistance implementers’ policies and procedures. OIG will also audit selected obligations and costs incurred under USAID overseas contingency operations relating to humanitarian assistance in Syria and neighboring countries.

Diplomatic Engagement Request Justification

Diplomatic Engagement Summary Table

Budget Amendment Request (\$ in thousands)	
Total Diplomatic Engagement	1,772,710
Diplomatic and Consular Programs	746,210
Near Eastern Affairs	137,300
Iraq	5,000
Syria	5,200
Libya	81,100
Yemen	46,000
African Affairs	29,000
West Africa	1,000
Somalia	28,000
Other Global Threats	22,310
Global Engagement Center	21,810
Office of the Secretary	500
Worldwide Security Protection	557,600
Iraq	17,600
Syria	211,900
Libya	211,900
Yemen	64,700
Somalia	51,500
Embassy, Security, Construction and Maintenance	1,024,000
Iraq	10,100
Syria Support	98,200
Libya	50,700
Somalia	225,000
West Africa	165,000
Other Global Threats	475,000
Office of Inspector General	2,500

The recent acceleration of the Counter-ISIL military campaign has set critical momentum against ISIL, particularly in Iraq, such that ISIL has had no major military victories since Ramadi. Many of the openings that have significantly enabled the acceleration of the Counter-ISIL campaign have been primarily diplomatic – from support of democratic opposition groups and relief to displaced persons in Syria, to ongoing talks to promote the formation of the Government of National Accord in Libya, to talks in Kuwait to support a viable peace process in Yemen. Diplomatic engagement has been essential to the success of the Ramadi stabilization effort and putting in place a post-liberation plan for Anbar, and is already critical to ensuring that there is a strong consensus for Mosul operations among a myriad of conflicting actors. In Syria, the U.S. is prepared to move forward with operations in the Manbij pocket due to extensive diplomatic engagement with partners and potential spoilers, and reinforcing assistance to local actors. In West Africa, the multi-nation complexity of the strategy to counter Boko Haram/Islamic State in West Africa has required close coordination between four Embassies, USAID teams, military entities, and our international partners in a constant collaboration of military support, diplomatic engagement, and assistance to Lake Chad Basin governments and populations.

These openings are absolutely critical to sustaining the Counter-ISIL fight and keeping ISIL on a path to lasting defeat. These openings must be continuously developed, enabled and built out with constant engagement and assistance. While long sought, the timing for many of these diplomatic hard-won openings was uncertain at the time the FY 2017 Budget was finalized, and thus the Budget did not include resources that are now necessary to continue the momentum against ISIL. To continue U.S. success, the effort requires expanded personnel, facility and security resources in key locations and investment in the platforms that will allow for sustainability of Counter-ISIL gains over the next two years and beyond.

A key part of the sustainability is the constant of U.S. leadership. While the U.S. leads the 66 countries of the Counter-ISIL Coalition and plays an increasingly critical role in fighting ISIL in its branches (particularly Libya, Yemen and West Africa), the Counter-ISIL strategy is premised on building out as broad a donor base and community of support as possible among international and local partners. This effort requires engagement from Washington, in locations where negotiating hubs such as Geneva, Amman, and Kuwait, and in country. Given that our Embassies in Libya and Yemen have been operating remotely on ordered departure for more than a year, and the tenuous security conditions in southern Turkey, this request places a premium on restoring a temporary or interim presence, providing oversight of the evolving peace process and humanitarian assistance, and engaging locally with key interim government officials, opposition members, and others working to facilitate a peaceful transition to viable governance structure and local engagement as quickly as security and resources allow.

Iraq

Budget (\$ in thousands)	Total
Diplomatic Engagement	32,700
D&CP Public Diplomacy	5,000
WSP	17,600
ESCM	10,100

Iraq has seen considerable momentum against ISIL over the last few months, with ISIL losing territory and control of strategic resupply routes and resources. The retaking of Ramadi and advances up the Euphrates River Valley to Hit represent key steps in the U.S. and Coalition Counter-ISIL strategy. U.S. and Coalition leadership now seek to build off that momentum and accelerate the campaign, attacking ISIL simultaneously in Anbar and Ninewa provinces (with particular focus on Mosul) and putting significant pressures on their infrastructure and resource base. To support this accelerated pace, the U.S. is seeking to expand security and stabilization programs in areas liberated from ISIL, increase assistance to victims, and raise international funds for needs from Anbar to Mosul, while supporting the Peshmerga and the Kurdistan Regional Government to maintain their critical role in the Counter-ISIL fight. Simultaneously, the campaign is increasing focus on overall stability in Iraq, with technical assistance to help the government prevent economic crisis and implement essential reforms. This assistance is critical to ensure sustainability of Counter-ISIL gains and set Iraq on a more stable path.

