

MISSION

Shape and sustain a peaceful, prosperous, just, and democratic world, and foster conditions for stability and progress for the benefit of the American people and people everywhere.

STRATEGIC GOAL 1

Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact

STRATEGIC GOAL 2

Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges

STRATEGIC GOAL 3

Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy

STRATEGIC GOAL 4

Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society

STRATEGIC GOAL 5

Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development

STRATEGIC PLAN FY 2014 - 2017



**UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF STATE**



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

State-USAID Joint Strategic Goal Framework



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Message from the Secretary

I am pleased to present the Joint Strategic Plan (JSP) for the Department of State and United States Agency for International Development (USAID) for Fiscal Years 2014 to 2017.

This Joint Strategic Plan is a blueprint for investing in America's future and achieving the goals that the President laid out in his National Security Strategy and those in the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review. But it's not just a compilation of narratives and goals. In these pages, you will find a strategic assessment of the challenges we face and learn how our investments in diplomacy and development are making a difference.

We face enormous challenges in the world: bringing stability to the Middle East and North Africa; increasing prosperity and strengthening regional cooperation in South and Central Asia; promoting democracy, human rights, and civil society across the globe – and the list goes on and on. Meeting these challenges will require more than our military might. As President Obama has made clear, "America's security

depends on diplomacy and development," and today we must renew that commitment.

Our mission is bold and ambitious. While the Joint Strategic Plan does not capture all the work that the State Department and USAID are doing, it lays out five strategic goals: (1) strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact; (2) strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges; (3) promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world, while expanding global access to sustainable energy; (4) protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society; and (5) modernize the way we do diplomacy and development. These goals will help us meet the challenges of this moment to secure peace and prosperity for future generations.



Of course, the investments we make aren't just about preventing crises. They're also about seizing opportunities – from opening new markets for U.S. goods and services, to fostering innovation, to eradicating extreme poverty, to putting the world on the path to a clean energy future.

Take the Asia-Pacific, the largest, most dynamic, and fastest-growing region of the world. How this region grows – and how we engage the 2.7 billion consumers there – will shape the future of the world economy. That's why we are deepening our economic, political, and security ties both bilaterally and multilaterally through regional institutions such as the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. And that's why we are working towards a Trans-Pacific Partnership agreement that will cement the American way of doing business as the global gold standard.

Our diplomats and development experts are working hand in hand with our European allies and partners in a transatlantic renaissance to confront global challenges. Together, we are shaping and defending international institutions and norms in line with our democratic,

free market values and promoting U.S. competitiveness, jobs, and growth by negotiating a Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership. In the Americas, we are strengthening partnerships based on a shared commitment to prosperity and democracy, the deep ties between our peoples, and our common interests in trade, energy, education, and security. And in Africa, we are encouraging good governance and free and fair elections, promoting trade and investment, supporting the expansion of critical infrastructure, including public health systems, and finding lasting solutions to long-standing conflicts.

The State Department and USAID budgets matter. Foreign assistance matters. It's not a gift to other countries, but an investment in our shared security and prosperity. Through the President's global development programs, we are leading on food security, health, energy, and climate change. We continue to respond to natural and man-made disasters wherever they strike. And we are strengthening security partnerships and combating extremism and international terrorism, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and other transnational threats.

Every single day, I'm reminded that this is a special enterprise. The men and women of the State Department and USAID are among the most dedicated and talented America has to offer. By pursuing the goals in this Joint Strategic Plan, we will continue to make our programs and policies more transparent, accountable, and effective. And we will keep making investments that pay dividends now and for generations to come.



John F. Kerry
Secretary of State
March 17, 2014

Message from the USAID Administrator

More than four years ago, President Obama set forth a new vision of a robust and results-oriented U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) that would lead the world in development. By elevating development alongside diplomacy and defense as a core pillar of our foreign policy, President

Obama emphasized the importance of global development to our nation's prosperity and security.

With the Department of State and USAID Joint Strategic Plan, we strengthen our commitment to clear, focused, and measurable results that deliver for the American people and vulnerable communities around the world.

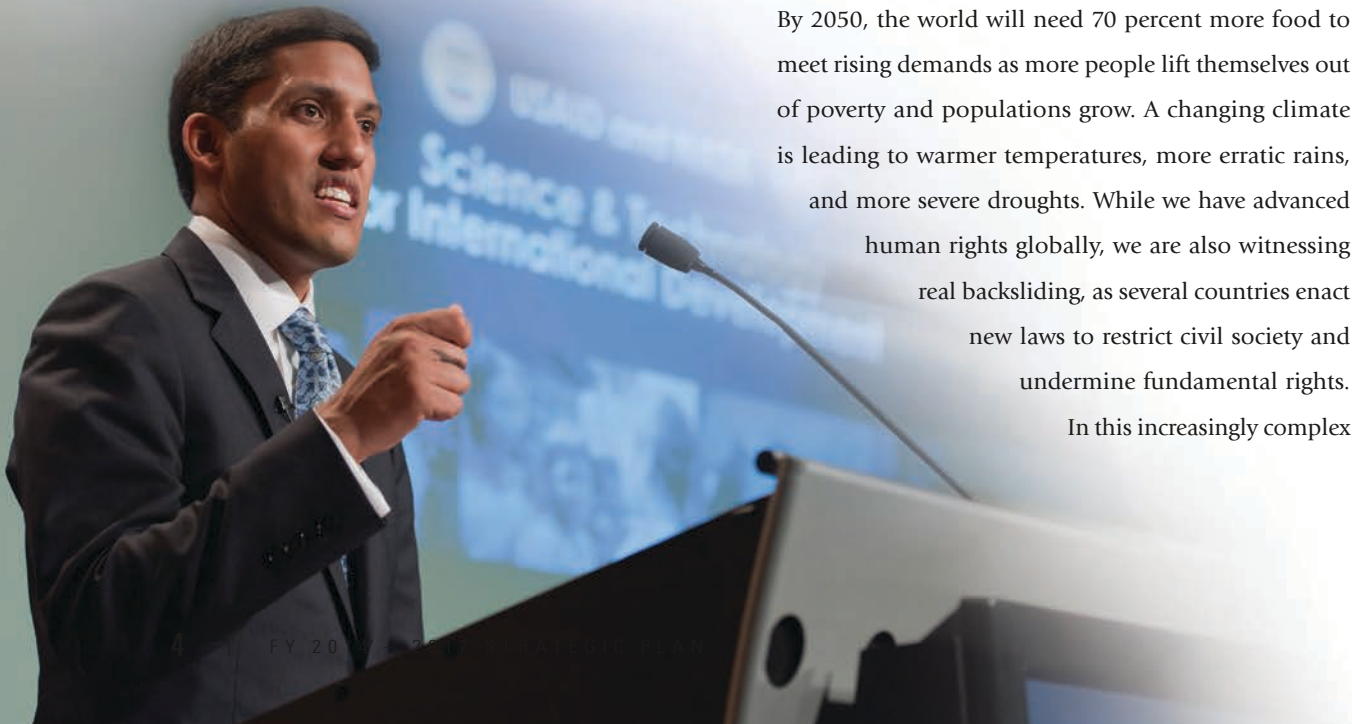
By 2050, the world will need 70 percent more food to meet rising demands as more people lift themselves out of poverty and populations grow. A changing climate is leading to warmer temperatures, more erratic rains, and more severe droughts. While we have advanced human rights globally, we are also witnessing real backsliding, as several countries enact new laws to restrict civil society and undermine fundamental rights.

In this increasingly complex

world, the intersection of extreme ideology, extreme climate, and extreme poverty routinely pushes millions to the edge of survival and challenges our security.

At the same time, game-changing technologies—from climate-resilient seeds to mobile banking—are transforming what is possible to achieve in development. Growing private capital flows and thriving entrepreneurship serve as engines of growth and opportunity. New collaborations with companies and universities have enabled us to work on a far greater scale than ever before. Together, these opportunities have made it possible to achieve a goal once unimaginable: a world without extreme poverty.

To help us capture this moment with focus and energy, we have implemented an ambitious reform agenda called USAID Forward. Over the last four years, we've rebuilt



our policy and budget capabilities; adopted a rigorous approach to evaluation and transparency; hired more than 1,100 new staff; and made tough choices about where our work will have the greatest impact.

Under the leadership of President Obama and Secretary Kerry, these efforts have formed the foundation of a new model of development that is not only transforming the way we work, but also the kind of results we can deliver.

Through President Obama's Feed the Future initiative, we've encouraged our partner countries to increase their budgets for agriculture and businesses to invest in food production. As a result, we've helped 7 million farmers transform their farms with new technologies and improved nutrition for 12 million kids—tackling one of the leading causes of child death that also undermines global growth.

By securing partnerships with multinational companies and local entrepreneurs, President Obama's Power Africa

initiative will bring affordable clean energy to 20 million homes and businesses in the markets of the future. With a modest investment, we are already leveraging billions from the private sector to tackle the single greatest barrier to growth across Africa.

We are guided in these efforts by a new mission statement: we partner to end extreme poverty and promote resilient democratic societies while advancing our security and prosperity. These goals are not new; we've been working toward them since our Agency was founded, and the Joint Strategic Plan reflects these priorities. Today, however, we can leverage a unique moment, one where innovation and partnership are redefining what is possible.

Above all, we remain committed to engaging the American people in our mission—from university students and Silicon Valley entrepreneurs to farmers and faith leaders. Because although we work far from home, our work remains first and foremost for our home: for the markets we open to American businesses, the skills of

our young people we help build, and the threats to our shores that we help prevent. By advancing broad-based economic growth, democracy, and human progress, we energize the global economy and represent the best of our values to the world.

In conjunction with the Department of State, the investments we make and the goals we pursue in this Joint Strategic Plan will enable us to seize this moment and smartly meet the development challenges of tomorrow.



Rajiv Shah
USAID Administrator
March 17, 2014

Introduction

Our Mission Statement

The shared mission of the Department of State and USAID is to shape and sustain a peaceful, prosperous, just, and democratic world, and foster conditions for stability and progress for the benefit of the American people and people everywhere.

OVERVIEW

The Department of State is the lead U.S. foreign affairs agency within the Executive Branch and the lead institution for the conduct of American diplomacy. Established by Congress in 1789 and headquartered in Washington, D.C., the Department is the oldest and most senior executive agency of the U.S. government. The head of the Department, the Secretary of State, is the President's principal foreign policy advisor. The Secretary implements the President's foreign policies worldwide through the State Department and its employees. The Department of State promotes and protects the interests of American citizens by:

- Promoting peace and stability in regions of vital interest;
- Creating jobs at home by opening markets abroad;
- Helping developing nations establish investment and export opportunities; and
- Bringing nations and people together and forging partnerships to address global challenges, such as climate change and resource scarcity, nuclear proliferation, terrorism, gender inequality, human

trafficking, the spread of communicable diseases, cross-border pollution, humanitarian crises, nuclear smuggling, and narcotics trafficking.

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is an independent federal agency that receives overall foreign policy guidance from the Secretary of State. In 1961, Congress passed the Foreign Assistance Act to administer long-range economic and humanitarian assistance to developing countries. Two months after passage of the act, President John F. Kennedy established USAID.

USAID's mission is to partner to end extreme poverty and promote resilient, democratic societies while advancing our security and prosperity. The Agency accelerates human progress in developing countries by:

- Reducing poverty;
- Advancing democracy;
- Empowering women;
- Building market economies;
- Promoting security, responding to crises; and
- Improving the quality of life through investments in health and education.

USAID is headed by an Administrator appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. USAID plans its development and assistance programs in coordination with the Department of State, and collaborates with other U.S. government agencies, multilateral and bilateral organizations, private companies, academic institutions, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE



270 embassies, consulates and other posts



Nearly 46,000 Foreign Service Nationals
Nearly 13,700 Foreign Service Employees
Nearly 11,000 Civil Service Corps

USAID

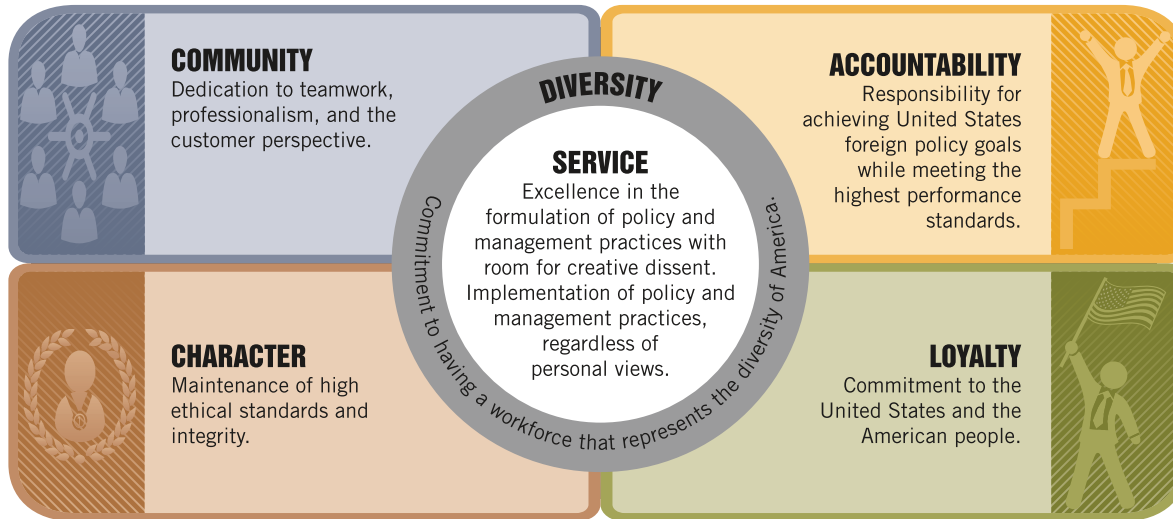
Presence in 87 countries and programs in several other non-presence countries



More than 2,100 Foreign Service Employees
1,500 Civil Service Corps
Nearly 4,400 Foreign Service Nationals
1,200 Other Employees



OUR VALUES



ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Department of State: The Foreign Service and Civil Service employees in the Department of State and U.S. missions abroad represent the American people. They work together to achieve the goals and implement the initiatives of American foreign policy. The Department operates more than 270 embassies, consulates, and other posts worldwide staffed by nearly 46,000 Foreign Service Nationals and almost 13,700 Foreign Service employees. In each embassy, the Chief of Mission (usually an ambassador appointed by the President) is responsible for executing U.S. foreign policy goals and for coordinating and managing all U.S. government functions in the host country. A Civil Service corps of roughly 11,000 employees provides continuity and expertise in performing all aspects

of the Department’s mission. The Department’s mission is supported through its regional, functional, and management bureaus and offices. The regional bureaus, each of which is responsible for a specific geographic region of the world, work in conjunction with subject matter experts from other bureaus and offices to develop policies and implement programs that achieve the Department’s goals and foreign policy priorities. These bureaus and offices provide policy guidance, program management, administrative support, and in-depth expertise.

