

OVERCOME GLOBAL SECURITY CHALLENGES THROUGH DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Performance Goal 2.4.1

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.

Impact Statement:

Increase U.S. and international security by negotiating and implementing arms control agreements and ensuring their verification; strengthening the global nuclear nonproliferation regime; securing WMD and destabilizing conventional weapons and disrupting their proliferation; defending against ballistic missiles; and preventing terrorist acquisition of weapons of mass destruction (WMD).

Overview

To realize the President's long-term policy to seek the peace and security of a world without nuclear weapons, we must: ensure that weapons-usable nuclear material is secured worldwide; halt the proliferation of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems; heighten transparency into the capabilities of countries of concern; and develop verification methods and technologies capable of detecting violations of obligations and enforcement methods sufficiently credible to deter such violations. Specifically, among the arms control and nonproliferation priorities we will pursue are:

- Bolstering the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT), given Iranian and North Korean violations, and the entire global nuclear nonproliferation regime, given that traffickers and terrorists seek to acquire nuclear weapons.
- Preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear or radiological materials and biological agents.

- Protecting the United States, our deployed forces, and our allies and partners from the threat of ballistic missile attack.
- Destroying excess Man-Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS) and small arms and light weapons, securing and managing their inventories, and controlling their proliferation to unstable regions and terrorists.
- Reducing the impact from the accumulation of destabilizing conventional weapons.



OVERCOME GLOBAL SECURITY CHALLENGES THROUGH DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Achieving the Performance Goal

Strategies

The United States will work closely with countries around the world to prepare for successful NPT Review Conferences in 2015 and 2020, by seeking common ground on outstanding issues, such as how violators should be punished, and how to realize a Middle East WMD-Free Zone. The United States will work with Russia to ensure full implementation of the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) and discuss further steps with Russia and other nuclear weapon states. The United States will work to enhance U.S. capabilities to monitor and verify compliance with these commitments, while also increasing the capabilities of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) so that it has authorities and modernized means to conduct inspections to ensure that nuclear material is not diverted to make nuclear weapons. We will continue to urge all states to adopt safeguards agreements and additional protocols with the IAEA. We will also help countries that forswear nuclear weapons and abide by their nonproliferation obligations benefit from the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The United States will tackle the challenge of WMD terrorism by strengthening the capabilities of international institutions such as the IAEA and the World Health Organization; by strengthening the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism; and through foreign assistance programs. The United States initiated and continues to sustain the National Security Summit process, to galvanize the international

community to secure all vulnerable weapons-usable nuclear materials, and to ensure nuclear forensics and preventing nuclear smuggling receive special attention. We will continue to urge that all states ratify both the Biological Weapons Convention and the Chemical Weapons Convention.

The United States will continue to seek agreement with Russia on missile defense cooperation, and encourage placement of operational capabilities in Asia and the Middle East. We will work with members of the Missile Technology Control Regime to tighten its controls on transfers of technology and materials important for producing ballistic missiles and to encourage information exchange so that illicit transfers can be interdicted.

In order to address the issue of destabilizing accumulations of conventional weapons, the United States is working with Russia and the nations of Europe to modernize the existing arms control and confidence-building architecture for the 21st century. Internationally, the United States works with the Wassenaar Arrangement, a voluntary multilateral forum which coordinates national export controls on agreed munitions and dual-use items, and has signed the new Arms Trade Treaty.



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2.4

OVERCOME GLOBAL SECURITY CHALLENGES THROUGH DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Key Indicator: Number of countries that have signed, received Board of Governors approval of, and/or brought into force NPT/IAEA Additional Protocols (APs).

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013 Baseline	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Target			2	3	3	2	2
Actual	17	13	9				

Key Indicator: Number of countries that have ratified the Amended Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM).

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013 Baseline	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Target			5	7	3	2	2
Actual	8	7	12				

Key Indicator: Number of nuclear warheads reduced among the Non-Proliferation Treaty nuclear weapons states.

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Target		53	Targets to be published in FY 2016 APP.		
Actual	54				

Key Indicator: Number of ballistic missile defense interceptors deployed as part of regional missile defense approaches.