Diplomatic and Consular Programs

Public Diplomacy (\$5.0 million): Funds will provide basic program support and Embassy outreach initiatives, including: messaging centers that will engage people online as well as traditional media to counter ISIL’s brand, and programs related to critical engagement themes such as entrepreneurship/economic reform/job creation and 21st Century skills training and education.

Worldwide Security Protection

Diplomatic Security (\$17.6 million): The request would increase existing Worldwide Protective Services (WPS) Protective Security Details (PSDs) in order to support increased movements. It also includes funding for two additional DS agents to oversee the contract staff, and additional vehicles and equipment to support the increased movement requirements, and housing costs for WPS teams.

Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance

Erbil START Infrastructure (\$10.1 million): Funding will support infrastructure and security upgrades to establish housing and office space co-located with existing Erbil facilities, in support of US direct hire security personnel requested in Iraq and a new Erbil Syria Transition Assistance Response Team (START).

Syria

Budget (\$ in thousands)	Total
Diplomatic Engagement	315,300
D&CP Program Operations	3,200
D&CP Public Diplomacy	2,000
WSP	211,900
ESCM	98,200

The Department is focusing on success in Manbij and moving diplomatic engagement operations towards Raqqa. NEA can build new U.S. support on top of existing efforts to oversee partnerships and assistance, and promote messaging and tribal engagement. Yet operating in these new areas, with new partners, requires immediate personnel, support, and security.

Diplomatic and Consular Programs

Personnel and Operations (\$3.2 million): NEA is requesting \$3.2 million for temporary expertise supporting the Syria team. The Department’s efforts in Jordan are supporting a range of activities related to Counter-ISIL and ceasefire related activities in Syria, focused particularly in Southern Syria, while working to secure the borders with both Iraq and Syria. In addition, efforts focus on preventing ISIL expansion into Jordan itself and reinforce stabilization of local and provincial governance, support for essential services and infrastructure rehabilitation to deny ISIL local support, removal of explosive remnants of war to protect local populations and deny additional arms to ISIL fighters, and support for constitution drafting and elections to reduce ISILs ability to exploit instability in Jordan. The support in Jordan is for operational and analytic support of cease fire, political process and negotiation support; and oversight of increase in foreign assistance linked to support of the Counter-ISIL strategy.

Public Diplomacy (\$2.0 million): \$2.0 million will support messaging and engagement in support of the Counter-ISIL campaign for Syria. Syrian youth outreach and engagement projects aim to bring together displaced Syrians behind the leadership of the moderate Syrian opposition. Messaging centers will engage people in Syria and neighboring countries online and in traditional media to counter ISIL’s brand and its appeal to potential recruits through this multi-year campaign. These expanded programs will draw attention to related critical engagement themes such as entrepreneurship/economic reform/job creation and 21st Century skills training and education for disenfranchised youth.

Worldwide Security Protection

Diplomatic Security (\$206.4 million): The request includes funding to establish WPS PSDs for movements into Syria from either Turkey or Jordan. It also includes eight additional DS agents to oversee the contract staff, and vehicles and equipment to support the increased movement requirements, and housing costs for WPS teams.

Operational Medicine (\$5.5 million): To support these missions, MED will embed one Emergency Management Specialist within each motorcade with sufficient equipment and supplies to provide point of injury care until evacuation assets arrive, and support onward casualty evacuation of the injured in a collaborative model with supporting Departments and Agencies. Once stabilized, MED will coordinate medical evacuation of the injured through contracted multi-mission aviation service providers in areas where a USMIL response is either politically impossible or geographically impractical. Funds also include support for augmented health units to provide primary, occupational, and resuscitative medicine, contingency medical evacuation capabilities, and logistical support.

Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance

Facility Construction (\$98.2 million): Funding will support leased housing for US direct hire security personnel requested for Syria support, the construction of a secure interim facility in Gaziantep (\$88 million) and provide for the installation of additional Hardened Alternative Trailer System (“HATS”) units and security upgrades in Adana (\$10 million), where the existing facilities are not sufficient to meet the increasing threat and risk environment in southern Turkey.

Libya

Budget (\$ in thousands)	Total
Diplomatic Engagement	343,700
D&CP Program Operations	50,700
D&CP Aviation Support	30,400
WSP	211,900
ESCM	50,700

Breakthroughs in the Libyan peace process and the accelerated campaign to counter ISIL have created an urgency to capitalize on openings and make key gains in the next year. An increase in personnel on the ground will be necessary to sustain and exploit these opportunities. The Department's assistance profile has expanded significantly to include broadening non-lethal assistance into areas formally held by ISIL; securing land borders with Egypt, Tunisia, and Algeria; denying ISIL access to resources and funding; strengthening Libyan Police Forces to build capacity for rapid reaction to terrorist attacks; and protecting critical infrastructure against ISIL threats, ensuring it can operate to serve local populations and maintain economic stability. At the same time the Department is increasing efforts to strengthen the Government of National Accord (GNA), monitor international assistance to assist the Libyans to secure the GNA and civilians in Tripoli, and ensure the political roadmap is on track.

Diplomatic and Consular Programs

Personnel and Operations (\$50.7 million): The Libya External Office (LEO) is currently operating in Tunis and has been operating at minimum levels due to fighting that has complicated access and engagement in Libya. Given the changes on the ground and the increased assistance request, State requests \$50.7 million for programmatic oversight, and operational support to include peace negotiations. Additionally, contract/temporary hire expertise will support increased movements into Libya and additional support for American Citizens Services, including possible hostage situations.

Aviation (\$30.4 million): The Department lacks a functioning facility in Libya, making it difficult to plan and identify a location for a longer-term facility, as well as to maintain an in-country presence. As security and political conditions permit State would seek to move personnel into Tripoli on a regular basis. The safest and most cost effective method, in the short term, is to insert and extract personnel via government-controlled aircraft capable of landing and takeoff with minimal infrastructure. Air movements to Tripoli, pending security of the airport, will originate from Italy and/or Malta and utilize four rotary wing aircraft. While the Department would draw these aircraft from existing Department assets, the requested funding is necessary to deploy the aircraft from the U.S. and operate them in theater. This funding will also provide associated personnel and equipment to deploy two fixed-wing assets for added transportation and logistical support, and to ensure prompt medevac capability.

Worldwide Security Protection

Diplomatic Security (\$206.4 million): The request includes funding to establish WPS PSDs for movements in Libya, and includes eight additional DS agents to oversee the contract staff, and vehicles and equipment to support the increased movement requirements, and housing costs for WPS teams.

Operational Medicine (\$5.5 million): To support these missions, MED will embed one Emergency Management Specialist within each movement team. They will be equipped to provide point of injury care until evacuation assets arrive, and support onward casualty evacuation of the injured in a collaborative model with supporting Departments and Agencies. Once stabilized, MED will coordinate medical evacuation of the injured through contracted multi-mission aviation service providers in areas where a USMIL response is either politically impossible or geographically impractical. Funds also include support for augmented health units to provide primary, occupational, and resuscitative medicine, contingency medical evacuation capabilities, and logistical support.

Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance

Compound Security and interim facilities (\$50.7 million): Funds are included within Compound Security for security upgrades in support of Libya operations, pending the identification of a suitable interim site. Funding will additionally support leased housing for US direct hire security personnel requested for Libya.

Yemen

Budget (\$ in thousands)	Total
Diplomatic Engagement	110,700
D&CP Program Operations	2,500
D&CP Aviation Support	43,500
WSP	64,700

ISIL and al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) have exploited the political instability and lack of governance caused by the current conflict to significantly expand their presence. To take advantage of the potential peace process and increased military action, State is now working to strengthen the political transition process through specific confidence-building measures and support for brokered negotiations; support preparations for elections; enable demining; increase provisions of basic services to reduce popular support for ISIL and AQAP; and work towards disarming militias to deny further support and weapons. Eventually, the Department's efforts will include working with the international community and the Yemeni government on integration of militias into a functioning army able to counter AQAP and ISIL territorial expansion.