USAID: USAID staff are working around the world and at home inspired by the same overarching goals that President Kennedy outlined 50 years ago – furthering America’s foreign policy interests in expanding democracy and free markets while also extending a helping hand to people

struggling to make a better life, recovering from a disaster or striving to live in a free and democratic country. With an official presence in 87 countries and programs in several other non-presence countries, the Agency’s mission is supported by more than 2,100 Foreign Service employees and 1,500 in the Civil Service. Additional support comes from nearly 4,400 Foreign Service Nationals, and approximately 1,200 other employees.

More information on the organizational structure of the Department of State and USAID can be found at <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/rls/dos/99494.htm> and <http://www.usaid.gov/who-we-are/organization>, respectively.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The Department of State and USAID developed this Joint Strategic Plan through a consultative process involving the senior leadership of the two agencies. Their deliberations, shaped by Presidential directives and policies, previous strategic planning efforts, and the 2010 Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review, produced the strategic goals and strategic objectives for the next four years. Working groups comprised of representatives from both agencies took these goals and objectives and assembled information that describes the programs and activities designed to achieve them. They then set them out in a paper that was circulated for comment and clearance within the two agencies. The Department and USAID have consulted with other government agencies on the Joint Strategic Plan and also engaged their Congressional oversight committees to explain the goals and objectives of this planning effort.

Strategic Goal 1 – Strengthen America’s Economic Reach and Positive Economic Impact

STRATEGIC GOAL 1 Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1.1
Expand access to future markets, investment, and trade



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1.2
Promote inclusive economic growth, reduce extreme poverty, and improve food security

GOAL OVERVIEW

Increasingly, foreign policy is economic policy. To maintain American leadership in an era defined by economic power, we need to shift economics from the periphery to the center of U.S. foreign policy, and keep driving an economic agenda that confronts the major economic challenges of our time. Peace, prosperity, sustainable development, stability, and security are inexorably linked to economic growth and development. Government alone cannot bring about global growth and development; it can only do so with the cooperation of the private sector. Through innovative business models and entrepreneurship, promotion of free markets, human rights, labor rights, rule

of law, respect for the environment, and the free exchange of ideas, the Department of State, USAID, and the U.S. private sector directly enhance the ability of our nation to advance security, prosperity, and sustainable economic growth for America and the world.

In a world where 95 percent of consumers live outside the United States, American prosperity depends on strong demand for our goods and services abroad and the free flow of goods and capital. While the private sector does the trading and investing, the government has an important role in strengthening America’s economic reach. State Department and USAID officials work to open foreign markets; advocate on behalf of U.S. firms;

foster science, technology, education, and innovation; improve governance, rule of law, and transparency; and advance conditions for private sector-led growth. These actions all promote economic growth and help create jobs in the United States.

In the developing world, inclusive economic growth, in which all members of society share in the benefits of growth, can be transformative by reducing poverty, expanding opportunity, and reducing gender inequality. Development assistance is in our economic interest, in our strategic interest, and is a visible expression of our values. The United States and other countries are helping one billion people out of extreme poverty by 2030 through investments that improve economic opportunity, health, food security, education, stability, and accountable governance. While we cannot stop shocks from happening, we are committed to doing more to help people build the resilience to withstand them. Workforce development programs promote inclusion by providing youth with job-specific skills. Respect for labor rights ensures that workers enjoy a fair share of the benefits of economic growth.

A more innovative world is a more prosperous world and one that can tackle global challenges more effectively. To this end, the United States fosters a positive international environment for creative entrepreneurs. Ours is a knowledge economy, with over 60 percent of American exports in 2010 based on innovation. U.S. strength and leadership in technology, research and development, and new methods of doing business are strategic assets that attract international support for U.S. economic policies. The United States champions openness, transparency, non-discrimination, a free and open Internet, broadband access, the protection of intellectual property, and actively assists other countries in these areas. We also promote cross-border scholarly, entrepreneurial, and scientific exchanges and collaboration, including through public-private partnerships.



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STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1.1 – EXPAND ACCESS TO FUTURE MARKETS, INVESTMENT, AND TRADE

OBJECTIVE OVERVIEW

In an interconnected world, America’s prosperity is closely linked with the global economy. In 2011, the United States exported \$2.1 trillion of goods and services, which supported 9.7 million American jobs. In the Western Hemisphere alone, U.S. trade with Latin America and the Caribbean reached \$1.3 trillion in 2012, with Canada and Mexico trade alone exceeding \$1.5 billion per day, making Canada our top trade partner and Mexico our third largest partner. Foreign markets – especially in developing and emerging economies – are growing more rapidly than the U.S. domestic market.

As one of the world’s most competitive and innovative economies, the United States benefits as markets open and trade barriers are lowered. A proven way to open markets and lock in transparent trade and investment rules is through trade negotiations. The United States has free trade agreements with 20 countries, and is actively negotiating the Trans-Pacific Partnership and the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership. Doubling down on our already-robust partnership with Europe and linking the eastern and western halves of the Pacific is in our economic and security interest.

Free trade agreements are only part of the story. All around the world, State and USAID work hard to establish clear, transparent, and open markets outside



EXPORTS SUPPORT

American Jobs

In 2011, the United States exported \$2.1 trillion of goods and services, which supported 9.7 million American jobs. The Western Hemisphere alone, U.S. trade with Latin America and the Caribbean reached \$1.3 trillion in 2012, with Canada and Mexico trade alone exceeding \$1.5 billion per day, making Canada our top trade partner and Mexico our third-largest partner. Foreign markets – especially in developing and emerging economies – are growing more rapidly than the U.S. domestic market.

of formal negotiations. U.S. firms succeed abroad when government and private sector procurement decisions are based on commercial and technical merits, when rules and regulations are transparent and enforceable, when intellectual property rights are respected, and when foreign competitors, including state-owned enterprises, do not benefit from unfair advantages or unsustainable labor and environmental practices.

We also work through international organizations such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), World Trade Organization, International Labor Organization, and the World Intellectual Property Organization, and with private sector organi-

zations. Reaching global consensus on economic rules through these organizations minimizes the potential for barriers to trade and investment, directly benefitting U.S. companies.

Information and communications technology drives growth and prosperity in every sector of the economy. The government and private sector partnership in this sector is essential to success. We conduct negotiations and engage with international organizations to set agreed rules and standards, paving the way for private sector innovation and prosperity.

Our educational, technical, and scientific exchanges and collaboration also bring clear economic benefits. They serve as a bridge between the United States and foreign countries and leaders; advance research and policy collaboration in addressing common challenges; and build respect for the United States as a meritocracy driven by knowledge and innovation. With America’s higher education sector perched at the pinnacle of the global education market, the United States is the preferred destination for international students, making education and training our nation’s fifth largest export.

International travel supports an estimated 1.2 million U.S. jobs. Facilitating quick, efficient, and secure travel remains an important goal of the State Department. We facilitate over 67 million visitors traveling to the United States each year. Travel and tourism-related goods and services accounted for \$166 billion in 2012. Efficient issuance of U.S. passports also facilitates international travel by American citizens, promoting international tourism and commerce.

Factors affecting U.S. government efforts to expand access to future markets, investment, and trade include the strength of the U.S. economy and fiscal situation, which in turn determines our leadership on global economic issues. Another financial crisis or deep recession could trigger resurgence in protectionist sentiment worldwide, rolling back efforts to open markets. Political instability can shock financial markets and lead to a deteriorating investment climate. On the education front, slower growth in students’ homelands, a stronger dollar relative to local currency, and greater competition from other countries could lead to fewer students attending U.S. universities. Successful science and technology cooperation depends on foreign partners with the right resources and expertise. Encouraging innovation depends upon foreign governments’ commitment to policy and regulatory reform – including strong support for intellectual property rights – and making the right investments to build a knowledge economy.

STRATEGIES FOR ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVE

Today’s increasingly competitive global environment compels the U.S. government to strengthen its advocacy for free, transparent, and open markets; promote equal legal and regulatory treatment for American and local companies in foreign markets; expand support for U.S. companies looking overseas for customers and partners; broaden

access to the United States for foreign students and leading researchers; and intensify international collaboration on innovation and technology. Our diplomatic missions are on the front-line in achieving these goals. advocating for U.S. exporters, pushing to eliminate impediments for our companies, and promoting job-creating foreign direct investment in the United States.

WE FACILITATE OVER
67 million visitors
 traveling to the U.S. each year.
 Travel and tourism-related goods
 and services accounted for
\$166 billion in 2012.

Together with the U.S. Trade Representative and the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture, the State Department negotiates bilateral and multilateral trade, investment, and transportation agreements that reduce barriers to trade and foster a more open, transparent, inclusive, and rules-based international economic environment.

USAID and State deliver targeted trade capacity building and technical assistance to foster adoption of agreed trade and investment rules. We also promote regional economic integration as a way to reduce tensions among states, promote growth, and create larger common markets for U.S. exporters.

The Department of State partners with the Department of Commerce to advocate for U.S. companies bidding on foreign government tenders, to help U.S. companies find new markets for exports, to continue policies that open markets to trade and investment, and to encourage investment in the United States. The ability of U.S. companies to bid successfully on foreign government tenders is a

measure of our success working with other governments to negotiate market opening agreements and resolve regulatory issues, and in ensuring fairness for our companies in the face of aggressive foreign competition.

U.S. industries and operators are at the forefront of information and communication technology development and innovation. The State Department, in collaboration with the Federal Communication Commission, the Commerce Department, other executive branch agencies, and industry, actively promotes the regulatory and policy environment necessary for market confidence and economies of scale for a global information and communications technology sector. United States engagement with organizations such as the International Telecommunication Union, OECD, and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) enables agreement on the technical standards and policies that drive this sector, enabling scientific advancement, expansion of affordable broadband Internet access, and the evolution of wireless devices.

The State Department promotes educational and professional exchanges and links between the United States and foreign educational, non-profit, and private sectors; promotes U.S. educational exports such as study in the United States through student advising centers; and prioritizes the visa applications of students, scholars, and exchange visitors, regularly expediting appointments and maintaining short appointment queues for these priority travelers. These efforts, and the people-to-people connections they foster, advance research and collaboration while building respect for the United States.

USAID assistance to strengthen foreign markets makes other countries better trade and investment partners for the United States. USAID tailors programs for individual countries. Some need assistance in broad-based economic policy reforms; others need help developing market-supporting institutions such as improved commercial law, industrial relations systems, trade regimes, banking structures, stock exchanges, or tax collection systems.

The intersection between economic growth and competitiveness, rapidly advancing technology, and the complexity of critical issues such as climate change require the State Department and USAID to integrate traditional economic policy approaches with our support for entrepreneurship, environmental stewardship, innovation, and scientific collaboration. Expanding international collaboration on science, technology, and knowledge-based industries, facilitating fair access to emerging markets for U.S. companies, and fostering the free flow of goods, services, and ideas while protecting intellectual property rights have a powerful impact on growth and innovation.

Throughout all these efforts, State and USAID seek to increase the positive impact of economic growth. This means promoting gender and ethnic equality; increasing access to and defending a free, open Internet; advancing human rights and labor rights; encouraging responsible business practices; and protecting the environment. Our gender activities will be guided by the *Presidential Memorandum on Coordination of Policies and Programs to Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women and Girls Globally*.

PERFORMANCE GOAL 1.1.1 – ADVOCACY TO SUPPORT U.S. EXPORT OF GOODS AND SERVICES

Performance Goal Statement. By September 30, 2017, using 2013 baseline data, support increased exports of U.S. goods and services by: (1) doubling appropriate commercial advocacy, as measured by the number of times ambassadors and assistant secretary or higher officials advocate with foreign counterparts on behalf of U.S. businesses to help those businesses win specific international contracts or other export opportunities by making points in meetings, during phone calls, or in written communication and; (2) increasing the number of international students studying in the United States by an average of five percent per year.

PERFORMANCE GOAL 1.1.2 – SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND INNOVATION COOPERATION

Performance Goal Statement. By September 30, 2017, expand by 50 percent the number of senior-level science and technology innovation dialogues with key foreign governments using the eight 2013 dialogues as the baseline, and enable one percent of U.S. Global Development Lab innovations/technologies to reach more than five million people and 10 percent to reach more than one million people, using 2013 as the baseline.

