

U.S. STRATEGY ON GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT

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THE WHITE HOUSE
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I. Executive Summary

The United States recognizes as never before that our futures are bound together, and that no nation can address today’s complex and interconnected challenges alone. A more secure, more prosperous, and more equitable world can only come by addressing these challenges together, for all people. Our [National Security Strategy](#) (NSS) calls on us “to work with allies and partners on development and the expansion of human dignity because we recognize they are integral to the security and prosperity of all Americans.” When developed and developing countries alike thrive, we all benefit.

This strategy reflects the Biden-Harris Administration’s commitment and work over the past four years to accelerate development progress around the world. Over the past four years, the Biden-Harris Administration has elevated sustainable development as a core pillar of our NSS and of American power. Building on more than 75 years of U.S. leadership on global development - including through the creation of the Millennium Challenge Corporation, the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), and the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation - this Administration has advanced a number of signature presidential initiatives to accelerate this work, including [the Presidential Initiative for Democratic Renewal](#), [the President’s Emergency Plan for Adaptation and Resilience](#), and [Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment](#). We have also led a global effort to reform the multilateral development banks to equip these institutions to better address today’s complex development challenges. Today, U.S. global development investments are better targeted to achieve sustainable development outcomes and to leverage critical partnerships with other donors, the private sector, international financial institutions, and nongovernmental partners.

“When we choose to stand together and recognize the common hopes that bind all humanity, we hold in our hand the power to bend that arc of history.”
– President Joe Biden

This is a critical moment. People all over the world are struggling to cope with the effects of compounding crises and challenges that cross borders – whether it is climate change, food insecurity, pandemics, or fragility and conflict. At the same time, in this age of interdependence in which we must find new and better ways to work together to confront shared challenges, geopolitical competition is also reshaping the global order, including the global development system. The United States is committed to a vision of the future in which children do not go hungry and everyone has access to quality and affordable healthcare, in which workers are empowered and our environment is protected, entrepreneurs and innovators everywhere can access opportunity, conflicts are prevented or resolved peacefully, and democracies deliver a stronger, fairer society for all.



As President Biden noted in his speech to the United Nations General Assembly on September 19, 2023, “when we choose to stand together and recognize the common hopes that bind all humanity, we hold in our hand the power to bend that arc of history.”

When we come together around a common vision for development, we can deliver tremendous progress for people around the world. Under the [Millennium Development Goals](#), more than one billion people were lifted out of extreme poverty, millions more children attended school, tens of millions of lives were saved that would have otherwise been lost to preventable and treatable diseases like measles, malaria, and tuberculosis, and HIV/AIDS-related deaths plummeted. In 2015, 193 United Nations member states came together to adopt an ambitious, universal 15-year successor framework for global development – [the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#) (2030 Agenda) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) therein. The SDGs serve as a clarion call to sustain and extend the progress of the previous two decades, in developing and developed countries alike.

The United States has worked tirelessly to bring countries together and drive development progress on the SDGs, investing more than \$150 billion in just the first three years of the Biden Administration and mobilizing billions more in private sector investment. This includes over \$16 billion of investment to strengthen global food security – from boosting food production, to providing critical aid to reduce malnutrition, to building more resilient food systems, to strengthening countries’ capacity to better withstand shocks – and \$48 billion of investment in global health, including nearly \$16 billion globally to end the acute phase of the COVID-19 pandemic. Building on the United States’ longstanding leadership as the world’s largest global health donor, the United States led an international effort to vaccinate the world against COVID-19 – donating more than 692 million doses to 117 countries – while simultaneously investing in regional vaccine manufacturing, supporting health workers, and strengthening our capacity to prevent, detect, and respond to COVID-19 and future global health threats. In 2022, the United States also led a historic replenishment of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria—raising \$15.7 billion to bring us closer to our goal of ending these health threats by 2030.

The United States also remains the largest single country donor of humanitarian assistance at a moment of unprecedented global needs and has led initiatives to help developing countries reach their climate goals, adapt, and build resilience to climate impacts, as well as to address the global infrastructure gap. The Biden Administration has led global efforts to renew democracy, protect human rights, and counter corruption, including through the Presidential Initiative for Democratic Renewal, to counter a resurgence of authoritarianism and democratic backsliding.

