

PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW AND ANALYSIS

U.S. Department of State and USAID High Priority Performance Goals

Under the leadership of Secretary Clinton, the Department of State and USAID have developed a strategic approach to accomplishing their shared mission, focusing on robust diplomacy and development as central components to solving global problems. In FY 2011, the Department of State and USAID selected eight outcome-focused high priority performance goals (HPPGs) that reflected the Secretary’s and USAID Administrator’s highest priorities. These goals reflect the two agencies’ strategic priorities and will continue to be of particular focus for the two agencies through FY 2012. The table below lists each HPPG by Strategic Goal.

At-A-Glance: High Priority Performance Goals (HPPGs)

Strategic Goal	FY 2011 High Priority Performance Goal
Achieving Peace and Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Afghanistan and Pakistan priority goal is articulated in the Stabilization Strategy, February 2010. For more information, go to www.state.gov/documents/organization/135728.pdf • The Iraq priority goal is: A Sovereign, Stable, and Self-Reliant Iraq. • The Global Security – Nuclear Nonproliferation priority goal is: Improve global controls to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and enable the secure, peaceful use of nuclear energy.
Governing Justly and Democratically	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Democracy, Good Governance, and Human Rights priority goal is: Promote greater adherence to universal standards of human rights, strengthen democratic institutions, and facilitate accountable governance through diplomacy and assistance, by supporting activists in 14 authoritarian and closed societies and by providing training assistance to 120,000 civil society and government officials in 23 priority emerging and consolidating democracies between October 1, 2009 and September 30, 2011.
Investing in People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Global Health priority goal is: By 2011, countries receiving health assistance will better address priority health needs of women and children, with progress measured by USG and UNICEF-collected data and indicators. Longer term, by 2015, the Global Health Initiative aims to reduce mortality of mothers and children under five, saving millions of lives; avert millions of unintended pregnancies; prevent millions of new HIV infections; and eliminate some neglected tropical diseases.
Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Climate Change priority goal is: By the end of 2011, U.S. assistance will have supported the establishment of at least 12 work programs to support the development of Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) that contain concrete actions. This effort will lay the groundwork for at least 20 completed LEDS by the end of 2013 and meaningful reductions in national emissions trajectories through 2020. • The Food Security priority goal is: By 2011 up to five countries will demonstrate the necessary political commitment and implementation capacities to effectively launch implementation of comprehensive food security plans that will track progress towards the country’s Millennium Development Goal (MDG1) to halve poverty and hunger by 2015.
Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Management – Building Civilian Capacity priority goal is: Strengthen the civilian capacity of the State Department and USAID to conduct diplomacy and development activities in support of the Nation’s foreign policy goals by strategic management of personnel, effective skills training, and targeted hiring.