

USAID-US Government Coordination



USAID is the principal agency for U.S. bilateral development and humanitarian assistance to foreign countries. The National Security Council (NSC) coordinates foreign assistance policies and programs among all U.S. government agencies. USAID works with other agencies through the National Security Council's Policy Coordination Committee (PCC) process. The PCC is the day-to-day forum for interagency coordination on a variety of issues related to international development and humanitarian assistance. The PCC process provides policy analysis for other senior committees and ensures timely responses to decisions made by the President. It includes representatives from departments, offices and agencies represented in the NSC. Development programs and expenditures depend upon authorizing legislation and appropriations enacted by Congress.

Over 50 separate government units carry out aid-related activities overseas.

In effort to build public awareness about the future of foreign assistance, USAID recently published a report, ***Foreign Aid in the National Interest: Promoting Freedom, Security and Opportunity***, that focuses on six key development themes. The government links below are organized under those broad themes then separated under appropriate sub-themes.

- Promoting Democratic Governance
- Driving Economic Growth
- Improving Environment and Health
- Mitigating and Managing Conflict
- Providing Humanitarian Assistance
- Accounting for Private Foreign Aid

PROMOTING DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE

In many developing and post-communist countries, people are losing confidence not just in elected officials but also in democratic institutions. Democracy and good governance are required to spur development and reduce poverty in poorly performing countries

Corruption, Crime Control, and Narcotics

Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (State)

Democracy and Human Rights

The Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (State)

Foreign Policy

White House
Policy Planning Staff (State)
House Committee on International Relations
Senate Committee on Foreign Relations

DRIVING ECONOMIC GROWTH

To reduce poverty, developing countries must sustain conditions that promote growth over long periods. Increasing agricultural productivity reduces rural poverty and enhances food security. Promoting trade and investment can help countries develop their microeconomic agendas and improve the climate for business.

Agriculture and Food Security

Foreign Agricultural Service

International Economics

Department of Treasury
Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs (State)

International Funding

Department of Treasury International Programs
Office of Management and Budget (OMB)

International Trade and Development

United States Trade Representative (USTR)
Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs' Trade Policy and Programs Division (State)
U.S. Trade and Development Agency
Office of Foreign Asset Controls (Treasury)
United States Court of International Trade

IMPROVING ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH

Improving the global environment is a major issue. Fundamental to economic growth is improving everyone's health and education. Diseases that cause illness and premature death must be identified, prevented and managed - including future health problems which will be more diverse.

Environment

EPA Office of International Affairs
United States Trade Representative (USTR)
Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (State)

Health and HIV/AIDS

Center for Disease Control
National Institutes of Health

MITIGATING AND MANAGING CONFLICT

Conflict is the product of deep grievances, political and economic competition, irresponsible political leaders, and weak and unaccountable institutions. Given the devastation caused by conflict, the United States needs to do much more to mitigate it - and when that is not possible, to help manage it. Preventing conflict requires long-term interventions that make states and societies better able to manage tensions.

USAID and Interagency National Security Cooperation

The 2002 National Security Strategy mandated increased interagency cooperation and coordination in the Global

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War on Terror (GWOT). USAID has taken a number of external and internal actions to fulfill this mandate.

Externally, USAID is a member of the U.S. Government Counter-Terrorism Team and coordinates with the State Department's Counter-Terrorism Office to design and implement targeted development assistance programs to deny support and sanctuary for terrorists and diminish the underlying conditions they seek to exploit.

USAID is also a partner in the State Department's Regional Strategic Initiative (RSI). The goal of this interagency and inter-country program is to develop flexible regional networks of interconnected country teams that undermine, marginalize, and isolate terrorists; discredit their violent ideology; and empower groups opposed to extremism through threat identification and joint collaboration strategies, policy recommendations and actionable initiatives. For example, the US works with Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines to diminish terrorist movement in the Sulawesi Sea and with countries of the Trans-Sahara region to counter cross border terrorists' activities.

Our terrorist enemies are highly adaptable; defeating them requires both centralized coordination and field authority. Resources and responses must be applied in a rapid, flexible and focused manner. RSI helps to accomplish this task.

To support these programs, USAID has designated the Office of Conflict Management and Mitigation (CMM) as its lead office for conflict and counter-terrorism issues. CMM has taken a lead role in the development of inter-agency conflict and extremism assessments that are used to identify the root causes of conflict and insurgency. These assessments provide the foundation for counter-terrorist programming. In addition, USAID established the Office of Military Affairs (OMA) in 2005 to serve as the focal point for interactions between USAID and the Department of Defense. Working closely together, CMM and OMA improve USAID's ability to work with the interagency to create integrated and synchronized national-security programming.

These actions have already contributed to a number of interagency counter-terrorism initiatives in which USAID expertise is being used to diminish the underlying conditions terrorist seek to exploit and improve the effectiveness of the US government to combat these threats. Examples include the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP); integrated counter-extremism programming in the Horn of Africa (HOA); joint USAID/State/DOD field training; and the development of a Tactical Conflict Assessment Framework (TCAF). Based on USAID's Conflict Assessment Framework, the TCAF will be used by the military to identify the underlying causes of instability/conflict in their areas of operations and to provide guidance on improving the effectiveness of their operations to diminish these causes.

Conflict and Foreign Assistance

USAID, through the Office of Conflict Management and Mitigation coordinates with the State Department's Office for the Coordinator of Reconstruction and Stabilization on issues relevant to the role that Foreign Assistance programs play in conflict environments. It regularly works with the Departments of Defense, Commerce, Justice, Health and Human Services and others to ensure that Foreign Assistance programming is utilized effectively. CMM, together with USAID's Bureau of Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), Regional Bureaus and the Inter Agency, identifies and supports stabilization and reconstruction programs.

National Security

White House
Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (State)

Human Trafficking

Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (State)

PROVIDING HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

The need for humanitarian assistance shows no signs of abating, and new dimensions of disasters will create new demands. Trends indicate a larger, more complex role for humanitarian assistance in the coming decades. The

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United States has a critical role in addressing current and future trends in disaster assistance.

Humanitarian Assistance

White House
Famine Early Warning Systems Network (USAID)
United States Department of Health and Human Services

Refugees and Migration

Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State)
Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)

ACCOUNTING FOR PRIVATE FOREIGN AID

U.S. official aid is set to rise from \$10 billion a year today to \$15 billion in 2006 and thereafter as a result of the Millennium Challenge Account, a major new policy initiative announced by President Bush in March 2002. But many nongovernment sources also provide foreign aid: foundations, corporations, private and voluntary organizations, universities, religious organizations, and individuals. All these other resources provide nearly \$60 billion a year (six times the official assistance). With private assistance predominating, U.S. official assistance will have to develop stronger partnerships with the full array of private resources.

Foreign Investment and International Business

Department of Commerce
Export-Import Bank of the United States
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)
U.S. Trade and Development Agency
U.S. Business Advisor Portal (SBA)
U.S. Government Export Portal

Last Updated on: November 06, 2006