We are past the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and while we have seen sustained progress in several of our goal areas, we have also seen a stalling or reversal of critical development gains. Recent years have demonstrated that all too often the poorest countries have had the hardest time recovering from global shocks, and in turn, global responses have too often fallen short of the pledge to leave no one behind.



As we recover from the COVID-19 pandemic, address ongoing crises, and prepare for future ones, **we must build stronger systems to urgently reclaim lost development gains and accelerate collective progress toward achieving the SDGs, in pursuit of a world that is more free, open, prosperous, and secure.**

This strategy reflects the United States' commitment to this task and continued leadership on global development at this critical moment. It reaffirms the 2010 Presidential Policy Directive on Global Development, but defines new strategic objectives that will position the United States to better meet the challenges of today and prepare for the challenges of the future in coordination with partners around the world. This strategy lays out five strategic objectives to accelerate development progress:

- **Reduce Poverty through Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth and Quality Infrastructure Development**
- **Invest in Health, Food Security, and Human Capital**
- **Decarbonize the Economy and Increase Climate Resilience**
- **Promote Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance and Address Fragility and Conflict**
- **Respond to Humanitarian Needs**

To achieve these objectives, the United States will adhere to a set of best practices and demonstrated values that distinguish its approach to global development from our competitors. In particular, we will pursue inclusive partnerships to expand locally-led solutions; leverage private sector tools, expertise, and financing; prioritize collective action by engaging in multilateral fora; promote equity, equality, and inclusion to fulfill the commitment of leaving no one behind; advance effective development cooperation; and deliver principled humanitarian assistance.



II. Strategic Environment

For more than 75 years, the United States has invested in global development efforts to end extreme poverty, improve the lives of people around the world, protect the planet, and secure peace - as a strategic, economic, and moral imperative, and a core pillar of U.S. foreign policy and national security. In 2010, the United States released its first whole-of-government global development policy, the 2010 Presidential Policy Directive on Global Development (PPD-6). PPD-6 affirmed development, alongside diplomacy and defense, as central to an integrated, comprehensive approach to national security. It outlined priority sustainable development outcomes on which the United States would focus, to maximize the impact of our investments and policy interventions, including: broad-based economic growth and democratic governance; facilitation of the stabilization of countries emerging from crisis or conflict; poverty alleviation; and advancement of global commitments to the basic welfare and dignity of all humankind.

The NSS reiterates the importance of development cooperation alongside diplomacy, industrial strategy, economic statecraft, intelligence, and defense for U.S. national security, in addressing the two strategic challenges the United States faces today: the strategic competition to shape the future of the international order, and the shared challenges that cross borders – whether it is climate change, food insecurity, pandemics, or fragility and conflict. These shared challenges are at the very core of national and international security and require shared solutions.

The NSS also recommitted the United States to advancing the SDGs globally through inclusive development partnerships and by leveraging an expansive set of tools, including catalytic financing, and increasing coherence across our humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding programs. The 2030 Agenda and the SDGs therein have focused the world’s attention on a comprehensive and systemic approach to advancing sustainable development outcomes. They provide a roadmap to ending extreme poverty, strengthening health systems, protecting the planet, achieving gender equity, and improving the lives of people around the world. The SDGs are interrelated and mutually reinforcing. Ending poverty in all its forms requires inclusive and sustainable economic growth, decent work, peace, democracy, good governance, gender equality, environmental sustainability, upholding human rights, and efforts to address inequality and a range of social needs.

