



## **Fall 2024 Project Menu**

## Contents

<b>30 Years of the Summit of the Americas: Successes and Next Steps</b> .....	10
<i>International Relations, Western Hemisphere Studies</i>	
<b>Salvaging Jobs and Local Economies through the Just Energy Transition</b> .....	11
<i>International Relations, Economic &amp; Finance Issues, Energy Security</i>	
<b>Cybersecurity Bridges: Fortifying Connections Between U.S. and Mexican Students for a Secure Digital Future</b> ..	12
<i>International Relations, Cyber Security</i>	
<b>EngageMENT Playbook: Tailored Interventions for Men (25-34) in HIV Programs</b> .....	13
<i>Science and Technology, Global Health</i>	
<b>Climate Shield: Strategizing PEPFAR's Response to Near-Term Climate Impacts in High HIV-Burden Countries</b> ....	14
<i>International Relations, Global Health</i>	
<b>AI Catalyst: Envisioning the Future of PEPFAR's Clinical Services through Artificial Intelligence</b> .....	15
<i>International Relations, Global Health, Computer Science</i>	
<b>Resilience Matrix: Envisioning a Comprehensive Tool for Assessing Health System Resilience and Sustainability</b> 16	
<i>International Relations, Global Health, International Development</i>	
<b>Advancing U.S.-Japan Educational Ties</b> .....	17
<i>International Relations, Education &amp; Cultural Studies</i>	
<b>Research Impacts of Coca Legalization: Bolivia, Peru, and Colombia</b> .....	18
<i>International Relations</i>	
<b>U.S. Policy Options for Expanding Quality Electric Power Transmission and Distribution Infrastructure in Foreign Markets</b> .....	19
<i>Energy Security, International Development, Climate Change, Economic &amp; Finance Issues, Public-Private Partnerships</i>	
<b>Facilitating (Energy) Adaptation in Africa</b> .....	21
<i>International Relations, Political Science, Economics and Development, Sociology, African Studies</i>	
<b>Environmental Defenders - Identifying What Works to Reduce and Prevent Violence Against Them</b> .....	22
<i>International Relations, Environment, Democracy &amp; Human Rights, International Business, International Law, Development</i>	
<b>Re-imagining Innovation Spaces in Government</b> .....	24
<i>Information &amp; Communication Technology, Science and Technology</i>	
<b>Trust in travel info in the ChatGPT era</b> .....	26
<i>Computer Science, Cyber Security, Information &amp; Communication Technology, Marketing, Science and Technology, Communications</i>	
<b>Marketing Strategy for Reaching Gen Z Travelers (designed by Gen Z Travelers)</b> .....	27
<i>Communications, Marketing, Science and Technology</i>	
<b>Social Media and Democracy in Latin America &amp; Caribbean</b> .....	29

<i>International Relations, Civil Society, Communications, Democracy &amp; Human Rights, Information &amp; Communication Technology, Sociology, Anthropology, Western Hemisphere Studies, Youth Issues</i>	
<b>Tracking Migrant Smuggling in the Darien</b> .....	30
<i>Anthropology, Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement, Democracy &amp; Human Rights, Human Rights, International Development, Sociology, Statistics, Geography, Western Hemisphere Studies, Trafficking in Persons</i>	
<b>V is for Voting: Electoral Systems in the Americas</b> .....	31
<i>International Relations, Sociology, Western Hemisphere Studies, Human Rights, Democracy &amp; Human Rights, Civil Society</i>	
<b>The Resurgence of Military Coups in Africa and the Impact of Colonial Legacies</b> .....	33
<i>International Relations, Political Science, African Studies, Sociology, Economics and Development</i>	
<b>American Spaces: Glow Up the Brand Identity of the State Department’s Cultural Centers Abroad -- Make this Network Shine</b> .....	34
<i>Branding, Marketing, Communications, Advertising, Business</i>	
<b>Winning the Lottery of Hearts and Minds: Public Diplomacy for Social Behavioral Change</b> .....	36
<i>International Relations, Civil Society, Climate Change, Communications, Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement, Democracy &amp; Human Rights, Economic &amp; Finance Issues, Global Health, Human Rights, Information &amp; Communication Technology, International Development, Marketing, Narcotics &amp; Law Enforcement, Public-Private Partnerships, Psychology, Sociology, Trafficking in Persons, Western Hemisphere Studies, Youth Issues</i>	
<b>Water Management and Climate Resilience Solutions for Ambato, Ecuador, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania - "Cities Forward" Urban Sustainability Studio</b> .....	38
<i>Architecture, Science and Technology, Water Security, Urban Planning, Civil Engineering, Water Environmental Management, Landscape Architects</i>	
<b>Roma Resistance to the Nazis, 1939-1945</b> .....	40
<i>International Relations, European &amp; Eurasian Studies, History, Human Rights, Democracy &amp; Human Rights</i>	
<b>Is NATO More Than Article 5? - Furthering Understanding of Civilian Opportunities</b> .....	41
<i>International Relations, Civil Society, Democracy &amp; Human Rights, Gender Studies, Political/Military Affairs, Youth Issues</i>	
<b>Exploring Afghan SIV Resettlement: CARE Platforms to US</b> .....	42
<i>International Relations</i>	
<b>Measuring the PRC’s Influence in Central Europe at the Subnational Level</b> .....	44
<i>International Relations, East Asian/Pacific Studies, European &amp; Eurasian Studies</i>	
<b>Decoding Success: Exploring Organizational Health and Resource Utilization for Enhanced Section Effectiveness</b> .....	46
<i>Psychology, Statistics, Sociology, Organizational Health</i>	
<b>Rise of Far-Right Populism in Europe</b> .....	47
<i>International Relations, European &amp; Eurasian Studies, Political/Economy</i>	
<b>Malign Use of AI Technology in Europe by State and Non-State Actors</b> .....	48
<i>International Relations</i>	

<b>Geostrategic assessment of nuclear deployment in net-zero modeling scenarios .....</b>	<b>49</b>
<i>International Relations, Arms Control/Non-proliferation, Climate Change, Energy Security</i>	
<b>Assessing Catch-All Controls .....</b>	<b>50</b>
<i>International Relations, Science and Technology, International Law, Arms Control/Non-proliferation, Computer Science, Cyber Security, Economic &amp; Finance Issues</i>	
<b>What are the benefits of adherence, as opposed to membership, of an MECR? .....</b>	<b>51</b>
<i>International Relations, Arms Control/Non-proliferation, Economic &amp; Finance Issues, International Law, Science and Technology, Statistics</i>	
<b>Analysis of Critical and Emerging Technologies Legislation and Frameworks .....</b>	<b>52</b>
<i>International Relations, Arms Control/Non-proliferation, Cyber Security, Information &amp; Communication Technology, Science and Technology</i>	
<b>TOP up the fight: TPT Outcomes among People Living with HIV .....</b>	<b>53</b>
<i>Statistics, Global Health</i>	
<b>Improving Treatment for Greater Outcomes, Opportunities, and Diagnosis (IT for GOOD): Using AI Applications to Improve HIV Care and Treatment .....</b>	<b>54</b>
<i>International Relations, Global Health, Computer Science, Information &amp; Communication Technology</i>	
<b>Addressing Country-level Gaps in Noncommunicable Disease Screening and Care for People Living with HIV .....</b>	<b>55</b>
<i>Global Health</i>	
<b>Compendium of Sustainable Best Practices to Close Gaps in the Global HIV/AIDS Response .....</b>	<b>56</b>
<i>Global Health</i>	
<b>95-95-95, 10-10-10 and 30-80-60 Goals for Key Populations, A Number Soup .....</b>	<b>58</b>
<i>Global Health, Key Populations, Civil Society</i>	
<b>Tackle complex coding challenges! Design and build a customized software solution that will streamline operations and improve the experience of thousands of Foreign Service personnel annually. ....</b>	<b>59</b>
<i>Information &amp; Communication Technology, Education &amp; Cultural Studies</i>	
<b>Economic Valuation of Wildlife and Wild Spaces .....</b>	<b>60</b>
<i>Economic &amp; Finance Issues, Climate Change, Conservation</i>	
<b>Examining the Impact of Agriculture on Wildlife .....</b>	<b>61</b>
<i>International Relations, Food Security, Economic &amp; Finance Issues, Economic Valuation, Conservation</i>	
<b>Fashion’s Impact on Biodiversity Loss and Wildlife .....</b>	<b>62</b>
<i>Public-Private Partnerships, Fashion</i>	
<b>Preventing the next pandemic through wildlife conservation: Emerging zoonotic disease threats in wild populations and threatened species .....</b>	<b>63</b>
<i>Global Health, Conservation, Wildlife</i>	
<b>Growing Youth Engagement on Wildlife Conservation through Social Media .....</b>	<b>64</b>
<i>International Relations, Marketing, Youth Issues, Communications, Information &amp; Communication Technology</i>	
<b>Is Eco-tourism Truly Sustainable? Impacts on Wildlife Conservation .....</b>	<b>65</b>

*International Relations, Education & Cultural Studies, Economic & Finance Issues, International Development, Sociology*

<b>Rethinking and Redesigning Youth HIV Programs: Behavioral Interventions to Directly Engage Adolescents and Young People (AYP) in HIV Prevention and Treatment Services</b> .....	66
<i>Global Health, Youth Issues</i>	
<b>Advancing Mental Health Support in PEPFAR Countries</b> .....	68
<i>Global Health, International Development, Public Health</i>	
<b>Countering disinformation and engaging with the Kichwa population in Ecuador on consular services</b> .....	69
<i>International Relations, History, Latin American Studies, Communications</i>	
<b>Analyzing Impact of PRC Exchange Students and Research Collaboration on Republic of Korea Higher Education</b> .....	72
<i>International Relations</i>	
<b>Developing Case Studies on Public-Private Partnerships</b> .....	73
<i>Public-Private Partnerships</i>	
<b>Migrant Worker Debt in Southeast Asia: The Problem of High Recruitment Fees</b> .....	74
<i>International Relations, Democracy &amp; Human Rights, East Asian/Pacific Studies, Human Rights, South/Central Asian Studies, Trafficking in Persons, Labor, Migration, Law Enforcement</i>	
<b>“Cities Forward” Climate Risk Assessment</b> .....	75
<i>Climate Change, Urban Planning, Environmental Studies</i>	
<b>Designing for Diplomacy: Net Zero Energy Building Design</b> .....	77
<i>International Relations, Architecture</i>	
<b>Emerging Technologies and how State can apply or learn from them</b> .....	78
<i>Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement</i>	
<b>Inventory of greenhouse gasses (GHG) in forestry and agriculture sectors of Kazakhstan</b> .....	79
<i>Climate Change, Water Security, Food Security</i>	
<b>Moon Dust and the Impending Global Economic Collapse</b> .....	80
<i>International Relations, Geology, Engineering, Law</i>	
<b>Observatory on Organized Crime</b> .....	81
<i>International Relations, Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement, Sociology, Statistics</i>	
<b>Urban Planning for Ukraine's Green Recovery</b> .....	82
<i>Architecture, Energy Security, Climate Change, Urban Planning</i>	
<b>International Policy for Embodied Carbon</b> .....	83
<i>International Relations, Climate Change, International Law, International Development, Architecture</i>	
<b>Reducing carbon emissions in agricultural and forestry sectors of Kazakhstan</b> .....	84
<i>Climate Change, Food Security, Water Security</i>	
<b>Serbia: Investigating Consumer Choices to Improve Energy Efficiency</b> .....	85

*Economic & Finance Issues, Energy Security, European & Eurasian Studies, Science and Technology, Climate Change, Behavioral Economics, Post-Yugoslavia economy and culture, Survey and/or experiment design and implementation, Thematic analysis*

**Geostrategic assessment of nuclear deployment in net-zero modeling scenarios .....86**  
*International Relations, Climate Change, Arms Control/Non-proliferation, Energy Security, Science and Technology*

**What are the benefits of adherence, as opposed to membership, of an MECR? .....87**  
*International Relations, Political/Military Affairs, Science and Technology, Arms Control/Non-proliferation*

**Assessing Catch-All Export Controls .....88**  
*International Relations, Arms Control/Non-proliferation, Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement, Counter Terrorism, International Law, Science and Technology*

**Critical and Emerging Technologies - Engaging Emerging Markets To Promote Secure Technology Development89**  
*International Relations, Arms Control/Non-proliferation, Public-Private Partnerships, Science and Technology*

**Analysis of Critical and Emerging Technologies Legislation and Frameworks .....90**  
*International Relations, Arms Control/Non-proliferation, Science and Technology*

**Turkiye's Contingent Liabilities from infrastructure spending .....91**  
*International Relations, Economic & Finance Issues*

**Medical Clearances Modernization .....92**  
*Statistics, Science and Technology*

**Analysis of Austrian Civil Society Networks .....93**  
*International Relations, Civil Society, European & Eurasian Studies*

**Leveraging Work Culture to Drive Project Management Success .....94**  
*Communications, Civil Society, Democracy & Human Rights, History, Human Rights, International Development, Psychology, Religious Studies, Sociology, International Relations*



## Index of Topics

<i>Advertising</i> .....	34
<i>African Studies</i> .....	21, 33
<i>Anthropology</i> .....	29, 30
<i>Architecture</i> .....	39, 77, 82, 83
<i>Arms Control/Non-proliferation</i> .....	49, 51, 52, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90
<i>Behavioral Economics</i> .....	85
<i>Branding</i> .....	34
<i>Business</i> .....	34
<i>Civil Engineering</i> .....	39
<i>Civil Society</i> .....	29, 31, 36, 41, 58, 93, 94
<i>Climate Change</i> .....	20, 36, 49, 60, 76, 79, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86
<i>Communications</i> .....	26, 27, 29, 34, 36, 64, 70, 94
<i>Computer Science</i> .....	15, 26, 54
<i>Conservation</i> .....	60, 61, 63
<i>Counter Terrorism</i> .....	88
<i>Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement</i> .....	30, 36, 78, 81, 88
<i>Cyber Security</i> .....	12, 26, 52
<i>Democracy &amp; Human Rights</i> .....	23, 29, 30, 31, 36, 40, 41, 74, 94
<i>Development</i> .....	23
<i>East Asian/Pacific Studies</i> .....	44, 74
<i>Economic &amp; Finance Issues</i> .....	11, 20, 36, 51, 60, 61, 65, 85, 91
<i>Economic Valuation</i> .....	61
<i>Economics and Development</i> .....	21, 33
<i>Education &amp; Cultural Studies</i> .....	17, 59, 65
<i>Energy Security</i> .....	11, 20, 49, 82, 85, 86
<i>Engineering</i> .....	80
<i>Environment</i> .....	23
<i>Environmental Studies</i> .....	76
<i>European &amp; Eurasian Studies</i> .....	40, 44, 47, 85, 93
<i>Fashion</i> .....	62
<i>Food Security</i> .....	61, 79, 84
<i>Gender Studies</i> .....	41
<i>Geography</i> .....	30
<i>Geology</i> .....	80

<i>Global Health</i> .....	13, 14, 15, 16, 36, 53, 54, 55, 57, 58, 63, 66, 68
<i>History</i> .....	40, 70, 94
<i>Human Rights</i> .....	30, 31, 36, 40, 74, 94
<i>Information &amp; Communication Technology</i> .....	24, 26, 29, 36, 52, 54, 59, 64
<i>International Business</i> .....	23
<i>International Development</i> .....	16, 20, 30, 36, 65, 68, 83, 94
<i>International Law</i> .....	23, 51, 83, 88
<i>International Relations</i> .	10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 23, 29, 31, 33, 36, 40, 41, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 54, 61, 64, 65, 70, 72, 74, 77, 80, 81, 83, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 93, 94
<i>Key Populations</i> .....	58
<i>Labor</i> .....	74
<i>Landscape Architects</i> .....	39
<i>Latin American Studies,</i> .....	70
<i>Law</i> .....	80
<i>Law Enforcement</i> .....	74
<i>Marketing</i> .....	26, 27, 34, 36, 64
<i>Migration</i> .....	74
<i>Narcotics &amp; Law Enforcement</i> .....	36
<i>Organizational Health</i> .....	46
<i>Political Science</i> .....	21, 33
<i>Political/Economy</i> .....	47
<i>Political/Military Affairs</i> .....	41, 87
<i>Post-Yugoslavia economy and culture</i> .....	85
<i>Psychology</i> .....	36, 46, 94
<i>Public Health</i> .....	68
<i>Public-Private Partnerships</i> .....	20, 36, 62, 73, 89
<i>Religious Studies</i> .....	94
<i>Science and Technology</i> .....	13, 24, 26, 27, 39, 51, 52, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 92
<i>Sociology</i> .....	21, 29, 30, 31, 33, 36, 46, 65, 81, 94
<i>South/Central Asian Studies</i> .....	74
<i>Statistics</i> .....	30, 46, 51, 53, 81, 92
<i>Survey and/or experiment design and implementation</i> .....	85
<i>Thematic analysis</i> .....	85
<i>Trafficking in Persons</i> .....	30, 36, 74
<i>Urban Planning</i> .....	39, 76, 82



*Water Environmental Management*..... 39  
*Water Security* ..... 39, 79, 84  
*Western Hemisphere Studies* ..... 10, 29, 30, 31, 36  
*Wildlife*..... 63  
*Youth Issues* ..... 29, 36, 41, 64, 66



<b>Title</b>	DipLab2411901
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>30 Years of the Summit of the Americas: Successes and Next Steps</b>
<b>Office</b>	Office of Regional Economic Policy and Summit Coordination
<b>Bureau</b>	Western Hemisphere Affairs
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>2024 marks 30 years since President Clinton and the leaders of 33 countries of the Western Hemisphere met at the first Summit of the Americas, held in Miami, Florida, on December 9-11, 1994. Originally convened with the purpose of negotiating a Free Trade Areas of the Americas, the Summits of the Americas have led to the development of major achievements in the Inter-American System, including the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption — the first international convention to address the question of corruption — and the Inter-American Democratic Charter. Over the years the Summits have expanded to increase stakeholder engagement, with civil society participating in every Summit, the first CEO Summit held in 2015 during the Summit in Cartagena, and the first Youth Forum held in 2005 in Argentina. In addition, the United States hosted the first Cities Summit of the Americas in April 2023, and participants expressed the hope that future hosts of the Summits of the Americas will incorporate a Cities Summit into their planning.</p> <p>The next Summit, the Tenth, will be hosted by the Dominican Republic in 2025. As the region commemorates the 30th anniversary of the first Summit and looks towards the Tenth, what successes can the Summit claim? What’s worked and what hasn’t? How can these successes and failures shape future Summits to ensure they are effective and strengthen regional integration and cooperation?</p>
<b>Final Product Format</b>	A 3-5 page options paper looking at the effective outcomes of previous Summits and providing 2-3 options for strengthening the Summit process going forward. We would welcome a presentation on the group’s findings but it is not required.
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>International Relations, Western Hemisphere Studies</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	<p>Website maintained by the Summits of the Americas Secretariat: <a href="https://www.summit-americas.org/default_en.htm">https://www.summit-americas.org/default_en.htm</a></p> <p>US Department of State website on outcomes from the Ninth Summit of the Americas: <a href="https://www.state.gov/summit-of-the-americas-compendium/">https://www.state.gov/summit-of-the-americas-compendium/</a></p> <p>Cities Summit of the Americas website: <a href="https://www.citiessummitoftheamericas.org/">https://www.citiessummitoftheamericas.org/</a></p>

<b>Title</b>	DipLab2412301
<b>Project Name</b>	<a href="#">Salvaging Jobs and Local Economies through the Just Energy Transition</a>
<b>Office</b>	Pol/Econ/Labor Office, U.S. Consulate Johannesburg, South Africa
<b>Embassy</b>	South Africa
<b>Bureau</b>	African Affairs
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>In November 2021 at COP26 in Glasgow, the United States joined with international partners, including the EU, France, Germany and the UK to form a ground-breaking Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) with the Government of South Africa (GoSA) to accelerate the decarbonization of South Africa’s coal economy and support a just transition (JET) to renewable energy. As South Africa continues to seek solutions for its worsening energy crisis, the country’s labor unions remain concerned about the “just” element of the transition, pushing the governments involved to ensure that the job losses and potential damage to the economy are minimized throughout the process. South Africa has one of the highest unemployment rates in the world, and labor unions are concerned that the transition, if not done properly and with care, will only contribute to increasing those numbers. While the labor unions have presented some recommendations, including early engagement with those who will be most affected by the transition and re-skilling of those currently working in carbon-based energy sectors, they have also asked us for examples on where such a transition to renewable energies has taken place in other parts of the world that has resulted in minimal job losses and damage to the economy.</p> <p>As we continue to engage the Government of South Africa and the labor movements, it would be helpful to have a better understanding of what countries, states/provinces, and/or cities have successfully made the transition from carbon based to renewable energy production, while saving jobs and maintaining their economies. Having a stronger understanding of areas that have successfully made this transition, along with policy recommendations based on these experiences would help us better engage our counterparts as we work together to make a transition that would not only help South Africa resolve its energy crisis, but that is also just and inclusive with minimal job losses.</p>
<b>Final Product Format</b>	4 page policy recommendation memo, which includes short background examples on places where these policies have worked.
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>International Relations, Economic &amp; Finance Issues, Energy Security</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	<p>Background links on JET-P in South Africa;  <a href="https://www.climatecommission.org.za/south-africas-jet-ip">https://www.climatecommission.org.za/south-africas-jet-ip</a>  <a href="https://www.climatecommission.org.za/just-transition-framework">https://www.climatecommission.org.za/just-transition-framework</a>  <a href="https://www.climatecommission.org.za/news-and-insights/media-statement-climate-commission-adopts-final-komati-power-station-decommissioning-and-repurposing-report-and-recommendations">https://www.climatecommission.org.za/news-and-insights/media-statement-climate-commission-adopts-final-komati-power-station-decommissioning-and-repurposing-report-and-recommendations</a>  <a href="https://www.thepresidency.gov.za/search/searchexclude?keys=just+energy+transition">https://www.thepresidency.gov.za/search/searchexclude?keys=just+energy+transition</a></p>

<b>Title</b>	DipLab2412901
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Cybersecurity Bridges: Fortifying Connections Between U.S. and Mexican Students for a Secure Digital Future</b>
<b>Office</b>	Public Diplomacy
<b>Embassy</b>	Mexico
<b>Bureau</b>	Western Hemisphere Affairs
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>The goal is to create a cross-border community, discussing cybersecurity education and preparedness on both sides of the border, promoting the exchange of knowledge and expertise in a critical and rapidly evolving field.</p> <p>Cybersecurity studies in Mexico are brand new and post is proposing to work with Universidad Panamericana University, commonly known as UP, is a private research university based in Mexico City who just opened their program on cybersecurity and soon to have their first generation, which is an example of the fact that in Mexico the subject of study and development is still in much earlier stages compared to institutions in the United States.</p> <p>The cybersecurity-focused project not only addresses the specific needs of the digital landscape but also contributes to broader objectives of international collaborating and capacity building in North America.</p>
<b>Final Product Format</b>	A joint research article where students can compare the role of cybersecurity in education. Research must include shared resources to empower students on both sides of the border with the knowledge and skills necessary to detect, mitigate and respond to cybersecurity threats and why cybersecurity is integral to the protection of democratic institutions and processes.
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>International Relations, Cyber Security</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	The proposed program plays a vital role in strengthening Mexico's resilience to malign foreign influence by enhancing cybersecurity awareness on of the Mission priorities.