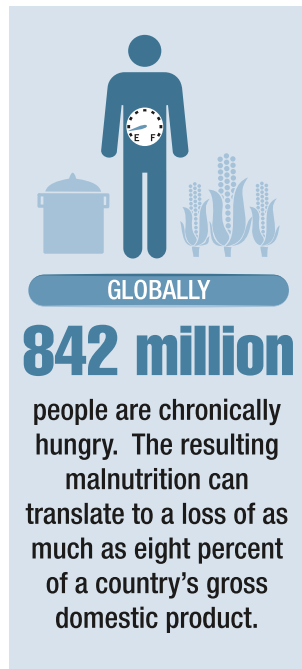
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1.2 – PROMOTE INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH, REDUCE EXTREME POVERTY, AND IMPROVE FOOD SECURITY

OBJECTIVE OVERVIEW

Reducing extreme poverty and its causes has long been a central goal of the U.S. government’s development efforts. The Administration has prioritized inclusive economic growth and democratic governance as the only sustainable ways to accelerate development and eradicate extreme poverty. President Obama has called for the United States to “join with our allies to eradicate . . . extreme poverty in the next two decades.” Recent progress toward this goal is encouraging: since 2000, faster growth has led to falling aggregate poverty rates throughout the developing world, including sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America. Developing countries have cut their poverty rates in half in 10 years, with strong support from the United States and the international community.

Inclusive economic growth, in which all members of society benefit, can reduce political turmoil and conflict by stabilizing countries and regions. When the causes of poverty and hunger are addressed by helping youth gain access

to economic opportunities, connecting people to the global economy, building resilience to economic and social stresses in conflict-prone societies, empowering women and minorities, and saving children from disease and preventable death, the United States and the world are stronger and more secure. As countries develop, they open their markets, become potential consumers of U.S. goods and services, and contribute to regional stability. To meet the goal of a world without extreme poverty, we continue to pay particular attention to the need for inclusive economic growth in fragile or conflict-affected states, where extreme poverty is likely to be concentrated in the coming decade and where growth can be uneven and volatile.



GLOBALLY
842 million
 people are chronically hungry. The resulting malnutrition can translate to a loss of as much as eight percent of a country's gross domestic product.

Through diplomacy and development programs, the Department of State and USAID encourage both governments and increasingly influential non-state actors to: demand and implement sound macroeconomic policy, good public financial management and accountability, and transparent and effective financial institutions and regulation; invest in public goods (like safe water and infrastructure); and establish an environment that permits the private sector, innovators, entrepreneurs, and civil society to flourish. We also encourage governments to work with civil society organizations, including labor organizations and business chambers. These groups have an important role as partners in development, influencing deci-

sions regarding government resource allocation and the development agenda at the country level.

The Department of State and USAID can also play a critical role facilitating private sector engagement and private-public partnerships throughout the world. The private sector paves the way for reform efforts, creating bonds among people that foster a virtuous cycle of investment, growth, profits, and jobs in which everyone benefits.

We also support gender and minority integration and encourage governments to consider the impact of new policies on both men and women and majority and minority groups. This is a proven way to ensure that growth is inclusive and that it leads to better outcomes. We also support accessible quality education to reduce extreme poverty. An educated populace is healthier, more productive economically, and more active and empowered politically at all levels of society.

To help make countries more resilient in the face of shocks, USAID has developed *Policy and Program Guidance to Building Resilience to Recurrent Crisis*. This policy promotes resilience as an analytical, programmatic, and organizing concept to address the causes of chronic vulnerability and recurrent crisis. Greater resilience can help vulnerable communities emerge from cycles of crisis onto a pathway toward development.

Globally, 842 million people are chronically hungry. Climate change will make meeting the food and nutrition needs of a growing global population even more challenging. The resulting malnutrition can translate to a loss of as much as eight percent of a country’s gross domestic

product. To tackle these food and nutrition security challenges, the U.S. government engages on policy, trade, investment, and development tracks – both bilaterally and through multilateral organizations such as the World Food Program. Through the *Feed the Future Initiative*, we work to increase agricultural productivity by partnering with governments, donor organizations, the private sector, and civil society. By focusing on small farmers, particularly women, we promote inclusive growth that increases incomes and reduces hunger, poverty, and under-nutrition. We also support food security goals through the *New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition and Partnerships for Growth*.

External factors influence whether we attain our development goals. U.S. government development programs are typically only a small fraction of the economy in countries where we operate, so the political and economic environment inside a country is critical. Success is more likely when partner governments set a good policy and regulatory foundation for growth and improved public service delivery and encourage a vibrant private sector that invests and creates jobs. Events such as another global economic slowdown, political instability, conflict, drought, floods, and other natural disasters could all cause setbacks. In times of government austerity, donor resources can drop, making it more difficult to achieve development goals.

STRATEGIES FOR ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVE

The world is coalescing around a goal to end extreme poverty by 2030, with growing optimism that this remarkable goal is within reach. The U.S. role is critical to ensuring

continued global progress. American ingenuity is essential to solving the most complex development challenges that stand in the way of a world without extreme poverty.

USAID and State are making critical contributions toward achieving this goal. Ending extreme poverty requires enabling inclusive growth and promoting free, peaceful, and self-reliant societies that build human capital and create social safety nets for the poorest members of society. Engagement can open doors for development by resolving conflict, fostering political stability, and advocating development-friendly policies. U.S. government initiatives that increase food security, reduce deaths from preventable illness, and improve energy access address fundamental causes of poverty. USAID’s work on education and resilience in the face of recurrent crisis is reaching millions in extreme poverty, and cross-cutting efforts on gender, governance, and climate are key to sustainability. USAID is also strongly positioned in the countries – many of them fragile – where extreme poverty affects the most people.

The Department of State and USAID promote inclusive growth through initiatives such as the African Women’s Entrepreneurship Program (AWEP), which provides professional networking, business development, and trade capacity building opportunities for prominent women entrepreneurs across sub-Saharan Africa. AWEP includes an export readiness program, technical assis-

tance, and access to capital. It empowers small-and-medium-sized African enterprises to capitalize on the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act, increasing trade regionally and with the United States.

USAID’s Policy Framework features eight interrelated development objectives: (1) increase food security; (2) promote global health and health systems; (3) reduce the impact of climate change and promote low emissions growth; (4) promote sustainable, broad-based economic growth; (5) expand and sustain the ranks of stable, prosperous, and democratic states; (6) provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation; (7) prevent and respond to crises, conflict, and instability; and (8) improve lives through learning and education. Poverty is multi-dimensional, and elements of each of these eight objectives are essential to address the causes and consequences of extreme poverty and promote inclusive growth.

USAID is establishing a new development model that focuses on creating public-private partnerships and harnessing science, technology, and innovation to deliver measurable results. The new model is grounded in the reality that political leadership and policy reform are essential preconditions to driving investment to the regions and sectors where it has the biggest impact on reducing extreme poverty and ending the most devastating consequences of child hunger and child death. This approach requires integrated

The world is coalescing around a goal to

end extreme poverty by 2030

with growing optimism that this remarkable goal is within reach.

diplomatic and development efforts as we seek policy reform and promote investment and responsible business conduct in complex and transitional environments.

**PERFORMANCE GOAL 1.2.1 (AGENCY PRIORITY GOAL)
– FOOD SECURITY**

Performance Goal Statement. By September 30, 2015, increase the number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices to eight million, from a corrected base of five million in 2012.

PERFORMANCE GOAL 1.2.2 – STRENGTHENING GENDER INTEGRATION IN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMING

Performance Goal Statement. By September 30, 2017, as a part of implementing the Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy, at least 60 percent of USAID’s operating units will measure and report their gender integration results, and USAID will reduce the gap between male and female participation across 60 percent of food security programming areas.

PERFORMANCE GOAL 1.2.3 – RESILIENCE TO RECURRENT CRISIS

Performance Goal Statement. By September 30, 2017, effectively support an increased number of countries with people and places historically subject to recurrent crisis to become more resilient by reducing chronic vulnerability and facilitating inclusive growth.

Strategic Goal 2 – Strengthen America’s Foreign Policy Impact on Our Strategic Challenges

GOAL OVERVIEW

Deploying diplomats and development experts on the frontlines today is cheaper than deploying troops tomorrow. This is why we are acting on several fronts to make investments that strengthen the impact of America’s foreign policy on our greatest strategic challenges. We know the difference that the United States can make around the world, and we must continue to deliver diplomatic, security, development, and humanitarian solutions that match the scale of the challenges we face.

The challenges we face are great, many, and span the globe. Whether it be providing care and treatment for HIV/AIDS and malaria in sub-Saharan Africa, strengthening judicial institutions in Latin America, building trust and combating extremism in Afghanistan and Pakistan, or joining with our European partners to deliver humanitarian assistance where disaster strikes, the United States is at work in every region of the world. In all that we do, we are partnering with the United Nations and other international organizations, whose cooperation is critical to our success.

While the men and women of the Department of State and USAID are active worldwide, a few strategic challenges



are singled out in this report because they exemplify our commitment to building performance capabilities and to measuring and reporting on our performance. These challenges are: building a new stability in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA); rebalancing to the Asia-Pacific; preventing and responding to crises and conflict, and providing humanitarian assistance to those in need; and combating challenges to global security and health.

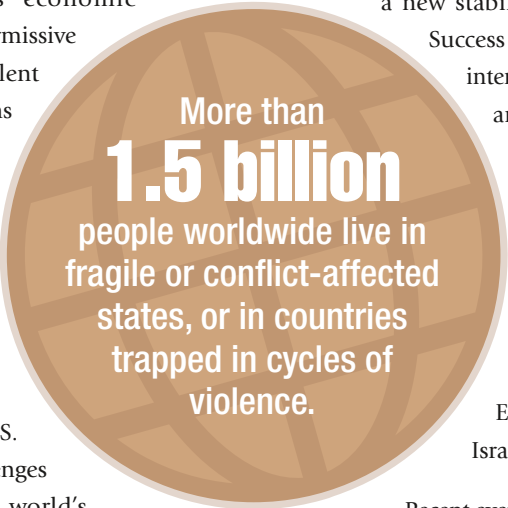
Success in building a new stability in the MENA region is essential to U.S. global interests. The region is in the

midst of transition and crisis, and poses some of the most immediate challenges for U.S. national security. The United States “rebalance” to the Asia-Pacific reflects a profound recognition that the security and prosperity of our nation will be shaped by developments in that region. Home to two-thirds of the world’s people and many of its fastest growing economies, the Asia-Pacific presents both opportunities and challenges for U.S. strategic and economic interests. A transatlantic renaissance in relations with European allies and partners is essential to successfully

confronting global challenges, as well as shaping and defending international institutions and norms in line with our shared, democratic, free-market values.

In addition, more than 1.5 billion people worldwide live in fragile or conflict-affected states, or in countries trapped in cycles of violence. When states cannot control their territory, protect their people, support sustainable growth, or help those in need, the resulting instability disrupts economic activity and fosters permissive environments for violent extremists and weapons proliferation.

We must meet these and other global security and health challenges that affect international stability and prosperity, and threaten U.S. interests. These challenges include securing the world’s most dangerous weapons; investing in rule of law; securing borders and combating transnational organized crime; and countering cyber threats. And we must continue to work with bilateral and multilateral partners to strengthen health systems in developing countries, create an AIDS-free generation, end preventable child and maternal deaths, and reduce the threat of infectious diseases.



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2.1 – BUILD A NEW STABILITY IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

OBJECTIVE OVERVIEW

We will strengthen America’s foreign policy impact as we work independently and with our partners to build a new stability in the Middle East and North Africa.

Success in this endeavor is essential to U.S. global interests and is linked to other pressing challenges and opportunities for U.S. national security: preventing Iran from acquiring a nuclear weapon remains a top priority; terrorist groups active in the region continue to seek the capability to attack our allies, interests, and homeland; the region’s strategic energy supplies are essential to support the global economy; and regional stability and Middle East peace efforts are vital for the security of Israel and our other friends in the region.

Recent events have again demonstrated the need to look beyond traditional security concerns and consider the full range of issues that affect and contribute to regional stability. A new regional stability will be built on the premise that increased democracy with respect for the rights of all citizens of a country, including minorities, will benefit both the region and the United States. Regional stability must be built on a foundation of responsive and accountable governance, inclusive economic growth, and rights-respecting and capable security institutions.

The crisis in Syria embodies these complex challenges. The Assad regime has violently defied the Syrian people’s demands for reform, and the regime’s brutality has destabilized the region through its partnership with Iran and the regime’s increasing reliance upon Hezbollah. Neighboring states, including Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, and Iraq, struggle to cope with vast refugee flows, spillover violence, and, in the case of Lebanon, serious threats to political stability.

STRATEGIES FOR ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVE

The United States will build regional stability by working toward a comprehensive Middle East peace; forging strong partnerships to address regional threats; supporting economic growth and prosperity; and promoting democratic governance and political reforms, among other measures.

With the resumption of Israeli-Palestinian negotiations in July 2013, our Middle East peace efforts now focus on the conclusion and full implementation of a final status agreement and the realization of the 2002 Arab Peace Initiative, which promises normalization of relations between Israel and Arab League states in the context of a comprehensive peace. Should the efforts of the United States and the international community succeed in a two-state resolution to the conflict, U.S. assistance will remain critical in building Palestinian governance capacity and implementing an agreement. Comprehensive peace also will require Israel and a Palestinian state to normalize political and economic relations with the region. The United States is building strong partner-

ships to address regional security threats. Our strategic partnerships, globally and in the region, enhance our security efforts on counterterrorism and nonproliferation. We will continue to work with our partners in the P5+1 (China, France, Germany, Russia, the United States, and the United Kingdom, coordinated by the EU High Representative), the broader international community, and international organizations like the International Atomic Energy Agency to ensure that Iran complies with its obligations, including the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and relevant UN Security Council resolutions. We seek to achieve a comprehensive agreement that fully resolves the international community’s concerns with Iran’s nuclear program. We will work with international partners to ensure that Syrian chemical weapons are removed and eliminated and that Syria complies with the Chemical Weapons Convention, UN Security Council resolutions, and Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons requirements. We will continue to deliver humanitarian assistance to affected communities inside Syria and in neighboring countries, and to work to achieve a negotiated political solution that ends the violence in Syria and begins a political transition. We will continue our unwavering commitment to Israel’s security.