More than halfway to 2030, we are collectively only on track to achieve 15 percent of the SDG targets, as a consequence of many compounding factors. These include the COVID-19 pandemic that resulted in millions of deaths, economic turmoil, and rising global poverty and inequality; a worsening climate crisis that continues to destabilize and disproportionately affect those least able to withstand its impacts; a global food crisis; and a biodiversity crisis in which species are disappearing faster than ever before posing an existential threat to livelihoods, food systems, and health. In addition, nearly sixty percent of all low-income countries are at high risk of or in debt distress, with rising and unsustainable debt burdens severely limiting their ability to invest in their future, including in health and education. We are also seeing sustained threats to democracy and human rights, including increasingly sophisticated transnational corruption as



well as record levels of humanitarian need, weakened health systems, significant increases in gender-based violence, volatile food and energy prices, and global supply chain disruptions that are further exacerbated by Russia's brutal war on Ukraine. These compounding factors drive record global human displacement and irregular migration, further challenging progress toward the SDGs.

As a result of these overlapping shocks, progress on a range of key development outcomes stagnated or backtracked in many countries, and poverty and inequality increased within and between countries. Many of these threats to our security and prosperity have emerged from or been accelerated by deeply rooted development and humanitarian challenges that do not recognize national borders and require increased coherence between domestic and foreign policy to effectively address.

Meanwhile, emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence (AI), are increasingly accessible in developing countries, offering new tools and mechanisms to achieve the SDGs, including advances in e-health, education, economic opportunity, sustainability, and many other areas that improve lives and livelihoods. As a global leader in AI and other emerging technologies, the United States has the opportunity to influence the global direction of technological change towards an inclusive, secure, rights-respecting digital ecosystem. However, we are also cognizant of the potential for these technologies to be misused, such as digital repression, disinformation, technology facilitated gender-based violence, and cybercrime.

The United States is committed to the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs therein both at home and abroad. We will continue to invest in achieving the SDGs, to deepen and expand our partnerships, and to leverage all of the tools in our toolkit to mobilize additional financing for development from all sources. Now more than ever, we need to recommit to reclaim lost gains, and to take action on all parts of this robust agenda in order to fulfill the promise to leave no one behind.



III. Strategic Objectives

The United States is stronger when our partners are stronger. We are committed to delivering a better value proposition globally to help countries solve pressing problems that no one country can solve on its own. U.S. global development efforts span from life-saving assistance to investments in the pillars of medium and long-term social, economic, environmental and political development. We must prioritize cost-effective and high-impact investments, while also building global coalitions, to facilitate better coordination and leverage other sources of financing for development.

The United States is committed to placing human dignity at the center of our development agenda. This means reducing inequalities within and among countries and supporting countries and communities' efforts to elevate equity, expand access to health care and education, promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, address the root causes of fragility and conflict, advance gender equality, support inclusion of refugees and other marginalized populations, and build more sustainable and resilient food systems. To do this, the United States will pursue the following five objectives:

Reduce Poverty through Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth and Quality Infrastructure Development

The United States needs and wants prosperous partners around the world and is committed to promoting inclusive and sustainable economic growth – growth that improves the lives of all members of society, especially the most vulnerable. We are committed to supporting our partners' macroeconomic stability and economic growth, building quality infrastructure, empowering workers, and igniting a clean industrial revolution.

Promote Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth

The United States is committed to reducing poverty through inclusive, resilient, and sustainable economic growth enabled by responsible economic governance based on transparency, competitiveness, full respect for internationally-recognized worker rights and strengthened labor unions, protections for private property, and the rule of law. We are committed to promoting economic security and resilience so that all persons are able to fully, meaningfully, and equally contribute to, and benefit from, economic growth and global prosperity. We are also committed to help our partners address the challenges of displacement and irregular migration, while harnessing the benefits of migration for host communities and countries of origin.

We will support countries to create a strong foundation for inclusive economic growth through implementation of sound macroeconomic policies based on data, capacity strengthening for economic governance, and reforms that promote long-term, private sector-led investment, including U.S. private sector investment, and the creation of quality jobs. We will work to



ensure that our industrial strategy and economic statecraft – including efforts to build resilient and secure supply chains – are well coordinated and aligned with our development efforts. We will likewise support the development and implementation of appropriate industrial strategies by our developing country partners to help them spur innovation, create jobs in their economies, and strengthen their connections to resilient and sustainable supply chains. These efforts will support shared economic security, promote global public goods, benefit our country partners, and promote investments in inclusive and sustainable development in low- and middle-income countries. We will press for more timely, transparent and effective solutions for countries in debt distress and help them build and maintain sustainable and resilient debt management systems going forward. Through the [Nairobi-Washington Vision](#), we are calling on the international community to bring together its tools to step up support for developing countries with high ambition to make investments toward their own sustainable development and toward tackling global challenges but are being held back by high debt burdens. We will continue to lead efforts to reform the multilateral development banks (MDBs), including unlocking additional concessional financing, to better address critical global challenges like climate change, pandemics, and fragility and conflict. Addressing these challenges is integral to achieving their core mandates to end extreme poverty and promote sustainable, inclusive, and resilient development.