<b>Title</b>	DipLab2413101
<b>Project Name</b>	<a href="#">EngageMENT Playbook: Tailored Interventions for Men (25-34) in HIV Programs</a>
<b>Office</b>	Office of Research and Science
<b>Bureau</b>	Global AIDS Coordinator
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>This project would aim to consolidate and analyze the extensive literature emphasizing the importance of engaging men, particularly those aged 25 to 34 years, in HIV programs. Recognizing their pivotal role in ongoing HIV transmission and the challenges in supporting this demographic to stay on treatment, the project would seek to develop a playbook of potential interventions.</p> <p>The playbook, “EngageMENT Playbook,” would provide a compilation of the best evidence-based strategies categorized by the type of intervention—structural, behavioral, biomedical, etc.—that countries could adapt and pilot, tailored to where men are in their HIV continuum. This resource would serve as a tool for PEPFAR and its partner organizations to consider using to guide implementation of effective, targeted interventions aimed at reducing HIV transmission and supporting treatment adherence among this key demographic.</p>
<b>Final Product Format</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EngageMENT Playbook: A structured guide containing a compilation of evidence-based intervention strategies, categorized by type and tailored to the specific stages of the HIV care continuum for men aged 25 to 34.</li> <li>• Implementation and Evaluation Guide: A set of guidelines for adapting, piloting, and evaluating the interventions within different country contexts and health systems.</li> </ul>
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>Science and Technology, Global Health</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	N/A





<b>Title</b>	DipLab2413102
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Climate Shield: Strategizing PEPFAR's Response to Near-Term Climate Impacts in High HIV-Burden Countries</b>
<b>Office</b>	Office of Research and Science
<b>Bureau</b>	Global AIDS Coordinator
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>This project would aim to conduct a comprehensive analysis to understand and forecast the near-term impacts of climate change on health systems in high HIV prevalence settings, particularly in the twenty African countries where PEPFAR operates.</p> <p>Recognizing the urgency to address shorter-term climate threats rather than focusing solely on long-term projections, the study would survey the potential impacts of climate factors including rising sea levels, increasing ambient temperatures, escalating food insecurity, and the heightened risk of vector-borne infections over the next decade.</p> <p>The project would involve synthesizing current climate and health data, any available predictive modeling, and stakeholder analysis to develop a prioritized list of strategies. These strategies would be aimed at equipping PEPFAR-supported countries to effectively respond to these imminent climate-related threats, thereby safeguarding the health systems that are crucial for managing the HIV burden. The initiative would place a significant emphasis on practical, actionable solutions that can be implemented within the next ten years, taking into account the unique socioeconomic and environmental contexts of the African regions in question.</p>
<b>Final Product Format</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategic Response Framework: A prioritized list of strategies and an action plan for PEPFAR to support countries in responding to near-term climate threats, tailored to the specific needs and contexts of the African regions.</li> <li>• Policy Briefs and Recommendations: A brief aimed at PEPFAR policymakers and stakeholders, summarizing the key findings and suggesting concrete steps for immediate implementation.</li> </ul>
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>International Relations, Global Health</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community engagement (e.g., online conversations with in-country PEPFAR stakeholders) would be a very useful component, with efforts made to understand and integrate local knowledge and practices in climate adaptation and health resilience.</li> <li>• A detailed appendix document outlining the findings of the climate impact survey, with a focus on the short-term horizon and its implications for health systems in high HIV burden countries, would be very desirable!</li> <li>• The requesting office is willing to navigate sourcing parts of the project to a variety of teams and facilitating a cross-disciplinary collaboration.</li> </ul>

<b>Title</b>	DipLab2413103
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>AI Catalyst: Envisioning the Future of PEPFAR's Clinical Services through Artificial Intelligence</b>
<b>Office</b>	Office of Research and Science
<b>Bureau</b>	Global AIDS Coordinator
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>This project would aim to conduct an extensive scoping review to explore the potential roles that artificial intelligence (AI) could play in enhancing the clinical services under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) programs. The primary focus would be on examining how AI could revolutionize HIV testing, prevention strategies, and care and treatment programs. (Applicants should not focus on the role of AI in diagnostics (eg. CXR interpretation) or back-end data analytics for program improvement).</p> <p>The review would systematically identify, evaluate, and summarize the current AI applications in healthcare that are relevant to PEPFAR's goals and the specific challenges of HIV/AIDS management in resource-limited settings. It would assess the best use cases of AI, pinpointing areas where AI could lead to significant improvements in efficiency, accuracy, and patient outcomes. Furthermore, the project would critically analyze the limitations, ethical concerns, and the prerequisite scientific agenda, especially where the existing evidence base is limited or non-existent.</p> <p>The final deliverables would include a detailed report with actionable recommendations for integrating AI into PEPFAR's clinical services and a strategic framework for addressing the identified gaps through future research and program development.</p>
<b>Final Product Format</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategic Framework: A 5 page roadmap for integrating AI into PEPFAR's clinical services, including short-term and long-term strategies, potential partnerships, implementation plans, and evaluation metrics, would be developed.</li> <li>• Comprehensive Report: (optional) A detailed document encompassing the scoping review findings, best use cases of AI in PEPFAR programs, limitations, ethical concerns, and a proposed science agenda for addressing the gaps would be prepared.</li> </ul>
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>International Relations, Global Health, Computer Science</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	N/A

<b>Title</b>	DipLab2413104
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Resilience Matrix: Envisioning a Comprehensive Tool for Assessing Health System Resilience and Sustainability</b>
<b>Office</b>	Office of Research and Science
<b>Bureau</b>	Global AIDS Coordinator
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>This project would aim to conduct a thorough review of the literature to identify and consolidate the diverse measures of health system resilience in the face of exogenous stressors and limited financial constraints. Recognizing the gap in current metrics, particularly concerning the measurement of a health system's resiliency to respond to health threats like pandemics and climate-related shocks, especially relevant to low-income countries currently receiving PEPFAR support, the project would seek to develop a dynamic, multivalent tool. The tool would ideally also factor in the potential role of donor financing in providing strategic support to enhance resiliency.</p> <p>The proposed tool termed the "Resilience Matrix,"; would integrate existing metrics and incorporate expert opinions to provide a robust and comprehensive assessment of health system resilience and sustainability. The project would involve a systematic review of the literature, stakeholder consultations to develop a beta version of a tool is adaptable, scalable, and sensitive to the nuances of different health systems and their unique challenges.</p>
<b>Final Product Format</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Literature Review Document; A comprehensive synthesis of existing literature on health system resilience metrics, highlighting the gaps and needs for a comprehensive tool, would be prepared.</li> <li>• Resilience Matrix Tool; A dynamic, adaptable tool that provides a multivalent assessment of health system resilience and sustainability, complete with a user manual and guidelines for implementation, would be developed.</li> <li>• Policy and Practice Recommendations; A set of actionable recommendations for health system stakeholders, policymakers, and donors, outlining how the Resilience Matrix could be used to target health system strengthening and technical assistance effectively, would be formulated.</li> </ul>
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>International Relations, Global Health, International Development</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	N/A



<b>Title</b>	DipLab2420201
<b>Project Name</b>	<a href="#">Advancing U.S.-Japan Educational Ties</a>
<b>Office</b>	Public Affairs Section
<b>Embassy</b>	Japan
<b>Bureau</b>	East Asian and Pacific Affairs
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>2023 was a fantastic year for U.S.-Japan education cooperation. In May, on the margins of the G7 Leaders’ meeting in Hiroshima, the Secretary signed our first-ever Memorandum of Cooperation on education cooperation, creating an annual government-to-government education dialogue to expand student, faculty, and administrator mobility. As a result of the signing, on October 30-31, we held the first U.S.-Japan High Level Education Dialogue in Washington DC. At the same signing event in Hiroshima, IBM and Google announced new quantum computing partnerships with the Universities of Chicago and Tokyo, and Micron launched an 11-university “UPWARDS” network on semiconductor engineering. These three partnerships totaled more than \$210 million in new investment. And, for the first time in 50 years, the binational Fulbright Commission agreed to expand scholarships to include STEM fields.</p> <p>For the first time in decades, if ever, our education goals are aligned with the Government of Japan’s ambitious human capital development plans. Looking forward, PAS Tokyo seeks to strengthen our education cooperation at the high school, undergraduate, graduate, and post-graduate levels, including expanding partnerships into additional strategic areas, such as AI, and expanding existing agreements to include additional partners such as the Republic of Korea and ASEAN members. Together, we will increase student mobility in both directions and find ways to both streamline and increase opportunities for students in Japan to pursue joint degrees.</p> <p>While PAS Tokyo has a good handle on higher education in Japan, we have little to no visibility on the U.S. side. We need research assistance to better understand the extent of Japan’s education presence in the United States in two specific areas. First, we know there are a few Japanese accredited degree programs in partnership with U.S. higher education institutions but would like a database that logs and details existing accredited degree programs in a comprehensive way. Second, we know there are a number of U.S. universities that have linkages with Japanese universities. Moving forward, we would benefit from a database that catalogs the existing linkages to which we can add future partnerships.</p> <p>We also welcome any insights from the university team(s) based on the findings.</p>
<b>Final Product Format</b>	Update-able, user-friendly database
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>International Relations, Education &amp; Cultural Studies</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	<p>This project should be completed within one semester.</p> <p>Recent press release on education cooperation: <a href="https://jp.usembassy.gov/us-japan-launch-landmark-education-partnerships/">https://jp.usembassy.gov/us-japan-launch-landmark-education-partnerships/</a></p>

<b>Title</b>	DipLab2420202
<b>Project Name</b>	<a href="#">Research Impacts of Coca Legalization: Bolivia, Peru, and Colombia</a>
<b>Office</b>	International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs Section
<b>Embassy</b>	Colombia
<b>Bureau</b>	U.S. Mission
<b>Project Description</b>	Research the impacts of legalization/decriminalization of the coca leaf (the precursor to cocaine) in Bolivia and Peru, as well as the potential outcomes legalization could have in Colombia. As the government of Colombia proposes policies to pilot commercial coca production, and Bolivia seeks to remove the coca leaf from international narcotics lists, it will be important to understand how wider coca legalization could impact the cocaine trade and drug trafficking to the United States. The research project should explore the actual or possible security and public health outcomes of coca liberalization policies in Bolivia, Peru, and Colombia. Research could be split among as many as three student teams (in which case each team would focus on one of three Andean countries mentioned).
<b>Final Product Format</b>	Our office would like to receive a short research paper (max 10 pages), including a one-page fact sheet or executive summary, outlining the impacts (or potential impacts) of coca legalization for each of these three countries: Bolivia, Peru, and Colombia.
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>International Relations</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	<p>Information on the International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs Section (INL) of U.S. Embassy Bogota, Colombia:  <a href="https://co.usembassy.gov/international-narcotics-and-law-enforcement-affairs-section-inl/">https://co.usembassy.gov/international-narcotics-and-law-enforcement-affairs-section-inl/</a></p> <p>Some articles about recent coca liberalization policies in the Andean countries:</p> <p>Colombia’s Radical New Approach to Cocaine  <a href="https://foreignpolicy.com/2022/10/30/colombia-cocaine-coca-industry-policy-war-drugs-gustavo-petro/">https://foreignpolicy.com/2022/10/30/colombia-cocaine-coca-industry-policy-war-drugs-gustavo-petro/</a></p> <p>“The political economy of a failed drug reform: Insights from Peru's main legal coca valley”  <a href="https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0955395923000981">https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0955395923000981</a></p> <p>“Bolivia Uses G77 Post to Put Coca Legalization on International Agenda”:  <a href="https://insightcrime.org/news/brief/bolivias-morales-uses-g77-post-to-put-coca-legalization-on-international-agenda/">https://insightcrime.org/news/brief/bolivias-morales-uses-g77-post-to-put-coca-legalization-on-international-agenda/</a></p>

<b>Title</b>	DipLab2420501
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>U.S. Policy Options for Expanding Quality Electric Power Transmission and Distribution Infrastructure in Foreign Markets</b>
<b>Office</b>	Energy Programs
<b>Bureau</b>	Energy Resources
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>Investing in “grids” is critical for all countries. First, as a country grows, it's electric power demand increases and new transmission and distribution (T&amp;D) lines are needed to deliver electric power across any country. Second, in order to scale up variable renewable energy (and connect new power plants to a country's national grid), countries need more T&amp;D infrastructure. Maintaining and upgrading national power systems is costly, and many countries, particularly those that do not allow private investment in T&amp;D, struggle to finance power infrastructure. In countries that do allow private companies to invest in the grid, this can take a variety of forms but relative to investing in power generation (new power plants), T&amp;D projects tend to have lower returns on investment (ROI). This, in turn, makes emerging markets less attractive to U.S. transmission companies (transcos) because there are abundant investment opportunities in more stable, creditworthy, and larger markets in the U.S. and Europe. U.S. companies are investing in developing countries power infrastructure, but it tends to be in power plants (and associated T&amp;D lines for the power plant to connect to the grid). This creates more opportunities for state-owned electric (SOEs) power companies of the People's Republic of China (PRC) to invest and acquire transcos and distribution companies in foreign markets. PRC SOEs control approximately 12% of Brazil's transmission sector, most of Lima, Peru's distribution network, are making inroads in Chile, own up to 90% of Laos' high-voltage network, the Philippines, and so on. Separately, very small countries such as the Caribbean or island nations have a number of financing challenges for investing in T&amp;D, particularly more resilient infrastructure or underground cables given the very small size of their populations. For example, the country of Dominica has less than 100,000 people but needs \$50-75 million for new T&amp;D in order to achieve its goal of becoming 100% reliant on renewable energy and making the grid more resilient to climate change. Passing that investment total onto electricity consumers (via the electricity tariff) would be, politically, very challenging. While there are some grants and low-interest, concessionary loans available for island nations, there are very limited green funds or climate financing vehicles that can significantly subsidize the cost. Further, U.S. government development finance restricts lending to many Caribbean countries because of their high-income or upper middle-income status, and it would take an act of Congress to enable DFC or USTDA, for example, to lend to these countries.</p> <p>The researchers should seek to answer the following questions: 1) Are there new financing models for T&amp;D infrastructure in emerging markets? 2) What policy options can the U.S. Department of State or USG consider to scale up T&amp;D worldwide to support economic growth and the energy transition? 3) Are there U.S. companies investing in T&amp;D in emerging, non-OECD markets? What is the average ROI? 4) Where are institutional investors (Blackrock, Goldman Sachs) funding these projects outside of Europe or the U.S.? 5) How could the USG slow down, deter or compete with PRC SOE acquisition of T&amp;D assets and companies globally; what would make these projects</p>

	more attractive to quality U.S., European, Japanese, or Latin firms? 6) Has the U.S. Congress ever given U.S. companies tax credits, tax breaks, or other incentives for investing overseas in riskier infrastructure projects overseas (excluding loan guarantees)? 7) What policy and USG financial tools might increase U.S. private investment in T&D investment globally (outside of the OECD)?
<b>Final Product Format</b>	PowerPoint of up to 30 slides and an options memo (4-5 pages, Times New Roman font 12)
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>Energy Security, International Development, Climate Change, Economic &amp; Finance Issues, Public-Private Partnerships</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	<p><a href="https://www.iea.org/reports/electricity-grids-and-secure-energy-transitions/executive-summary">https://www.iea.org/reports/electricity-grids-and-secure-energy-transitions/executive-summary</a> (Nov 2023)</p> <p><a href="https://www.rand.org/pubs/commentary/2024/01/the-us-must-close-the-long-distance-power-transmission.html">https://www.rand.org/pubs/commentary/2024/01/the-us-must-close-the-long-distance-power-transmission.html</a> (Jan 2024)</p> <p><a href="https://www.rand.org/pubs/research_reports/RRA2490-1.html">https://www.rand.org/pubs/research_reports/RRA2490-1.html</a></p>



<b>Title</b>	DipLab2420502
<b>Project Name</b>	<a href="#">Facilitating (Energy) Adaptation in Africa</a>
<b>Office</b>	Area Studies
<b>Bureau</b>	Foreign Service Institute
<b>Project Description</b>	A transition from traditional energy resources to renewable energy has the ability to close Africa’s energy access gap and advance socio-economic and human development across the continent. Affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy supports public service provisions, livelihood advancement, and agricultural efficiency, which can increase food security and industrial development. However, Africa has only received 2% of global renewable energy investments in the last two decades, with most investments only going to a select few countries. This project requires analysis of energy investments in Africa and creative thinking on proactive approaches the U.S. can take to best engage with the African continent to support the transition to sustainable energy and ultimately stronger socio-economic development.
<b>Final Product Format</b>	<p>Deliverables:</p> <p>§ Project participants should produce a final written report to include: (1) key case studies examined, and lessons drawn from them; (2) Recommend courses of action for how the U.S. can best engage with Sub-Saharan Africa to meet its needs and contribute to the transition to sustainable energy.</p> <p>§ Project participants should produce a final presentation of key findings and recommendations.</p> <p>Use of deliverables: The Foreign Service Institute provides area studies training to diplomats and other U.S. government foreign affairs specialists serving in Sub-Saharan Africa. Final products will be used in AF regional and sub-regional courses, as well as seminars addressing the energy sector in Sub-Saharan Africa.</p>
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>International Relations, Political Science, Economics and Development, Sociology, African Studies</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	Africa's renewable energy transition has socio-economic benefits   World Economic Forum (weforum.org)

<b>Title</b>	DipLab2420701
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Environmental Defenders - Identifying What Works to Reduce and Prevent Violence Against Them</b>
<b>Office</b>	Front Office
<b>Bureau</b>	Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>Despite growing U.S. and international attention, the level of violence against and intimidation of environmental defenders globally continues to increase. In February 2022, NGO Front Line Defenders reported that 59% of the 338 human rights defenders (HRDs) killed in 2021 were defending land, environmental, or indigenous peoples' rights, often in the context of extractive industries and state-aligned megaprojects. NGO Global Witness in September 2023 reported that on average four people have been killed every week since 2016 for defending their land and the environment from harmful impacts of mining/extractives, agribusiness, dams, logging, and poaching. In 2022, almost nine out of ten reported killings were in Latin America, with Colombia (60), Brazil (34), Mexico (3), and Honduras (14). Eleven defenders were reported killed in the Philippines. More than one-third were Indigenous. One in five were in the Amazon rainforest.</p> <p>Although there is broad international agreement that violence against environmental defenders is increasing, there is little information on what works to reduce and prevent that violence. The Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)-led interagency working group seeks an interdisciplinary team(s) of motivated students with interests in environment, human rights, international business, international law to gather information on what specific actions governments and business can take that are effective in reducing and preventing violence against environmental defenders and providing justice, with a particular emphasis on defenders in vulnerable situations such as Indigenous people, marginalized communities, and women. The team(s) would hold bi-weekly meetings with one or more State Department officials to identify and review countries, business sectors, and cases, research methodology, and materials developed. Part Two of this project would involve refining and potentially presenting materials to the U.S. government to inform international cooperation. Given the scope of this project, it is hoped participating universities would consider continuing this cooperation for a second year to expand the case set. Students interested in participating in meetings with U.S. government officials should be prepared to sign a non-disclosure agreement.</p>
<b>Final Product Format</b>	<p>Part 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-- PowerPoints by country or industry with cases showing effective actions governments and/or business took to effectively reduce violence, citing sources. Cases chosen should focus particularly on defenders in vulnerable situations such as Indigenous people, marginalized communities, and women. Actions should be organized by showing specific actions actors took that were effective in reducing violence against environmental defenders and providing justice.</li> <li>-- Possible four-page briefing memos with graphs and infographics summarizing information in PowerPoints</li> </ul>

