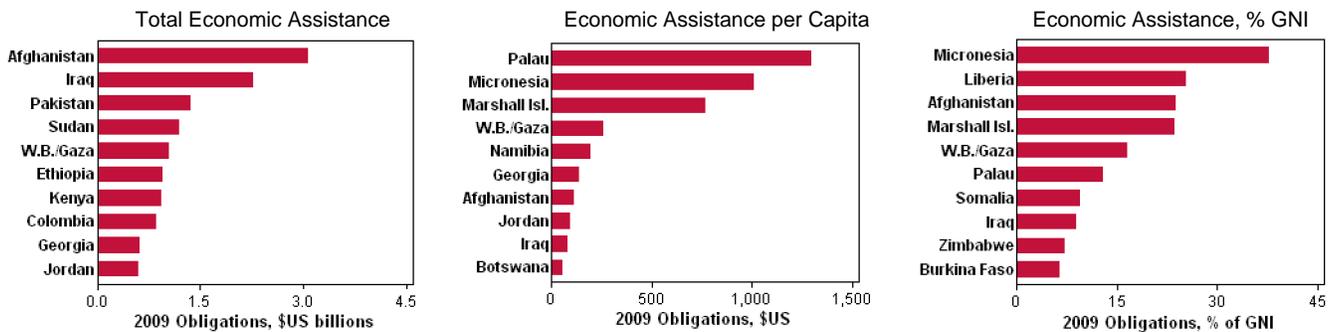


This snapshot presents 2009 highlights from the USAID Foreign Assistance Database (FADB) on U.S. economic assistance. In 2009 the United States remained the largest bilateral donor, obligating almost \$34 billion of economic assistance.

For the first time, Afghanistan is the top recipient of U.S. economic assistance. Iraq had been the top recipient since 2003. Russia, which ranked among the top three recipients of U.S. economic assistance almost every year since 1993, fell out of the top fifteen in 2009. Egypt, which dropped from the fifth-ranked recipient in 2007 to 30th in 2008, rebounded to 14th in 2009. Pakistan, Ethiopia, Kenya and Sudan all continue to be perennial top ten recipients.

As the graphs below show, Iraq and Afghanistan also rank among the top ten in assistance per capita and as a percent of GNI, which are led by the Pacific islands that made up the former Trust Territories.

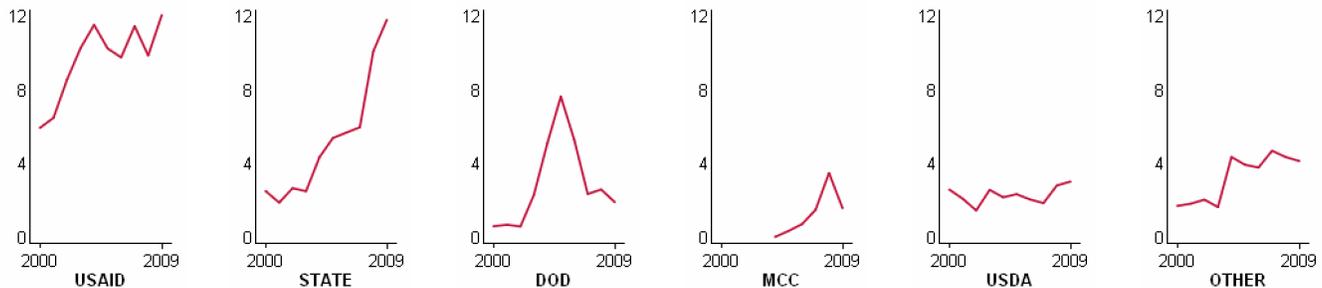


## Over 20 Agencies Fund Economic Assistance

In 2009, more than 20 agencies funded and implemented economic assistance activities. Agencies outside the primary five (USAID, State, DoD, MCC and USDA) increased their funding by almost \$2.5 billion from 2000 to 2009, cumulatively exceeding USDA, DoD and MCC.

The spike in State Department funding is attributed to the new Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) account, which merged State's Global HIV/AIDS Initiative account with USAID's Child Survival and Health Programs account in 2008. The large increase is caused by the shift in funding authority from USAID to State and an increase in funding for this account. Although funded by State, USAID and HHS implement 74% and 24%, respectively, of the GHCS funds. The State Department implements just 1% of the GHCS funds, with the Defense Department implementing the remaining 1%.

### Trends in Economic Assistance by Funding Agency



Obligations, \$US billions



## Economic Assistance by Funding Agency in 2009

Funding Agency	Obligations	Disbursements	Funding Agency	Obligations	Disbursements
USAID	12,063	11,398	Dept. of the Interior	232	232
Dept. of State	11,743	8,921	Dept. of Labor	65	66
Dept. of Agriculture	2,571	2,565	Trade & Development Agency	43	52
Dept. of the Treasury	1,723	1,724	African Development Foundation	37	28
MCC	1,564	818	Environmental Protection Agency	23	23
Dept. of Defense	964	1,088	Dept. of Justice	18	12
Dept. of the Army	929	1,115	Inter-American Foundation	17	17
Dept. of Health & Human Services	868	754	Dept. of Commerce	5	5
Dept. of Energy	746	739	Federal Trade Commission	1	0
Peace Corps	336	272	Other not specified	1	1
			<b>Total</b>	<b>33,947</b>	<b>29,831</b>