Invest in Quality Infrastructure Development

The United States is committed to accelerating investment in resilient infrastructure as a key driver of sustainable and inclusive economic growth and development. The United States is taking bold action to help meet low- and middle-income countries’ significant infrastructure needs through a range of public financing mechanisms, including grants and loans, loan guarantees, and equity positions that can leverage hundreds of billions of dollars in private sector infrastructure investments to advance climate resilience and energy security, secure digital connectivity, health and health security, gender equality and equity, agriculture and food security, and water and sanitation. For too many low- and middle-income countries, current levels of investment in infrastructure are insufficient to meet targets for economic growth and development, putting at risk our shared vision of a free, open, secure, and prosperous future. To address this gap, in June 2022, the United States committed – alongside G7 partners – to mobilize \$600 billion by 2027 through the [Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment \(PGI\)](#) to help close the infrastructure gap in low- and middle-income countries. PGI builds on a long history of infrastructure investment by the U.S Government around the world.

The United States is also supporting countries’ efforts to advance policy and regulatory reforms and leveraging the resources and expertise of MDBs to strengthen the enabling environment and mobilize and de-risk investments in infrastructure. The United States is committed to promoting secure, accessible and inclusive digital technology and infrastructure that is open and interoperable, has strong regulatory and enabling environments, is grounded in digital freedom and human rights, transparency, and the free flow of information, and builds out access, connectivity, and digital literacy.



Invest in Health, Food Security, and Human Capital

The United States is committed to sustaining critical investments in the fundamentals of thriving societies: strong and resilient health systems, access to education and nutritious food, and effective, responsive, and accountable public institutions. Our continued leadership will be critical to ending HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria as public health threats, and to move closer to the goal of ending child malnutrition, and we are committed to doing just that.

The United States also recognizes that people are the world’s greatest resource and that early investment in people can produce positive, long-term outcomes, disrupting intergenerational cycles of poverty and addressing inequality.

Advance Global Health and Health Security

The COVID-19 pandemic led to the first two-year decline in global life expectancy since the 1950s, underscoring the strategic necessity of investing in health. The U.S. Government is committed to building resilient, responsive, and sustainably financed health systems, to accelerating efforts towards universal health coverage, and to promoting primary health care and health equity. We are committed to strengthening country capacities to prevent health emergencies that are avoidable, to detect health threats early, and to respond effectively when outbreaks occur, including through accelerating the development of and equitable access to effective medical countermeasures during health emergencies. We will also continue to prioritize maternal, newborn, and child health; childhood vaccination coverage; access to essential nutrition services; fighting HIV, tuberculosis, and malaria; addressing antimicrobial resistance as well as communicable and non-communicable diseases, including cancer; and advancing sexual and reproductive health and rights. The United States also remains committed to investing in the health workforce, preparing for and mitigating the effects of climate change on health, and maintaining a focus on marginalized groups. While the role of health systems is central, understanding and addressing health inequities also requires a focus on structural change to address the broader social determinants of health.

Build Sustainable and Resilient Food Systems and Food Security

The world is facing an ongoing and protracted food crisis – millions of additional people have been pushed into food insecurity and chronic hunger. The United States will continue to lead global efforts to address global food insecurity through emergency humanitarian assistance and medium- and long-term investments to help build more sustainable and resilient food systems and expand access to safe and nutritious food. Through [Feed the Future](#), the U.S. Government’s global hunger and food security initiative, we will continue to support investments in innovative technologies, climate-smart agriculture, soil health and fertilizer efficiency, food loss and waste, and logistics and agriculture-related infrastructure to bring food to market. We will also continue to focus on fostering sustainable productivity growth and greater climate resilience in



global food systems, leveraging rules-based fair-trade systems, market-based solutions, and private sector investments as drivers of economic development and job creation.