	<p>Part 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-- Refining country PowerPoints to expand number of cases in a country or business sector and/or number of countries</li> <li>-- Possibly - refine four-page briefing memos with graphs and infographics summarizing information in PowerPoints</li> </ul>
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>International Relations, Environment, Democracy &amp; Human Rights, International Business, International Law, Development</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	<p>This project ideally will last more than one semester to get enough information to validate conclusions sufficiently to share them with other governments to inform international cooperation.</p> <p>Additional information for students to read:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-- Most recent Global Witness report: <a href="https://www.globalwitness.org/en/campaigns/environmental-activists/standing-firm/">https://www.globalwitness.org/en/campaigns/environmental-activists/standing-firm/</a></li> <li>-- Most recent Front Line Defender report: <a href="https://www.frontlinedefenders.org/sites/default/files/flid_annual_report_2022.pdf">https://www.frontlinedefenders.org/sites/default/files/flid_annual_report_2022.pdf</a></li> <li>-- Business and Human Rights Resource Centre Briefings: <a href="https://www.business-humanrights.org/en/from-us/briefings/guardians-at-risk-confronting-corporate-abuse-in-latin-america-and-the-caribbean/">https://www.business-humanrights.org/en/from-us/briefings/guardians-at-risk-confronting-corporate-abuse-in-latin-america-and-the-caribbean/</a> and <a href="https://www.business-humanrights.org/en/from-us/briefings/transition-minerals-tracker-2022-global-analysis/">https://www.business-humanrights.org/en/from-us/briefings/transition-minerals-tracker-2022-global-analysis/</a></li> <li>-- OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct: <a href="https://www.oecd.org/investment/due-diligence-guidance-for-responsible-business-conduct.htm">https://www.oecd.org/investment/due-diligence-guidance-for-responsible-business-conduct.htm</a></li> </ul>

<b>Title</b>	DipLab2420702
<b>Project Name</b>	<a href="#">Re-imagining Innovation Spaces in Government</a>
<b>Office</b>	Information Resource Management
<b>Embassy</b>	India
<b>Bureau</b>	U.S. Mission
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>Innovation spaces, hubs, and labs aim to connect talent and skills to a changing and globalized economy, advents in technology, and stakeholder demands. Public agencies and departments such as the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), Health and Human Services, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Census Bureau, Homeland Security, and even the Department of State have each developed their own space to identify key areas and opportunities to transform and enable change within their respective organizations. But in practice, how are these spaces measuring change, how do they compare to spaces in other sectors, and how can they be used to find creative solutions to unique challenges? What does its investment look like and what are examples of demonstrated success and outcomes? Finally, what kinds of innovation spaces currently exist, how do they differ, and how can an organization or sector build capacity for innovation?</p> <p>These are a few of the many questions and directions a team can take that ultimately seeks to answer what the value of an innovation space is and why should we care. This project aims to engage a university team to examine innovation spaces in the government sector and conduct research on its impact and investment as they relate to U.S. foreign policy challenges. As a training tool for the Department, this project contributes to the discourse of innovation spaces and its functions, and ultimately how they inform and reimagine how capacity is built and scaled for government use.</p>
<b>Final Product Format</b>	The deliverable is three-fold: a paper to examine research, data, and case studies of innovation spaces in the government sector; playbook or toolkit that applies the research paper's insights to build innovation capacity in a government organization; and presentation demonstrating and informing the team's findings from the semester as well as recommendations.
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>Information &amp; Communication Technology, Science and Technology</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	<p>I'm open to two teams where one focuses on an intra-sector analysis of innovation labs in various government agencies and another comparative examination on an intersectional analysis (eg government vs private sector, academia, etc).</p> <p>Resources:  <a href="https://www.state.gov/diplomacy-lab">https://www.state.gov/diplomacy-lab</a>  <a href="https://www.brookings.edu/articles/innovation-spaces-the-new-design-of-work/">https://www.brookings.edu/articles/innovation-spaces-the-new-design-of-work/</a>  <a href="https://oecd-opsi.org/toolkits/innovation-spaces-the-new-design-of-work/">https://oecd-opsi.org/toolkits/innovation-spaces-the-new-design-of-work/</a>  <a href="https://ourpublicservice.org/publications/building-a-culture-of-innovation-in-government/">https://ourpublicservice.org/publications/building-a-culture-of-innovation-in-government/</a>  <a href="https://www.mckinsey.com/industries/public-sector/our-insights/building-innovation-ecosystems-accelerating-tech-hub-growth">https://www.mckinsey.com/industries/public-sector/our-insights/building-innovation-ecosystems-accelerating-tech-hub-growth</a>  <a href="https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/oct-26-2023-united-states-">https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/oct-26-2023-united-states-</a></p>



announces-79-million-expand-research-feed-future  
<https://lab.opm.gov/>  
<https://www.hhs.gov/ash/osm/innovationx/index.html>  
<https://blogs.nasa.gov/stem-innovation-lab/>



<b>Title</b>	DipLab2420703
<b>Project Name</b>	<a href="#">Trust in travel info in the ChatGPT era</a>
<b>Office</b>	Congressional and Public Affairs
<b>Bureau</b>	Consular Affairs
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>The way people search for information online is changing as mass-market search products such as Google and Bing add generative AI chat interfaces to their products. We are interested in an assessment of whether these products surface accurate and authoritative information from travel.state.gov when asked common passport and travel safety questions. Are travelers likely to use or avoid these tools to perform pre-travel research, like learning how to apply for a passport or researching their travel destination? Are certain customers more or less likely to use these tools and when customers do use these tools, to what extent do they trust the information provided is sufficient, versus double-checking the information using other non AI-generated sources?</p> <p>Travel.state.gov is the authoritative source for U.S. citizen travelers seeking information about U.S. passports and country-specific safety information. It is currently one of the most visited websites in the federal government. We have a Travel Advisory page for every country, detailing what American travelers should do to travel safely within the country, as well as country-specific practical information for U.S. travelers, such as information about local laws, entry/exit requirements, and accessing health services and safe transportation in each destination. Around half of our website visitors come to travel.state.gov from a search engine. Now that many search engines offer generative AI that can give answers directly on the search engine page, customers may opt to skip visiting our website directly and rely only on the AI-generated answer. We want to ensure that customers see accurate and important safety information, no matter their chosen research method.</p> <p>This research project would help us understand what tools travelers use for preparing for a trip abroad and if their habits and preferences are changing in light of new technology. This information will help us develop a strategy to continue to provide authoritative travel information in formats that are most likely to reach U.S. citizen travelers.</p>
<b>Final Product Format</b>	This research project could take many forms, as long as it contributes to our knowledge of how customers currently find international travel info and assesses whether that mix is changing with the development of generative AI chat-like interfaces or other new technologies. This project could examine this question via a variety of research methodologies and could be a way for students to gain hands-on experience conducting their own original research studies, if desired.
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>Computer Science, Cyber Security, Information &amp; Communication Technology, Marketing, Science and Technology, Communications</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	<p>Examples of AI-enabled chat: see <a href="https://bard.google.com/chat">https://bard.google.com/chat</a> and Copilot with GPT-4 (bing.com)</p> <p>Relevant TSG website: <a href="https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/International-Travel-Country-Information-Pages.html">https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/International-Travel-Country-Information-Pages.html</a></p>

<b>Title</b>	DipLab2420704
<b>Project Name</b>	<a href="#">Marketing Strategy for Reaching Gen Z Travelers (designed by Gen Z Travelers)</a>
<b>Office</b>	Congressional and Public Affairs - Outreach
<b>Bureau</b>	Consular Affairs
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>The Department of State’s Bureau of Consular Affairs (CA) is the official source of international travel information for U.S. citizens, but we have a difficult time reaching younger audiences (particularly given that U.S. government agencies are not allowed to use TikTok). In order to reach Gen Z travelers with important safety and security information, we want to better understand how they get their travel information and gather ideas and marketing strategies proposed by Gen Z students to direct these travelers to the Department of State’s resources, including our @TravelGov social media properties, Travel Advisories, country-specific information pages (travel.state.gov/destination) and the Smart Traveler Enrollment Program (STEP).</p> <p>The Department of State has no higher priority than the safety and security of U.S. citizens overseas. This project allows Gen Z students to help us reach their peers to provide what can be life-saving information. We have experienced several international crisis events just in the past year which prompted U.S.-government facilitated evacuation of private U.S. citizens. In order to keep U.S. citizens safe we need to make sure they are informed of risks and nuances of traveling to any particular country, and to enroll in the Smart Traveler Enrollment Program (STEP) so that we have a way to contact them if large-scale security situation pops up during the course of their trip. Gen Z travelers represent a current gap in our reach. We are not allowed to use TikTok, so are seeking Gen Z perspectives and ideas for how to get this information to their peers.</p> <p>STEP, for example, is a free program that allows U.S. citizens to enroll and receive alerts from the nearest U.S. Embassy concerning any safety or security situations that develop, including natural disaster warnings, civil unrest, terrorism incidents, etc. during the course of their trip. However, the vast majority of travelers do not sign up for STEP, so we are trying to understand what 1-2 messages about STEP would be most convincing to Gen Z travelers in order to target our future marketing and advertising efforts around these messages.</p> <p>Overall, we are seeking a marketing strategy that includes insights into how Gen Z travelers find and consume travel information, tactics (including platforms or lists of influencers we should engage) to reach Gen Z audiences, and messaging ideas for convincing them to utilize our resources and enroll in STEP. We will use these findings and suggestions from their project to improve how we market CA travel guidance with the goal of increasing STEP enrollments and the use of our online resources.</p>
<b>Final Product Format</b>	A pitch deck outlining any customer research and a proposal on how best to market STEP, @TravelGov social media accounts, and travel.state.gov resources like Travel Advisories.
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>Communications, Marketing, Science and Technology</i>

**Additional Information**

X/Twitter: @TravelGov  
Facebook: @TravelGov  
Instagram: @TravelGov  
Destination page to find country-specific information: [travel.state.gov/destination](https://travel.state.gov/destination)  
Smart Traveler Enrollment Program: [step.state.gov](https://step.state.gov)  
Travel Advisories: [travel.state.gov/traveladvisories](https://travel.state.gov/traveladvisories)



<b>Title</b>	DipLab2420705
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Social Media and Democracy in Latin America &amp; Caribbean</b>
<b>Office</b>	Area Studies, School of Professional and Area Studies
<b>Bureau</b>	Foreign Service Institute
<b>Project Description</b>	We are seeking project proposals on the influence of social media on democracy in Latin America & Caribbean. With troubling indicators of democratic backsliding and a young, digitally adept population, the region presents a unique opportunity to examine this intersection. Broadly, projects should aim to investigate the impact of social media on democratic processes, such as political communication, citizen participation, or the spread of disinformation or other suitable questions within this topic. Proposals can focus on comparative data across countries, focus on one subregion (e.g., Southern Cone, Caribbean, etc) or examine national and subnational contexts. We encourage proposals that demonstrate innovative approaches by incorporating newer modes of media, a focus on specific demographics (e.g., youth, Afro-descendants, women) or specific arenas of political mobilization (e.g., climate action, expanded LGBTQ rights, etc). Project deliverables will be used in training modules for foreign affairs professionals (foreign and civil service) focused on Latin America and the Caribbean especially with roles in public diplomacy and political offices. Project scope to be defined in consultation.
<b>Final Product Format</b>	We are seeking a 5 page report with a one-page executive summary that helps discern and distill the content of the report into a set of key indicators and related policy recommendations and/or actionable strategies, in addition to a group presentation for an audience of Foreign Affairs professionals working in or on Latin America/Caribbean.
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>International Relations, Civil Society, Communications, Democracy &amp; Human Rights, Information &amp; Communication Technology, Sociology, Anthropology, Western Hemisphere Studies, Youth Issues</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	Some additional resources: <a href="https://www.insiderintelligence.com/content/latin-america-social-media-outlook-2023">https://www.insiderintelligence.com/content/latin-america-social-media-outlook-2023</a> <a href="https://www.pewresearch.org/global/2022/12/06/social-media-seen-as-mostly-good-for-democracy-across-many-nations-but-u-s-is-a-major-outlier/">https://www.pewresearch.org/global/2022/12/06/social-media-seen-as-mostly-good-for-democracy-across-many-nations-but-u-s-is-a-major-outlier/</a> <a href="https://www.vanderbilt.edu/lapop/">https://www.vanderbilt.edu/lapop/</a>  Our team provides training on the Western Hemisphere for diplomats and other foreign affairs professionals working either in or on Latin America, the Caribbean, and Canada. Through a number of courses, we deliver content on the historical, social, and political contexts of nations in the region, regional and subregional dynamics, and the main arcs of their relations with the US.

<b>Title</b>	DipLab2420706
<b>Project Name</b>	<a href="#">Tracking Migrant Smuggling in the Darien</a>
<b>Office</b>	Area Studies, School of Professional and Area Studies
<b>Bureau</b>	Foreign Service Institute
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>In 2023, hundreds of thousands of migrants crossed the Darien Gap in the jungle border of Colombia and Panama, a number that has been on the rise since 2021. Almost all of those who crossed had to entrust their passage to smuggling operations operating outside the constraints of the law of either country. Between the danger of the crossing itself and the irregularity of transit passages, the economic incentive is great both for the migrants who seek a better life in the “Norte” and for smugglers and towns along the route.</p> <p>For this project, we are seeking an overview of the migrant smuggling operations in the Darien, including the routes commonly used and by which groups, the groups involved, and the scale of the operations and an analysis of the impact on migrants themselves, as well as on the countries involved. This can include the risks and dangers faced by the migrants, as well as the social, economic, and political implications for the countries of origin, transit, and destination. What efforts are being done to combat migrant smuggling operations in this region and how are they being funded? What assistance (if any) are governments or NGOs providing to support migrants and dissuade them from continuing? We encourage projects which bring an added dimension to this analysis, such as: mapping routes by smuggling operation, using GIS to pinpoint indicators of emerging routes; an exploration of the legal and ethical dimensions of migrant smuggling, including international laws and conventions; a discussion of the human rights implications and the responsibilities of countries in addressing this issue. Scope to be determined in consultation.</p>
<b>Final Product Format</b>	A final report (8-10 pages) with an overview of the issue, case studies, maps/graphics, and analysis of the data along with a one-page executive summary with policy recommendations or actionable strategies. A live group presentation presentation for an audience of Foreign Affairs professionals working in or on Latin America/Caribbean will be arranged if feasible.
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>Anthropology, Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement, Democracy &amp; Human Rights, Human Rights, International Development, Sociology, Statistics, Geography, Western Hemisphere Studies, Trafficking in Persons</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	<p>Further resources: <a href="https://www.hrw.org/news/2023/10/10/how-treacherous-darien-gap-became-migration-crossroads-americas">https://www.hrw.org/news/2023/10/10/how-treacherous-darien-gap-became-migration-crossroads-americas</a>  <a href="https://panama.iom.int/en/news/risking-it-all-crossing-darien-gap-treacherous-trek-no-one-should-tackle">https://panama.iom.int/en/news/risking-it-all-crossing-darien-gap-treacherous-trek-no-one-should-tackle</a></p> <p>Our team provides training on the Western Hemisphere for diplomats and other foreign affairs professionals working either in or on Latin America, the Caribbean, and Canada. Through a number of courses, we deliver content on the historical, social, and political contexts of nations in the region, regional and subregional dynamics, and the main arcs of their relations with the US.</p>



<b>Title</b>	DipLab2420707
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>V is for Voting: Electoral Systems in the Americas</b>
<b>Office</b>	Area Studies, School of Professional and Area Studies
<b>Bureau</b>	Foreign Service Institute
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>In 2001, the member states of the Organization of American States (OAS) signed the Interamerican Democratic Charter signaling that democracy should be the common form of government throughout the Americas marking, it was believed at the time, the end of the authoritarian era that marked many nations in the region throughout the preceding decades. Despite this shared promise, the specific democratic values and the processes designed to uphold them can vary widely throughout the hemisphere. The main objective of this project is to gain a comprehensive understanding of the electoral systems employed by countries in the Western Hemisphere. By examining and mapping out these systems, we are seeking information on the diverse approaches to democratic elections within the region, to include an analysis of the electoral systems of various countries in the Western Hemisphere by studying the rules, processes, and institutions that govern their electoral processes, party structure, and representation in governing bodies. We encourage innovative submissions such as ones proposing: a mix of narrative, statistic, and graphic information (e.g., , mapping Electoral Systems via maps and graphs); a comparative study of different systems over the last X political periods to illustrate claims on democratic resilience or backsliding; or an in-depth exploration of the role of a particular segment of the population (e.g., youth) in shaping electoral processes and outcomes.</p> <p>Project deliverables will be used in training modules for foreign affairs professionals (foreign and civil service) focused on Latin America and the Caribbean. Project scope to be defined in consultation.</p>
<b>Final Product Format</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-A 5-7 page report on the electoral systems of select countries in the Western Hemisphere</li> <li>- Visual representations, including maps and graphs, illustrating the diversity of electoral systems.</li> <li>- A 2-page brief and presentation summarizing key findings and insights from the project to include policy recommendations on key correlations between electoral system factors and resilience/fragility of democratic indicators</li> </ul> <p>A group presentation for an audience of Foreign Affairs professionals working in or on Latin America/Caribbean</p>
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>International Relations, Sociology, Western Hemisphere Studies, Human Rights, Democracy &amp; Human Rights, Civil Society</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	<p>Further Resources:</p> <p><a href="https://www.oas.org/en/democratic-charter/pdf/demcharter_en.pdf">https://www.oas.org/en/democratic-charter/pdf/demcharter_en.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="https://ndupress.ndu.edu/Media/News/News-Article-View/Article/1943451/defending-democracy-and-human-rights-in-the-western-hemisphere/">https://ndupress.ndu.edu/Media/News/News-Article-View/Article/1943451/defending-democracy-and-human-rights-in-the-western-hemisphere/</a></p> <p>Our team provides training on the Western Hemisphere for diplomats and other foreign affairs professionals working either in or on Latin America, the Caribbean, and</p>

Canada. Through a number of courses, we deliver content on the historical, social, and political contexts of nations in the region, regional and subregional dynamics, and the main arcs of their relations with the US.





