USAID ANTI-CORRUPTION POLICY
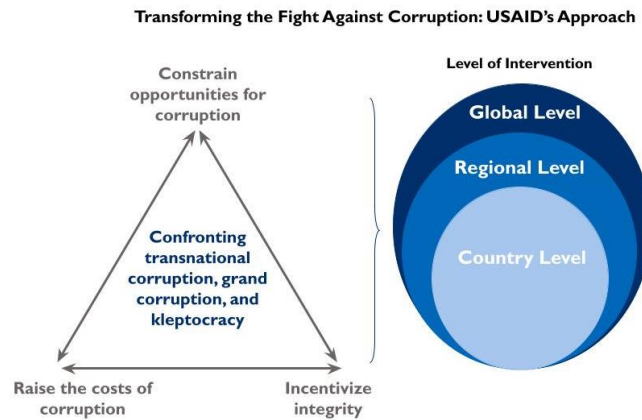
USAID's first-ever Anti-Corruption Policy establishes countering corruption as an enduring Agency priority, cutting across all sectors. Consistent with the U.S. Strategy on Countering Corruption, the Policy solidifies USAID's emphasis on transnational corruption, grand corruption, and kleptocracy as detrimental to development progress, while updating our approaches to keep pace with these contemporary threats.

USAID's anti-corruption work will revolve around protecting resources crucial for development and delivering on the promise of democracy as a system that works in the public interest. Our interventions at the global, regional, and country levels will advance this goal by pursuing three mutually-reinforcing objectives (pictured right).

Transforming the Fight Against Corruption: USAID's Approach

The Policy articulates how USAID will complement its anti-corruption programming with enhanced policy and communications engagement, alongside new strategic partnerships inside and outside government. The Policy also advances USAID's work to safeguard assistance from corruption risk and to grapple with the realities of operating in severely corrupt environments.

MOBILIZING FOR IMPACT: USAID'S LINES OF EFFORT

USAID's Anti-Corruption Policy commits the Agency to a bold array of actions, building on decades of work on this topic.

Expanding USAID's efforts to address contemporary corruption threats to keep pace with the drivers, enablers, and manifestations of corruption today, especially transnational corruption;

Exercising holistic and responsive leadership to marshal USAID's range of capabilities during pivotal moments for anti-corruption reform and backsliding;

Countering corruption across sectors to thwart corruption that impedes development progress and tackle corruption from multiple angles;

Forging new partnerships and coalitions to spur and sustain anti-corruption progress;

Institutionalizing anti-corruption as a priority across the U.S. Government and USAID's strategy, policy, and planning processes and frameworks; and

Safeguarding development and humanitarian assistance from corruption risk to preserve public resources for development, protect foreign assistance from diversion, and avoid unintended consequences of international aid.