



**Report to Congress on  
How the United States is Contributing to the Achievement of the Seventeen  
Sustainable Development Goals by 2030  
Section 7019(e) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related  
Programs Appropriations Act, 2022 (Div. K, P.L. 117- 103) and House Report  
117-84**

**Introduction**

The USG supports the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) through an inclusive approach, drawing on expertise from departments and agencies, civil society, the private sector, and the development community. While respecting the independence of international organizations outside the UN system, as a reflection of the Administration’s commitment to multilateral leadership, the Department of State, USAID, and numerous other USG agencies partner globally to advance the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and promote peace and prosperity for all.

As the SDGs are integrated and indivisible, so is the U.S. strategy to advance them. Many efforts support more than one SDG. For example, some education activities under SDG Four also advance gender equality under SDG Five. The U.S. approach reflects the interconnected nature of the SDGs, extending beyond foreign assistance and including our policies in the UN system and other multilateral fora. This approach is reflected in OMB’s September 2012-issued Bulletin No. 12-01, which identified 22 federal agencies as “possessing a foreign assistance portfolio.” This report is, accordingly, a collaborative product prepared by State, USAID, and interagency partners. It highlights important activities, strategies, programs, and partnerships and should not be considered an exhaustive list of examples.

**Goal One – No Poverty:** State, USAID, USDA, DFC, MCC, and other agencies advance Goal One through a wide range of programs, including the USG’s Feed the Future Global Food Security Strategy that works to end hunger and eliminate extreme poverty; USDA exchange programs and technical assistance projects that support agriculture-led economic development and trade; and the DFC-MCC

American Catalyst Facility for Development blended finance mechanism that supports coordinated, strategic investments. Also critical are multilateral partnerships such as USAID's funding to the UN Development Program for economic revitalization, livelihoods, and youth employment, and DFC's support for fragile states through initiatives such as the African Resilience Investment Accelerator initiative.

**Goal Two – Zero Hunger:** The United States is the lead global financial contributor to UN agencies such as the Food and Agriculture Organization, WFP, and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, and leverages the UN to announce major policies, such as the Secretary of State's introduction of the Roadmap on Global Food Security during the May 2022 U.S. Presidency of the Security Council. State, USAID, USDA, DFC, and other agencies advance Goal Two through programs such as Feed the Future, the global food security initiative that expanded in 2022 from 12 to 20 countries; the USDA Foreign Agricultural Service's McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program; and DFC's investments in the growth of local private sector companies in the food and agriculture value chains in lower income countries.

The United States likewise played a leading role during the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit, continuing a tradition of U.S. leadership and investment to end hunger and malnutrition and build more sustainable, equitable, and resilient food systems. Demonstrating the U.S. commitment to accelerating progress toward these goals, the United States announced a planned multi-year investment of more than \$10 billion to promote food systems transformation through innovation and climate-smart agriculture, improved infrastructure for food access and inclusive market opportunities, programs prioritizing women's and children's needs, improving nutrition, reducing food loss and waste, and advancing climate change mitigation and adaptation within our own country and worldwide.

**Goal Three – Good Health and Well-Being:** State, USAID, DFC, HHS, and other agencies advance Goal Three through work to strengthen health systems, deliver vaccines, and address HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis (TB), malaria, neglected tropical diseases, COVID-19 and emerging infectious diseases, sexual and reproductive health, maternal, newborn, and child health, nutrition, and more. State leads the U.S. President's Plan for Emergency AIDS Relief, which has provided more than \$6 billion a year in assistance since 2009 with the aim of ending the HIV/AIDS pandemic. This support includes an annual contribution of approximately \$45 million for the Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS and up to \$1.56 billion to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria. DFC's Global

Health and Prosperity Initiative has invested nearly \$2 billion across 25 projects since 2020 to improve pandemic preparedness and health systems resilience, and USAID has disbursed over \$1.2 billion since 2016 to the WHO for polio eradication, TB, health emergency preparedness and response, and \$30 million for the Stop TB Partnership.

The United States is leading efforts to strengthen the global health security architecture and capacity for early warning to prevent, detect, and respond to public health emergencies worldwide, including through enhancements to the International Health Regulations; development of a pandemic instrument for pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response; and the establishment of a new Financial Intermediary Fund for pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response, which is being established with over \$1 billion in seed funding from a range of countries and philanthropies, including a \$450 million commitment from the United States. The United States has also been actively engaged with member states at the WHO in promoting reforms to strengthen the capacity, governance, accountability, transparency, and sustainable financing of the WHO.