<b>Title</b>	DipLab2420801
<b>Project Name</b>	<a href="#">The Resurgence of Military Coups in Africa and the Impact of Colonial Legacies</a>
<b>Office</b>	Area Studies
<b>Bureau</b>	Foreign Service Institute
<b>Project Description</b>	Since August 2020, seven countries in Sub-Saharan have undergone coups: Mali, Chad, Guinea, Sudan, Burkina Faso, Niger, and most recently Gabon leading to the use of a new term ‘the coup belt’. Although each state in the ‘coup belt’ faces unique local grievances, it is apparent most were also former French colonies. This project should therefore examine the factor of colonial legacies in these coups as well as the political and socioeconomic dynamics that underlie these coups. Essentially, how have colonial legacies shaped contemporary economic and social matters? What are the demands of the ‘people’ in these states and what are their expectations in a new government? This project requires case studies be utilized to present and compare these dynamics as well as local population’s views on coups and their attempts to counter coups, and how economic justice as a goal can be better achieved thus combating the prevalence of military coups.
<b>Final Product Format</b>	<p>Deliverables:</p> <p>§ Project participants should produce a final written report to include: (1) key case studies examined, and lessons drawn from them; (2) Suggested courses of action for implementing and/or supporting efforts to counter and prevent coups.</p> <p>§ Project participants should produce a final presentation of key findings and recommendations.</p> <p>Use of deliverables:</p> <p>The Foreign Service Institute provides area studies training to diplomats and other U.S. government foreign affairs specialists serving in Sub-Saharan Africa. Final products will be used in AF regional and sub-regional courses, as well as seminars addressing the problem of coups and external factors in the resurgence of coups in Sub-Saharan Africa.</p>
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>International Relations, Political Science, African Studies, Sociology, Economics and Development</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	<p>Possible Resources for Students:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Crisis of African Democracy   Foreign Affairs</li> <li>2. Flawed elections and poor governance underlie Africa’s backsliding - ISS Africa</li> <li>3. A Deeper Look Into the West African Coup Wave - Foreign Policy Research Institute (fpri.org)</li> <li>4. What’s Driving the Coups Across Sub-Saharan Africa? - The Washington Post</li> <li>5. Coups are Back in West Africa   Council on Foreign Relations (cfr.org)</li> <li>6. Term Limit Evasions and Coups: Two Sides of the Same Coin (africacenter.org)</li> <li>7. Africa's Crisis of Coups   Topic in Focus – Africa Center for Strategic Studies</li> <li>8. Countering Coups: In Africa, Use Investment to Build Rule of Law   United States Institute of Peace (usip.org)</li> <li>9. Countering Coups: How to Reverse Military Rule Across the Sahel   United States Institute of Peace (usip.org)</li> </ol>

<b>Title</b>	DipLab2420802
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>American Spaces: Glow Up the Brand Identity of the State Department’s Cultural Centers Abroad -- Make this Network Shine</b>
<b>Office</b>	Office of American Spaces
<b>Bureau</b>	Educational and Cultural Affairs
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>Problem Statement&amp;#58;</p> <p>American Spaces are the U.S. government’s information hubs, reaching millions of people in communities worldwide interested in learning more about the United States. Our target demographic includes youth, students, and young professionals, primarily aged 18-35. With over 600 Spaces spanning across 140 countries, American Spaces reach millions of participants globally each year. However, they have evolved over the past 30+ years in a highly-localized manner, resulting in a diffuse brand identity. This means that American Spaces worldwide use a variety of naming conventions and logos, as well as diverse verbiage, taglines, and collateral across the global network to describe who we are and what we do. This lack of standardization and unified brand identity presents challenges to cohesive and streamlined strategic communications around American Spaces’ overall profile, visibility, and impact.</p> <p>Project Description&amp;#58;</p> <p>The Office of American Spaces, within the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs in Washington, DC, oversees Spaces’ operations worldwide and seeks to strengthen our global brand identity. Specifically, we would like this project to result in an assessment and analysis of American Spaces’ current brand posture and public messaging, with recommendations on how to improve it to increase awareness of American Spaces overall mission and purpose (both abroad and among U.S. citizens) and our reach as a global network. The project should include an audit of American Spaces' current public/online presence and messaging, as well as strategic recommendations for how to achieve a clearer and more unified brand identity that more concisely shows and/or explains who we are and what we do. The university team may analyze a combination of the following as part of the audit&amp;#58; the American Spaces’ mission statement, current language on websites that describe the purpose and benefits of visiting American Spaces, logos (as seen online and in collateral), naming conventions, and online/printed collateral used to promote the network of American Spaces, as well as some comparative brand analysis of other countries’ cultural centers.</p>
<b>Final Product Format</b>	Deliverables include a 10–20-page report including analysis and recommendations, as well as a 15–30-minute presentation of findings delivered to office leadership.
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>Branding, Marketing, Communications, Advertising, Business</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	<p>American Spaces Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs page (primary public informational page on the ECA website) <a href="https://eca.state.gov/programs-and-initiatives/initiatives/office-american-spaces">https&amp;#58;//eca.state.gov/programs-and-initiatives/initiatives/office-american-spaces</a></p> <p>“Managing an American Space” website (for internal staff use only; currently SEO minimized to avoid public searches but included here to provide more information about the programming offered at American Spaces)  <a href="https&amp;#58;//americanspaces.state.gov/about-us/">https&amp;#58;//americanspaces.state.gov/about-us/</a></p>

Directory of American Spaces (with all global locations/venue names listed)  
<https://app.powerbigov.us/view?r=eyJrIjoieOTM2ZjA2YzEtMDdkYi00ZmU2LWJmZGUtMmY2NWM0MjUwNDAzliwidCI6IjY2Y2Y1MDc0LTZhZmUtNDhkMS1hNjxLWExMmlyMTIxZjQ0YiJ9>



<b>Title</b>	DipLab2420803
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Winning the Lottery of Hearts and Minds: Public Diplomacy for Social Behavioral Change</b>
<b>Office</b>	Public Diplomacy Section
<b>Embassy</b>	Jamaica
<b>Bureau</b>	Western Hemisphere Affairs
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>Building bridges of communication is the main role of Public Diplomacy Sections who engage with foreign audiences through a variety of media to promote U.S. interests and mission goals. One of U.S. Embassy Kingston’s primary goals is to reduce crime and violence for a more safe, just, and secure Jamaica for both U.S citizens and Jamaicans. Specifically, the mission is working to curb participation in rampant, gang-organized financial scamming targeting U.S. citizens. One strategy being pursued is a social behavioral change media campaign targeting the Jamaican general public and at-risk youth to change the perception of financial scamming in Jamaica.</p> <p>This project investigates current best practices and examples of social behavior change campaigns. The student team will research recommendations from the field of public relations, communications, and marketing on how to best approach reaching target publics to change behavior on social issues, including but not limited to reducing crime, public health, environmental conservation, and civic engagement. Specific examples or case studies should be included, such as messages, advertisements, videos, etc. Bonus points if they focus on the topic of reducing crime, violence, or illegal activity! The goal of the project is to inform and shape the design and media products of our anti-financial scamming media campaign which is in the planning stages. Additional information on local context, audiences, and resources will be provided.</p>
<b>Final Product Format</b>	Report and presentation with an optional communication campaign plan on anti-financial scamming in Jamaica, if the project team specializes in communications/public relations/marketing.
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>International Relations, Civil Society, Climate Change, Communications, Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement, Democracy &amp; Human Rights, Economic &amp; Finance Issues, Global Health, Human Rights, Information &amp; Communication Technology, International Development, Marketing, Narcotics &amp; Law Enforcement, Public-Private Partnerships, Psychology, Sociology, Trafficking in Persons, Western Hemisphere Studies, Youth Issues</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	<p>This project directly impacts the U.S.-Jamaica bilateral relationship and real individuals: victims of financial scamming, at-risk youth who become involved in gangs, and the everyday Jamaican who may not know how financial scamming impacts them, directly and indirectly. Help us with this project to make real impact on a high priority issue in the Caribbean!</p> <p>Additional Information:</p> <p>Lottery Scams  <a href="https://jm.usembassy.gov/lottery-scams">https://jm.usembassy.gov/lottery-scams</a></p> <p>Jamaican Lottery Scam   American Greed   CNBC Prime</p>

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mqOqg\\_-o1ml](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mqOqg_-o1ml)

Jamaican lottery scams target elderly Americans  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UaqVL9yJVzM>

Just Hang Up - Scams Against Seniors, Part 1  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Bc\\_n3n83ow0](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Bc_n3n83ow0)

Just Hang Up - Scams Against Seniors, Part 2  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uruDqnHxaRM>



<b>Title</b>	DipLab2420804
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Water Management and Climate Resilience Solutions for Ambato, Ecuador, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania - "Cities Forward" Urban Sustainability Studio</b>
<b>Office</b>	Office of Policy and Public Outreach (OES/PPO) in coordination with Office of Environmental Quality (OES/ENV)
<b>Bureau</b>	Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>Graduate level urban planning, landscape architecture, or environmental management students would research and develop potential solutions to urban water management challenges, including nature-based solutions, in Ambato, Ecuador, and Philadelphia, PA. Solutions could include both green and grey infrastructure and provide enhancements to drinking water, and/or sewerage, and/or stormwater systems, helping them become more resilient to climate changes.</p> <p>Background: This project would be a pilot program for incorporating U.S. university researchers, students, and faculty into an ongoing State Department initiative called Cities Forward. The Cities Forward program is a cooperative agreement between the U.S. State Department, ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI), the Resilient Cities Catalyst, and the Institute of the Americas. The Cities Forward program has paired 12 cities from the Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) with 12 U.S. cities, among which, Ambato and Philadelphia have been paired.</p> <p>The goal of Cities Forward is to help participating cities solve urban challenges ranging from sustainability to inclusion to climate resiliency. Cities Forward helps participating cities connect to U.S. peers and develop sustainability action plans and implementation strategies to address local challenges. Project activities under the initiative include peer-to-peer knowledge sharing, capacity-building, multi-stakeholder action plan development, and plan finance and implementation activities. More information about Cities Forward can be found here: <a href="https://icleiusa.org/cities-forward/">https://icleiusa.org/cities-forward/</a>.</p> <p>In Ambato and Philadelphia's Cities Forward cooperation charter they have discussed (inter alia) sharing knowledge on urban water management, including nature-based solutions, for improved water environmental and drinking water quality and flood mitigation. This Diplomacy Lab project would develop possible projects that could be implemented in each Ambato and Philadelphia to help them meet their water management goals. Additionally, this report should include ideas for ensuring vulnerable or underserved populations (including women, under-sheltered, and indigenous people) will be included in the project development and implementation and/or will benefit from the water projects.</p>
<b>Final Product Format</b>	Students and their advisors will draft a report and/or prepare an urban plan, landscape architecture plan, civil engineering, and/or environmental management plan for each city. The students and their faculty advisors will present the report to State Department for review. If the final product meets the standard set out in the description above, the students and their faculty advisors will be invited to present their report, and/or PowerPoint presentation, and if they choose, a short video about



	<p>their work, to city leaders from Ambato and Philadelphia. This presentation will be done either in person or virtually (or both) dependent upon availability of funding. There may be other opportunities for presentations in other international fora as well.</p>
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<p><i>Architecture, Science and Technology, Water Security, Urban Planning, Civil Engineering, Water Environmental Management, Landscape Architects</i></p>
<b>Additional Information</b>	<p>Initial baseline information should be obtained through student's research, including use of Google Earth and other tools to facilitate visualizations of urban geography and topography. If desired, State Department can put students and their faculty advisors in touch with Cities Forward implementation partners to facilitate connections to relevant water management authorities in Ambato or Philadelphia for knowledge development and information sharing.</p>



<b>Title</b>	DipLab2420805
<b>Project Name</b>	<a href="#">Roma Resistance to the Nazis, 1939-1945</a>
<b>Office</b>	Policy and Global Issues
<b>Bureau</b>	European and Eurasian Affairs
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>In the genocide of the Roma from 1939 to 1945, as many as 500,000 Romani people may have been murdered by the Nazis and their collaborators. While there are tales of resistance, there is little research into Romani resistance in the Nazi labor and death camps. Specifically, there is not a shared understanding of an event on May 16, 1944 at the camp named “Zigeunerlager” or “Gypsy Family Camp” that has been referred to as Romani Resistance Day. Through this project, we would like to gain more clarity about the events of May 16, as well as an understanding of the larger history of Romani resistance during the genocide.</p> <p>As the Administration looks to combat racism and inequality, we are expanding our work with our European partners to address long-standing inequities amongst populations in Europe, particularly the Roma. Having a better understanding of how the genocide impacted the Romani people can help inform our work toward addressing long standing systemic issues that affect their marginalization today.</p> <p>This study would take a deeper dive into what led up to the events of May 16, and into the aftermath of that day, including casting it within the larger story of Romani resistance during WWII. We are open to any verifiable historical and documentary approach to obtaining information surrounding the May 16 uprising and/or other instances of Romani resistance during WWII. This study should provide additional information in hopes of gaining more clarity about the events of May 16, 1944, and about the larger story of Romani resistance during WWII generally. The goal of this research is to contribute to and or correct the historical account of Romani resistance, including on May 16, 1944. This research will be used to inform U.S. public statements to ensure historical accuracy.</p>
<b>Final Product Format</b>	We are open to any verifiable historical and documentary approach to obtaining information surrounding the May 16 uprising and/or other instances of Romani resistance during WWII. This study should provide additional information in hopes of gaining more clarity about the events of May 16, 1944, and about the larger story of Romani resistance during WWII generally. The goal of this research is to contribute to and or correct the historical account of Romani resistance, including on May 16, 1944. This research will be used to inform U.S. public statements to ensure historical accuracy.
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>International Relations, European &amp; Eurasian Studies, History, Human Rights, Democracy &amp; Human Rights</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	EUR's Office of Policy and Global Issues (PGI) serves as a trusted agent to the Department's functional bureaus that are mandated to address human rights, democracy, and the rule of law. This project was developed in collaboration with the Bureau's Office for the Senior Envoy on Holocaust Issues. EUR/PGI's mission statement is attached.



<b>Title</b>	DipLab2420901
<b>Project Name</b>	<a href="#">Is NATO More Than Article 5? - Furthering Understanding of Civilian Opportunities</a>
<b>Office</b>	U.S. Embassy Finland
<b>Embassy</b>	Finland
<b>Bureau</b>	U.S. Mission
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>Finland decided to apply for NATO membership to increase Finland’s security after the shock induced by Russia’s invasion of Ukraine. Finland became the 31st member of NATO on 4 April 2023. NATO’s essential purpose is to safeguard the freedom and security of all its members by political and military means. During the process which led to Finland’s application, the primary topic discussed in Finland was the security guarantees and collective defense enshrined in NATO’s Article 5. Therefore, the aspects of civilian topics received little attention.</p> <p>The research project would consist of 1) a survey on how well NATO’s various functions and activities are known in Finland among a specified group (to be discussed/decided later), and 2) a compilation of opportunities (study, work, participate) available for Finnish participants on non-military fields like “environment, climate change”, “women, peace, and security”, and “education &amp; scientific cooperation” are in interest of the Public Diplomacy Section at the U.S. Embassy in Finland. Especially, it would be valuable to discover opportunities regarding the topics above-mentioned which also have strong participation by various U.S. institutions.</p>
<b>Final Product Format</b>	<p>A data analysis of the survey results</p> <p>A options memo / compilation of available opportunities for potential Finnish participants</p> <p>A presentation of the results of the project &amp; suggestions of possible future cooperation between U.S. and Finnish partners</p>
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>International Relations, Civil Society, Democracy &amp; Human Rights, Gender Studies, Political/Military Affairs, Youth Issues</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	<p>Integrated Country Strategy Finland (currently under revision) at <a href="https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/ICS_EUR_Finland_Public.pdf">https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/ICS_EUR_Finland_Public.pdf</a></p> <p>Thematic Index of NATO Topics at <a href="https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/68147.htm">https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/68147.htm</a></p> <p>UN 1325: Landmark resolution on Women, Peace and Security <a href="https://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/wps/">https://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/wps/</a></p>

<b>Title</b>	DipLab2420902
<b>Project Name</b>	<a href="#">Exploring Afghan SIV Resettlement: CARE Platforms to US</a>
<b>Office</b>	Coordinator for Afghan Relocation Efforts (CARE)
<b>Bureau</b>	South and Central Asian Affairs
<b>Project Description</b>	<p><b>Objective:</b>  This project seeks to provide students with a unique opportunity to delve into the complexities of the Afghan Special Immigrant Visa program, facilitated through the Coordinator for Afghan Relocation Efforts (CARE). By following nine ASIV cases from their processing stages at Albania, ROB (Germany) and CARE Doha (Qatar) Platform to their resettlement in the United States (US), students will gain valuable insights into the challenges faced by applicants and the effectiveness of support systems. The findings will significantly contribute to enhancing CARE’s program and the resettlement experience for Afghan allies. Participating in this research project will be exceptionally beneficial for students, offering a unique opportunity to gain hands-on experience in navigating the intricacies of the State Department’s premier immigration program, with a specific emphasis on the resettlement phase. This involvement will foster a deeper understanding of international migration processes and provide valuable insights into policy challenges and solutions within the humanitarian efforts surrounding resettlement.</p> <p><b>Scope of Research:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct a comparative analysis and understanding of the procedural challenges and successes encountered by ASIV applicants during processing at CARE Platforms.</li> <li>• Documenting emotional, logistical, and bureaucratic challenges encountered by ASIV applicants during their resettlement journey in the US as indicators for future resettlement outcomes.</li> <li>• Analyzing the effectiveness of support systems provided by US agencies and NGOs involved in the ASIV program.</li> <li>• Explore outcomes of ASIV cases 3-6 months after resettlement in the US through a comparative lens, highlighting market differences based on their processing platform.</li> </ul> <p><b>Implementation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaborate with faculty-led team of students from diverse academic backgrounds across a university to form a research team.</li> <li>• Engage subject matter experts to advise and guide student researchers throughout the semester-long project.</li> <li>• Investigate dependencies, considering how, when and where the impact occurs post-resettlement.</li> <li>• Regular updates and guidance will be provided by the CARE lead proposing the project to ensure a valuable final product.</li> </ul> <p><b>Expected Outcome:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Generate comprehensive documentation of the ASIV application and resettlement process.</li> <li>• Provide insights into challenges and successes within the ASIV program, enabling informed recommendations for improvement.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct comparative analysis to illuminate the nuances and disparities in processing methodologies and applicant experiences between the CARE Platforms. This analysis aims to yield insights into the distinct strengths and weaknesses inherent in each platform, forming a foundational framework for pinpointing targeted improvements within the CARE program.</li> <li>• Present findings to the CARE Front Office and stakeholders, providing students with valuable exposure to the State Department and the CARE program with insights to support future goal setting and prioritization</li> </ul> <p>Conclusion: This project aligns with Diplomacy Lab's vision of fostering innovative research on pressing policy issues. The study of CARE's program will not only offer students an immersive learning experience but will also contribute valuable insights to enhance the US resettlement program for Afghan allies.</p>
<b>Final Product Format</b>	The final product format should be a presentation with supporting data analysis.
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>International Relations</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	The CARE office is headquartered in Rosslyn, Virginia. Students will collaborate with CARE staff not only in Rosslyn but also at our overseas platforms in Albania, Germany, and Qatar, as well as with resettlement agencies in the US. The project is expected to conclude within four months. Travel to either the Rosslyn office or the State HQ (Harry S. Truman Building) may be necessary for the final presentation.

<b>Title</b>	DipLab2420903
<b>Project Name</b>	<a href="#">Measuring the PRC's Influence in Central Europe at the Subnational Level</a>
<b>Office</b>	Central Europe
<b>Bureau</b>	European and Eurasian Affairs
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>The PRC leverages asymmetric subnational relationships (i.e., those between cities, regions, and provinces) with other countries to further influence the local public and national policies and to advance its geopolitical interests beyond engagements with capitals. This asymmetry stems from two facts: (1) While the PRC's centralized system facilitates coordination in PRC subnational outreach, Europe's generally decentralized local government systems make it difficult to systematically track and respond to PRC subnational influence efforts, while also incentivizing PRC subnational engagement to influence national political dynamics; and (2) PRC provinces and cities heavily outweigh their European counterparts in population and manpower, with PRC regions of populations in the millions signing agreements with European cities that number in the tens of thousands, giving the PRC regions large advantages in negotiating terms. In Europe, as in other regions, the PRC has steadily and systematically exploited this asymmetry to expand its ties at subnational levels, according to the Mercator Institute for China Studies, often in ways that are difficult for central governments to monitor and that can bypass national policies or standards, such as in the case of the controversial purchase of a stake in the Hamburg port terminal that was opposed by many German central government ministries. As subnational actors pursue the potential benefits of PRC investments, they face risks of growing economic dependency, industrial espionage, and technology transfer, and increasing political pressure and disinformation, as documented in a July 2022 National Counterintelligence and Security Center report. Exposing the PRC's engagement with subnational actors is key to countering its efforts to spread influence contrary to the interests of our European partners, and shape the discourse around the PRC.</p>
<b>Final Product Format</b>	<p>An open source-based paper that tracks PRC activities in Central Europe at the city, state, or provincial levels over the year 2023 to identify (for each country - ideally, Poland, Slovakia, Czech Republic, Bulgaria, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Austria, Romania, Slovenia, and Hungary) economic activities (e.g., economic MOUs, trade delegations, foreign direct investment plans), academic ties (e.g., academic MOUs, university exchanges), media agreements (exchanges between journalists or local media organizations) cultural exchanges (e.g., "sister city" agreements, gifts of art, sports exhibitions), and official or political party visits. Ideally, the product would include a one-page executive summary, with a 1-2 page summary per country and an accompanying "heat map" to visualize the PRC activities. The map and additional analysis will inform a methodic U.S. strategy for working with our European partners to safeguard subnational regions from PRC malign behavior.</p>
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<a href="#">International Relations, East Asian/Pacific Studies, European &amp; Eurasian Studies</a>
<b>Additional Information</b>	<p>We are more than happy to work with the researchers to limit, expand, or modify the final product. For instance, we could limit it to just one or two kinds of subnational activities, or to three or four moderately-sized Central European countries.</p>

The Mercator Institute product mentioned is here: <https://merics.org/en/report/big-fish-small-ponds-chinas-subnational-diplomacy-europe>

The National Counterintelligence and Security Center report mentioned is here: [https://www.dni.gov/files/NCSC/documents/SafeguardingOurFuture/PRC\\_Subnational\\_Influence-06-July-2022.pdf](https://www.dni.gov/files/NCSC/documents/SafeguardingOurFuture/PRC_Subnational_Influence-06-July-2022.pdf)



<b>Title</b>	DipLab2420904
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Decoding Success: Exploring Organizational Health and Resource Utilization for Enhanced Section Effectiveness</b>
<b>Office</b>	Organizational Learning Unit
<b>Bureau</b>	Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>The Office of Policy, Planning, and Resources for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs (R/PPR) at the U.S. Department of State provides long-term strategic planning and performance measurement capability for public diplomacy and public affairs programs around the world. It enables Department leadership to better advise on the allocation of public diplomacy and public affairs resources, to focus those resources on the most urgent national security objectives, and provide realistic measurement of public diplomacy's and public affairs' effectiveness.</p> <p>R/PPR is continually working to modernize public diplomacy by updating and adapting public diplomacy strategies and practices to align with contemporary challenges, technologies, and communication trends. While doing so, we wonder what elements are the key to success at the section level. This research project aims to explore the intricate relationships between organizational health, section effectiveness, and the allocation and utilization of assigned resources (money, people, training, etc), with the ultimate goal of understanding how these factors collectively contribute to overall section effectiveness. Furthermore, what elements are necessary to replicate effectiveness from one country to another. It is widely acknowledged that organizational health, the effectiveness of individual sections, and the judicious use of resources are critical components in achieving sustained success. However, there is a need for in-depth research to uncover the specific linkages and dependencies between these elements.</p> <p>The primary objective of this research is to investigate the correlation between organizational health, section effectiveness, and available resources. We aim to understand how these elements influence the performance and effectiveness of individual sections, and vice versa. It is also necessary to define "section effectiveness" and incorporate analysis of well-defined public diplomacy competencies (which will be provided), determining how these competencies influence overall effectiveness. We also welcome research and methodologies on how to evaluate these competencies independently at both an individual, section, and organizational level.</p> <p>Results of this research project can potentially serve to enhance and shape the future of public diplomacy sections across the globe. The data obtained could also play a critical role in ensuring adequate allocation and the effective use of limited resources across the Department of State.</p>
<b>Final Product Format</b>	We welcome a final product in the form of an applicable tool, index, survey, or research paper outlining a proposed solution. We are open to hearing other suggestions as well.
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>Psychology, Statistics, Sociology, Organizational Health</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	Additional information related to specific public diplomacy competencies and resources will be provided at the project kick off. We welcome this project taking more than one semester if needed.