In addition, U.S. security cooperation and assistance to our partners will cover all aspects of counterterrorism, including legal frameworks and rights-respecting security approaches. We will undertake efforts to prevent and mitigate extremism, sectarian conflicts, and mass atrocities; and we will counter Iran’s destabilizing activities in the region. We will also emphasize our work with states undergoing democratic transitions to assist them

in establishing the capacity to provide a stable and rights-respecting domestic security environment.

The United States will promote economic growth, job creation, open markets, and energy security. Economic growth and inclusive prosperity fueled by private sector development, increased investment, and inclusive employment are fundamental to regional stability. The free flow of energy resources to the global economy is critical to promoting economic prosperity. Sound regulatory, economic, education, and health policies are needed for enduring private sector expansion and stable employment. Achieving these goals requires coordination with partners to design and implement reforms. We will need to partner with governments and the private sector in the region as they develop economic incentives, protect critical infrastructure, and achieve local backing for reforms. We will support implementation of projects that increase access to finance for small and medium enterprises. We will encourage sound fiscal and economic policies and improved regulation to attract private investment and spur growth. We also will support development of improved regulatory and rules-based markets to attract foreign investors to the region, including U.S. businesses.

The United States will continue to support democratic governance, civil society, and respect for the rule of law and human rights. Responsive, inclusive, and accountable governance serves as the strongest foundation for long-term regional stability. Governments and societies that are more inclusive, equitable, and representative are better positioned to address challenges and to partner

with the United States. We therefore will promote government institutions that are democratic, responsive to citizens, respect minority rights, and deliver public services transparently and equitably; legislatures that represent constituent interests; and expanded opportunities for meaningful political participation by all citizens. Many civil society groups in the region lack capacity. We will support the development of civil society that is effective, empowered, and able to interact constructively with government. And we will work to strengthen and improve legal systems and weak government institutions in the region, expand access to justice, promote greater respect for human rights, and empower women, minorities, and other marginalized groups.

Factors beyond the U.S. government’s control may affect our efforts in the region. The Syrian regime could resist a negotiated settlement to the conflict. Terrorist organizations may take advantage of regional instability, fragile security environments in transition countries, and ongoing conflicts to launch attacks. Governments rejecting or backsliding on reform could further endanger long-term regional stability. Other factors that may affect our efforts include setbacks to the global economic recovery, particularly in European markets, that could have negative effects in the region. Regional conflicts, security deterioration, and increased acts of terrorism could deter investment, undermine growth, and threaten energy supplies. The influx of Syrian refugees into neighboring countries also places added financial costs and demands on the infrastructure in hosting communities, as well as on social services, such as education and health care.

Countries in the region face serious challenges, including stagnant growth and lack of economic opportunity; internal and cross-border conflicts and associated refugee flows; resource scarcity; religious and ethnic tension and discrimination; and a demographic youth bulge. We are convinced that responsive and accountable governments are more capable of addressing those challenges, and are committed to use our engagement, influence, and assistance to help address them.

PERFORMANCE GOAL 2.1.1 – EXPANDED TRADE AND INVESTMENT

Performance Goal Statement. By September 30, 2017, countries in the Middle East and North Africa will enter into and implement accords and protocols that facilitate increased trade and investment.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2.2 – REBALANCE TO THE ASIA-PACIFIC THROUGH ENHANCED DIPLOMACY, SECURITY COOPERATION, AND DEVELOPMENT

OBJECTIVE OVERVIEW

The United States “rebalance” to the Asia-Pacific reflects the recognition that the future security and prosperity of our nation will be significantly defined by events and developments in that region. The United States must enhance and deepen its strategic engagement and leader-

ship role to influence and benefit from a rising Asia-Pacific. At a time when the region is building a more mature security and economic architecture to promote stability and prosperity, sustained, active U.S. engagement is essential. U.S. leadership will help strengthen that architecture and pay dividends for our security and prosperity well into this century. The U.S. goal in the Asia-Pacific is to establish a stable security environment, an open and transparent economic environment, and a political environment that respects universal rights and freedoms. Our efforts will yield benefits for the region and increase the economic prosperity and security of the United States.

Maintaining peace and security across the Asia-Pacific is central to global progress, whether through halting North Korea’s proliferation activities, defending freedom of navigation and managing growing tensions over territorial disputes, or ensuring transparency in the region’s military activities. Supporting trade liberalization and economic development in the region stands at the center of American economic and strategic interests, and is a key U.S. priority. U.S. economic vitality depends, in part, on the extent to which our private sector can access the opportunities offered by the Asia-Pacific’s growing consumer base. Open markets in the region provide the United States unprecedented opportunities for commercial engagement and expansion of trade and investment ties. Adherence to our nation’s values – in particular, our steadfast support for democracy and human rights – greatly enhances our credibility, stature, and authority. Strengthening and deepening people-to-people ties across the region underpins the goals of the rebalance.

While the Asia-Pacific is widely recognized as a region of economic dynamism, it is also home to 29 percent of the world’s poor and the site of 60 percent of the globe’s natural disasters. Many countries in the region face challenges associated with weak institutions, inadequate rule of law, and rising inequality. The United States seeks to help our partners in the region ensure that, as economies grow, the benefits of this growth are shared by those who are most in need.

STRATEGIES FOR ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVE

The United States is modernizing our alliances to provide the flexibility to respond to traditional and non-traditional security challenges. These treaty alliances, with Japan, the Republic of Korea, Australia, the Philippines, and Thailand, form the cornerstone of our strategic position in the Asia-Pacific. To meet transnational threats of terrorism, violent extremism, cybercrime, and nuclear,

The Asia-Pacific is widely recognized as a region of economic dynamism, it is also home to

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chemical, and biological proliferation, the United States is supporting Asia-Pacific countries as they adopt internationally recognized legal and policy frameworks aligned with the United States, and build their capacity to deter and mitigate these pressing threats. In cooperation with the Department of Defense and other national security agencies, our diplomats and programs are helping to maintain peace and security across the Asia-Pacific through efforts to achieve verifiable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, halt North Korea’s proliferation activities, maintain freedom of navigation, discourage aggressive acts, and promote increased transparency in military activities.

The United States has set a strong, comprehensive economic agenda for the region that combines expansion of trade and investment with greater regional economic integration. Our trade and investment ties with the Asia-Pacific region constitute the bedrock of our relations across the region, and underpin our nation’s prosperity and influence. Our aim is to promote development of a rules-based regional economic and trade framework that provides an open, fair, and transparent commercial environment. Negotiation of the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) agreement remains the centerpiece of our economic strategy in the region. The TPP, with 12 members spanning the Pacific Rim that unites Asia and the Western Hemisphere, will foster economic growth and serve as a basis for regional economic integration as membership expands. In collaboration with other U.S. government agencies and the private sector, the State Department also will build on past successes within APEC to foster trade and investment liberalization and



strengthen regional economic integration, with the goal of achieving a Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific. We will also seek opportunities to promote prosperity and stability through an Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor linking India and other countries of South Asia with Southeast Asia. We will increase U.S. development assistance that fosters trade ties, entrepreneurial activity, cleaner and more secure energy, food security, and economic empowerment of women in the region.

The United States seeks to strengthen partner capabilities and policies to address shared challenges and bolster a rules-based order that operates in accordance with international laws, norms, and standards. Strengthened partnerships with China, Indonesia, and India – and with other emerging partners, including Vietnam and Burma – contribute to regional stability and prosperity. Building a cooperative partnership with China will be critical if U.S. engagement in the region is to continue to strengthen U.S. national security, promote trade and

economic growth, and address transnational challenges. Our engagement with India has the potential to play an important role in ensuring economic and political diversification. The United States and India have common interests across a range of issues, and can work together to tackle security challenges, reinforce global norms, and expand trade. Indonesia is another important emerging power in Asia, and will play a central role in strengthening the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Our engagement with Burma will support and encourage its political and economic reforms and national reconciliation. Vietnam, Mongolia, New Zealand, and Pacific Island countries also serve as important partners through their UN votes, peacekeeping activities, and efforts that align with our international economic and security priorities. Our people-to-people activities, including continued outreach to international exchange alumni, will play a critical role in building support within these countries for sustained U.S. cooperative partnerships.

The United States will advance our economic, political, and security interests by engaging regional political and economic institutions and fora to support these bodies as they become more effective organizations. Enhanced and multifaceted engagement with regional groupings such as ASEAN, the ASEAN Regional Forum, East Asia Summit, APEC, Lower Mekong Initiative, and the Pacific Islands Forum reinforces our bilateral relationships and provides additional venues to pursue cooperation with regional allies and partners. U.S. engagement with these bodies will help them establish, adopt, and promote rules and norms in line with the international norms needed for peace and stability, spur greater economic growth, and

respond more effectively to regional security threats and manage crises.

Across the Asia-Pacific, the United States will join with its partners to promote democratic practices and improved governance, quality health and education, food security, strengthened disaster preparedness/emergency response, and improved environmental stewardship. This cooperation will contribute to greater civilian security, stability, and prosperity and stronger ties throughout the region. Democratic development is essential to regional prosperity and security. Only strong democratic institutions and responsive governments provide the framework that paves the way for solid economic growth, improved health outcomes, greater food security, quality education, strengthened emergency response, adaptability to climate change, and stronger livelihoods overall.

PERFORMANCE GOAL 2.2.1 – STRENGTHEN REGIONAL ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

Performance Goal Statement. By September 30, 2017, U.S. diplomatic engagement and assistance will achieve key steps toward achieving trade and investment liberalization and regional economic integration in the Asia-Pacific, including through the Trans-Pacific Partnership, ASEAN economic community, the Lower Mekong Initiative, and APEC.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2.3 – PREVENT AND RESPOND TO CRISES AND CONFLICT, TACKLE SOURCES OF FRAGILITY, AND PROVIDE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THOSE IN NEED

OBJECTIVE OVERVIEW

Despite the worldwide reduction of deaths from armed conflict since the end of the Cold War, more than 1.5 billion people live in fragile or conflict-affected states or countries trapped in cycles of violence. Fragility and conflict impede development and undermine U.S. interests worldwide. When states in crisis cannot control their territory, protect their people, or support economic growth, the resulting instability disrupts the people’s well-being and fosters environments ripe for violent extremists, armed factions, weapons proliferation, and crime. Fragile countries are especially vulnerable to shocks, such as natural disasters and economic crises, and their spillover effects. Complex emergencies may arise that put demands on scarce humanitarian assistance resources.

The U.S. government leads the international community in responding to crises, conflicts, and natural disasters. An estimated 45 million people worldwide, primarily women

and children, have been uprooted from their homes due to conflict and persecution. Each year, natural disasters displace tens of millions more and climate change is increasing the frequency and intensity of events such as hurricanes and drought. U.S. humanitarian assistance aims to save lives, alleviate suffering, and minimize the costs of conflict, crises, disasters, and displacement. This requires that the United States respond urgently to emergencies, and make concerted efforts to address

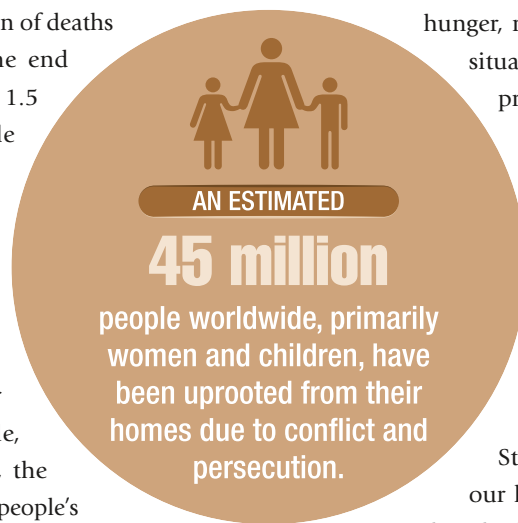
hunger, resolve protracted humanitarian situations, and build the capacity to prevent and mitigate the effects of conflict and disasters.

Most natural disasters such as drought or floods cannot be prevented. However, the U.S. government aims to enhance the resilience of countries so that they can respond and recover as quickly as possible.

Strengthening resilience enables our humanitarian assistance to start the rebuilding and transition to long-term political, economic, and social investments that will consolidate and protect future development gains.

STRATEGIES FOR ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVE

The United States will convene stakeholders, marginalize spoilers, and catalyze local efforts aimed at preventing and responding to crisis and conflict. Our diplomacy will support peace and reconciliation efforts at the national,



regional, and local levels; it will encourage parties to negotiate solutions, to manage peaceful transitions, and to hold accountable perpetrators of mass atrocities. To strengthen fragile states, our diplomacy and development will promote inclusive economic growth, job creation, and the sound policies needed for sustainable private sector expansion and stable employment. We will direct resources to support local initiatives and to build the capacity of civil society actors so they can successfully advocate for peaceful change. The U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security (NAP) demonstrates that integrating women and gender considerations into peacebuilding processes promotes democratic governance and long-term stability. As such, we will strengthen women’s rights, leadership, and substantive participation in peace processes, conflict prevention, peacebuilding, transitional processes, and decision-making institutions in conflict-affected settings. Finally, we will multiply the impact of our efforts by engaging the UN and partner governments, and will strengthen partnerships with the private sector and experts outside of government.

We will expand and improve U.S. government activities that lead to effective strategies, policies, diplomacy, and development programs that avoid negative impacts (“Do no harm”) on conflict dynamics, and create the potential to manage and mitigate sources of violent conflict. We will promote learning agendas, and share lessons learned and best practices. And through interagency collaboration, policy development, enhanced professional training, and evaluation, we will institutionalize a gender-sensitive approach to our diplomatic and development activities in conflict-affected environments.

UN peacekeeping operations represent the international collective will to promote peace and reconciliation. The United States will continue as the largest financial contributor to UN peacekeeping operations. We will use our contributions to promote effective operations, including to strengthen mandates to address the needs and vulnerabilities of women and children in conflict and post-conflict zones. The United States will also continue to support regional and sub-regional organizations and their member states as they seek to provide a cost-effective regional capacity for conflict management and crisis response.