Invest in Human Capital

The share of children in lower-middle income countries who cannot read by age 10 has risen significantly since the pandemic began – one of the biggest setbacks to global education in a century, which has had disproportionate impacts on women and girls’ access to education and employment. The United States is committed to addressing barriers to quality education from pre-primary to tertiary education, helping young people to remain in school, and expanding access to vocational training, job markets, and other economic activities. We will work to promote labor rights globally and eradicate forced labor, which growing evidence suggests has increased in recent years in supply chains around the world. We will also support workforce development, lifelong learning, and skills to respond to the changing nature of work and digital divides; work to expand access to economic opportunities for youth, especially those from marginalized or underrepresented communities; and embrace the innovative and creative potential of youth as changemakers and peacebuilders.

Decarbonize the Economy and Increase Climate Resilience

Scientists have made clear that this is the decisive decade on climate change – to stave off the worst consequences of climate change, we must cut global emissions by half by 2030 and achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2050. The United States is committed to doing our part to limit warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius, by putting in place ambitious policies to achieve a 50-52 percent decrease in emissions below 2005 levels by 2030 domestically while also helping partner countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through clean and just energy transitions, low and zero emissions transportation, climate-smart agriculture, and efforts to halt deforestation to preserve other carbon critical landscapes. Alongside these efforts, we must also quickly adapt to the impacts of an already changing climate. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has made clear that climate change is having dangerous and pervasive impacts on nature, livelihoods, and infrastructure in every region of the world. These impacts threaten sustainable development – and our ability to meet basic human needs – around the world, but particularly in the least developed countries.

Invest in Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change

Through the [President’s Emergency Plan for Adaptation and Resilience \(PREPARE\)](#), the United States is committed to helping more than half a billion people in developing countries adapt to and manage the impacts of climate change by 2030. The United States will bring to bear an array of analytical and capacity strengthening tools and expertise focused on local and regional efforts to adapt, build resilience, and develop more sustainably. We will continue to advance holistic approaches, including by strengthening water systems to build resilience and protect



water quality, security, and access; increasing access to and use of climate data and information; and investing in climate-resilient health, agriculture, and infrastructure projects.

Scale Climate Finance

We will also continue to ramp up our own climate finance efforts, while mobilizing the private sector and other development partners, and engaging further on MDB evolution, to rapidly scale investment and adopt policies and programs inclusive of displaced persons, refugees, and migrants. This is consistent with the President’s commitment to work with Congress to increase U.S.-provided international climate finance to \$11 billion annually. We will continue to bolster our efforts to increase access to climate finance, in a transparent and accountable manner, including for states in fragile and conflict-affected situations.

Build Clean Energy Economies and Expand Opportunity Globally

The Inflation Reduction Act, the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, and the CHIPS and Science Act comprise the largest investment in climate and clean energy in the world. They present an economic opportunity to create clean energy jobs and stimulate manufacturing in the United States and globally, including in low- and middle-income countries. The United States is actively working to identify opportunities to build bridges between the growing clean energy industry domestically and clean energy supply chains in low- and middle-income countries, while collaborating with like-minded partners, thus driving inclusive growth and sustainable development in local economies.

Promote Democracy, Human Rights, and Good Governance and Address Fragility and Conflict

The United States is committed to strengthening democratic renewal and advancing good governance, addressing barriers to and promoting respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms, and the rule of law, and countering corruption. We believe these efforts underpin sustainable development outcomes and inclusion, and will produce more enduring results over the long-term. The United States will also remain focused on preventing conflict and promoting stability. As the 2030 Agenda notes “there can be no sustainable development without peace and security, and no peace and security without sustainable development.”