<b>Title</b>	DipLab2420905
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Rise of Far-Right Populism in Europe</b>
<b>Office</b>	School of Professional and Area Studies/Area Studies
<b>Bureau</b>	Foreign Service Institute
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>Within the past decade, Far- Right Populist parties have been increasingly winning elections within Europe and have steadily gained the support of larger shares of the voting population in nations such as Poland, Italy, Germany, and France. This rise of the far-right has the potential to affect European liberal democracies and disrupt long-lasting democratic governments within Europe. The primary questions within this project are, how do far-right populist parties in Europe organize, mobilize, recruit, and garner support amongst the populace? What are the primary factors driving the increase in far-right wing support in Europe and what are the implications they have on the economy, immigration, identity, and democratic backsliding in Europe?</p>
<b>Final Product Format</b>	<p>Project participants should produce a final written report to include: (1) case studies examined, and lessons drawn from them, including an executive summary on the report (2) Suggest policy recommendations for challenging the rise of far-right populism within Europe</p> <p>Project participants should produce a final presentation of key findings and policy recommendations.</p>
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>International Relations, European &amp; Eurasian Studies, Political/Economy</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	<p>Kolander, Michael. Socioeconomic Deprivation and the Support for Populism: A Study on Individual and Contextual Determinants. Open Press TiU, 2022.  <a href="https://jstor.org/stable/community.34023129">https://jstor.org/stable/community.34023129</a>.</p> <p>Wodak, Ruth. "Re/Nationalising EU-Rope: National Identities, Right-Wing Populism, and Border-and Body-Politics." In National Stereotyping, Identity Politics, European Crises, edited by Jürgen Barkhoff and Joep Leerssen, 95–121. Brill, 2021.  <a href="http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.1163/j.ctv1v7zbzt.10">http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.1163/j.ctv1v7zbzt.10</a>.</p> <p>The PopuList (<a href="http://popu-list.org">popu-list.org</a>)</p>



<b>Title</b>	DipLab2420906
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Malign Use of AI Technology in Europe by State and Non-State Actors</b>
<b>Office</b>	School of Professional and Area Studies/Area Studies
<b>Bureau</b>	Foreign Service Institute
<b>Project Description</b>	While AI technology has been rapidly developing and making a vital impact on industries such as transportation, healthcare, finance, within the context of national security it has the potential to destabilize European states' economies, political systems, and social relations. AI can be utilized by malign state and non-state actors do propagate disinformation, cyberattacks, and create automated weapons. How do malign state and non-state actors utilize AI to spread harmful information within states in Europe? How do European nations and the EU respond to this increasing threat, and what are the implications that AI has on security, democratic norms and values, businesses, and infrastructure in Europe.
<b>Final Product Format</b>	Project participants should produce a final written report to include: (1) key case studies examined, and lessons drawn from them; (2) Suggested courses of action for implementing AI regulation.  Project participates should produce a final presentation of key findings and recommendations.
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>International Relations</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	<a href="https://www.atlanticcouncil.org/in-depth-research-reports/ai-society-and-governance-an-introduction/">https://www.atlanticcouncil.org/in-depth-research-reports/ai-society-and-governance-an-introduction/</a>  HELMUS, TODD C. "Artificial Intelligence, Deepfakes, and Disinformation: A Primer." RAND Corporation, 2022. <a href="http://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep42027">http://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep42027</a> .

<b>Title</b>	DipLab2420907
<b>Project Name</b>	<a href="#">Geostrategic assessment of nuclear deployment in net-zero modeling scenarios</a>
<b>Office</b>	Nuclear Competitiveness Team
<b>Bureau</b>	International Security and Nonproliferation
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>Nuclear energy is an important part of the clean energy transition and responsible deployment is critical to meet global decarbonization and energy security goals. There is incredibly high demand for capacity building support from ISN (through our Foundational Infrastructure for Responsible Use of SMR Technology – or FIRST – program) for nuclear newcomer countries and those looking to expand their nuclear energy programs to include advanced reactor technologies, especially small modular reactors (SMRs). SMRs can provide clean electricity and high-temperature process heat to decarbonize both power and hard-to-abate industrial sectors, along with other uses like desalination and district heating.</p> <p>Models for pathways to achieve net-zero by 2050 use different scenarios for global nuclear uptake. This project would provide the information needed to assess the decarbonization potential in countries to quantify the climate impacts of increased use of nuclear energy. We are seeking help analyzing decarbonization scenarios, determining which countries are modeled as increasing use of nuclear energy (including SMRs), and compare that with geostrategic analysis of where the U.S. is currently or could engage with countries seeking to deploy new nuclear technologies. A quantitative understanding of the decarbonization potentials in countries around the world based on models to achieve net-zero, complemented by geopolitical assessments, would be valuable analysis to inform our engagements and outreach.</p>
<b>Final Product Format</b>	Data analysis and 5-10 page research paper (open to being flexible on this)
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>International Relations, Arms Control/Non-proliferation, Climate Change, Energy Security</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	<p>The Nuclear Competitiveness Team works closely with the Cooperative Threat Reduction office on the FIRST Program (<a href="https://www.smr-first-program.net/">https://www.smr-first-program.net/</a>) originally announced by President Biden at the 2021 G7 Leaders’ Summit on Climate. FIRST offers capacity-building support to partner countries which are exploring the potential for small modular reactors to meet their clean energy needs consistent with highest nuclear security, safety, and nonproliferation standards. The FIRST program has supported a number of exciting projects to support international SMR deployment:</p> <p><a href="https://www.state.gov/special-presidential-envoy-for-climate-kerry-announces-project-phoenix-participants-and-the-nuclear-expediting-the-energy-transition-next-program/">https://www.state.gov/special-presidential-envoy-for-climate-kerry-announces-project-phoenix-participants-and-the-nuclear-expediting-the-energy-transition-next-program/</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.state.gov/the-united-states-and-multinational-public-private-partners-look-to-provide-up-to-275-million-to-advance-the-romania-small-modular-reactor-project-united-states-issues-letters-of-interest-for-up-to/">https://www.state.gov/the-united-states-and-multinational-public-private-partners-look-to-provide-up-to-275-million-to-advance-the-romania-small-modular-reactor-project-united-states-issues-letters-of-interest-for-up-to/</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.state.gov/special-presidential-envoy-for-climate-kerry-and-ukraine-minister-of-energy-galushchenko-announce-cooperation-on-a-clean-fuels-from-small-modular-reactors-pilot-cop27-climate-conference/">https://www.state.gov/special-presidential-envoy-for-climate-kerry-and-ukraine-minister-of-energy-galushchenko-announce-cooperation-on-a-clean-fuels-from-small-modular-reactors-pilot-cop27-climate-conference/</a></p>

<b>Title</b>	DipLab2420908
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<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Assessing Catch-All Controls</b>
<b>Office</b>	Export Control Cooperation
<b>Bureau</b>	International Security and Nonproliferation
<b>Project Description</b>	Catch-all controls serve to “fill the gaps” of traditional export controls by allowing governments to control for unlisted items that may be used in the creation or proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. There is uneven use of catch-all controls, and many countries do not have the legal ability to create or enforce catch-all controls. The purpose of this proposal is to suggest criteria for evaluating implementation of catch-all controls in a given country. This will assist the EXBS program in better assessing catch-all control implementation in partner countries and serve as a basis for creating new assessment protocols for partner countries.
<b>Final Product Format</b>	The final deliverable for this proposal should be a research paper no longer than 20-pages explaining the suggested criteria and utilizing case studies.
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>International Relations, Science and Technology, International Law, Arms Control/Non-proliferation, Computer Science, Cyber Security, Economic &amp; Finance Issues</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	"This project should only take one semester to fulfill, and the office POC will be available to meet with student groups at least three times during the period of performance.

<b>Title</b>	DipLab2420909
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>What are the benefits of adherence, as opposed to membership, of an MECR?</b>
<b>Office</b>	Export Control Cooperation
<b>Bureau</b>	International Security and Nonproliferation
<b>Project Description</b>	Multilateral export control regimes (MECRs) are an integral part of strategic trade controls. This project aims to understand how adherence to a regime, as opposed to membership of a regime, may benefit any given country. This would help the EXBS Program understand how to best message any benefits of adherence to the MECRs. The MECRs to be considered in this proposal are: the Australia Group, the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Wassenaar Arrangement, and the Missile Technology Control Regime.
<b>Final Product Format</b>	The final deliverable should be a research paper no longer than 20 pages with an overview of the difference between membership and adherence, any benefits of adherence, and recommendations for the EXBS Program related to encouraging adherence or membership for our partner countries.
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>International Relations, Arms Control/Non-proliferation, Economic &amp; Finance Issues, International Law, Science and Technology, Statistics</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	"This project should only take one semester to fulfill, and the office POC will be available to meet with student groups at least three times during the period of performance.



<b>Title</b>	DipLab2420910
<b>Project Name</b>	<b><a href="#">Analysis of Critical and Emerging Technologies Legislation and Frameworks</a></b>
<b>Office</b>	Cooperative Threat Reduction
<b>Bureau</b>	International Security and Nonproliferation
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>In 2022, the U.S. released an updated list of critical and emerging technologies (CETs) that can play an important role in our nation’s security. The list identifies CETs that have the greatest potential to further efforts to promote U.S. technological leadership, cooperate with allies and partners, and advance democratic values. Through international engagements with partners seeking to develop their CET capabilities, we can work to strengthen our diplomatic relationships while fostering an environment where CETs are developed safely, securely, and responsibly.</p> <p>We are seeking analysis of instated or developing CET legislation and frameworks in low- to middle-income countries to identify opportunities for engagement to support partner country priorities in line with U.S. priorities and values. We are seeking recommendations for high, middle, and low priorities based on level of impact, level of risk if not addressed, and resources available in country to sustainably support efforts.</p>
<b>Final Product Format</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Report outlining methodology as well as executive summary and tiered recommendations.</li> <li>· Presentation to DOS providing high level overview of results and recommendations.</li> </ul>
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>International Relations, Arms Control/Non-proliferation, Cyber Security, Information &amp; Communication Technology, Science and Technology</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Office of Cooperative Threat Reduction Information: <a href="https://www.state.gov/bureaus-offices/under-secretary-for-arms-control-and-international-security-affairs/bureau-of-international-security-and-nonproliferation/office-of-cooperative-threat-reduction/">https://www.state.gov/bureaus-offices/under-secretary-for-arms-control-and-international-security-affairs/bureau-of-international-security-and-nonproliferation/office-of-cooperative-threat-reduction/</a></li> <li>· Technologies for American Innovation and National Security: <a href="https://www.whitehouse.gov/ostp/news-updates/2022/02/07/technologies-for-american-innovation-and-national-security/">https://www.whitehouse.gov/ostp/news-updates/2022/02/07/technologies-for-american-innovation-and-national-security/</a></li> <li>· Project team(s) will work with ISN/CTR to identify priority regions depending on level of bandwidth. This project can scaled up/down as needed to fit team(s) availability.</li> </ul>

<b>Title</b>	DipLab2420911
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>TOP up the fight: TPT Outcomes among People Living with HIV</b>
<b>Office</b>	Program Quality
<b>Bureau</b>	Bureau of Global Health Security and Diplomacy
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>Globally, tuberculosis (TB) remains one of the world’s deadliest infectious diseases and is the leading cause of death for people living with HIV—responsible for approximately one-third of all HIV-related deaths. The President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) has increased antiretroviral therapy (ART) uptake and scaled-up TB preventive therapy (TPT), thereby significantly contributing to reducing the global burden of TB among people living with HIV. In September 2023, PEPFAR launched an enhanced effort to fight TB. Over the next five years, we aim to detect two million TB cases and prevent at least 500,000 deaths.</p> <p>Studies have consistently shown that increased TPT coverage in people living with HIV significantly lowers TB incidence and TB-related mortality. This project aims to assess the strength and direction of the relationship between TPT coverage and TB incidence and mortality between 2018 and 2023, for selected PEPFAR-supported countries. Possible areas of analysis may include: tTPT initiation, TPT completion, number of new clients on ART, number of clients currently on ART, TPT coverage, TB treatment initiation, and mortality.</p>
<b>Final Product Format</b>	Open to discussion with team(s) selected for the project. Possible deliverables we have in mind include data correlation analysis and data summaries (with some graphical representations) for the operating units analyzed.
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>Statistics, Global Health</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	<p>Project most closely ties to: Epidemiology, public health, data analysis/statistics</p> <p>To explore more about the United Nation’s enhanced strategy to combat tuberculosis, visit <a href="https://www.who.int/activities/preparing-for-the-un-high-level-meeting-on-the-fight-against-tuberculosis--2023">https://www.who.int/activities/preparing-for-the-un-high-level-meeting-on-the-fight-against-tuberculosis--2023</a></p> <p>To learn more about the Bureau of Global Health Security and Diplomacy and PEPFAR please visit: <a href="https://www.state.gov/bureaus-offices/secretary-of-state/bureau-of-global-health-security-and-diplomacy/">https://www.state.gov/bureaus-offices/secretary-of-state/bureau-of-global-health-security-and-diplomacy/</a></p> <p>Explore the PEPFAR-TB initiative at: <a href="https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/PEPFAR-TB-Commitment_Implementation-Strategy.pdf">https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/PEPFAR-TB-Commitment_Implementation-Strategy.pdf</a>.</p>

<b>Title</b>	DipLab2420912
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Improving Treatment for Greater Outcomes, Opportunities, and Diagnosis (IT for GOOD): Using AI Applications to Improve HIV Care and Treatment</b>
<b>Office</b>	Program Quality
<b>Bureau</b>	Bureau of Global Health Security and Diplomacy
<b>Project Description</b>	A comprehensive review of the types of artificial intelligence (AI) applications being used globally in health care to improve outcomes in areas such as prevention, testing, diagnosis, treatment retention, and overall quality of care. This could be a comprehensive list (preferably with annotation) of AI technologies being developed/used in health care settings to improve care and treatment. It would be especially interesting to see a list of AI applications related to HIV care and treatment.
<b>Final Product Format</b>	Deliverable(s) to be determined upon conversation with select team(s)
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>International Relations, Global Health, Computer Science, Information &amp; Communication Technology</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	For more information about the Bureau of Global Health Security and Diplomacy, please see here: <a href="https://www.state.gov/bureaus-offices/secretary-of-state/bureau-of-global-health-security-and-diplomacy/">https://www.state.gov/bureaus-offices/secretary-of-state/bureau-of-global-health-security-and-diplomacy/</a>



<b>Title</b>	DipLab2420913
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Addressing Country-level Gaps in Noncommunicable Disease Screening and Care for People Living with HIV</b>
<b>Office</b>	Program Quality
<b>Bureau</b>	Bureau of Global Health Security and Diplomacy
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>Design and develop a summary report on noncommunicable disease screening for countries supported by the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). One of the desired project outcomes is to better understand each country’s ministry of health policies or guidelines, especially as they relate to people living with HIV.. In particular, the following are of interest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under what circumstances are people living with HIV screened for noncommunicable diseases?</li> <li>• How do each PEPFAR-supported country’s guidelines define hypertension and how providers should manage hypertension?</li> <li>• Does the host country follow World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines for noncommunicable disease screening, diagnosis, and treatment for people living with HIV? If not, what is their approach?</li> <li>• When a noncommunicable disease is diagnosed, what treatment/care do people living with HIV receive and how is information about their noncommunicable disease managed in their medical records?</li> </ul>
<b>Final Product Format</b>	A generalized report that addresses the aforementioned questions—report length may vary but should be detailed and catalogued by country; a 30–40-minute presentation to key leaders and advisors in the Global Health Security and Diplomacy Bureau and the points of contact for this project.
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>Global Health</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	For more information about the Bureau of Global Health Security and Diplomacy, please see here: <a href="https://www.state.gov/bureaus-offices/secretary-of-state/bureau-of-global-health-security-and-diplomacy/">https://www.state.gov/bureaus-offices/secretary-of-state/bureau-of-global-health-security-and-diplomacy/</a>

<b>Title</b>	DipLab2420914
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Compendium of Sustainable Best Practices to Close Gaps in the Global HIV/AIDS Response</b>
<b>Office</b>	Program Quality
<b>Bureau</b>	Bureau of Global Health Security and Diplomacy
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>The world is closer than ever to ending HIV/AIDS as a global public health threat. However, challenges remain to achieving this once unimaginable goal. Meeting this goal requires closing diagnosis and treatment gaps and shifting the response to greater host-country ownership (i.e., ensuring the response is sustainable).</p> <p>PEPFAR operations would benefit from a well-researched and centrally promulgated compendium of sustainable best practices for closing diagnosis and treatment gaps in the HIV/AIDS response. Ideally, the compendium that comes out of this project will be useful for south-to-south sharing of best practices.</p> <p>This project aims to do two things:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Summarize the specific best practices that countries supported by the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) are applying to close gaps in HIV response. It may be especially useful to explore best practices in countries that are at epidemic control and that have a score above 5 for the criteria the Kellogg Family Foundations (KFF) assessed in their recent “sustainability readiness” analysis. [e.g., Botswana (sustainability readiness score of 9), Namibia (sustainability readiness score of 8), Malawi (sustainability readiness score of 7), Eswatini (sustainability readiness score of 6)]</li> <li>2. Explore how best practices gleaned in the first part of this project may be scaled and sustainably applied in countries that are near or not yet at epidemic control and that KFF has recently identified as a score of five or lower on the “sustainability readiness” scale [Countries near epidemic control and at 5 or lower on sustainability readiness score: Cote d’Ivoire (sustainability readiness score of 5), Vietnam (sustainability readiness score of 5), Cameroon (sustainability readiness score of 3), Democratic Republic of the Congo (sustainability readiness score of 3), Mozambique (sustainability readiness score of 3); Countries not at epidemic control and having a score of 5 or less on the sustainability scale: Uganda (sustainability readiness score of 5), Zambia (sustainability readiness score of 5), Haiti (sustainability readiness score of 4), Angola (sustainability readiness score of 3), South Sudan (sustainability readiness score of 3), Tanzania (sustainability readiness score of 3)]</li> </ol>
<b>Final Product Format</b>	We would like this project to result in a compendium of sustainable best practices that could help PEPFAR programs near and not yet at epidemic control overcome diagnosis and treatment gaps in the HIV/AIDS response. The compendium’s length may vary, but it should be in an ADA compliant format and the content must be accessible to people who are not necessarily medical and/or scientific experts in-field. We would also be keen to have the team(s) on the project provide a 30-minute summary presentation of

	findings to key leaders and advisors in the Global Health Security and Diplomacy Bureau.
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>Global Health</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	<p>For more information about the Bureau of Global Health Security and Diplomacy, please see here: <a href="https://www.state.gov/bureaus-offices/secretary-of-state/bureau-of-global-health-security-and-diplomacy/">https://www.state.gov/bureaus-offices/secretary-of-state/bureau-of-global-health-security-and-diplomacy/</a></p> <p>The Kellogg Family Foundation Sustainability Readiness Summary:  <a href="https://www.kff.org/global-health-policy/issue-brief/sustainability-readiness-in-pepfar-countries/">https://www.kff.org/global-health-policy/issue-brief/sustainability-readiness-in-pepfar-countries/</a></p> <p>Teams will have access to country and regional operating plans as needed and the points of contact on this proposal will help project teams communicate with/link to in-country PEPFAR teams as needed.</p>