Diplomatic and Consular Programs

Personnel and Operations (\$2.5 million): NEA's Yemen staffing and operations are currently operating out of Jeddah, Abu Dhabi, and Washington. NEA is requesting temporary/contract expertise to support peace talks aimed at ending the conflict, assist in restoration of government stability, and assist in the coordination of additional assistance funding.

Aviation (\$43.5 million): Increased operations and diplomacy in Yemen, to include re-establishing a presence at the Diplomatic Transit Facility Sana'a (DTFS), requires a reliable aviation capability. The safest and most cost effective method in the short term is to insert and extract personnel via four rotary wing aircraft originating from Camp Lemonnier (Djibouti). As with the request for Libya, the Department would draw these aircraft from State's existing assets, but additional funding is needed for deployment and flight operations. Additionally, funds will be used to provide associated personnel and equipment to deploy two fixed-wing assets for added transportation and logistical support, and to ensure prompt medevac capability.

Worldwide Security Protection

Diplomatic Security (\$59.2 million): The request includes funding to establish WPS PSDs for movements in Yemen, either on a fly-in/fly-out basis or by re-occupying existing facilities. The request also includes four additional DS agents to oversee the contract staff, and vehicles and equipment to support the increased movement requirements, and housing costs for WPS teams.

Operational Medicine (\$5.5 million): To support these missions, MED will embed one Emergency Management Specialist within each motorcade with sufficient equipment and supplies to provide point of injury care until evacuation assets arrive, and support onward

casualty evacuation of the injured in a collaborative model with supporting Departments and Agencies. Once stabilized, MED will coordinate medical evacuation of the injured through contracted multi-mission aviation service providers in areas where a USMIL response is either politically impossible or geographically impractical. Funds also include support for augmented health units to provide primary, occupational, and resuscitative medicine, contingency medical evacuation capabilities, and logistical support.

West Africa

Budget (\$ in thousands)	Total
Diplomatic Engagement	166,000
D&CP Public Diplomacy	1,000
ESCM	165,000

Diplomatic and Consular Programs

Public Diplomacy (Nigeria, Niger, Chad, Cameroon) (\$1.0 million): The request will support AF/PD efforts to counter the terrorist groups' ability to attract and maintain adherents. The U.S. supports national, regional, and local actors in the Lake Chad Basin region to counter and ultimately defeat Boko Haram and address the drivers of extremism. The requested funding would enable broader CVE messaging and programming centers, defector campaigns, enhanced youth engagement (particularly in rural areas, displaced person camps and among populations vulnerable to recruitment), and job skills and entrepreneurship programming.

Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance

Chad (\$135 million): Due to security conditions, this funding will provide for the construction of 60 units of staff housing on the new embassy compound for existing personnel who are currently residing off-compound.

Mauritania (\$30 million): Due to security conditions, this funding will provide for the construction of 10 units of staff housing on the new embassy compound for existing personnel who are currently residing off-compound.

Somalia

Budget (\$ in thousands)	Total
Diplomatic Engagement	304,500
D&CP Program Operations	20,000
D&CP Aviation Support	6,000
D&CP Public Diplomacy	2,000
WSP	51,500
ESCM	225,000

Diplomatic and Consular Programs

Personnel and Operations (\$20 million): Somalia is the lynchpin for stability in East Africa, and increased diplomatic engagement is crucial to defeating al-Shabaab and promoting a stable and increasingly democratic Federal Government of Somalia. The request supports the initial relocation of the U.S. Mission from Nairobi to Mogadishu. A more robust U.S. mission located in Mogadishu will support stabilization activities in key areas liberated from al-Shabaab and other extremist groups; reinforce stability gains through projects supporting community-government engagement, national cohesion, and capacity building of regional and local government administrations; strengthen fiduciary systems to build credible, transparent, and professional security services and civilian oversight structures to combat al-Shabaab and other extremist groups; and strengthen Somalia’s law enforcement and prosecutorial capabilities, including in newly-liberated areas at risk of violent extremism.