Promote Democracy and Human Rights and Counter Corruption

The United States will increase support to countries experiencing democratic breakthroughs to help them demonstrate the ways in which democracy delivers tangible benefits to their populations. We will do this while continuing to work closely with other governments, civil society, the media, and the private sector to defend democracy from both long-standing as well as new and emerging threats. We will redouble efforts to protect and expand vibrant civic spaces and democratic activism in authoritarian contexts, and wherever we see democratic backsliding.



We will prioritize a holistic approach to the fight against corruption, including support for civil society activists and journalists who bravely expose corruption and hold governments to account. We will continue to promote gender equality and the meaningful participation of women, youth, marginalized, and underrepresented groups in the workforce and throughout society. The United States will also support reforms and institution-building efforts that make government more efficient, effective, transparent, responsive, and respectful of human rights and the rule of law. We will promote the development of technology that supports democracy, including e-governance approaches, ramp up efforts to counter the misuse of technology, including “digital authoritarianism” and mis-, dis-, and mal-information, shape emerging technologies to ensure respect for human rights and democratic principles, and defend the integrity of elections against cyber intrusions and corrupt foreign influence.

To counter a resurgence of authoritarianism and democratic backsliding, the Biden Administration will continue to lead global efforts to advance technology for democracy, support free and independent media, fight corruption, bolster human rights and democratic reformers, and defend free and fair elections, including through the [Presidential Initiative for Democratic Renewal](#). This initiative represents historic investments to defend and grow democratic resilience by leveraging our diplomatic and foreign assistance tools.

Address Fragility and Drivers of Conflict

With internal and cross-border conflicts on the rise and up to 59 percent of the world’s extreme poor expected to reside in fragile and conflict-affected states by 2030, we must commit to resolve or prevent conflicts and to support post-conflict countries. The United States will elevate locally led solutions to promote stability and prevent and respond to conflict, climate change, and democratic backsliding, as well as to address the drivers of fragility, including through the [U.S. Strategy to Prevent Conflict and Promote Stability](#). We will support innovative programming, capacity strengthening, and long-term, systemic reforms to address the drivers of conflict, fragility, violent extremism, and insecurity, while promoting respect for international law. We will also work to promote the safety and security of women and girls as articulated in the U.S. [Women, Peace and Security Strategy and National Action Plan](#) and prevent atrocities as directed by the [U.S. Strategy to Prevent, Anticipate and Respond to Atrocities](#).

Respond to Humanitarian Needs

As the world’s leading bilateral humanitarian donor, providing principled, life-saving humanitarian assistance, the United States is committed to continue to lead in responding to growing humanitarian needs around the world. Providing humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable is not only the right thing to do, but it is also in our interest to do so recognizing that humanitarian crises can become drivers of instability and conflict if they go unaddressed, ultimately leaving us less secure. Even as we work to save lives and refine the global humanitarian system to more effectively and efficiently respond to growing needs, we will also use our diplomatic and development resources to better address the underlying drivers of humanitarian need, including in fragile or conflict-affected settings. We will also support efforts



to advance inclusion and the integration of migrants, refugees, and displaced populations in host communities, including through our investments in human capital; strengthen local governance; and promote the safety and security of women and girls, who are often amongst the most vulnerable.

In an era of ever-increasing needs and tightening humanitarian budgets, we will also seek to unlock new and innovative financing to support more sustainable solutions, reducing the need for humanitarian assistance over time, while promoting cost-effective systemic reforms. We will support efforts to leverage development finance to restore and protect basic systems and services and invest in advancing local capacity that prevents or reduces risks associated with recurrent climate-related or human-made disasters. We will also build resilience by supporting people and systems to mitigate, adapt, and recover from shocks and stressors in a way that reduces chronic vulnerability, facilitates inclusive and sustainable growth and livelihoods, and ultimately reduces reliance on international assistance.



IV. Underlying Principles and Values

In order to achieve these strategic objectives, the United States will adhere to a set of best practices and demonstrated values that distinguish our approach to global development from that of our competitors. These include a commitment to pursue more inclusive partnerships and locally-led solutions that put our partners in the lead and employ local talent; partner with the private sector; collective action through multilateral engagement; promote equity, equality, and inclusion; advance effective development cooperation; and provide principled humanitarian assistance. As we work to advance these principles, we are committed to transparency and accountability, evidence-based policymaking and programming, and respect for human rights, labor rights, human dignity, democratic governance, and the rule of law.