The U.S. government will support country transitions out of fragility and political instability by fostering more inclusive, responsive, accountable, and democratic institutions. The United States will support and strengthen institutions, especially relating to safety and justice, to manage and mitigate sources of violent conflict, including gender-based violence. We will support civil society actors that advocate and work toward greater civilian security.

We will advocate for policies and norms that prevent violence and protect vulnerable populations. We will press to strengthen norms concerning the protection of civilians, to prevent mass atrocities, to prevent and respond to gender-based violence, and to empower women’s participation in political transitions and peace processes.

We will provide needs-based humanitarian assistance through flexible and timely funding for persons affected by crises, conflicts, and natural disasters. Through collaboration with other donors and host countries, we will find solutions to displacement, we will promote disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, and we will

foster resilience. In line with the NAP, we will respond to the needs of women and children in conflict-affected disasters and crises, including by providing safe, equitable access to humanitarian assistance.

We will promote rapid and well-planned humanitarian responses through support to the United Nations, Red Cross organizations, and NGOs; mobilize and partner with other donors and host governments; and engage the international humanitarian community to maximize the effectiveness of humanitarian aid.

Factors beyond U.S. government control that may affect our efforts include shocks to the global economic system; political, social, or economic instability; long-standing ethnic, religious or other societal group tensions; sovereignty issues that lead governments to restrict humanitarian operations within their borders; reluctance of foreign partners to share information, regulations on protection of national security information, and privacy concerns; and natural disasters and extreme weather. Factors the United States seeks to influence include endemic or institutionalized corruption; inadequate or nonexistent control of borders and sovereign territory; actors (state and non-state) with violent and/or destabilizing agendas; weak or dysfunctional national, regional, or local civil and military institutions; mismatches between the span of transnational criminal activity and the applicability of national laws and enforcement systems; partners’ resources, capabilities, quality of their laws, and strength of their judicial/legal institutions; insufficient institutional capacity for economic development, environmental regulation and oversight; persistent gender inequality and gender-based violence; and allies and/or partners’ views on the need to act on security issues.

PERFORMANCE GOAL 2.3.1 – CONFLICT AND FRAGILITY

Performance Goal Statement. By September 30, 2017, 75 percent of the most fragile countries in the world that receive at least \$50 million in combined Peace and Security and Democracy and Governance Foreign Assistance funding (using the 2011-2013 period as a baseline) will see a reduction in their fragility.

PERFORMANCE GOAL 2.3.2 – HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE: RESPONSE

Performance Goal Statement. By September 30, 2017, the United States will increase the timeliness and effectiveness of responses to U.S. government-declared international disasters, responding to 95 percent of disaster declarations within 72 hours and reporting on results.

PERFORMANCE GOAL 2.3.3 – HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE: REFUGEES

Performance Goal Statement. By September 30, 2017, the percentage of refugees admitted to the United States against the regional ceilings established by Presidential Determination will increase from an average of 90 percent from 2008 – 2013 to 100 percent.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2.4 – OVERCOME GLOBAL SECURITY CHALLENGES THROUGH DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

OBJECTIVE OVERVIEW

Today, the United States faces diverse and complex security challenges. Hostile nation states, violent extremists, transnational organized crime, unaccountable or abusive governance, weak rule of law, and inter- and intra-state conflict all affect civilian security, international stability and prosperity, and directly threaten U.S. interests and foreign policy objectives. To meet these challenges, we must secure the world’s most dangerous weapons and material; prevent the rise of criminal and insurgent groups; mitigate the effects of transnational crime; dismantle al-Qa’ida, its affiliates and adherents, and other terrorist organizations and deny them new recruits; strengthen rule of law globally; counter threats posed in cyberspace; reaffirm and support the balance between individual rights and collective security; and empower women to play an equal role in solving global security problems.

Many of today’s threats cannot be solved by a single state, making U.S. global leadership and multilateral cooperation ever more crucial. This objective encompasses our efforts to counter violent extremism and build the counterterrorism capacities of partner nations’ law enforcement entities, and promote regional peace and security through our diplomatic engagement and security assistance to partner nations.

STRATEGIES FOR ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVE

In order to overcome these global security challenges, we will advance the Security Sector Assistance Presidential Policy Directive (PPD-23), helping partner countries build and sustain the capacity and effectiveness of institutions to provide security, safety, and justice for their people, and to contribute to efforts that address common security challenges. Our efforts include pursuit of arms control and nonproliferation; reduction of transnational organized crime and strengthening rule of law; countering the drivers of recruitment and radicalization to violence; and securing cyberspace. The Department of State and USAID will cooperate with other federal agencies and international coalitions; foreign governments and their security and justice services, and multilateral organizations. Our strategy also entails cooperation with state and local partners and civil society.

We will balance our assistance appropriately, supporting governments when our interests converge and political will is present, when governments are accountable to their people and are committed to partnering with civil society for change, and as a check on abuse. To counter violent extremism, the United States will focus on the drivers of violent extremism.

PERFORMANCE GOAL 2.4.1 – ARMS CONTROL AND NONPROLIFERATION

Performance Goal Statement. By September 30, 2017, achieve key milestones to promote arms control and nonproliferation by implementing the President’s Prague Agenda of steps toward a world without nuclear weapons; impeding missile proliferation threats; and strengthening implementation and verification of international arms control agreements.

PERFORMANCE GOAL 2.4.2 – REDUCE TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME AND STRENGTHEN RULE OF LAW

Performance Goal Statement. By September 30, 2017, the U.S. government will strengthen civilian security by working with 40 partner country governments to build their capacity to address transnational organized crime and improve government accountability.

PERFORMANCE GOAL 2.4.3 – SECURING CYBERSPACE

Performance Goal Statement. By September 30, 2017, implement the U.S. International Strategy for Cyberspace in 50 countries through diplomatic engagement and development assistance.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2.5 – STRENGTHEN AMERICA’S EFFORTS TO COMBAT GLOBAL HEALTH CHALLENGES

OBJECTIVE OVERVIEW

U.S. efforts to improve global health advance our broader development goals and national security interests, and are a concrete expression of our humanitarian values. The State Department and USAID use diplomacy and foreign assistance programs to address U.S. government goals of creating an AIDS-free generation, ending preventable child and maternal deaths, and reducing the threat of infectious diseases. The U.S. government partners with multilateral institutions, donor nations, and other organizations to encourage and empower developing countries to build strong, sustainable health care systems. Expanding health care capacity abroad is essential to long-term development. Health is the largest component of U.S. development assistance.

U.S. investments that result in healthier people make for stronger, more prosperous, and more stable countries; they enhance international security and trade; and they

ensure a safer, more resilient America. Despite successes in addressing health challenges in recent decades, in some places progress remains far too slow. Much remains to be done to strengthen health systems in developing countries and address HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and maternal and child mortality. In 2012, 6.6 million children under the age of five died, many from preventable causes. Infectious, life-threatening diseases such as pneumonia, diarrhea, and malaria are exacerbated by malnutrition and poor access to health services. Infectious disease outbreaks, whether naturally caused, intentionally produced, or accidentally released,

remain among the foremost dangers to human health and the global economy. Many countries have limited capacity to prevent, detect, and rapidly respond to these threats.

STRATEGIES FOR ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVE

The U.S. government has more than 10 years of experience in helping countries to rapidly expand HIV prevention, treatment, and care services through the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). PEPFAR’s current strategy, the PEPFAR Blueprint, showcases the ability of the United States to move more countries toward and beyond the point at which the annual absolute number of persons newly enrolled in HIV treatment is greater than the

2012 CALL TO ACTION

USAID and other agencies work under the umbrella strategy of the “2012 Call to Action” to reduce child mortality to **20 or fewer deaths per 1,000 live births** in every country by 2035. Reaching this historic target will **save 45 million children’s lives** by 2035.

annual number of new HIV infections, thus putting them on a path to achieving an AIDS-free generation. The PEPFAR Blueprint makes clear that the United States’ commitment to this goal will remain strong, comprehensive, and driven by science. Importantly, the PEPFAR Blueprint emphasizes that shared responsibility is needed to create an AIDS-free generation.

USAID and other agencies work under the umbrella strategy of the “2012 Call to Action” to reduce child mortality to 20 or fewer deaths per 1,000 live births in every country by 2035. Reaching this historic target will save 45 million children’s lives by 2035. Ending preventable child and maternal deaths is not an outcome of U.S. government assistance alone, nor is it solely the result of narrowly defined programs to decrease maternal and child deaths. Rather, improvements in mortality outcomes result from increasingly effective efforts to link diverse health programs, including those in maternal and child health, malaria, family planning, nutrition, HIV/AIDS, sanitation, and hygiene. Ending preventable child and maternal deaths will take the concerted effort of the U.S. government along with partner governments and the global donor community.

Biological threats, especially infectious disease outbreaks, remain among the gravest dangers to humans, plants and animals, and to the global economy. U.S. priorities related to infectious disease threats include carrying out the Global Health Security Agenda, supporting the World Health Organization’s (WHO) Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Framework, and helping countries comply with the WHO International Health Regulations. Rapid

progress in dual-use scientific research on public health threats (for example, on the H5N1 flu virus) represents both advances and potential threats for health security. The State Department, along with other U.S. government agencies, contributes to global health security by strengthening policies related to dual-use research of concern.

The U.S. government will use its influence in multilateral and bilateral arenas to focus attention on accelerating achievement of U.S. global health objectives and the UN Millennium Development Goals. Continued diplomatic leadership on global health in the UN Post-2015 Development Agenda will remain a U.S. priority. Supported by the State Department and USAID, our diplomats and development professionals will promote country-owned health systems and encourage shared responsibility for financing health systems with partner governments, other donors, NGOs, and the private sector. Although U.S. positions on health in the Post-2015 Development Agenda have yet to be finalized, they will likely include a focus on creating an AIDS-free generation and ending preventable child and maternal deaths. The U.S. government is also considering incorporating new areas such as non-communicable diseases and a multi-sectoral focus on health system strengthening in the Post-2015 development goals.

Many external factors affect U.S. government efforts on country ownership and shared responsibility. A successful transition to country ownership depends on political stewardship by partner governments and the administrative and technical capabilities of numerous public and private institutions. Fiscal pressures on traditional

donor countries will likely continue to negatively affect their ability to support multilateral initiatives. Steady economic growth in many regions, and particularly in Africa, will create opportunities for countries to direct more government spending toward their health sectors.

PERFORMANCE GOAL 2.5.1 – CREATE AN AIDS-FREE GENERATION

Performance Goal Statement. By September 30, 2017, U.S. health assistance for combating HIV/AIDS will support progress in creating an AIDS-free generation by increasing the number of people receiving comprehensive, evidence-based HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and treatment services.

PERFORMANCE GOAL 2.5.2 (AGENCY PRIORITY GOAL) – END PREVENTABLE MATERNAL AND CHILD DEATHS

Performance Goal Statement. By September 30, 2015, U.S. assistance to end preventable child and maternal deaths will contribute to reductions in under-five mortality in 24 maternal and child health U.S. government-priority countries by four deaths per 1,000 live births as compared to a 2013 baseline.

Strategic Goal 3 – Promote the Transition to a Low-Emission, Climate-Resilient World while Expanding Global Access to Sustainable Energy

GOAL OVERVIEW

Climate change is a real and imminent threat to core U.S. interests and to the global economy. The scientific consensus is that greenhouse gases are causing higher land temperatures, warming oceans, raising average sea levels, and creating more extreme heat waves and storms. These changes are leading to declines in agricultural productivity, exacerbating water scarcity, causing losses of biodiversity, and amplifying humanitarian crises that risk undermining the social, economic, and political stability of our allies and partners. Climate change disproportionately affects the most vulnerable, threatens to reverse hard-won development gains, and works against U.S. interests worldwide – namely peace and stability, poverty alleviation, food security, and economic development. It is in America’s vital interest to lead in the global fight against climate change by taking aggressive, smart, and effective action.

Sustainable and secure sources of energy are fundamental to global economic growth, prosperity, and stability. Global energy demand is expected to increase nearly 40 percent by 2030, with more than 90 percent of that increase occurring in developing and emerging



market countries. Without effective action, this increasing demand will lead to greater emissions causing further climate change.

Under the President’s Climate Action Plan, we are investing at home to cut emissions from power plants, unlocking long-term investment in clean energy innovation, and building resilience to climate change in our communities. Internationally, we are leading efforts to forge a new agreement that applies to all countries starting in 2020. We are encouraging the safe, responsible transition to cleaner fuels such as natural gas, fostering investment, encouraging innovation in renewable technologies, and thereby creating opportunities for U.S. businesses. We are supporting countries in reducing greenhouse gas

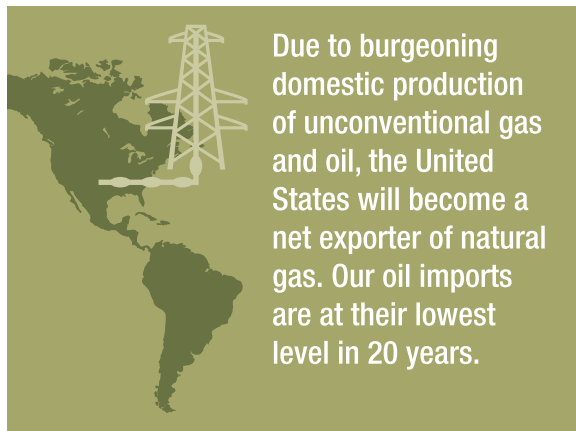
emissions from their forests and their land. And we are using diplomatic tools and development resources to reduce the likelihood of even more dangerous climate change in the future and to prepare vulnerable nations for climate impacts that will be unavoidable.

For the State Department and USAID, promoting the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy is central to our mission. We are committed to addressing climate change in a way that permits all countries to prosper. We understand that this requires a fundamental shift in the way the world uses land and produces, consumes, and distributes energy, while maintaining economic growth. We are also working to encourage responsible resource

management by promoting global transparency standards to ensure energy producing countries are well-governed.