	FY 2013 Baseline	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Target	0	0	24	24	24
Actual	0				

Key Indicator: Amount of Chemical Weapons Convention prohibited schedule chemicals decreased around the globe (in metric tons)

	FY 2013 Baseline	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Target	55,607 MT	59,914 MT	59,980 MT	50,000 MT	50,000 MT
Actual	56,247 MT				

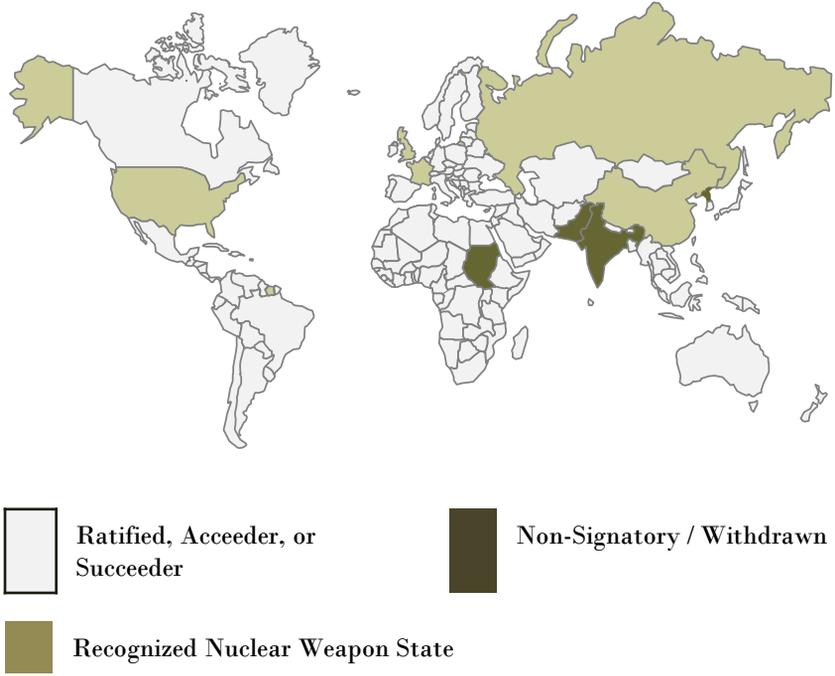


OVERCOME GLOBAL SECURITY CHALLENGES THROUGH DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Participation in the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty

The Treaty allows for the Parties to gather every five years to review its operation. The 2014 Preparatory Committee for the 2015 NPT Review Conference will take place at the United Nations headquarters in New York from April 28 – May 9 under the Non-Aligned Movement Chairmanship of Peruvian Ambassador Enrique Román-Morey. This will be the third meeting of the review cycle that will culminate in the 2015 NPT Review Conference.

Source: [Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation](#)



OVERCOME GLOBAL SECURITY CHALLENGES THROUGH DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Performance Goal 2.4.2

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.

Impact Statement

Help partner nations extend the reach of justice, combat private and official impunity, and better protect vulnerable populations.

Overview

Transnational criminal networks challenge and undermine the legitimate authority of nation states and governing institutions, and destabilize vulnerable communities. Transnational criminal groups today are diverse in nature, engaging in human trafficking, as well as trafficking in drugs, intellectual property, wildlife, money, and weapons. Transnational and localized organized crime threatens the United States and the global community. It can be countered by strengthening the capacity of like-minded foreign governments to extend the reach of justice; detecting, investigating and prosecuting crimes; incarcerating criminals; and ultimately preventing violations of law and building a rule of law culture. Government institutions must be sufficiently competent, transparent, and accountable to carry out their respective functions. These institutions must also have the respect and support of the communities they serve.

Challenges include: Evolving nature of threats; political instability in many countries; lack of political will; corruption; threats to the security of our implementers; flexibility to respond to changing threats; inadequate community engagement; and minimal involvement of marginalized or vulnerable populations.

There is no one-size fits all solution to transnational criminal threats. Every solution must be tailored to support specific objectives. The fluid nature of transnational crime, corruption, and human rights abuses should be addressed by utilizing a variety of tools, both programmatic and diplomatic, to undermine the criminal threat wherever it exists.