<b>Title</b>	DipLab2420915
<b>Project Name</b>	<a href="#">95-95-95, 10-10-10 and 30-80-60 Goals for Key Populations, A Number Soup</a>
<b>Office</b>	Program Quality
<b>Bureau</b>	Bureau of Global Health Security and Diplomacy
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>The Bureau of Global Health Security and Diplomacy at the U.S. Department of State would like support from academia to analyze available survey data collected among key populations (KP), defined as, female sex workers, men who have sex with men, transgender women and people who inject drugs, to understand the progress among key populations towards the UNAIDS goals in as many of the 55 PEPFAR countries as data and time allow.</p> <p>The 95-95-95 goals measure knowledge of HIV status, treatment uptake, and viral load suppression among people living with HIV. The 10-10-10 goals measure the proportion of key populations who have experienced violence, stigma, and discrimination— important metrics of an enabling environment to access HIV services. The 30-80-60 goals assess the degree to which community-led or KP-led organizations are delivering services and implementing interventions for their communities. Host country governments and donors support surveys among the total population and key populations to measure progress towards the said goals and yet the geographic and age distributions of each key population may differ from the total population in each country. We would like support from an academic institution to make fair comparisons of progress towards the UNAIDS goals among KP and the total population to identify equity gaps and aid PEPFAR in directing resources towards the countries and populations to address the gaps in availability, accessibility and acceptability of HIV services in the countries where we work.</p>
<b>Final Product Format</b>	Open to discussion with team(s) selected for the project. Possible deliverables include data summaries (with some graphical representations) for the countries analyzed and a 30 to 40-minute summary presentation to office personnel.
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>Global Health, Key Populations, Civil Society</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	<p>To learn more about the Bureau of Global Health Security and Diplomacy and PEPFAR please visit: <a href="https://www.state.gov/bureaus-offices/secretary-of-state/bureau-of-global-health-security-and-diplomacy/">https://www.state.gov/bureaus-offices/secretary-of-state/bureau-of-global-health-security-and-diplomacy/</a></p> <p>To learn more about PEPFAR visit: <a href="https://www.state.gov/pepfar/">https://www.state.gov/pepfar/</a></p>

<b>Title</b>	DipLab2420916
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Tackle complex coding challenges! Design and build a customized software solution that will streamline operations and improve the experience of thousands of Foreign Service personnel annually.</b>
<b>Office</b>	This is a joint proposal from three offices within the Foreign Service Institute, School of Language Studies: Dean’s Office, Foreign Service Programs; Language Testing and Assessment; and the Language Learning Consultation Service
<b>Bureau</b>	Foreign Service Institute
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>We are embarking on an exciting coding project aimed at developing a software application that will revolutionize how the Foreign Service Institute – the premier diplomatic training academy – manages online language training and assessment of student achievement for more than 5,000 Foreign Service personnel each year. We aim to launch a user-friendly application that helps program staff to design training schedules for 90 courses, match 3,000 students to instructors and learning coaches based on complex parameters, and streamline the scheduling and administration of hundreds of language proficiency assessments.</p> <p>This project will move us from manual to automated processes. The team will design, test, and implement algorithms to optimize staff scheduling, matching, and sorting. The final product will include an intuitive interface that enables managers to easily create, edit, and manage schedules, with the potential option for students to self-select their training or assessment and build their own schedules. Throughout the development process, we will focus on robustness, scalability, and reliability to ensure the application can handle the complexities of managing thousands of sensitive training records. By the end, you'll gain valuable experience in software development, algorithm design, user interface design, and project management. Plus, you will have contributed to building a practical tool with applications that extend well beyond the Foreign Service Institute. Get ready for a challenging and rewarding journey ahead!</p>
<b>Final Product Format</b>	The team will deliver an initial software solution that includes a scalable matching algorithm and intuitive interface to automate the currently manual processes of scheduling training and assessments for thousands of Foreign Service personnel annually.
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>Information &amp; Communication Technology, Education &amp; Cultural Studies</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	<p>Learn more about the Foreign Service Institute and the School of Language Studies at these links.</p> <p><a href="https://www.state.gov/bureaus-offices/under-secretary-for-management/foreign-service-institute/">https://www.state.gov/bureaus-offices/under-secretary-for-management/foreign-service-institute/</a>  <a href="https://www.state.gov/foreign-language-training/">https://www.state.gov/foreign-language-training/</a></p>

<b>Title</b>	DipLab2420917
<b>Project Name</b>	<a href="#">Economic Valuation of Wildlife and Wild Spaces</a>
<b>Office</b>	ECW
<b>Bureau</b>	Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs
<b>Project Description</b>	The IMF calculated the conservation value of forest elephants as \$1.75 million USD, in terms of the carbon value services each forest elephant provides. Economically valuing nature and wildlife in this way helps persuade countries debating the short and long-term benefits and opportunity costs in prioritizing investments in wildlife and forest conservation. Based on the studies initiated by the IMF, this project would aim to quantify the conservation value of iconic wildlife species. This project would be valuable for a team of conservation scientists and economics students who are also interested in environmental issues in helping to build persuasive economic arguments in the conservation space. The outcome of this research will allow our office to better cooperate with countries on maintaining protected spaces and prevent habitat loss for endangered and protected wildlife species.
<b>Final Product Format</b>	20- page research report
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>Economic &amp; Finance Issues, Climate Change, Conservation</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	n/a



<b>Title</b>	DipLab2420918
<b>Project Name</b>	<a href="#">Examining the Impact of Agriculture on Wildlife</a>
<b>Office</b>	ECW
<b>Bureau</b>	Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>According to UNEP, food systems globally are a primary driver of biodiversity loss, threatening 86% of species at the risk of extinction. The detrimental impact of agriculture on forests and other ecosystems has gained significant international attention. The loss of habitat can jeopardize the breeding, feeding, and nesting grounds of birds, mammals, insects, and microbial organisms, besides displacing numerous native plant species. However, UNEP notes that more detailed data on biodiversity impacts is lacking including on the cumulative effects on wildlife from agricultural practices – including fertilizer and pesticide use, energy consumption, land use and conversion, water management, monocropping, grazing, and extensive tilling. This project would explore what frameworks and research currently exist to assess the costs and benefits associated with food production and consumption, particularly in terms of biodiversity, wildlife, and species loss. The objective is to identify positive and negative practices, where possible; and to identify gaps or information needs not well addressed currently. A presentation of best practices, challenges, and opportunities to improve understanding of the impacts of agriculture on wildlife can inform foreign policy and other decision making to transform food systems to foster human-wildlife coexistence and prevent harm to endangered wildlife species.</p>
<b>Final Product Format</b>	20-page research report
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>International Relations, Food Security, Economic &amp; Finance Issues, Economic Valuation, Conservation</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	n/a



<b>Title</b>	DipLab2420919
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Fashion's Impact on Biodiversity Loss and Wildlife</b>
<b>Office</b>	Office of Conservation and Water (ECW)
<b>Bureau</b>	Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs
<b>Project Description</b>	In this project, students will analyze the consequence and impacts of unsustainable apparel supply chains on wildlife. We are hoping to better understand the consequences on wildlife of direct use—like the use of endangered species and exotic animal skins and wildlife products in fashion products—and indirect links—such as deforestation and loss or degradation of habitat, and impacts on nontarget wildlife species,, e.g. from crops and production of textiles. Outcomes should include a research report that helps to better analyze and understand the direct and indirect links between fashion supply chains and wildlife populations; and a mapping of potential solutions, including ESG standards and voluntary and mandated commitments by apparel private sector stakeholders. This research will help inform dialogue with private sector and civil society on the apparel industry's impact on wildlife species and raise public awareness on this connection to promote wildlife-friendly consumer choices and behavior.
<b>Final Product Format</b>	Series of public dialogues with private sector and civil society.
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>Public-Private Partnerships, Fashion</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	

<b>Title</b>	DipLab2420920
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Preventing the next pandemic through wildlife conservation: Emerging zoonotic disease threats in wild populations and threatened species</b>
<b>Office</b>	ECW
<b>Bureau</b>	Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>Upwards of 60% of emerging infectious diseases reported globally are zoonoses. Of the upwards of 30 new human pathogens detected in the last three decades, 75% originated in animals. Emergence of novel viral diseases such as SARS, H1N1, MERS, Nipah virus, Ebola, and COVID-19 has led to massive outbreaks, epidemics, and pandemics causing profound losses. Zoonotic diseases are divided into three classes: endemic zoonoses which are present in many places and affect many people and animals; epidemic zoonoses which are sporadic in distribution; and emerging and re-emerging zoonoses which are newly appearing in a population or have existed previously but are rapidly increasing in incidence or geographical range. All three types can wreak havoc on their wildlife reservoirs, diminishing populations, and carry the threat of spilling over into domestic animals and humans.</p> <p>As human encroachment into wildlife habitats increases, the potential for zoonotic disease spillover from wildlife to humans is heightened. Surveillance systems play a crucial role in early detection, monitoring, and control of zoonotic diseases. With this in mind, the goal of this project aims to evaluate the surveillance systems currently in place for monitoring zoonotic diseases in wildlife populations living in proximity to activities that create human-wildlife interfaces, such as habitat encroachment through deforestation, development, and agriculture; and the wildlife trade, bushmeat consumption, and Traditional Medicine. We hope to gather a full picture of existing mechanisms for global surveillance of zoonotic diseases in wildlife populations at this interface, increasing our understanding of endemic and emerging and re-emerging zoonotic disease, alike, in animal reservoirs and their effects on wildlife conservation, as well as the public health risks involved. Through analysis of the available data, a collection of best practices in protecting humans and conserving wildlife populations of concern will be developed.</p>
<b>Final Product Format</b>	A scoping report that includes any identified best practices in conservation and global health security related to the research question.
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>Global Health, Conservation, Wildlife</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	n/a

<b>Title</b>	DipLab2420921
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Growing Youth Engagement on Wildlife Conservation through Social Media</b>
<b>Office</b>	Office of Conservation and Water
<b>Bureau</b>	Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs
<b>Project Description</b>	This project aims to grow the following of OES social media pages and accounts through new innovative, fresh messaging and creative social media campaigns to capture the attention of and engagement with the youth on wildlife conservation issues. This project will also help connect students with ECW's ongoing campaigns for demand reduction for traditional medicine that uses endangered wildlife species and for combating wildlife trafficking. The end goal for this project is to enhance engagement and public awareness of wildlife conservation and wildlife trafficking issues.
<b>Final Product Format</b>	5-page report analyzing engagement on OES social media accounts and best practices for enhancing engagement including an appendix with recommended social media posts/examples
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>International Relations, Marketing, Youth Issues, Communications, Information &amp; Communication Technology</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	N/A



<b>Title</b>	DipLab2420922
<b>Project Name</b>	<a href="#">Is Eco-tourism Truly Sustainable? Impacts on Wildlife Conservation</a>
<b>Office</b>	Office of Conservation and Water
<b>Bureau</b>	Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs
<b>Project Description</b>	Eco-tourism is commonly considered a model to support conservation of environmentally sensitive spaces and areas where protected species live. But is all tourism labeled as “sustainable” or “green” being done in a way that really contributes to healthy ecosystems and protects wildlife, or does it create an unsustainable demand for ever more access, to the detriment of wild populations? A research project would look at literature and cases demonstrating before and after conditions where eco-tourism sites have been established and evaluate the ecological impacts of that sort of development on protected wildlife species and over longer time horizons. This may involve a meta-analysis of existing literature but should also check on new conditions at previously examined sites. Comparison could be made to still-remote areas and look at whether and how use of social media drives visits to National Parks and international wild spaces. A second team working on the project would also consider what tradeoffs are made by pursuing an eco-tourism model versus other means of revenue creation used in other, similar sites.
<b>Final Product Format</b>	30-page research report (one per team)
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>International Relations, Education &amp; Cultural Studies, Economic &amp; Finance Issues, International Development, Sociology</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	N/A

<b>Title</b>	DipLab2420923
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Rethinking and Redesigning Youth HIV Programs: Behavioral Interventions to Directly Engage Adolescents and Young People (AYP) in HIV Prevention and Treatment Services</b>
<b>Office</b>	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
<b>Bureau</b>	Global AIDS Coordinator
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>While youth account for a disproportionate number of new HIV infections, they are far less likely to be aware of their HIV status. This project will review the evidence from low- and middle-income countries to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Describe promising youth-designed and -led interventions, digital health opportunities, replicable social franchising models of care to deliver HIV prevention and care directly to youth where they live, work and play.</li> <li>· Identify evidence-based bio-behavioral and direct-to-client interventions proven to increase the uptake of HIV prevention and testing services, initiation and retention in care, and durable viral load suppression.</li> <li>· Catalogue behavioral interventions to address key gaps in HIV programming for adolescents and young people (15-24 years), with a goal of ensuring age/sex appropriate interventions.</li> </ul> <p>The project will develop a strategy describing promising youth-led and youth-designed initiatives, catalogue evidence-based behavioral interventions, describe innovative direct-to-client models of care, and highlight social franchising models for adaptation among youth to delivery HIV prevention, testing, and treatment services.</p>
<b>Final Product Format</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth Strategy: This strategy will include evidence-based interventions and promising practices in the areas of 1) youth-led program design, 2) direct-to-client digital care models, 3) adaptable social franchising health models, 4) behavioral interventions to improve the uptake of HIV prevention, testing, and treatment services among youth (15-24 years).</li> <li>• Pathway to Scale: A structured set of guidance showing key steps to feasibly scale proposed interventions and innovative models of care.</li> <li>• Zotero Citation Library: This resource library will include scientific peer-review publications and items from grey literature, including PDFs, tags with key descriptors, and folders by intervention type/model, summarizing the current evidence base for innovative and effective youth-led and youth-centric HIV prevention, testing and treatment programs.</li> </ul>
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>Global Health, Youth Issues</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	<p>While this expertise is not required, these are additional skills that would be helpful in this role:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digital Health: Experience with digital health platforms using demand creation and direct-to-client approaches for health consultations, diagnostic, prevention and treatment services to reach specific population segments.</li> <li>• Social Franchising: Familiarity with social franchising models in health, lab, or pharmacy that have taken innovative services delivery models to scale, especially in</li> </ul>

low- and middle-income countries.

- Behavioral Science: Knowledge of behavioral change theories and strategies, especially in the context of health, HIV, and youth engagement.
- Public Health and Epidemiology: Expertise in HIV program design using non-traditional models of service deliver



<b>Title</b>	DipLab2420924
<b>Project Name</b>	<a href="#">Advancing Mental Health Support in PEPFAR Countries</a>
<b>Office</b>	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
<b>Bureau</b>	Global AIDS Coordinator
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>This project aims to:</p> <p>(1) Develop an analysis of the literature on global mental health care for people living with HIV, with a particular focus on PEPFAR countries.</p> <p>(2) Review successful mental health strategies and evidence-based tools proven effective globally, particularly in resource-limited HIV settings. Additionally, there will be an emphasis on strategies targeting youth aged 15-24.</p> <p>Individuals living with HIV often experience mental health issues such as depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and other illnesses. These conditions can exacerbate HIV-related symptoms, compromise treatment adherence, and hinder viral suppression.</p> <p>Through this analysis, we seek to gain a deeper understanding of evidence-based global mental health strategies within PEPFAR countries, as well as examples of programs that have successfully integrated mental health into primary care systems.</p>
<b>Final Product Format</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mental Health Initiative: This initiative will include evidence-based interventions and promising practices in mental health to support people living with HIV to achieve their treatment goals.</li> <li>• Zotero Citation Library: This resource library will include scientific peer-review publications and items from grey literature, including PDFs, tags with key descriptors, and folders by intervention type/model, summarizing the current evidence base for innovative and effective mental health strategies that improve HIV outcomes.</li> </ul>
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>Global Health, International Development, Public Health</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	<p>This project would best be undertaken over the course of a year.</p> <p>Related Research from our GHSD/PEPFAR: Prioritizing Mental Health in the HIV/AIDS Response <a href="https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/37578071/">https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/37578071/</a>  PEPFAR <a href="https://www.state.gov/where-we-work-pepfar/">https://www.state.gov/where-we-work-pepfar/</a></p>



<b>Title</b>	DipLab2421301
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Countering disinformation and engaging with the Kichwa population in Ecuador on consular services</b>
<b>Office</b>	Consular Affairs Office and Public Diplomacy Office
<b>Bureau</b>	Western Hemisphere Affairs
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>Background: As a result of Executive Order 13985 on Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities, the National Security Council named inequity as a national security challenge. By rooting our foreign policy agenda in equity, it reinforces the U.S. global commitment to free trade, open markets, respect for human rights, and democracy. Mission Ecuador founded its Diversity and Inclusion Council in October 2020 and has taken steps to incorporate diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility (DEIA) principals in its internal management and hiring procedures. Mission Ecuador has thoroughly incorporated DEIA into its cultural, educational, sports, and English language programming. Gender and racial equity are part of the Mission’s talking points with the Government of Ecuador. Our law enforcement colleagues in the International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) agency and the Office of Security Cooperation (OSC) recently funded capacity building programs and created opportunities for Ecuadorian women in law enforcement (military and police). And when discrimination or exclusion of any marginalized population is noticed, our leadership has raised their concerns to foreign counterparts. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) in Ecuador works with indigenous communities, particularly in the Amazon, to foster economic development in an environmentally sustainable way. Currently, the Consular Section is creating signage that includes Kichwa, along with English and Spanish, to create a more welcoming and inclusive environment to indigenous applicants in need of consular services. Nevertheless, more can be done to engage with diverse populations to clearly explain U.S. government policy objectives and programs, strengthen the bilateral relationship, and demonstrate the benefits of this relationship to everyday Ecuadorians.</p> <p>Project: Due to funding and staffing limitations, we have been unable to conduct effective consular outreach to the Kichwa speaking population in Ecuador. The indigenous population in Ecuador accounts for approximately 1.1 million people, and approximately 80,000 of those speak Kichwa. Most Kichwa speakers live in the Amazon, but 60.3% of the Andean Kichwa live in six provinces of the Central-Northern Sierra (Mountains). The purpose of this project is to create a Kichwa language communications and outreach strategy with corresponding Kichwa outreach materials that clearly explain the full breadth of consular services (non-immigrant visas, immigrant visas, and American citizen services). We would like for the communications strategy to also promote our anti-fraud messages to help dispel misinformation/disinformation on consular services and immigration programs like the Safe Mobility Offices, Temporary Protected Status, and Family Reunification processes. Traditional outreach (i.e. media interviews; posting on Mission Ecuador’s social media platforms; presentations at universities; presentations at our American Spaces in Guayaquil, Quito, Loja, and Cuenca; and engaging with Governors, Prefects, and Mayors) have not resulted in accurate information being shared with this key population. The mis/disinformation, coupled with rising insecurity and economic instability, has resulted in one of the largest outbound migration waves Ecuador has experienced. Ecuador is currently the second leading country in irregular migration flows through the Darien Gap and</p>

	<p>northward toward the U.S.-Mexico border. While our limited resources may not be able to stop this migration flow, we can do a better job of communicating accurate information on consular services and legal paths of migration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Efficacy of outreach platforms: In Ecuador we use many different tools for community outreach – social media platforms, in-person outreach engagements, and traditional media like television and radio. We are just starting to experiment with content creators and influencers. We would like students to investigate the efficacy of these platforms. For example, what level of penetration do the different platforms have with different cultural, ethnic, and linguistic groups (particularly Kichwa)?</li> <li>• Inclusion of new technologies: Were we to include new technology in materials at the consular window (i.e. QR codes for various language options for Wilberforce materials, refusal letters in Kichwa, instructions for picking up approved passports and visas etc.) would this improve user experience? Can we measure that? Are there comparative examples that could be explored from within the Western Hemisphere where indigenous languages have been used effectively (including in the United States)?</li> <li>• Barriers to access: What are the primary barriers to access for information? Is language the biggest issue? Are we able to develop a qualitative tool to understand the barriers to accessing consular appointments and resources?</li> <li>• Community engagement and combatting misinformation: Travel agencies provide all manner of information, both correct and wildly inaccurate. How can we combat misinformation spread through travel agencies and social media accounts? Can we develop a “spot” in Kichwa for Instagram that says the only official source for information on visas and travel to the United States is travel.state.gov, and that travel agencies’ primary goal is to earn profit? A challenge we have is that U.S. government institutions cannot use TikTok, even though this is a rapidly growing application. How can we reach TikTok users with our messages?</li> </ul>
<p><b>Final Product Format</b></p>	<p>We are aware that creating a Kichwa language communications and outreach strategy and corresponding outreach materials, as well as addressing the efficacy of outreach platforms, inclusion of new technologies, barriers to access, and community engagement and combatting misinformation is a lot to ask! If participating universities can address at least one of these challenges, we would be grateful and willing to work with you on solutions.</p> <p>Here are some additional options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A concise Kichwa communications strategy (5 pages or less).</li> <li>• A short report on how to incorporate new technologies and overcome barriers to access and misinformation.</li> <li>• A QR code that could link to Wilberforce materials in Kichwa, Spanish, and English.</li> <li>• Kichwa anti-fraud pamphlets.</li> <li>• Effective Kichwa and Spanish social media posts, with recommendations on the best platforms.</li> <li>• Possible radio spot for pre-literate populations.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Discipline/Expertise</b></p>	<p><i>International Relations, History, Latin American Studies, Communications</i></p>
<p><b>Additional Information</b></p>	<p>The William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act is a crucial legislation aimed at combating human trafficking. It builds upon the Trafficking Victims</p>

Protection Act of 2000 and strengthens global efforts to combat trafficking, protect victims, and hold perpetrators accountable. The Act expands pre-existing law enforcement authority and criminal proscriptions in this area, both internationally and domestically. All applicants traveling to the United States to work are required to read and understand their rights as provided in the Wilberforce Act. Currently, this information is provided only in English and Spanish.