**Goal Four – Quality Education:** The United States is a leading funder of international basic and higher education and reached more than 33.4 million students in 73 countries in FY 2021. Under the U.S. Government Strategy on International Basic Education, USAID, State, the Department of Education, USDA, MCC, and other agencies increase equitable access to quality education, particularly for the most marginalized. Strong multilateral partnerships including USDA’s Global School Meals Coalition and USAID partnerships with the Global Partnership for Education, Education Cannot Wait, the Global Book Alliance, the World Bank, UNICEF, the International Network for Education in Emergencies, and others, advance this effort.

**Goal Five – Gender Equality:** USAID, State, DFC, MCC, HHS, Commerce, and other U.S. departments and agencies advance Goal Five through the U.S. National Strategy on Gender Equity and Equality, the U.S. Strategy on Women, Peace, and Security, and forthcoming updates to the U.S. Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence Globally and the Global Women’s Economic Security Strategy. In addition to USAID investments in voluntary family planning, menstrual health, women’s land tenure, women’s economic empowerment, and integration of gender equality and women’s empowerment across all programming, the United States leads in the multilateral space through DFC promotion of gender lens investing, including through partnerships with the 2X Collaborative, commitments to Generation Equality Forum Action Coalitions, and partnerships

with the World Bank, UN Women, the International Development Law Organization.

**Goal Six – Clean Water and Sanitation:** Under the U.S. Global Water Strategy, a number of agencies including State, USAID, DFC, MCC, the National Institute of Standards and Technology, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), USDA, and HHS advance Goal Six through programs such as USAID’s Water Security and Sanitation programs, DFC’s mobilization of private capital to promote access to potable water, and NOAA’s Forecast-Informed Reservoir Operations strategy to manage water resources internationally. Multilateral efforts to advance Goal Six include technical collaboration with UNICEF Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) programs; the Food and Agriculture Organization; and investment in the UN-hosted Sanitation and Water For All Partnership.

**Goal Seven – Affordable and Clean Energy:** State, USAID, DFC, Commerce, the DoE, and other agencies advance Goal Seven through initiatives such as Power Africa, Net Zero World, Clean EDGE Asia, USAID’s Climate Strategy, DFC investments in renewable energy projects, and the Clean Energy Demand Initiative, as well as bilateral energy sector assistance and energy security dialogues. A variety of multilateral partnerships underscore U.S. commitment to Goal Seven, such as the G7 Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment, the Just Energy Transition Partnership, the Minerals Security Partnership, the Global Methane Pledge, and the Three Seas Initiative.

**Goal Eight – Decent Work and Economic Growth:** State, DOL, USAID, USTR, and other agencies advance Goal Eight through technical assistance projects, pro-worker trade policies, and direct engagement with countries to support fundamental labor rights. Additionally, USAID’s Trade Capacity Building Policy and its Aid for Trade objectives support integration of entrepreneurs in developing countries into the global economy, and the DFC-U.S. African Development Foundation African Small Business Catalyst supports small and medium enterprises in sub-Saharan Africa. Multilateral partnerships to advance Goal Eight include leadership at the International Labor Organization, support for Alliance 8.7, and support for the Geneva-based International Trade Centre, which helps developing countries achieve sustainable development through exports.

**Goal Nine – Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure:** State, USAID, DFC, Commerce, the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), USTR, and other agencies advance Goal 9. The NTIA-led training in

developing countries and USAID's Development Innovation Ventures program uses grant funding to test new ideas and scale solutions at a fraction of the usual cost. Multilateral partnerships to advance Goal Nine include support for the International Telecommunication Union's Partner2Connect initiative; leadership developing the Digital Public Goods Charter; support for the Digital Connectivity and Cybersecurity Partnership; participation in the G7's Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment, which mobilizes private sector investment for sustainable infrastructure and strengthen supply chains; the Trilateral Infrastructure Partnership with Australia and Japan; and the Quad Partnership with India, Australia, and Japan to deliver infrastructure to the Indo-Pacific Region.

**Goal 10 – Reduced Inequalities:** U.S. efforts to address Goal 10 dovetail with initiatives listed under Goals 1, 5, 8, 16, and others, and the Secretary of State's appointment of a Special Representative for Racial Equity and Justice ensures equality remains woven throughout all aspects of U.S. foreign policy. Multilateral partnerships to advance Goal 10 include leadership during implementation of the OECD/G20 Two Pillar agreement on international tax, DFC support for the 2X Collaborative to increase gender-focused investments, and DFC's 2X Women's Initiative, which mobilizes resources to promote women as business leaders.