OVERCOME GLOBAL SECURITY CHALLENGES THROUGH DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Achieving the Performance Goal

Strategies

U.S. government strategies, including the National Drug Control Strategy, the White House Strategy to Combat Transnational Organized Crime, the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security, the Presidential Policy on Security Sector Assistance, and strategies derived from the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, are guiding principles influencing this objective. The Department of State and USAID will continue to support U.S. national interests by promoting international anti-crime and anti-trafficking policies, and implementing criminal justice and wider rule of law programs bilaterally and through multilateral engagements. Our work will be undertaken in collaboration with our federal partners, international colleagues, civil

society, non-governmental and academic institutions, state and local government experts, and private industry. State and USAID will continue to support the Presidential Policy Directive on Security Sector Assistance (SSA) which established an interagency framework to plan, synchronize, and implement security assistance through a whole-of-government process.

Key Indicator: Number of countries and international organizations with which the U.S. has signed agreements to strengthen the criminal justice system, or the judicial, police or corrections sectors, in specific countries.

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	40	40	40

Key Indicator: Number of U.S. Government-Assisted Courts with Improved Case Management Systems.

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013 Baseline	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target				917	339	291
Actual	742	702	1,344			



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2.4

OVERCOME GLOBAL SECURITY CHALLENGES THROUGH DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Key Indicator: Number of Domestic NGOs Engaged in Monitoring or Advocacy Work on Human Rights Receiving U.S. Government Support .

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013 Baseline	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target				777	422	304
Actual	4,662	818	914			



OVERCOME GLOBAL SECURITY CHALLENGES THROUGH DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Performance Goal 2.4.3

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

Impact Statement

Improved collective cybersecurity, a significantly increased shared understanding in the international community about acceptable behavior in cyberspace, enhanced ability of states to fight cybercrime, and reduced effectiveness of terrorists' use of the Internet.

Overview

The 2011 U.S. International Strategy for Cyberspace envisioned an Internet which was “an open, interoperable, secure, and reliable information and communications infrastructure that supports international trade and commerce, strengthens international security, and fosters free expression and innovation.” To achieve this vision, “we will build and sustain an environment in which norms of responsible behavior guide states' actions, sustain partnerships, and support the rule of law in cyberspace.” In order to better secure cyberspace, the U.S. Government will work internationally, through both diplomatic engagement and development assistance, to promote international security in cyberspace through norms of behavior. It will also deter cybercrime by enhancing states' ability to fight cybercrime, including training for law enforcement, forensic specialists, jurists, and legislators, and promoting international cooperation and information sharing. It will develop and augment relationships with other countries to improve collective cybersecurity and disrupt terrorist attack planning, coordination, illicit financing, and other crimes committed online.

Strategies for Achieving the Performance Goal

The State Department has led the creation of regional cyber strategies to implement the U.S. International Strategy for Cyberspace, through intra-agency and inter-agency fora that facilitate coordination, monitoring, and augmentation of the implementation strategies and activities. The Department of State and USAID will lead efforts to secure cyberspace and expand the number of U.S. allies on cyber foreign policy through increased bilateral and multilateral diplomatic outreach and targeted capacity building. The United States will assist nations in their efforts to secure their infrastructure and to develop or mature their cyber policy, legal, and regulatory environments, in collaboration with the interagency, private sector, civil society, academia, and other allied nations.



OVERCOME GLOBAL SECURITY CHALLENGES THROUGH DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Key Indicator: Number of countries in which International Strategy for Cyberspace is implemented.

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Target	18	22	28	38	50
Actual	18				

Key Indicator: Percentage of countries with professionals that have successfully completed specialized cybersecurity training.

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Target	24%	48%	74%	100%

Regional Cyber Strategies

Regional offices have a leading role to play in coordinating with current close allies, identifying potential new allies, starting the cyber policy conversation with target governments and constituencies, leveraging existing and building new relationships, facilitating capacity building activities, reporting on progress, and following up after any bilateral or regional dialogues or trainings. To facilitate these activities, State and USAID are committed to assisting Posts in becoming sophisticated advocates of U.S. cyber foreign policies, enabling diplomats and development experts to engage with host countries on any level of cyber-development.



Countries with whom the U.S. has had regular engagement or significant accomplishment on at least 3 of the 6 cyber policy pillars.

Source: [Bureau of Counterterrorism](#)