Our strategy will require us to find new ways to partner with, support, and help address the economic and development needs of partner countries and to expand human dignity. The United States will use our convening power, global footprint, standing in multilateral institutions, and relationships with both local actors and the private sector to drive collective action toward concrete solutions. We recognize that investing in development and building a stronger, more resilient global system that advances our shared goals are integral to the security and prosperity of the American people. This contrasts with other models that undermine human rights, use digital technology to repress the population, exacerbate environmental degradation, or lead to unsustainable debt. For example, the People's Republic of China presents unique and unprecedented challenges to U.S. national security interests and development and humanitarian priorities around the world and will continue to do so in the coming decades.

Pursue more inclusive partnerships to expand locally-led solutions

All development problems, including shared global challenges, are experienced at the local level. Experience has shown that local leadership and ownership is critical to enhancing equality, effectiveness, and sustainability in our development, humanitarian, and peacebuilding programs. Recognizing and valuing local knowledge, capacity, and expertise, the United States is committed to integrating diverse local perspectives, including those of traditionally marginalized and underrepresented groups, into all aspects of development programs and policies we support. We are committed to channeling funding to local actors, while ensuring mutual accountability for the effective use of funds.

Leverage the private sector

The financing needed to achieve the SDGs and to address development needs around the world far surpasses what public finance can do alone. The United States will continue to seek new ways to leverage our investments to mobilize additional financing for development from all sources – public and private, domestic and international. We will also work to leverage the know-how and innovation of the private sector. We can help to unlock far greater private sector finances by supporting reforms to create stronger enabling environments in partner countries; promoting fair, rules-based trade systems; and offering loan guarantees and concessional capital



to de-risk investments. We will also continue to engage with an array of partners to form catalytic public-private partnerships to boost investment and fuel inclusive and sustainable economic growth, job creation, and digital transformation.

Leverage collective action through multilateral engagement

The United States is uniquely capable of galvanizing the power of collective action to tackle the toughest challenges of our time. We will expand and leverage new and existing partnerships with multilateral and bilateral partners, including emerging providers of development assistance. The United States will engage in robust multilateral diplomacy at the United Nations and in other fora on global development policy. We will also continue to work with and within international financial institutions to support economic development around the world and lead efforts to reform the MDBs to better equip them to address the global challenges we face today.

Promote equity, equality, and inclusion to leave no one behind

Many development challenges impacting individuals, communities, and nations are rooted in systemic power imbalances. The United States is committed to reaching and empowering marginalized and underrepresented people, including indigenous peoples, refugees, displaced persons, and migrants. The United States will actively seek to include diverse voices in the design, implementation, and evaluation of our development assistance programs and policies. We will also take steps to advance diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility in our programs, partnerships, and workforce.

Advance the international principles of effective development cooperation

The Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation's principles for development effectiveness include country ownership, a focus on results, inclusive partnerships, transparency and mutual accountability. In line with these principles, the United States will leverage data, evidence, and continuous learning to improve the impact, scale, and sustainability of investments and partnerships. A greater focus on iterative monitoring, rigorous evaluation and learning, cost-effectiveness, and feedback loops to enable adaptive programming, innovation is also important. We are committed to learning with and from our partners in order to drive progress.

Provide principled humanitarian assistance

At a time of unprecedented humanitarian needs, the United States remains committed to supporting those in need around the world. Our humanitarian assistance will therefore continue to be needs-based and guided by the foundational humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality, and independence, as well as evidence of cost-effectiveness. This principled, rules- and evidence-based approach to humanitarian assistance is key to maximizing impact for those most in need. We will continue to make protection a critical component of our humanitarian responses, minimizing the potential for violence, abuse, and exploitation, and accounting for the specific needs of the most vulnerable or those most likely to be marginalized.