**Goal 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities:** State, USAID, DFC, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, DOT, and other agencies advance Goal 11 through a range of programs including USAID's Urban Policy, Green Cities initiative, and the Making Cities Work mechanism. U.S. multilateral leadership on Goal 11 includes the U.S. ASEAN Smart Cities Partnership and collaboration with UN Habitat, Barcelona-based United Cities and Local Governments, and the UN Foundation to promote local and community-based leadership on the SDGs.

**Goal 12 – Responsible Consumption/Production:** State, EPA, USAID, and other agencies' efforts to advance Goal 12 include USAID's Feed the Future Innovation Labs and Clean Cities Blue Ocean program. USDA's Food is Never Waste Coalition and circular economy projects managed by the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement's Commission for Environmental Cooperation illustrate how the United States leverages multilateral partnerships to lead on Goal 12.

**Goal 13 – Climate Action:** State, USAID, DFC, Commerce, DoE, NOAA, the EPA, USDA, the Forest Service, and other agencies advance Goal 13 through efforts including the Global Climate Ambition Initiative; the President's

Emergency Plan for Adaptation and Resilience to support developing countries and communities in vulnerable situations in their efforts to decrease greenhouse gas emissions; the USAID Climate Strategy; and the interagency Famine Early Warning Systems Network, which directs humanitarian assistance to drought-affected regions. Strong multilateral partnerships further underscore U.S. leadership on Goal 13. Examples abound, such as the U.S.-EU Global Methane Pledge, which brings together over 110 countries to collectively reduce methane emissions by 30 percent; the First Movers Coalition; and the G7 Just Energy Transition Partnerships. At the first ministerial meeting of the Agriculture Innovation Mission for Climate, a U.S.-UAE initiative, the United States mobilized joint international action and set a goal of doubling investment to \$8 billion by November 2022 in climate-smart agriculture and food systems innovation to help address global climate change.

**Goal 14 – Life Below Water:** State, NOAA, USAID, the U.S. Coast Guard, EPA, and other agencies advance Goal 14 through a range of programs that support sustainable use of oceans and marine resources, marine conservation, ocean science, and sustainable fisheries management, and efforts to combat illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing and the discharge of plastic into the ocean including efforts such as USAID’s Save Our Seas Initiative and Clean Cities Blue Ocean and NOAA’s Marine Debris Program. The United States is setting the pace on Goal 14 through multilateral partnerships at the G7, G20, ASEAN, and Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation; engagement in regional fisheries management organizations around the globe; support for the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development; leadership in the Global Ocean Acidification Observing Network and International Coral Reef Initiative; participation in the process to negotiate a global agreement on plastic pollution; participation in the international High-Level Panel for a Sustainable Ocean Economy, and more.

**Goal 15 – Life on Land:** State, USAID, the Fish and Wildlife Service, EPA, and other agencies advance Goal 15 through partnerships and direct technical assistance to natural resource management agencies and other partners, including through USAID’s field-managed biodiversity conservation portfolio, which impacts hundreds of thousands of people across 50 countries. Multilateral partnerships to advance Goal 15 include EPA collaboration with the UN Environment Programme, and State and USAID partnerships with the Food and Agriculture Organization, the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, and INTERPOL to combat environmental crime.

**Goal 16 – Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions:** State, Treasury, USAID, Commerce, DOJ, and other agencies advance Goal 16 and ensure equity and justice remain embedded throughout U.S. foreign policy through myriad programs, including those related to the U.S. Strategy to Prevent Conflict and Promote Stability; the U.S. Strategy to Counter Corruption; the U.S. Strategy on Women, Peace, and Security; leadership by the new State Special Representative for Racial Equity and Justice, the Ambassador-at-Large for International Religious Freedom, and USAID’s Executive Director in the Local, Faith and Partnership Hub; DOJ’s Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training (OPDAT); and the International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program. The United States demonstrates multilateral leadership throughout the UN system, G7, G20, the International Developmental Law Organization, regional bodies, and other forums, to promote rule of law, human rights, and good governance, and to counter crime, corruption, illegal drugs, terrorism, and other threats to sustainable development.

**Goal 17 – Means of Implementation and Global Partnership for Sustainable Development:** State, USAID, and other agencies advance Goal 17 through programs and development diplomacy including USAID’s Global Alliance for Trade Facilitation, and USAID’s programs to support domestic resource mobilization. Multilateral efforts to advance Goal 17 include senior official and expert participation at the annual United Nations High-Level Political Forum for Sustainable Development, USAID’s governance of and support for the OECD and the International Aid Transparency Initiative, and participation in numerous UN working groups and technical bodies that set standards for measuring progress on the SDGs.