Aviation (\$6.0 million): This request will support air transportation for the U.S. Mission of Somalia Ambassador, security teams and other employees as needed. The resources will fund a package to provide an operations capability of one fixed-wing aircraft to be available on regular basis to make five trips per week from Nairobi to Mogadishu. Currently, post relies on UN flights and sometimes space is unavailable.

Public Diplomacy (\$2.0 million): The requested funding would support CVE messaging and programming centers, defector campaigns, and social media training for youth to engage their peers to counter extremist narratives to the displaced Somali community in Kenya.

Worldwide Security Protection

Diplomatic Security (\$46.0 million): The request includes \$46 million to support movements off the Mogadishu International Airport (MIA) compound associated with an expanded, more active U.S. diplomatic presence. This includes funding to establish WPS PSDs and vehicles to support the increased number of movement requirements and housing costs for WPS teams.

Operational Medicine (\$5.5 million): To support these missions, MED will embed one Emergency Management Specialist within each motorcade with sufficient equipment and supplies to provide point of injury care until evacuation assets arrive, and support onward casualty evacuation of the injured in a collaborative model with supporting Departments and

Agencies. Once stabilized, MED will coordinate medical evacuation of the injured through contracted multi-mission aviation service providers in areas where a USMIL response is either politically impossible or geographically impractical. Funds also include support for augmented health units to provide primary, occupational, and resuscitative medicine, contingency medical evacuation capabilities, and logistical support.

Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance

Facility construction (\$225.0 million): This funding will support construction of an expanded interim diplomatic facility at the MIA Compound. The Government of Somalia has provided the U.S. government with an additional parcel of land on a more secure portion of the MIA. This site will allow for a more durable and safer facility, with sufficient capacity to relocate the U.S. Mission of Somalia from Nairobi and support an expanded DS presence.

Other Global Threats

Budget (\$ in thousands)	Total
Diplomatic Engagement	497,310
Global Engagement Center	21,810
S/SECI	500
Embassy, Security, Construction and Maintenance	475,000

Diplomatic and Consular Programs

Global Engagement Center (\$21.8 million): The Global Engagement Center (GEC) was established in accordance with Executive Order (E.O.) 13721 to coordinate, integrate and synchronize government-wide public communications directed at foreign audiences abroad in order to counter messaging and diminish the influence of international terrorists organizations, including the Islamic State of the Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), al Qaida (AQ), and other violent extremists. \$21.8 million will support intensifying messaging efforts through the use of audience specific data to allow the GEC to target its campaigns with greater precision than ever before; to amplify Coalition success of operations that reduce ISIL’s followers; and to highlight the stories of those who have defected ISIL. Through the use of a data management platform dashboard, GEC will be able to manage campaign creation, audience profiling, media buying, targeting, optimization, measurement, and reporting.

Office of the Special Presidential Envoy for the Global Coalition to Counter ISIL (S/SECI) (\$0.5 million): The request will support two contract positions to keep pace with a burgeoning workload generated by S/SECI role in leading the interagency on implementing, monitoring, updating, and resourcing the counter-ISIL integrated Campaign.

Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance

Afghanistan (\$350 million): Funding will support the acceleration of construction projects in Kabul to allow for the migration of Worldwide Protective Service (WPS) security guard housing from Camp Eggers to the recently acquired Garrison property adjacent to the Embassy compound. This will allow the Department to consolidate operations in Kabul down to two compounds and greatly improve security by eliminating daily ground movements.

Worldwide Security Upgrades (\$125 million): Funding will provide enhanced physical security protection for personnel and property at overseas embassy and consulate facilities, maximizing security protection at existing facilities until NECs are constructed or by upgrading security to the extent practicable at posts that are not expected to move to a NEC in the near future (\$100 million). Funds are also included to implement specific Accountability Review Board recommendations at 17 posts (\$25 million).

Office of Inspector General

	Budget (\$ in thousands)	Total
Diplomatic Engagement		2,500
Office of Inspector General		2,500

State Department Office of Inspector General

Office of Inspector General (OIG) (\$2.5 million): Funding will allow oversight of initial work to implement the Counter-ISIL program, including staff and travel costs to support inspections, audits, and investigations.