



QDDR Quadrennial Diplomacy & Development Review



ELEVATING AND TRANSFORMING DEVELOPMENT TO DELIVER RESULTS

It's time for a new mindset for a new century. . . And time to elevate development as a central pillar of our foreign policy and to rebuild USAID into the world's premier development agency.

– Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton, January 6, 2010

WHAT IS THE QDDR?

The Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR) is a sweeping assessment of how the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) can become more efficient, accountable, and effective in a world in which rising powers, growing instability, and technological transformation create new threats, but also new opportunities. At its core the QDDR provides a blueprint for elevating American “civilian power” to better advance our national interests. Leading through civilian power means directing and coordinating the resources of all America's civilian agencies to prevent and resolve conflicts; help countries lift themselves out of poverty into prosperous, stable, and democratic states; and build international coalitions to address global problems.

Diplomats and development experts from State and USAID drove the review with valuable input from interagency partners, Congress, and external stakeholders.

WHY ARE WE COMMITTED TO DEVELOPMENT?

In a world shaped by growing integration and diffused political power; by the persistent weakness of fragile states and risks from transnational threats; and by the challenges of hunger, poverty, disease, and global climate change; development is a strategic, economic, and moral imperative for the United States – as central to our foreign policy as diplomacy and defense.



Furthering President Obama’s commitment to development, Secretary Clinton and Administrator Shah have an ambitious agenda to transform both USAID and State to ensure that our development efforts deliver results.

- 1. Focus our investments**, consistent with the Presidential Policy Directive on Global Development, in six critical areas where our expertise can deliver maximum results: food security, global health, economic growth, democracy and governance, and humanitarian assistance. Across all these activities, we will seek to empower women and girls as agents of change.
- 2. Practice high-impact development** by changing the way we do business. We will:
 - Shift from aid to investment—emphasizing helping host nations build sustainable systems.
 - Strengthen our commitment to partnership—with recipient countries, with donor partners, with the private sector, and with local organizations

- Invest in game-changing innovations and technologies
- Significantly strengthen monitoring and evaluation processes
- Commit to making foreign assistance more transparent, including through a web-based foreign assistance “dashboard”

3. Build USAID into the preeminent global development agency. With the sustained support of Congress, we will:

- Continue implementing the USAID Forward agenda including:
 - Building USAID’s human capital
 - Strengthening the new Bureau of Policy Planning and Learning (PPL) and the new Office of Budget and Resource Management (BRM)
 - Using science and technology to expand our impact
 - Reforming procurement processes to support accountability, sustainability, host country and local ownership, and competition
- Elevate USAID’s voice through greater representation in Washington and the field, including a lead role on the new Interagency Policy Committee on Global Development
- Make USAID the lead agency for the Presidential Initiatives on food security immediately and global health with a target date of September 2012 if defined benchmarks are met. Responsibility for leading PEPFAR (President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief) will remain with the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator.

American Misperception on U.S. Spending on Foreign Aid

Source: World Public Opinion, November 2010

4. Transform the State Department to support development by using diplomacy to advance development, building “Development Diplomacy” as a discipline at State, and improving State’s management of foreign assistance resources.