Energy and climate change shape political, economic, environmental, and security developments within and among countries. The global energy sector is undergoing dramatic change. Technologies such as hydraulic fracturing and horizontal drilling are altering the global energy landscape, with the Western Hemisphere becoming increasingly important as a source of production. Renewable energy costs have plummeted in recent years. Due to burgeoning domestic production of unconventional gas and oil, the United States will become a net exporter of natural gas. Our oil imports are at their lowest level in 20 years. Energy efficiency and conservation programs with strong bipartisan support, such as improvements in vehicle fuel efficiency, continue to reduce our petroleum demand.

Even as the United States reduces its reliance on imported oil and gas and encourages a transition to renewable energy, increased energy demand from emerging markets



continues to drive global demand for hydrocarbons. As we seek to transition from traditional energy resources, the world still needs a stable supply of energy, including security to the lines of transportation and a reasonable price for oil and gas. This security underpins stability in the global economy and helps mitigate resource-driven security risks.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3.1 – BUILDING ON STRONG DOMESTIC ACTION, LEAD INTERNATIONAL ACTIONS TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE

OBJECTIVE OVERVIEW

Addressing climate change successfully demands action at home and more intensive engagement with other countries. Domestically, by 2020, the United States plans to meet its commitment to cut greenhouse gas emissions in the range of 17 percent below 2005 levels.

Internationally, as a result of recent progress in negotiations under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the international climate regime now reflects pledges through 2020 by more than 80 countries constituting about 80 percent of global emissions, including the world’s major emitters, and holds countries accountable for their actions through regular and robust reporting and reviews. In December 2015, the 195 countries party to the UNFCCC are to conclude a new agreement addressing the global climate response in the post-2020 era. This will be a major milestone in the

effort to combat climate change over the next two decades. Simultaneously, we will enhance engagement bilaterally, plurilaterally, and multilaterally to deliver results that will contribute to an ambitious and effective global response to climate change, through 2020 and beyond.

External factors that could affect our efforts include negotiating stances of other countries and domestic actions some countries take to combat climate change. The private sector plays a major role, as investment decisions such as the choice of technologies for new power generation and design of new cars and trucks can have a climate impact for years to come. Also, partnering with countries to encourage a low-emissions development path will be more successful when working with foreign governments that make combating climate change a priority.

STRATEGIES FOR ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVE

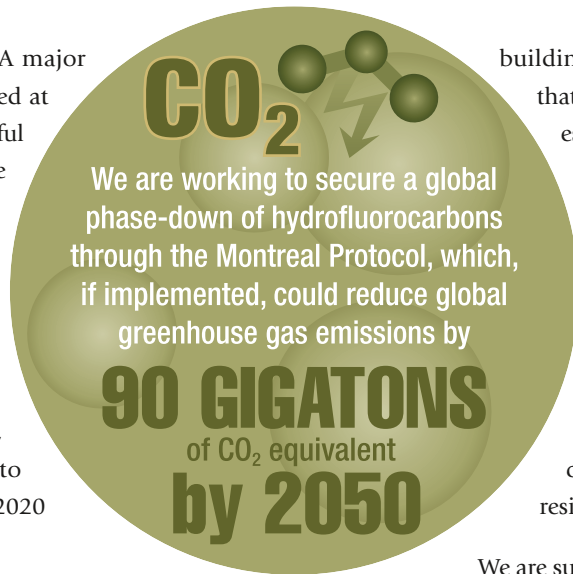
Through the President’s Climate Action Plan, the President’s Global Climate Change Initiative, and USAID’s Climate Change and Development Strategy, the United States has made low-emissions, climate-resilient sustainable economic growth a priority in our diplomacy and development. Our efforts involve two major areas of engagement: (1) lowering the atmospheric accumulation rate of greenhouse gases that cause climate change; and (2) helping societies anticipate and incorporate plans for responding to potential climate change impacts.

The United States is leading efforts to address climate change through international climate negotiations while enhancing multilateral and bilateral engagement with major economies and enhancing partnerships with other

key countries and regions. A major focus of our efforts is directed at actions that support a successful global approach to climate change, as reflected in discussions leading up to the Paris climate conference in 2015, and for subsequent UNFCCC sessions. These efforts deliver results that contribute to an ambitious, effective global response to climate change to the year 2020 and beyond.

Another aim of the partnerships that we are building is to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants and emissions from deforestation. For example, we are working to secure a global phase-down of hydrofluorocarbons through the Montreal Protocol, which, if implemented, could reduce global greenhouse gas emissions by 90 gigatons of CO₂ equivalent by 2050.

We are also building capacity for countries to undertake low-emission development policies. Our work includes assisting countries to increase their capacity for cross-sector planning and formulating sectoral policies for low-emissions growth. Other efforts aim to expand clean energy generation and transmission and to increase energy efficiency while phasing out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption. This requires mobilizing public and private investments in cleaner energy, implementing enhanced land-use practices, and



building public-private partnerships that reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. Our efforts to improve agricultural practices involve implementing technologies that reduce greenhouse gas emissions from agricultural value chains. We are also working to promote sustainable land uses, combining climate change mitigation and resilience with long-term growth.

We are supporting adaptation planning processes in vulnerable countries and communities by developing support tools that use climate science and improve access to data. These integrate climate data into planning decisions. They also strengthen public participation in climate change planning, especially by women, vulnerable populations, indigenous groups, and minorities. State and USAID are backing actions that increase climate resilience with respect to water security, land management, disaster planning, financial risk management, and management of biodiversity and natural resources.

The United States supports bilateral and multilateral programs working with the most vulnerable communities, least developed and developing nations, and the major greenhouse gas emitters. Among the programs and efforts to achieve our overall climate change objectives, State and USAID have chosen to highlight one program,

Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS), as a cross-cutting Agency Priority Goal. LEDS seeks to guide policy-makers in analyzing, formulating, and making policy decisions enabling them to develop along a lower emission pathway, which contributes to greenhouse gas reduction efforts. LEDS is a unique State and USAID partnership that blends our respective strengths in diplomacy and development. LEDS stands as a key element of U.S. support, alongside our critical efforts including the Major Economies Forum, Clean Energy Ministerial, Climate and Clean Air Coalition, Tropical Forest Alliance 2020, and a range of multilateral funds, such as the Clean Investment Funds and funds focusing on adaptation such as the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund.

PERFORMANCE GOAL 3.1.1 (AGENCY PRIORITY GOAL) – CLIMATE CHANGE

Performance Goal Statement. By September 30, 2015, U.S. bilateral assistance under Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) will reach at least 25 countries and will result in the achievement of at least 45 major individual country milestones, each reflecting a significant, measureable improvement in a country's development or implementation of LEDS. Also by the end of 2015, at least 1,200 additional developing country government officials and practitioners will strengthen their LEDS capacity through participation in the LEDS Global Partnership and that capacity will be meaningfully applied in at least 25 countries.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3.2 – PROMOTE ENERGY SECURITY, ACCESS TO CLEAN ENERGY, AND THE TRANSITION TO A CLEANER GLOBAL ECONOMY

OBJECTIVE OVERVIEW

The geopolitics of energy is being transformed, as traditional energy producers address the steeply rising demand from the developing world. Changes in production patterns, such as the Western Hemisphere becoming a larger fossil fuel producer, are altering the global dynamic. The viability of new energy technologies, such as new ways to produce natural gas, and the steep fall in the cost of renewables, are changing energy market trade and consumption patterns.

At the same time, worldwide nearly 1.3 billion people lack access to electricity and 2.7 billion do not have a safe way to cook food. Although Africa has abundant renewable and hydrocarbon potential, 69 percent of people in sub-Saharan Africa lack access to electricity. According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), global demand for electricity will grow 70 percent by 2035, faster than any other final form of energy. Over 80 percent of this global growth will be in non-OECD countries, with China and India accounting for half.

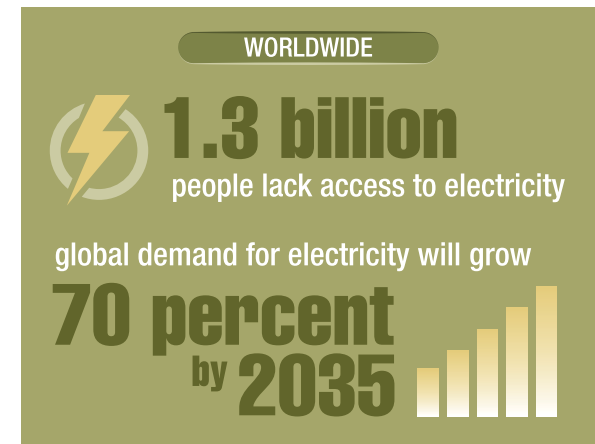
State and USAID are committed to working with our global partners to establish commercially viable energy sectors that can attract investment to expand access to energy, increase the use of clean energy and energy-efficient technologies, and ensure responsible, transparent, and effective stewardship of energy resources. Global access

to reliable, affordable energy is vital to our economic, environment, foreign policy, and development priorities. The Department of State and USAID join together our diplomatic and programmatic efforts to build sustainable, transparent, and predictable international energy markets that advance U.S. national interests, our environmental goals, and a strong global economy.

Our prosperity and that of our international allies and partners depend on global markets for traded energy commodities such as oil and natural gas. While we must protect our energy security today, we must also foster international cooperation toward a global clean energy and energy-efficient future.

Engaging developing nations, which will be the largest contributors to growth in global energy demand in coming decades, is essential to successful energy and climate diplomacy. Expanding access to modern, affordable sustainable energy can be a win-win solution for the climate, the global economy, and development. It can curb greenhouse gas emissions, improve air quality, spur economic growth, and lower energy costs, while attracting private investment to emerging economies to improve national and regional power networks. Strengthening energy sector governance, transparency, and accountability supports economic growth, improves democratic prospects, reduces the potential for resource-fueled conflict, and helps U.S. businesses compete and operate in resource-rich states.

An estimated \$17 trillion is needed through 2035 to meet global electricity demand, according to the IEA. Renewables are expected to account for two-thirds of new investment in generation capacity. Transformative technologies and



the integration of renewable energy will not only diversify global energy supplies and be critical to meeting the world's growing demand for electricity, but also offer U.S. manufacturers expansive commercial opportunities. Investment opportunities in global power markets are enormous. We are working to ensure that American companies are well-positioned for these new markets, especially in the fast growing emerging economies. We will continue to work for stable and transparent policy and regulatory frameworks to enable investments in national and regional markets. These markets offer economies of scale for U.S. exports in energy efficient, alternative, and renewable energy technologies.

The main external factor that could affect our work is whether the private sector can make the needed investments in energy infrastructure. This depends to a large extent on governments putting in place a sound energy sector regulatory framework and investment climate, but it also depends on market conditions and the capital that companies can commit. On the diplomatic side, if countries decide not to

engage with international energy organizations, it could complicate efforts to strengthen those organizations.

STRATEGIES FOR ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVE

To promote energy security, access to clean energy, and the transition to a cleaner global economy, State and USAID will support increased energy efficiency, better energy sector governance, improved energy access, stronger national and regional energy markets, and more public and private financing.

To make energy systems more efficient, commercially viable, and cleaner, State and USAID will support programs that enhance utility performance, reduce technical and commercial loss, and improve air quality. We will also support energy sector restructuring, increasing the global rate of energy efficiency, and expanding the contribution of renewable energy. This will require improved energy sector planning, including integrated resource planning as well as expanded collaborations and public-private partnerships with other countries in science, technology, and innovation in clean energy. We will also be responsive to changes in natural gas markets in order to increase global availability of this bridge fuel.

Gaining access to energy can transform lives, and State and USAID will seek to increase access to reliable, affordable energy services for underserved rural and urban populations across the world. This will require accelerating development and scaling up appropriate business and financing models for energy access. It also means supporting cross-sectoral development priorities, such as health, agriculture, and education.

We will also promote improved energy sector governance on the national level and internationally through the IEA, the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, and the International Renewable Energy Agency.

Strengthening national and regional energy markets is another key step toward reaching this objective. State and USAID will contribute by advancing Presidential initiatives in Asia, the Americas, and Africa to deploy clean energy and expand cross-border trade in electricity. One initiative is *Power Africa*, which aims to double access to power in sub-Saharan Africa, initially focusing on six countries – Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, and Tanzania. We will also encourage international financial institutions and private sector finance to facilitate power sector investments. This requires mobilization of public and private sector finance. We will push for expedited processes for due diligence, transparent tendering, and procurement to accelerate energy and power projects to financial close. We will also work for enhanced access to credit and risk mitigation.

PERFORMANCE GOAL 3.2.1 – STRENGTHEN GLOBAL ENERGY GOVERNANCE

Performance Goal Statement. By September 30, 2017, using 2013 baseline figures, increase U.S. diplomatic engagement to promote and expand membership of the International Energy Agency, International Renewable Energy Agency, and Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative and build their capacity to create foundations for sound energy policy and governance.

PERFORMANCE GOAL 3.2.2 – OPEN INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC POWER MARKETS

Performance Goal Statement. By September 30, 2017, using 2013 baseline figures, increase the use of renewable energy and improve energy efficiency in developing countries as well as increase energy-related exports and investments in the Western Hemisphere through regional power interconnections. In Asia, U.S. diplomacy will significantly advance energy-related trade and investment through the U.S. Export-Import Bank and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation.

PERFORMANCE GOAL 3.2.3 – POWER AFRICA

Performance Goal Statement. Increase access to electricity for both urban and rural populations and facilitate at least 20 million new household and commercial connections in focus countries by 2020.

Strategic Goal 4 — Protect Core U.S. Interests by Advancing Democracy and Human Rights and Strengthening Civil Society

GOAL OVERVIEW

U.S. leadership in advancing democracy and human rights, including labor rights, and strengthening civil society worldwide is a strategic long-term investment in our security, a matter of principle, and a crucial source of our international influence and strength. We commit to these efforts recognizing the likelihood of skepticism, setbacks, and tensions between our long- and short-term objectives, and understanding that progress requires our unwavering dedication to long-term priorities and enduring principles.