V. Conclusion

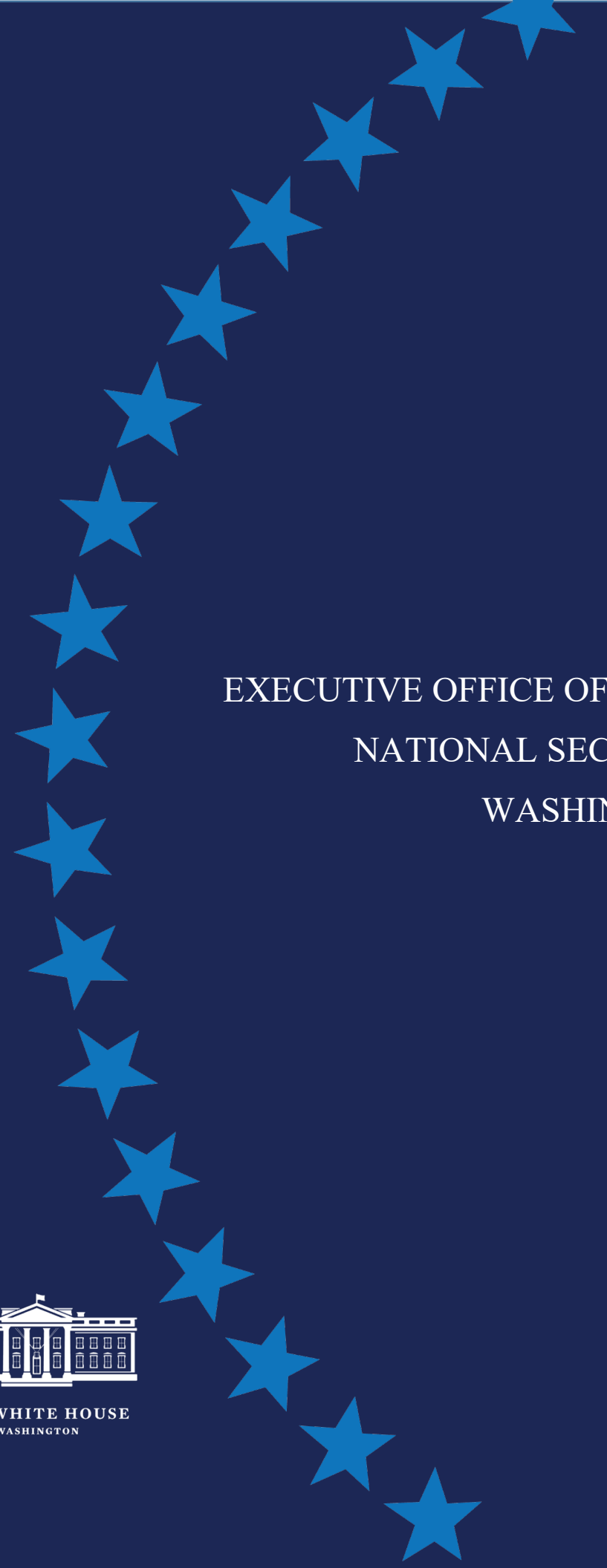
We are responding to partner countries' calls to address the issues most important to them, including by mobilizing additional financing for development, advancing climate adaptation and resilience, mobilizing private sector investment and facilitating trade, investing in infrastructure, tackling rising poverty and inequality, and investing in the foundations of any thriving economy and population – in health, the environment, food security, and education. At the same time, we are committed to addressing global challenges that know no borders and threaten to undermine hard fought development progress.

Supporting sustainable development is one of the smartest investments we can make in our own future. When people have access to jobs, education, safe and nutritious food, health care, accountable institutions, and the array of benefits of global development, prosperity and security flourish.

***“Will we find within ourselves the courage to do what must be done to preserve the planet, to protect human dignity, to provide opportunity for people everywhere, and to defend the tenets of the United Nations?
There can be only one answer to that question:
We must, and we will.”
- President Joe Biden***

As President Biden challenged the world community at the 2023 United Nations General Assembly: “Will we find within ourselves the courage to do what must be done to preserve the planet, to protect human dignity, to provide opportunity for people everywhere, and to defend the tenets of the United Nations?”

There can be only one answer to that question: We must, and we will.”



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