Wilberforce PDF Link:

[https://travel.state.gov/content/dam/visas/LegalRightsandProtections/Wilberforce/Documents/Wilberforce-ENG-100116%20\(9\).pdf](https://travel.state.gov/content/dam/visas/LegalRightsandProtections/Wilberforce/Documents/Wilberforce-ENG-100116%20(9).pdf)

Wilberforce video link:

<https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/us-visas/visa-information-resources/temporary-workers.html%23ExternalPopup>



<b>Title</b>	DipLab2421302
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Analyzing Impact of PRC Exchange Students and Research Collaboration on Republic of Korea Higher Education</b>
<b>Office</b>	Public Diplomacy
<b>Embassy</b>	Korea
<b>Bureau</b>	East Asian and Pacific Affairs
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>Thanks to its openness and high academic standards, the Republic of Korea (ROK) has become a magnet for exchange students from the People’s Republic of China (PRC) in recent years. By some counts, Chinese students make up nearly a third of the total foreign student population in the ROK each year, while research exchanges and state-sponsored cultural programs at Confucius Centers are increasingly prevalent on many Korean campuses. The magnitude of this exchange and heavy PRC state involvement in research cooperation presents challenges for ROK schools looking to make the most of international collaboration while maintaining high academic standards and research independence.</p> <p>To explore these trends, the U.S. Embassy in Seoul seeks Diplomacy Lab partners to investigate and make policy recommendations on the challenges posed by increasing academic exchange with the PRC. Specific topics of research should include: an analysis of overall international student populations and trends (including future growth predictions); the concentration of Chinese students at ROK institutions by topic and region; trends in research partnerships between ROK post-graduates, professors, and their Chinese counterparts; and an analysis of on-campus PRC-sponsored activities (eg: Confucius Centers). This research should then be synthesized into a report and policy brief to be presented to the Embassy and ROK officials with recommendations on strategies to best manage this increased cooperation. These recommendations should be based on original research and/or case studies from other countries that successfully managed rapid growth in their international education sectors. This project would be best suited to students enrolled in international relations, East Asian studies, cross-cultural communication, MPP or public-policy focused data science programs.</p>
<b>Final Product Format</b>	This research should be synthesized into a policy brief to be presented to the Embassy and ROK officials regarding the opportunities and challenges from increased international academic and research cooperation.
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>International Relations</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	A successful project will analyze data on cross-border research, study abroad students, and third country investment (eg: Confucius Centers). To prepare, we recommend interested groups look at data on joint research in online journals, as well as data on international student mobility from the Open Doors Report for comparison with U.S. schools as well as data from the ROK’s Ministry of Education and National Institute for International Education (NIIED).

<b>Title</b>	DipLab2421401
<b>Project Name</b>	<a href="#">Developing Case Studies on Public-Private Partnerships</a>
<b>Office</b>	The Office of Global Partnerships
<b>Bureau</b>	Economic Growth, Energy, and Environment
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>The Office of Global Partnerships (GP) is the U.S. government leader in private sector engagement. Since its inception in 2008, this approach has fueled our ability to work with over 1,600 partners and mobilize more than \$3.7 billion in public and private sector resource commitments that have enhanced the Department’s diplomacy and development outcomes. Harnessing the technology, markets, and resources of the private sector enables the Department to quickly advance U.S. foreign policy goals and objectives, while providing businesses and organizations with opportunities to create jobs, promote economic prosperity, and advance business ties and dialogues in specific regions. GP spearheads partnership development for Department of State priorities and provides tools for other offices and embassies to leverage creativity, innovation and core business resources of partners to achieve greater impact.</p> <p>GP has toolkit and training programs to equip our diplomats with the knowledge and skills that they need to effectively engage the private sector and create public-private partnerships. Case studies of existing Department-initiated partnerships form the backbone of these training materials. This project is intended to provide the GP with new and updated case studies that will provide fresh perspectives and understandings on partnership development and management. The student teams will need to interview GP staff and their partners to create case studies of existing Department of State partnerships.</p>
<b>Final Product Format</b>	A 2-3 page descriptive of the partnership and accompanying presentation that details how it was formed, why the partners wanted to work together, inputs from the partners, outcomes that were derived, an analysis of the partnership governance, and other key take-aways for training purposes. Based on students findings, we also would like to understand if another mechanism, like a grant or contract, would be a more efficient and impactful way to address the issue. These are intended to be jumping off points, and E/GP welcomes different approaches and questions to best evaluate and develop case studies about our partnerships.
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<a href="#">Public-Private Partnerships</a>
<b>Additional Information</b>	<p>For more information about the Office of Global Partnerships, visit:  <a href="https://www.state.gov/bureaus-offices/under-secretary-for-economic-growth-energy-and-the-environment/office-of-global-partnerships/">https://www.state.gov/bureaus-offices/under-secretary-for-economic-growth-energy-and-the-environment/office-of-global-partnerships/</a></p> <p>A list of active GP partnerships that we'd welcome case studies on can be found here:  <a href="https://www.state.gov/key-topics-office-of-global-partnerships/">https://www.state.gov/key-topics-office-of-global-partnerships/</a>  Note that this includes Diplomacy Lab itself!</p>

<b>Title</b>	DipLab2421501
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Migrant Worker Debt in Southeast Asia: The Problem of High Recruitment Fees</b>
<b>Office</b>	Economic/Political Section
<b>Embassy</b>	Singapore
<b>Bureau</b>	U.S. Mission
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>This project aims to gain a better understanding of the systems and transnational networks facilitating the problem of high “recruitment fees” or “agent fees” for migrant workers in the Southeast Asian countries of Singapore and Malaysia, an issue that also involves South Asian countries from which workers migrate, such as India and Bangladesh. Project participants will examine the interconnecting networks within and between five primary home countries – Bangladesh, Indonesia, India, Burma/Myanmar, and Philippines – and two primary destination countries – Singapore and Malaysia. They will also identify non-governmental organizations, governmental agencies, and other key players that can help curb the problem.</p> <p>Southeast Asian countries such as Singapore and Malaysia see high numbers of migrant workers in various industries, such as construction, maritime, and domestic work. For example, out of Singapore’s population of roughly 5.6 million, approximately one million are migrant workers. The fees migrant workers pay along the way – including so-called recruitment or agent fees, placement fees, fees for trainings, transport, and certificates - often result in months-long debt, making these low-wage workers vulnerable to exploitation and raising concerns of forced labor or trafficking in persons. Although some home and destination countries regulate the recruitment business, illegal recruitment remains a challenge. The networks that facilitate these high fees often elude destination countries’ law enforcement agencies, especially when they occur in migrant workers’ home countries and/or through informal communication channels. This project will start the critical work of identifying the systems and networks – both internal and transnational – that are creating and entrenching the problem, as well as the key agencies and entities that can help combat it. Concrete final products in the form of an analytic report with recommendations about how to address the problem; a comprehensive bibliography; and a chart of NGOs and agencies will inform regional U.S. embassies’ efforts to identify and suggest potential solutions to host government contacts and others.</p>
<b>Final Product Format</b>	1. Written research paper, including recommendations, chart of NGOs, and bibliography. 2. Presentation to Embassy staff
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>International Relations, Democracy &amp; Human Rights, East Asian/Pacific Studies, Human Rights, South/Central Asian Studies, Trafficking in Persons, Labor, Migration, Law Enforcement</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	Once the project is selected, we can discuss which home countries to focus on for Singapore and which for Malaysia.



<b>Title</b>	DipLab2421601
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>“Cities Forward” Climate Risk Assessment</b>
<b>Office</b>	Economic Policy and Summit Coordination
<b>Bureau</b>	Western Hemisphere Affairs
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>Climate Risk Assessment and Hazard Analysis for up to six of the following Cities Forward cities: Cali, Colombia; Cartagena, Colombia; Hermosillo, México; Mérida, México Renca, Chile; Montego Bay, Jamaica; Guatemala City, Guatemala; Fortaleza, Brazil; Rosario, Argentina; Freeport, The Bahamas</p> <p>Graduate level urban planning, climate science, or environmental management students would research and develop project-level climate hazard analysis and risk assessment approaches for up to six cities under the Cities Forward project. Relying on hazard assessment reports and other data provided, students will conduct science-oriented research, such as identifying and evaluating downscaled data and research relevant to climate exposures at project sites. Students will also be able to access an online tool to complete risk assessments for each of the targeted cities with local stakeholder inputs and participation. As a result, city leaders can use a new international standard for the preparation and implementation of climate adaptation projects.</p> <p><u>Background:</u> The project seeks to incorporate U.S. university researchers, students, and faculty knowledge and skills into an ongoing State Department initiative called Cities Forward. The Cities Forward program is a cooperative agreement between the U.S. State Department, ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI), the Resilient Cities Catalyst, and the Institute of the Americas. The Cities Forward program has paired 12 cities from the Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) with 12 U.S. cities.</p> <p>The goal of Cities Forward is to help participating cities solve urban challenges ranging from sustainability to inclusion to climate resiliency. Cities Forward helps participating cities connect to U.S. peers and develop sustainability action plans and implementation strategies to address local challenges. Project activities under the initiative include peer-to-peer knowledge sharing, capacity-building, multi-stakeholder action plan development, and plan finance and implementation activities. More information about Cities Forward can be found here: <a href="https://iclei.usa.org/cities-forward/">https://iclei.usa.org/cities-forward/</a>.</p> <p>This Diplomacy Lab project would support data analysis in up to six selected Cities Forward cities to help them meet their climate adaptation goals, including planning, financing, implementation, and monitoring of climate strategies. Additionally, this report would give city officials new data analysis that can contribute to their respective national government climate reporting under the UNFCCC. This cooperation can support reporting outcomes under the Coalition for High Ambition Multilevel Partnerships (CHAMP) for Climate Action announced at COP28 in Dubai.</p>
<b>Final Product Format</b>	Students and their advisors will draft reports of risk assessment findings and hazard analysis for each of the selected cities. The students and their faculty advisors will present their reports to State Department for review. If the final product meets the standards set out in the description above, the students and their faculty advisors will be invited to present their report, and/or PowerPoint presentation, and if they choose, a short video about their work, to leaders from each of the selected cities The presentation will be done either in person or virtually (or both) dependent upon



	availability of funding. There may be other opportunities for presentations in other international fora as well.
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>Climate Change, Urban Planning, Environmental Studies</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	Initial baseline information should be obtained through student’s research, including use of Google Earth and other tools to facilitate visualizations of urban geography and topography. For more information about the International Standard for Climate Adaptation Projects, see: <a href="#">Climate Adaptation Standard – Resilient Cities Catalyst (rcc.city)</a> If desired, State Department can put students and their faculty advisors in touch with Cities Forward implementation partners to facilitate connections to relevant authorities in each of the targeted cities to develop knowledge and information sharing.

<b>Title</b>	DipLab2031331
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Designing for Diplomacy: Net Zero Energy Building Design</b>
<b>Office</b>	PDCS/DE/AD
<b>Bureau</b>	Overseas Buildings Operations
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>Zero-Energy design has emerged as an attainable goal for United States embassies and consulates around the world. Rapid progress in building systems design, energy capture and water conservation technologies, and passive site and building approaches can address the increasing challenges of global water scarcity and energy resource depletion. The Overseas Building Department Architectural Design Division invites graduate and undergraduate proposals from accredited schools of Architecture and Engineering for a net-zero, resilient embassy design studio.</p> <p>Proposals should include  Studio level (I.e. 4th year, advanced graduate).  Interdisciplinary initiatives and formal participation by other academic disciplines  Studio course curriculum description, including studio structure and pedagogy  Proposed design studio schedule  Curriculum vitae of lead studio critic/professor</p> <p>OBO will work with the successful proposer to select an appropriate project program and site.</p>
<b>Final Product Format</b>	Course curriculum and final Student Project Presentation Booklet
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>International Relations, Architecture</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	

<b>Title</b>	DipLab2330807
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Emerging Technologies and how State can apply or learn from them</b>
<b>Office</b>	DS/INV/CR
<b>Bureau</b>	Diplomatic Security
<b>Project Description</b>	Research how and why emerging technologies such as block-chain based digital identification can be implemented at Department of State (i.e., Personal Identity Verification (PIV) cards, passports, passport cards, and other identification mechanisms), and explore how the Department of State can utilize machine learning and generative AI tools to develop additional leads and increase efficiencies in criminal fraud investigations.
<b>Final Product Format</b>	4-page summary memo and short presentation.
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	The research topic of emerging technologies such as block-chain based digital identification, machine learning, and generative AI tools is important for the Department of State because it has the potential to significantly impact and improve operations. Block-chain based digital identification could facilitate the next iteration of secure and reliable identification of individuals, which is crucial for national security, law enforcement, and diplomatic activities. Additionally, by coupling the use of machine learning and generative AI tools, the department may apply predictive learning to react to criminal behavior before it happens or spreads, identify certain criminal conduct not readily apparent given human bandwidth, and ultimately increase the efficiency and effectiveness of criminal investigative operations.

<b>Title</b>	DipLab2331011
<b>Project Name</b>	<a href="#">Inventory of greenhouse gasses (GHG) in forestry and agriculture sectors of Kazakhstan</a>
<b>Office</b>	Regional ESTH Office for Central Asia
<b>Embassy</b>	Kazakhstan
<b>Bureau</b>	Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>The goal of this project is to study the U.S. experience in measuring and inventory of greenhouse gasses in agriculture and forestry to implement such practices in Kazakhstan and Central Asia. This project would help Kazakhstan's EcoMuseum and its partners in Central Asia develop and implement the necessary Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system for such an inventory, as well as to determine which aspects are most applicable to countries in Central Asia. This could also further the implementation of Kazakhstan's nationally determined contributions on climate change.</p> <p>Although Kazakhstan has adopted legislation regulating greenhouse gas inventories, the legislation is not transparent. In Central Asia more broadly, almost no data are collected for monitoring, assessment and verification of greenhouse gasses, leaving GHG inventory incomplete.</p> <p>EcoMuseum and its partners hope the development of an MRV system in the forestry and other land use sectors would also help Kazakhstan or other Central Asian countries better address global sustainable development challenges as well as various international climate commitments.</p>
<b>Final Product Format</b>	Multiple teams can participate in this project. Expected deliverables are a presentation, report, and if appropriate, a round table discussion with local stakeholders on findings on the analysis of the monitoring system, assessment, and verification of data on greenhouse gas emissions in the forestry and agriculture sectors in the United States to implement such practices in Kazakhstan.
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>Climate Change, Water Security, Food Security</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	<p>Questions for the research team:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What legislation regulates the monitoring of emissions in the agricultural or forestry sectors?</li> <li>2. Who is responsible for conducting this at sub-national levels?</li> <li>3. What institutions or enterprises are required to report on greenhouse gas emissions, depending on the field of activity, volume of production or other factors?</li> <li>4. Which methods or methodologies are used for calculating emissions from various sectors of forestry and agriculture?</li> <li>5. How transparent is the inventory of information on emissions in different spheres of forestry and agriculture and in different regions of the country? How accessible is this information to experts or the public?</li> </ol>

<b>Title</b>	DipLab2331513
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Moon Dust and the Impending Global Economic Collapse</b>
<b>Office</b>	SAIT/Space Affairs
<b>Bureau</b>	Foreign Service Institute/ Oceans, Environment and International Science Affairs
<b>Project Description</b>	How will differing interpretations of the international legal requirements and developing best practices inform the utilization of space resources on the Moon and other celestial bodies?
<b>Final Product Format</b>	20-40 Page Research Paper
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>International Relations, Geology, Engineering, Law</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	<p>The United States and People’s Republic of China are likely the next two states to send people to the Moon and seek to use lunar resources in-situ.</p> <p>Both states have ratified the same relevant international law but may have differing and conflicting interpretations of the legality and technical propriety of using water, regolith, unique locations, and other resources in their activities.</p> <p>Additional Guiding Questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What precedents have been, and are likely to be established, by the actions of these two states by 2040?</li> <li>• How will potentially breakthrough technologies and resources shape outcomes? Such as peaks of eternal light, natural cave systems, helium-3, etc.</li> <li>• How will the terrestrial activities of the United States and PRC affect their lunar activities and vice versa?</li> <li>• How will non-binding instruments, like the Artemis Accords, evolve to shape action and legal interpretations?</li> </ul>



<b>Title</b>	DipLab2331514
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Observatory on Organized Crime</b>
<b>Office</b>	INL Ecuador
<b>Embassy</b>	Ecuador
<b>Bureau</b>	U.S. Mission
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>INL works towards improving the response of the criminal justice system and the design of public politics, including legislative reforms Through the Observatory of Organized Crime INL will produce technical and analytical document and public policies proposal to improve GOE decision making.</p> <p>INL will continue to collect information on the needs of the institutions involved in the project. This will include i) analysis of statements based on a large representative sample, ii) analysis of the functioning of the criminal justice system, iii) think tanks and inter-agency technical sessions (i.e., cybercrime among other themes), and iv) identification of mechanisms oriented at legal strengthening against TOC (i.e., directives, resolutions, bills, litigation of strategic cases).</p>
<b>Final Product Format</b>	The Organized Crime Observatory will prepare specialized inputs to aid decision-making to improve current knowledge criminal justice (focused on organized crime, drug trafficking, money laundering) and the related dynamics and to develop a better institutional response against this problem. The report will analyze the legal and operational challenges that the criminal justice system and based on the findings, will develop technical tools that may consist of interpretive guides for related criminal offenses, operational action protocols or specialized investigation plans.
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>International Relations, Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement, Sociology, Statistics</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	<p><a href="https://www.sentencingcouncil.vic.gov.au/">https://www.sentencingcouncil.vic.gov.au/</a></p> <p>INL would like that Ecuador has eventually a sentencing council for data analysis of sentencing.</p>

<b>Title</b>	DipLab2350501
<b>Project Name</b>	<a href="#">Urban Planning for Ukraine's Green Recovery</a>
<b>Office</b>	Office of Environmental Quality
<b>Bureau</b>	Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>The Russian war of aggression has significantly damaged many cities and completely levelled others in Ukraine. Planning for post-conflict reconstruction needs to begin now, even during ongoing conflict. Ukraine has excellent technical experts and scientists, but it lacks capacity in modern urban planning. Most of their critical infrastructure systems, including the built environment and basic urban services, were designed and built during the Soviet period, which was centrally planned and executed. Therefore, there is a need for urban planners who can integrate more modern nature-based solutions that combat pollution, filter air and water, and mitigate floods and heat within traditional infrastructure spaces. The Ukrainians are committed to building non-fossil fuel-based energy systems to power buildings, transportation, communications, and water purification and distribution. They need to develop capacity to retrofit historical or culturally significant buildings with LEED and WELL building certified remodeling, and they lack SITES certified landscape architects who can improve building siting for enhanced climate resilience.</p> <p>Ukrainian mayors know that they want to build back better, but they need to be able to envision their potential city of the future to coalesce citizen and international community support for that vision. Otherwise, the default may be to simply rebuild the environmentally unsustainable Soviet style city of the past, reliant on fossil fuels and carbon-emitting power generation. The task calls for an interdisciplinary university group led by urban planners and supported by architects, landscape architects, engineers, environmental scientists, and others. The group will propose or be assigned a Ukrainian city that has been damaged or destroyed and completely reimagine it as a beautiful, green, walkable, urban oasis, resilient to both natural and man-made shocks, but also respecting and celebrating its cultural heritage.</p>
<b>Final Product Format</b>	Students and their advisors will present a virtual 3-D rendering of the rebuilt sustainable city to State Department OES/ENV for review. If the final product meets the standard set out in the description above, the students and their faculty advisors will be invited to present their virtual renderings to the Ukrainian Embassy in Washington DC, and to representatives of the selected city. There may be other opportunities for presentations in other international fora as well.
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<a href="#">Architecture</a> , <a href="#">Energy Security</a> , <a href="#">Climate Change</a> , <a href="#">Urban Planning</a>
<b>Additional Information</b>	Initial baseline city maps should be taken from publicly available remote sensing platforms such as Google Earth. Any significantly damaged or destroyed city may be selected, but preferably one that has not already received master-planning support from the international community. If desired, the State Department can help identify an appropriate city for re-envisioning.