The National Security Strategy makes clear that in order to advance our common security, we must address the underlying political and economic deficits that foster instability, enable radicalization and extremism, and ultimately undermine the ability of governments to manage threats within their borders and to be our partners in addressing common challenges. These political and economic deficits often have roots in weak or non-existent democratic institutions, governmental repression of universal human rights, disengagement of large sectors of the populace including women and youth, and



an absence of robust civil society that drives positive change and counterbalances poor policymaking. Our efforts to promote democracy and human rights protect core U.S. interests by combating causes of instability and violent extremism, increasing inclusiveness in the political process, strengthening political and economic partnerships, and ensuring our development assistance contributes to lasting progress. By strengthening civil society, we reinforce a country's ability to examine and identify its own way forward that respects the will of the people and serves their needs.

In addition, U.S. leadership in multilateral fora, most notably the UN Human Rights Council, helps encourage greater attention to human rights crises; action to investigate human rights abuses and abusers; and that human rights defenders receive needed protection and support.

The State Department and USAID communicate our nation's commitment to democratic values and support the democratic aspirations of countries and people around the world. In our daily work, we pursue this National Security Strategy priority in concert with other political

and economic imperatives. President Obama pledged at the United Nations. “The United States will at times work with governments that do not meet, at least in our view, the highest international expectations, but who work with us on our core interests. Nevertheless, we will not stop asserting principles that are consistent with our ideals, whether that means opposing the use of violence as a means of suppressing dissent, or supporting the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.”

The United States asserts these principles in frank bilateral dialogue and the provision of technical assistance; by working through regional and multilateral mechanisms and multi-stakeholder initiatives; and by using the leverage of trade agreements and trade preference programs. We condition assistance; pursue meaningful sanctions and multilateral interventions; foster people-to-people ties; and partner with businesses and stakeholders to advance responsible business conduct that supports human and labor rights, transparency, and rule of law. We emphasize rule of law; human rights, promoting gender equality, and the increased participation of women in political and public life; the prevention of and response to gender-based violence; freedom from human trafficking; effective democratic institutions; independent media; tolerance; and strong, engaged civil society. By reaching out broadly to underserved audiences, particularly women and youth, we seek to engage many of those people who never make it into the halls of power, yet still press for accountability and progress through public debate and peaceful dissent in the public square, both online and off. Our work on anti-corruption, transparency, accountability, and

rule of law strengthens the economic infrastructure vital to fair competition. Activists and organizations in authoritarian countries rely on our support as they work toward peaceful democratic reforms, democratic institutions, respect for minority rights, and dignity for all. In post-conflict states, we stand with those striving for accountability, justice, remediation, and reconciliation. Throughout the world, we work to advance inalienable rights, to share the U.S. democratic experience, and to expand the space for civil society.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4.1 – ENCOURAGE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE AS A FORCE FOR STABILITY, PEACE, AND PROSPERITY

OBJECTIVE OVERVIEW

The United States supports the expansion of democracy abroad because countries with freely elected, accountable governments contribute to a freer, more prosperous, and peaceful world. Democracies are our strongest partners on security, trade, energy, and the environment, in peace and conflict. Our support for democratic ideals supplies a lifeline for individuals striving for change, and is our greatest strength in combating violent extremism. Democratic governments work with the United States to build consensus and solve problems on the global stage. Their respect for the pluralism of ideas, inclusiveness, and vibrant civil societies leads to innovation and entrepreneurship that benefits all.

The United States works to promote and institutionalize the foundations of democratic accountability around the

world – free and fair electoral processes, strong legislatures, rights-respecting constitutions and legal frameworks, civilian control of militaries, a vibrant private sector, and a robust civil society with independent NGOs and labor unions, and a free and independent media – online and off. Democratic accountability also requires accountable civilian police, independent and fair judiciaries, commitment to proactively investigate and prosecute human rights violators, including human traffickers, and humane corrections systems. Through diplomacy and development, we seek to end impunity and foster greater accountability of institutions and leaders to the people and the law. We promote fiscal transparency to improve accountability and citizens’ understanding of economic governance and fiscal policy choices. We encourage governments to pursue anti-corruption measures and thereby build accountability and support for democracy.

The United States works to build and sustain the capacity for all members of society, including women and under-represented groups, to participate fully in the democratic process and in the strengthening of democratic institutions. We encourage consensus building, and we promote the right of individuals, NGOs, and other civil society organizations to peacefully exercise their rights of expression, association, and assembly.

We support the leadership of emerging democracies as they assume a more active role in advancing basic human rights and democratic values in their regions and globally. In nascent or fragile democracies, we support governments and civil society as they build and strengthen institutions necessary for democratic development, rule

of law, and delivery of tangible improvements for their people. And in closed or restrictive societies, we support civil society, particularly human rights defenders and independent media.

The State Department and USAID work in concert with those seeking democratic outcomes and make clear that we cannot have the same close relationship with those who deny their own people’s voice. We will make clear that all people should have a say in how they are governed, that governments should be the collective power of the citizenry, and that leaders draw their legitimacy from those they govern. And we will emphasize the importance of including all members of society regardless of race, ethnicity, religion, gender, caste, disability, or sexual orientation. We reaffirm our commitment to encourage democratic governance as a force for stability, peace, and prosperity.

STRATEGIES FOR ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVE

Only the people of a nation can truly bring about sustainable democracy. U.S. senior officials engage publicly and privately with citizens in countries eager for progress and those burdened by non-democratic forms of governance. We push back on attempts to dismantle democratic institutions. We work with like-minded governments, the UN, particularly the Human Rights Council, the UN General Assembly Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Affairs) Committee, UN Special Rapporteurs, regional mechanisms such as the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe and Organization of American States, and intergovernmental organizations like the



Community of Democracies to advance democratic ideals and to deter backsliding by governments. Working with U.S. implementers and directly with local NGOs, our programs build the capacity of government institutions and officials pressing for democratic progress, and empower citizens and NGOs. We work to ensure that civil society continues to demand government accountability, transparency, and services, and engages in their respective political systems. We support rigorous program evaluations to identify promising, effective democratization strategies and to conduct needs assessments and other research to guide program decisions. Our rapid response funds and flexible foreign assistance funding mechanisms allow us to intercede as unforeseen backsliding or opportunities arise.

Many factors could affect achievement of these goals. Democratic progress can take decades, and setbacks are common. It is difficult to quantify our impact in accomplishing our diplomatic objectives or our medium to longer-term programmatic impact, because success may not

be apparent for years and is often the result of the efforts by many. There will be voices that challenge and impede our multilateral democracy and human rights efforts.

In the short-term, authoritarian non-rights-respecting governments may oppose our public stance or describe our engagement with opposition parties or civil society as interference. These governments may balk at democracy-building measures and threaten to delay agreements or progress on other security, political, or economic priorities. Consistent engagement is necessary for success.

PERFORMANCE GOAL 4.1.1 – STRENGTHEN DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS

Performance Goal Statement. By September 30, 2017, identify and pursue democratic institution-building priorities in 20-25 countries where democratic institutions are weak or missing.

PERFORMANCE GOAL 4.1.2 – IMPROVE FISCAL TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Performance Goal Statement. By September 30, 2017, the Fiscal Transparency Innovation Fund will support projects that assist central governments or non-governmental organizations working to improve fiscal transparency in at least five countries assessed as not meeting the minimum requirements under the Fiscal Transparency Review process.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4.2 – PROMOTE AND PROTECT HUMAN RIGHTS THROUGH CONSTRUCTIVE BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL ENGAGEMENT AND TARGETED ASSISTANCE

OBJECTIVE OVERVIEW

Secretary Kerry has said, “Human rights are quite simply the foundation for a free and an open society. And history shows us that countries whose policies respect and reflect these rights are far more likely to be more peaceful and more prosperous, far more effective at tapping the talents of their people, far more capable of being innovative and moving rapidly and innovatively in the marketplace, and they are better long-term partners.” The National Security Strategy affirms that our human rights policy is guided by the principle, enshrined in the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, that all people are “born free and equal in dignity and rights” and the fact that nations that embrace these values for their citizens are ultimately more successful than those that do not.

The United States works to promote and protect universal human rights worldwide, including an individual’s right to be free from slavery and involuntary servitude, to speak one’s own mind, to assemble without fear, to believe or not to believe in a religion, and to choose his or her own leaders. Those rights also include dignity, tolerance, and equality among all people, including ethnic and racial minorities; religious minorities; women; youth; indigenous persons; displaced persons; stateless persons;

persons with disabilities; and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender people. Internationally recognized labor rights are enshrined in the 1998 International Labor Organization Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.

We are working with international partners to reverse the troubling trend of increasing restrictions on the freedoms of association and assembly, especially restrictions on civil society organizations, and to combat violence against religious minorities. We are broadening and diversifying multi-stakeholder initiatives that provide support for civil society organizations and human rights defenders, especially those under threat.

Through our partnerships with governments, civil society, human rights defenders, and the private sector, the State Department and USAID seek: the repeal or non-enforcement of discriminatory laws around the world; the adoption of inclusive, rights-respecting legal frameworks in societies in transition; enhanced respect for human rights and accountability within security forces, including the prevention of and response to gender-based violence; justice and accountability for gross human rights violations and atrocities; accountability for perpetrators of human trafficking, including forced labor, sex trafficking, and child soldiering, and protection of victims; and workers’ rights, including combating the worst forms of child labor and discrimination. We will continue our focus on advancing the ability of people worldwide to exercise freely their universal human rights through new technologies, safely, and without fear of retribution. We will also continue to work with civil society and business partners

to promote responsible business conduct in ways that reinforce our human rights objectives.

STRATEGIES FOR ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVE

The United States uses all available tools to promote and protect human rights, including the rights of individuals and civil society organizations to freely advocate their views and call out abuses, and the rights of workers to organize and bargain collectively. Our efforts include candid, results-oriented bilateral and multilateral engagement; targeted, inclusive assistance, directed to threatened human rights defenders; multi-stakeholder initiatives; civil society dialogue; public-private partnerships; and public diplomacy and outreach. We maintain the flexibility to employ frank bilateral dialogues, reports, and country-specific action plans to hold governments accountable for their obligations under universal human and labor rights norms and international human and labor rights instruments; working within the broader UN system and through regional mechanisms to strengthen monitoring and enforcement mechanisms; conditioning assistance and trade benefits, and pursuing meaningful sanctions and multilateral interventions. We welcome information from international and local human rights organizations, regional or issue-specific NGOs, labor organizations, religious leaders, and diaspora groups, and we are expanding our response capacity by forging innovative partnerships and mechanisms that use non-government resources to amplify U.S. government efforts and operational costs.

External factors could affect achievement of these goals. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international conventions to which states are signatory provide universal international norms; however, political agendas – including efforts to advance “cultural relativism” interpretations of these norms – can make it challenging to reach multilateral consensus on how to approach country-specific or thematic human rights issues. Autocratic and other non-rights respecting governments apply pressure and restrictions on civil society actors, including organizations and individuals that the U.S. government works with and funds – especially when civil society actors become more effective. This constrained space hampers our efforts to bring positive change and requires diversified diplomacy and programs to counteract.

Legal requirements and policy considerations seek to prevent assistance to security services that commit human rights violations. To be effective, such considerations must be applied in the bilateral relationship and through all potential assistance programming. State and USAID will collaborate with interagency and host government partners to ensure a comprehensive approach to security sector partnerships. Such an approach will develop security force capacity within a context of respect for human rights, including through accountability for past abuses.

PERFORMANCE GOAL 4.2.1 – SUPPORT HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS AND CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS (CSO) UNDER THREAT

Performance Goal Statement. By September 30, 2017, 80 percent of defenders and CSOs receiving Rapid Response Fund assistance are able to carry out their work after receiving assistance, and/or report back within six months positive impacts on their safety and security due to the assistance.

PERFORMANCE GOAL 4.2.2 – PREVENT, MITIGATE, AND REDRESS ATROCITIES, ADDRESS GROSS HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS, AND COMBAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Performance Goal Statement. By September 30, 2017, the United States develops and implements strategies to prevent, mitigate, and redress atrocities; address gross human rights violations; and/or combat human trafficking in 100 percent of the countries identified as priority countries.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4.3 – STRENGTHEN AND PROTECT CIVIL SOCIETY, RECOGNIZING THE ESSENTIAL ROLE OF LOCAL CAPACITY IN ADVANCING DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

OBJECTIVE OVERVIEW

For more than 200 years, the State Department has focused its diplomatic engagement on other governments – and done so successfully. But since the late 20th century, international relations have not been about ties between governments. The growth of new democracies, shifts in culture, rise of the middle class worldwide, and advances in technology have resulted in the diffusion of power from governments to citizens. Even in autocratic societies, leaders must increasingly respond to the opinions and actions of their people. Today, international relations are increasingly about the links between societies rather than governments.

Civil society can be a catalyst for social, political, and economic progress. Civic groups mobilize people and resources to fight disease and hunger. They work to strengthen rule of law and promote accountability and transparency. They are also critical to economic development, because in our global economy, trade and investment flow to countries that give citizens the freedom to create and develop new ideas. Labor organizations are essential to set a floor on labor standards in a globalized marketplace. Strong civil societies uphold universal human rights and provide care to victims. Polit-

ical systems that protect universal rights are more stable, successful, and secure. For the United States, strengthening and protecting civil society is not just a matter of good global citizenship; it is a more effective and efficient path to advancing key foreign policy objectives.

In September 2013, President Obama launched a “Stand with Civil Society” agenda aimed at bolstering civil society throughout the world and pushing back on the growing restrictions on it. As part of this agenda, the White House established an interagency process to coordinate overarching U.S. government policy on opening and safeguarding civic space.

The State Department and USAID continue to make efforts to strengthen and protect civil society, promote participatory and inclusive political processes, and increase connections between Americans and people around the world – through efforts ranging from public service and educational exchanges to increased commerce and public-private partnerships. As a matter of policy, we oppose restrictions on civil society and engage when governments try to stifle civic activism. Through USAID and State programming, we strengthen the legal environment for civil society, promote politically engaged and informed citizenries, help develop open and sustainable media sectors, and support independent and democratic trade or labor unions. We integrate religious engagement as a crucial element of our bilateral and multilateral efforts to promote religious tolerance, in line with the NSS Strategy for Integrating Religious Leader and Faith Community Engagement into U.S. Foreign Policy. We use technology and multi-stakeholder engagement

to advance Internet freedom and strengthen civil society’s ability to serve, advocate, and organize. And we provide civil society, independent media organizations, bloggers, and advocates with mentoring, tools, and techniques to enhance their advocacy skills, bolster their information technology capabilities, and protect their security, both online and offline. At a time of budget austerity and growing restrictions on foreign assistance, we also work to foster domestic philanthropy abroad and address legal impediments to charitable giving.

STRATEGIES FOR ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVE

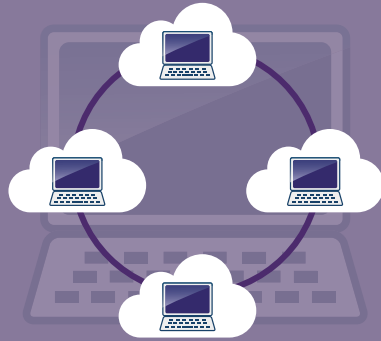
The State Department and USAID have developed new capabilities and partnerships that expand our capacity for engagement with civil society, and implement programs and policies to foster vibrant civic ecosystems worldwide. In 2011, the State Department launched its Strategic Dialogue with Civil Society and since then has established civil society working groups at more than 30 diplomatic posts. Twelve major recommendations developed through this process have been adopted as policy. USAID is also working with local grassroots civil society organizations in an effort to increase local capacity.

The State Department is enhancing its people-to-people exchange programs and elevating youth issues as a policy priority. The State Department’s youth policy led to the creation of a Special Adviser on Global Youth Issues and an Office of Global Youth Issues, and has exponentially expanded our outreach to young people around the worldwide via direct engagement by diplomatic posts,

exchange programs, virtual classrooms, and social media. Through these efforts, the United States is building ties to young professionals and emerging leaders in a global economy.

The U.S. government also funds a broad range of technical assistance programs supporting civil society, including programs that track and monitor legislation that restricts the work of civil society in more than 40 countries. We work through the Community of Democracies to coordinate diplomatic responses to actions, including pending legislation abroad, that threaten civil society or could increase restrictions on the freedoms of association, assembly, and expression, online and offline. We also work multilaterally to provide targeted technical assistance to CSOs and partner with 18 other governments and foundations through the *Lifeline. Embattled CSOs Assistance Fund* to offer emergency financial assistance when civic groups are threatened.

Defending Internet freedom is a central component of U.S. support for civil society, both through diplomatic efforts and the expenditure of over \$120 million in programming funds to date. For example, the United States supports the Digital Defenders Partnership, which provides emergency assistance for activists, bloggers, citizen journalists, and common citizens who have been harassed, threatened, or arrested for exercising their human rights online, and has invested millions to strengthen civil society’s capacity to advocate for laws and policies that facilitate unfettered Internet access. We support the development of technologies for activists in highly repressive environments and provide training



Defending Internet freedom is a central component of U.S. support for civil society, both through diplomatic efforts and the expenditure of over **\$120 million** in programming funds to date.

to protect activists in these environments from harm. In developing countries, we strengthen civil society role in Internet policymaking and support their participation in global Internet governance. We will continue to strengthen civil society by providing training and offering tools for success while also working with partners in the philanthropic community to encourage domestic philanthropy and volunteerism abroad.

External factors, including competing U.S. geopolitical priorities, budgetary constraints on our foreign assistance, austerity measures by partner governments, and a lack of political will from like-minded partners to engage systematically, could impede our progress in advancing this objective.

PERFORMANCE GOAL 4.3.1 – STRENGTHEN CIVIL SOCIETY, INCLUDING YOUTH-LED CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

Performance Goal Statement. By September 30, 2017, mainstream and expand engagement with civil society and youth-led CSOs, including by increasing by 25 percent the number of meetings that U.S. embassies in countries participating in the Open Government Partnership (OGP) process convene between CSO OGP participants and CSO non-participants to broaden CSO participation in OGP, and by increasing to 85 percent the number of foreign participants under the age of 30 taking part in international exchange programs with the United States.

Strategic Goal 5 – Modernize the Way We Do Diplomacy and Development

GOAL OVERVIEW

The Department of State and USAID drive the realization of U.S. foreign policy and assistance objectives through our diplomatic and development activities. In the 21st century, effective engagement with international partners, stakeholders, customers, and audiences requires fundamental shifts that involve applying new technologies and innovative approaches for strengthening collaboration, coordinated and integrated strategic planning linked to budget priorities, and expanding our internal and external networks. Whether promoting transparency through open and accountable government and open data initiatives, meeting increased customer demand for passports and other consular services, expanding our digital media to reach a rapidly growing audience, or eliminating inefficiencies and reducing costs through business process reform, the Department and USAID are working together to amplify the effectiveness of our diplomatic and development professionals. Modernizing how the Department and USAID operate is key to bolstering the U.S. government response to the range and magnitude of foreign policy and development challenges. In accomplishing our mission, we stand committed to becoming more efficient, effective,



transparent, and flexible organizations while maintaining accountability to the American people in managing government resources. The Department and USAID will continue efforts to regularly review business practices and processes to identify areas for improvement and innovation.

To fulfill President Obama's pledge to establish USAID as the world's premier development agency, USAID implemented ambitious reforms with its USAID Forward effort. These managerial and operational reforms enable USAID and its partners to more efficiently, effectively, and inclusively tackle the global challenges of today and achieve results that outlast our assistance. USAID Forward changes the way the Agency does business – with new partnerships, procurement reforms, a greater emphasis on innovation,

and a relentless focus on measurable results. Collectively, these reforms deliver a far greater return on each development dollar invested.

USAID is shifting from a traditional, donor-recipient development model to a new model of strategic partnerships where multi-stakeholder alliances rely on the continued direct engagement of USAID staff. This new model demands a talented and diverse staff that is fully resourced and empowered. To conduct its mission with competence, USAID is dedicated to expanding the knowledge and expertise of its technical experts and development professionals. This expanded commitment to talent management is strengthening our ability to deliver sustainable, decisive results.

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5.1 – ENABLE
DIPLOMATS AND DEVELOPMENT
PROFESSIONALS TO INFLUENCE AND
OPERATE MORE EFFICIENTLY, EFFECTIVELY,
AND COLLABORATIVELY**

OBJECTIVE OVERVIEW

Twenty-first century diplomatic and development challenges demand innovative approaches to create transformational solutions. In an era when information is disseminated instantaneously worldwide, our ability to engage quickly and effectively with the multitude of stakeholders, customers, and audiences is a core competency for our high-performing, motivated professionals. To meet these challenges also requires a flexible, nimble and efficient support platform for our professionals who are representing the United States around the world.

President Obama announced his commitment to attaining an unprecedented level of transparency and excellence in government, which is reflected in his second-term Management Agenda. The State Department and USAID, in support of this Agenda, are spearheading new efforts to engage with the public, modernize information systems, streamline administrative processes, and ensure the prompt release of information to the public, while remaining cognizant of protecting our partners working in closed societies and other sensitive environments. Several of our initiatives involve management innovations in an environment that encourages us to continuously improve our processes and procedures. These apply

evidenced-based planning; acquisition and assistance reform; enhanced information technology platforms; and procedures for the strategic allocation, alignment, and assessment of our resources. Other initiatives involve creating new approaches to diplomacy and development that embrace the power and role of individual citizens and publics as critical to achieving shared goals or for countering the influence of extremist and violent individuals and groups. In meeting all of these challenges, State and USAID are committed to ensuring that we use our resources in the most effective and focused ways possible while also adhering to U.S. government statutes and regulations and embracing the highest ethical and professional standards.

Reflecting a new model, we seek to apply the transformative power of science, technology, innovation, and partnerships to deliver more cost-effective, sustainable results. Applying technological advances is a common element of the activities directed at achieving this goal's objective. Improving customer service and coping with a projected 40 percent increase in passport applications through a new electronic application process; furthering sustainability of USAID development investments through a diversified partner base of local organizations, U.S. small businesses, and other high-impact partnerships; introducing interactive communications platforms for engagement beyond the state and to share more information with the public through innovative technologies, and creating training opportunities to keep our professionals and their families safe and secure. These exemplify efforts where State and USAID are changing the ways that we do business.



At a time when changes in technology, demography, and political discourse are giving citizens around the world unmatched power to affect their societies and U.S. interests, the President has called upon the Department and USAID to understand and forge stronger relationships with foreign publics and emerging leaders. Modernizing

diplomacy and development requires the Department and USAID’s commitment to becoming more efficient, effective, transparent, and flexible organizations and to finding innovative approaches to advance U.S. interests and enhance our national security.

STRATEGIES FOR ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVE

In our efforts to achieve this objective we are pursuing several courses of action. We will continue to explore balanced, smart and lean approaches to addressing joint management issues. The Joint Management Board, which was a direct result of Government Accountability Office recommendations, will continue to find ways to drive efficiency into our overseas operations and reduce operating costs. The Department and USAID will continue to adopt balanced, smart, and lean methodologies for continuously improving core business processes, including the completion of joint vouchering efficiencies by September 30, 2014. The Department and USAID will also leverage learning from each other to advance efficiency and effectiveness in our contributions to the achievement of Federal Cross-Agency Priority Goals.

We will enhance our effectiveness by implementing new technology solutions. These are geared to improving the provision of American citizen services, streamlining and simultaneously enhancing the scrutiny given visa applicants, reducing operating costs, boosting collaboration, improving security and countering extremist threats, and broadening engagement opportunities. By applying existing and new analytical tools and data sources, we are aiming to strengthen our staffing and operations through

identifying opportunities for more cost-effective procurement processes and foreign assistance management.

Another focus of our efforts involves transitioning the Department’s engagement activities from ones which tended toward engagements that involved limited, exclusive, and direct contacts to an approach based on a culture of openness. This has resulted in the expanded use of digital communications platforms such as social media, digital video conferencing, smart phone applications, and similar means that allow us to reach directly to people and that open up our public engagement to all who are interested, not just the limited audience that can be invited to attend our events in person.

Innovations at USAID make it possible to deliver results on a larger scale while simultaneously pursuing more strategic, focused, sustainable, and results-oriented approaches that maximize the impact of our development dollars. Evidence-based planning and increased operational efficiency and effectiveness are among the factors accounting for the impressive improvements in performance and results.

USAID is also promoting sustainable development through building high-impact partnerships. USAID is collaborating with and directly supporting host governments, the private sector, civil society, and academia, all of which serve as engines of growth and progress for their own nations. USAID is using, strengthening, and rendering accountable local partners so they can sustain their own development. These and other efforts have made it possible to identify and scale up innovative, breakthrough solutions to hitherto intractable

development challenges. For USAID, the power of science, technology, innovation, and partnerships are all being applied to the goal of delivering more effective, cost-efficient results for sustainable global development.

PERFORMANCE GOAL 5.1.1 (AGENCY PRIORITY GOAL) – EXCELLENCE IN CONSULAR SERVICE DELIVERY

Performance Goal Statement. Through September 30, 2015, maintain a 99 percent rate of all passport applications processed within the targeted time-frame and ensure 80 percent of nonimmigrant visa applicants are interviewed within three weeks of the date of application.

PERFORMANCE GOAL 5.1.2 (AGENCY PRIORITY GOAL) – USAID PROCUREMENT REFORM

Performance Goal Statement. By September 30, 2015, USAID will reduce procurement administrative lead time (PALT) by 40 percent from the 2009 baseline of 513 calendar days, increase the percentage of program funding going directly to local partners to 30 percent, and meet or exceed the prime contract acquisition dollars obligated to U.S. small businesses worldwide by 10 percent from the FY 2013 baseline of 8.2 percent.

PERFORMANCE GOAL 5.1.3 – STAKEHOLDER COLLABORATION AND AUDIENCE ENGAGEMENT

Performance Goal Statement. By September 30, 2017, increase the number and effectiveness of communication and collaboration tools that leverage interactive digital platforms to improve direct engagement with both domestic and foreign publics. This will include increasing the number of publicly available data sets and ensuring that USAID-funded evaluations are published online, expanding publicly available foreign assistance data, increasing the number of repeat users of International Information Programs’ digital services, and better directly countering extremist messaging via the Department’s Center for Strategic Counterterrorism Communications.

PERFORMANCE GOAL 5.1.5 – A SECURE DIPLOMATIC AND DEVELOPMENT PLATFORM

Performance Goal Statement. By September 30, 2017, the Department and USAID will: relocate 6,000 U.S. government employees into more secure and functional facilities; ensure that 100 percent of all State and 100 percent of USAID personnel use Personal Identity Verification (PIV) Card authentication as required by Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12 (HSPD-12); achieve 80 percent completion of training capability at the Foreign Affairs Security Training Center (FASTC) progressing toward a full training capability in FY 2018; and neutralize cyber threats detected against the Department’s network and assets.

PERFORMANCE GOAL 5.1.4 – HUMAN CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND BUSINESS PROCESS IMPROVEMENT

Performance Goal Statement. By September 30, 2017, the Department will continue efforts to implement its respective human capital management strategies and regularly review existing business practices and processes to identify areas for improvement and innovation. The Department will create a more diverse and representative employee population and achieve an 80 percent fill rate of Language Designated Positions by employees who meet or exceed the language requirements.

IMAGE CREDITS

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