<b>Title</b>	DipLab2392612
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>International Policy for Embodied Carbon</b>
<b>Office</b>	Office of Design and Engineering
<b>Bureau</b>	Overseas Buildings Operations
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>This project focuses on researching international policy and regulatory guidance around embodied carbon emissions that considers the full lifecycle of our built environment; examples include zoning and land use, building ordinances, procurement, and financial policies amongst others. Embodied carbon, which accounts for the carbon emitted during the production, transportation, and assembly of building materials, might be often overlooked in the shadow of operational carbon and energy measures, but its environmental impact is undeniable; it will be responsible for half of the carbon footprint of new structures between now and 2050. Tackling the problem isn't just about reducing current carbon footprints, but also safeguarding the future of our cities, industries, and ecosystems.</p> <p>This work will assist the Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations (OBO) in understanding the global policy landscape and creating governing strategies for design and construction project processes, systems, and objectives. The core of this project is not just environmental, but also economic. Forward-thinking policy will spur innovation, create new markets and jobs in low-carbon materials and construction processes. With its global market presence, OBO wants to prioritize embodied carbon and signal our commitment to a greener future.</p>
<b>Final Product Format</b>	Research report and a final presentation with OBO stakeholders. The report should also include representational graphics as appropriate.
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>International Relations, Climate Change, International Law, International Development, Architecture</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	OBO currently organizes its global portfolio into 6 main regions, which should be the framework for organizing the research and policy information provided. There is also a report in progress regarding a roadmap for embodied carbon strategy at OBO which will be provided ahead of this effort.

<b>Title</b>	DipLab2392620
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Reducing carbon emissions in agricultural and forestry sectors of Kazakhstan</b>
<b>Office</b>	Regional Environment, Science, Technology and Health Office, Embassy Astana
<b>Embassy</b>	Kazakhstan
<b>Bureau</b>	U.S. Mission
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>The goal of this project is to study the U.S. experience in measuring and inventory of greenhouse gasses in agriculture and forestry to implement such practices in Kazakhstan and Central Asia. This project would help Kazakhstan's EcoMuseum and its partners in Central Asia develop and implement the necessary Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system for such an inventory, as well as to determine which aspects are most applicable to countries in Central Asia. This could also further the implementation of Kazakhstan's nationally determined contributions on climate change.</p> <p>Although Kazakhstan has adopted legislation regulating greenhouse gas inventories, the legislation is not transparent. In Central Asia more broadly, almost no data are collected for monitoring, assessment and verification of greenhouse gasses, leaving GHG inventory incomplete.</p> <p>EcoMuseum and its partners hope the development of an MRV system in the forestry and other land use sectors would also help Kazakhstan or other Central Asian countries better address global sustainable development challenges as well as various international climate commitments.</p>
<b>Final Product Format</b>	Multiple teams can participate in this project. Expected deliverables are a presentation, report, and if appropriate, a round table discussion with local stakeholders on findings on the analysis of the monitoring system, assessment, and verification of data on greenhouse gas emissions in the forestry and agriculture sectors in the United States to implement such practices in Kazakhstan.
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>Climate Change, Food Security, Water Security</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	<p>Questions for the research team;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What legislation regulates the monitoring of emissions in the agricultural or forestry sectors?</li> <li>2. Who is responsible for conducting this at sub-national levels?</li> <li>3. What institutions or enterprises are required to report on greenhouse gas emissions, depending on the field of activity, volume of production or other factors?</li> <li>4. Which methods or methodologies are used for calculating emissions from various sectors of forestry and agriculture?</li> <li>5. How transparent is the inventory of information on emissions in different spheres of forestry and agriculture and in different regions of the country? How accessible is this information to experts or the public?</li> </ol>

<b>Title</b>	DipLab2392621
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Serbia: Investigating Consumer Choices to Improve Energy Efficiency</b>
<b>Office</b>	Economic Section
<b>Embassy</b>	Serbia
<b>Bureau</b>	Economic Growth, Energy, and Environment
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>Serbia is facing serious challenges in its energy sector. Overcoming them presents opportunities for a transition to a more efficient and greener economy. Policy makers and international development agencies are working to advance effective approaches that address the lack of incentives for investments in energy efficiency, inefficient use of existing energy resources, the low level of renewables in the country's energy mix, and the government's lack of capacity to design and implement energy efficiency strategies.</p> <p>Much of Serbia's energy transition can be framed as a "liberalization" of the energy sector, which includes key changes in the structure of state-owned energy companies and more focus on the role of competition to enhance efficiency. A sustainable energy path in Serbia, however, also requires consumer-level behavior changes - a challenging prospect in a middle-income country accustomed to subsidized energy, with few official incentives to adopt cleaner and more efficient technologies, and where coal mining directly employs 30,000 people.</p> <p>We propose forming a team that takes an innovative, research-based approach to investigate how changing energy consumer' mindsets in this post-Yugoslavia economy can contribute to the success of Serbia's energy transition. The outcome of the research will include recommended policy interventions that can facilitate positive outcomes in energy efficiency investment, given current social-economic conditions in Serbia. The team that undertakes this task can approach the challenge using a variety of methodologies, including literature reviews, thematic studies, experimental approaches, in-person interviews, and surveys.</p>
<b>Final Product Format</b>	A presentation to the U.S. Embassy Belgrade and USAID/Serbia, in addition to a 15-page written report (references are not included in the page count). If the university partner has full funding for travel, the partner is welcome to visit the country for a better understanding of the situation on the ground.
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>Economic &amp; Finance Issues, Energy Security, European &amp; Eurasian Studies, Science and Technology, Climate Change, Behavioral Economics, Post-Yugoslavia economy and culture, Survey and/or experiment design and implementation, Thematic analysis</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	N/A

<b>Title</b>	DipLab2392625
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Geostrategic assessment of nuclear deployment in net-zero modeling scenarios</b>
<b>Office</b>	Nuclear Competitiveness Team
<b>Bureau</b>	International Security and Nonproliferation
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>Nuclear energy is an important part of the clean energy transition and responsible deployment is critical to meet global decarbonization and energy security goals. There is incredibly high demand for capacity building support from ISN (through our Foundational Infrastructure for Responsible Use of SMR Technology - or FIRST - program) for nuclear newcomer countries and those looking to expand their nuclear energy programs to include advanced reactor technologies, especially small modular reactors (SMRs). SMRs can provide clean electricity and high-temperature process heat to decarbonize both power and hard-to-abate industrial sectors, along with other uses like desalination and district heating.</p> <p>Models for pathways to achieve net-zero by 2050 use different scenarios for global nuclear uptake. This project would provide the information needed to assess the decarbonization potential in countries to quantify the climate impacts of increased use of nuclear energy. We are seeking help analyzing decarbonization scenarios, determining which countries are modeled as increasing use of nuclear energy (including SMRs), and compare that with geostrategic analysis of where the U.S. is currently or could engage with countries seeking to deploy new nuclear technologies. A quantitative understanding of the decarbonization potentials in countries around the world based on models to achieve net-zero, complemented by geopolitical assessments, would be valuable analysis to inform our engagements and outreach.</p>
<b>Final Product Format</b>	Data analysis and 5-10 page research paper (also open to being flexible on this)
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>International Relations, Climate Change, Arms Control/Non-proliferation, Energy Security, Science and Technology</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	<p>The Nuclear Competitiveness Team works closely with the Cooperative Threat Reduction office on the FIRST Program (<a href="https://www.smr-first-program.net/">https://www.smr-first-program.net/</a>) originally announced by President Biden at the 2021 G7 Leaders' Summit on Climate. FIRST offers capacity-building support to partner countries which are exploring the potential for small modular reactors to meet their clean energy needs consistent with highest nuclear security, safety, and nonproliferation standards. The FIRST program has supported a number of exciting projects to support international SMR deployment: <a href="https://www.state.gov/special-presidential-envoy-for-climate-kerry-announces-project-phoenix-participants-and-the-nuclear-expediting-the-energy-transition-next-program/">https://www.state.gov/special-presidential-envoy-for-climate-kerry-announces-project-phoenix-participants-and-the-nuclear-expediting-the-energy-transition-next-program/</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.state.gov/the-united-states-and-multinational-public-private-partners-look-to-provide-up-to-275-million-to-advance-the-romania-small-modular-reactor-project-united-states-issues-letters-of-interest-for-up-to/">https://www.state.gov/the-united-states-and-multinational-public-private-partners-look-to-provide-up-to-275-million-to-advance-the-romania-small-modular-reactor-project-united-states-issues-letters-of-interest-for-up-to/</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.state.gov/special-presidential-envoy-for-climate-kerry-and-ukraine-minister-of-energy-galushchenko-announce-cooperation-on-a-clean-fuels-from-small-modular-reactors-pilot-cop27-climate-conference/">https://www.state.gov/special-presidential-envoy-for-climate-kerry-and-ukraine-minister-of-energy-galushchenko-announce-cooperation-on-a-clean-fuels-from-small-modular-reactors-pilot-cop27-climate-conference/</a></p>

<b>Title</b>	DipLab2392628
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>What are the benefits of adherence, as opposed to membership, of an MECR?</b>
<b>Office</b>	Export Control Cooperation
<b>Bureau</b>	International Security and Nonproliferation
<b>Project Description</b>	Multilateral export control regimes (MECRs) are an integral part of strategic trade controls. This project aims to understand how adherence to a regime, as opposed to membership of a regime, may benefit any given country. This would help the EXBS Program understand how to best message any benefits of adherence to the MECRs. The MECRs to be considered in this proposal are: the Australia Group, the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Wassenaar Arrangement, and the Missile Technology Control Regime.
<b>Final Product Format</b>	The final deliverable should be a research paper no longer than 20 pages with an overview of the difference between membership and adherence, any benefits of adherence, and recommendations for the EXBS Program related to encouraging adherence or membership for our partner countries.
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>International Relations, Political/Military Affairs, Science and Technology, Arms Control/Non-proliferation</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	This project should only take one semester to fulfill, and the office POC will be available to meet with student groups at least three times during the period of performance.  To learn more about the EXBS Program, please see: <a href="https://www.state.gov/export-control-and-related-border-security-program/">https://www.state.gov/export-control-and-related-border-security-program/</a>

<b>Title</b>	DipLab2392632
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Assessing Catch-All Export Controls</b>
<b>Office</b>	Export Control Cooperation
<b>Bureau</b>	International Security and Nonproliferation
<b>Project Description</b>	Catch-all controls serve to “fill the gaps” of traditional export controls by allowing governments to control for unlisted items that may be used in the creation or proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. There is uneven use of catch-all controls, and many countries do not have the legal ability to create or enforce catch-all controls. The purpose of this proposal is to suggest criteria for evaluating implementation of catch-all controls in a given country. This will assist the EXBS program in better assessing catch-all control implementation in partner countries and serve as a basis for creating new assessment protocols for partner countries.
<b>Final Product Format</b>	The final deliverable for this proposal should be a research paper no longer than 20-pages explaining the suggested criteria and utilizing case studies.
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>International Relations, Arms Control/Non-proliferation, Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement, Counter Terrorism, International Law, Science and Technology</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	This project should only take one semester to fulfill, and the office POC will be available to meet with student groups at least three times during the period of performance.  To learn more about the EXBS Program, please see: <a href="https://www.state.gov/export-control-and-related-border-security-program/">https://www.state.gov/export-control-and-related-border-security-program/</a>

<b>Title</b>	DipLab2392635
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Critical and Emerging Technologies - Engaging Emerging Markets To Promote Secure Technology Development</b>
<b>Office</b>	Cooperative Threat Reduction
<b>Bureau</b>	International Security and Nonproliferation
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>In 2022, the U.S. released an updated list of critical and emerging technologies (CETs) that can play an important role in our nation’s security. The list identifies CETs that have the greatest potential to further efforts to promote U.S. technological leadership, cooperate with allies and partners, and advance democratic values. Through international engagements with partners seeking to develop their CET capabilities, we can work to strengthen our diplomatic relationships while fostering an environment where CETs are developed safely, securely, and responsibly.</p> <p>To support these efforts, we are seeking recommendations for CET related organizations in emerging markets in low- and middle-income countries that we should engage with to promote research security and cybersecurity best practices. Identify and analyze sources such as research funding, VC investments, start-up company growth, etc. to determine which CETs are high priority for countries to invest in to develop their capabilities.</p>
<b>Final Product Format</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Report outlining methodology as well as executive summary and tiered recommendations.</li> <li>- Presentation to DOS providing high level overview of results and recommendations.</li> </ul>
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>International Relations, Arms Control/Non-proliferation, Public-Private Partnerships, Science and Technology</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Office of Cooperative Threat Reduction Information: <a href="https://www.state.gov/bureaus-offices/under-secretary-for-arms-control-and-international-security-affairs/bureau-of-international-security-and-nonproliferation/office-of-cooperative-threat-reduction/">https://www.state.gov/bureaus-offices/under-secretary-for-arms-control-and-international-security-affairs/bureau-of-international-security-and-nonproliferation/office-of-cooperative-threat-reduction/</a></li> <li>- Technologies for American Innovation and National Security: <a href="https://www.whitehouse.gov/ostp/news-updates/2022/02/07/technologies-for-american-innovation-and-national-security/">https://www.whitehouse.gov/ostp/news-updates/2022/02/07/technologies-for-american-innovation-and-national-security/</a></li> <li>- Project team(s) will work with ISN/CTR to identify priority regions depending on level of bandwidth. This project can scaled up/down as needed to fit team(s) availability.</li> </ul>



<b>Title</b>	DipLab2392636
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Analysis of Critical and Emerging Technologies Legislation and Frameworks</b>
<b>Office</b>	Cooperative Threat Reduction
<b>Bureau</b>	International Security and Nonproliferation
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>In 2022, the U.S. released an updated list of critical and emerging technologies (CETs) that can play an important role in our nation’s security. The list identifies CETs that have the greatest potential to further efforts to promote U.S. technological leadership, cooperate with allies and partners, and advance democratic values. Through international engagements with partners seeking to develop their CET capabilities, we can work to strengthen our diplomatic relationships while fostering an environment where CETs are developed safely, securely, and responsibly.</p> <p>We are seeking analysis of instated or developing CET legislation and frameworks in low- to middle-income countries to identify opportunities for engagement to support partner country priorities in line with U.S. priorities and values. We are seeking recommendations for high, middle, and low priorities based on level of impact, level of risk if not addressed, and resources available in country to sustainably support efforts.</p>
<b>Final Product Format</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Report outlining methodology as well as executive summary and tiered recommendations.</li> <li>- Presentation to DOS providing high level overview of results and recommendations.</li> </ul>
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>International Relations, Arms Control/Non-proliferation, Science and Technology</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Office of Cooperative Threat Reduction Information: <a href="https://www.state.gov/bureaus-offices/under-secretary-for-arms-control-and-international-security-affairs/bureau-of-international-security-and-nonproliferation/office-of-cooperative-threat-reduction/">https://www.state.gov/bureaus-offices/under-secretary-for-arms-control-and-international-security-affairs/bureau-of-international-security-and-nonproliferation/office-of-cooperative-threat-reduction/</a></li> <li>- Technologies for American Innovation and National Security: <a href="https://www.whitehouse.gov/ostp/news-updates/2022/02/07/technologies-for-american-innovation-and-national-security/">https://www.whitehouse.gov/ostp/news-updates/2022/02/07/technologies-for-american-innovation-and-national-security/</a></li> <li>- Project team(s) will work with ISN/CTR to identify priority regions depending on level of bandwidth. This project can scaled up/down as needed to fit team(s) availability.</li> </ul>

<b>Title</b>	DipLab2392641
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Turkiye's Contingent Liabilities from infrastructure spending</b>
<b>Office</b>	Ankara
<b>Bureau</b>	European and Eurasian Affairs
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>Turkiye has a vast portfolio of modern infrastructure, much of it procured under the buy own operate transfer model.</p> <p>Although Turkiye's public finances appear relatively healthy, these projects could create large contingent liabilities that would need to be paid for using public funds. This project would analyze Turkiye's infrastructure portfolio and the scale of contingent liabilities from these projects.</p>
<b>Final Product Format</b>	15- page research report with one-page executive summary and attached excel models.
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>International Relations, Economic &amp; Finance Issues</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	15- page research report with one-page executive summary and attached excel models.



<b>Title</b>	DipLab2392642
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Medical Clearances Modernization</b>
<b>Office</b>	Clinical Programs/ Medical Clearances
<b>Bureau</b>	Medical Services
<b>Project Description</b>	Diplomats planning to live and work overseas but first pass a medical clearance. This past year the department settled a 16yr lawsuit (and spent \$36,000,000) that alleged the department was discriminating against people with medical conditions. The result has necessitated a huge shift in how we do clearances, namely, we will become much more permissive in who we allow to travel and work overseas as a 5 year pilot project. However, we have no clear way of analyzing the success or failure of this approach. I am looking for a team that can help bridge the gap between different departments that collect pieces of the puzzle and create a clearer picture of the impact of these changes on curtailments, medevacs, and other markers of success,
<b>Final Product Format</b>	We need a way to track and analyze data on this new project. We request data analysis of the project's success and the formalization of a process by which we can collect that data.
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>Statistics, Science and Technology</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	A good candidate for this program would be self-motivated and engaged in problem solving with many stakeholders at an interdepartmental level.

<b>Title</b>	DipLab2392644
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Analysis of Austrian Civil Society Networks</b>
<b>Office</b>	U.S. Embassy Vienna - Public Diplomacy Section
<b>Embassy</b>	Austria
<b>Bureau</b>	U.S. Mission
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>Submit proposals for a comprehensive analysis of Austrian civil society networks. This project seeks to gain a deeper understanding of the structure, reach, and influence of Austrian civil society networks at both the federal and provincial levels. The primary objective is to identify and rank the most influential actors within the Austrian civil society sector. Specific insights into the relationships and dynamics among these individuals and institutions would benefit Embassy Vienna’s public diplomacy efforts.</p> <p>Identify key actors within Austrian civil society on both federal and provincial levels. Rank these actors based on their influence, outreach, and other relevant metrics. Analyze the interplay and relationships among these actors to understand the broader network dynamics.</p> <p>Consider further segmentation into sub-categories if it proves to be useful. Propose suggestions for public diplomacy outreach activities based on the analysis.</p>
<b>Final Product Format</b>	A PowerPoint presentation detailing the findings, including a ranked list of influential actors as well as a visual representation (e.g., a map) that illustrates the connections, hierarchies, and relationships among civil society actors. Ensure the visualization is user-friendly and can be easily interpreted by stakeholders without a background in network analysis.
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>International Relations, Civil Society, European &amp; Eurasian Studies</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	General understanding of the Austrian political context would be desirable.



<b>Title</b>	DipLab2392701
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Leveraging Work Culture to Drive Project Management Success</b>
<b>Office</b>	Office of Construction Management
<b>Bureau</b>	Overseas Buildings Operations
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>Project management is a discipline that is essential to every office in every industry. In some form or fashion, we all manage projects. More important than the projects we manage, are the managers themselves. A masterfully skilled project manager can take and underperforming project and turn it into an experience to marvel. On the contrary, an unskilled project manager can take a once productive project, and kill all momentum. With job qualifications and many other factors like training requirements keeping employment as equivocal as possible; the question looms: why do some employees perform better than others. Yes, there is the possibility that some work harder, some are smarter, or that some other factor simply makes one a better performer than the other. But, there is also the possibility that work culture plays a vital role in an employee's ability to perform and to navigate his work life altogether.</p> <p>This purpose of this research project is to explore a variety of project management roles and employee types; and determine the effects that work cultures have on employee performance. While some employees are genuinely underperformers, some are not. If personnel meet qualifications for hire and show years of experience as a skilled performer, the likelihood of the employee being an underperformer without any other contributors seems odd. Work culture, particularly, toxic work culture, has been known to produce lasting psychological, physical, and financial effects on employees. The purpose of this project is to explore this subject matter as expansively as possible, with the aim of presenting useful data and recommendations for work culture improvements. This will require some quantitative research, as well as some qualitative research. Students will have the liberty to determine how they would like to produce the final product, as long as the main objectives are met and data is able to be used for future studies.</p> <p>Desired Outcome</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improve Communication</li> <li>2. Improve Goal Alignment</li> <li>3. Identify + Utilize Cultural Factors</li> </ol>
<b>Final Product Format</b>	<p>20+ Page Research Paper + Presentation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quantitative Data Analysis</li> <li>- Qualitative Analysis</li> <li>- Recommendation + Presentation</li> </ul>
<b>Discipline/Expertise</b>	<i>Communications, Civil Society, Democracy &amp; Human Rights, History, Human Rights, International Development, Psychology, Religious Studies, Sociology, International Relations</i>
<b>Additional Information</b>	I would like to give students as much liberty as possible to explore the topic in the spirit of their own interpretation and creative expressions. Please let me know if anything needs to be clarified.