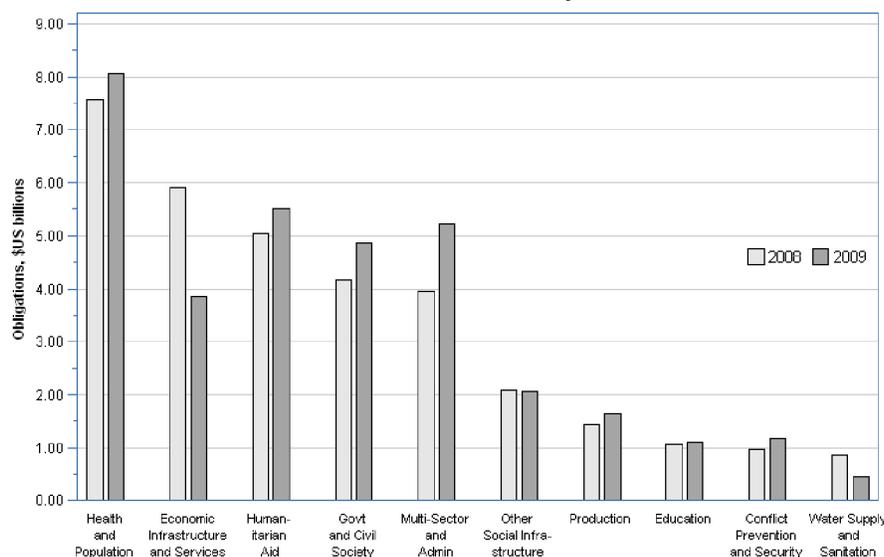
Obligations and Disbursements, \$US millions

## Sectoral Allocation Shifts in 2009

Foreign assistance funding is coded in the FADB to conform to the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) sector classifications to meet reporting requirements of the DAC.<sup>1</sup> Applying the DAC classification, the graph below shows significant changes in sector allocations from 2008 to 2009.

The graph reveals two groups of sectors, those receiving more than \$3 billion and those receiving less than \$2 billion. The first five sectors comprise the former and account for over 80% of all funding. Within this group, Multi-sector activities expanded the most while Economic Infrastructure and Services contracted the most. Funding for HIV/AIDS programs continue to dominate Health and Population programs. In 2009, HIV/AIDS programs accounted for over 73% of all Health and Population programs. The most noticeable shift in the secondary group is the almost 50% decline in funding to Water Supply and Sanitation.

U.S. Economic Assistance by Sector



Economic Assistance by Framework Objective

Objective	2008	2009
Investing in People	12,106	12,289
Economic Growth	7,354	5,512
Governing Justly	4,186	5,447
Humanitarian	4,498	4,900
Other & Admin	3,922	4,629
Peace & Security	958	1,169
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,024</b>	<b>33,947</b>

Obligations, \$US millions

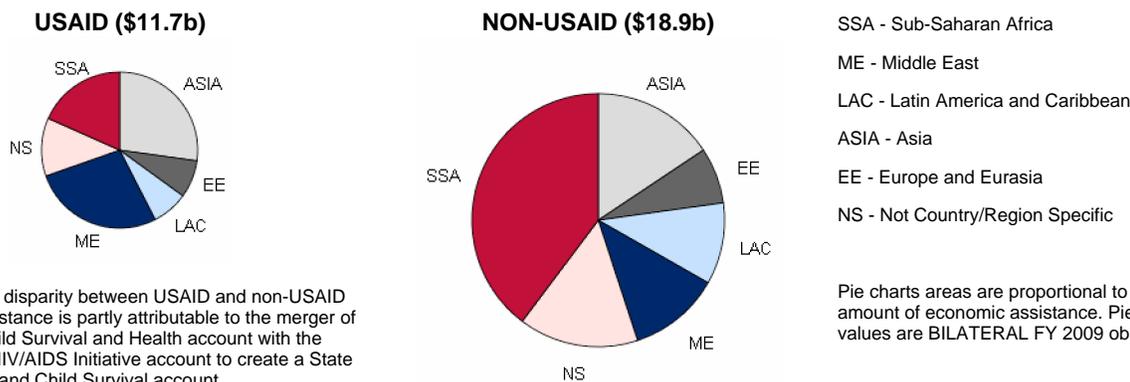
The sectors in the chart are aggregations of OECD Development Assistance Committee purpose codes used in the USAID Foreign Assistance Database. The table above shows the chart's sectors as they map to the US Foreign Assistance Framework Objectives.

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/methodology>

## USAID and other U.S. Agencies Target Regions Differently

Although the number of agencies funding and implementing assistance remains high, USAID still funds about 35% and implements over 50% of all economic assistance. The regional distribution of assistance highlights USAID's strategic focus on the Middle East and Asia. Non-USAID funding, however, is primarily directed to Sub-Saharan Africa. A comparison reveals only 18% of USAID flows went to Sub-Saharan Africa compared to the almost 40% of non-USAID flows.

### Bilateral Economic Assistance by Geographic Region



The increased disparity between USAID and non-USAID economic assistance is partly attributable to the merger of the USAID Child Survival and Health account with the State Global HIV/AIDS Initiative account to create a State Global Health and Child Survival account.

### USAID Economic Assistance by Funding Appropriation in 2009

Funding Appropriation	Obligations	Disbursements
Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States	100	291
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA)	208	8
Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union	222	374
Capital Investment Fund	57	45
Capital Investment Fund of the USAID - Recovery Act	20	4
Child Survival and Health Programs	16	933
Development Assistance	1,840	1,550
Development Credit Authority	25	22
Economic Support Fund	7,004	5,733
Foreign National Employees Separation Liability Fund	5	3
Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis, U.S.	300	300
HIV/AIDS Working Capital Fund	386	356
International Disaster and Famine Assistance	733	672
Iraq Relief and Reconstruction Fund [USAID Implemented]	0	68
Operating Expenses of USAID	983	814
Operating Expenses of the USAID, Office of Inspector General	47	44
Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	35	35
Property Management Fund	5	5
Sub-Saharan Africa Development Assistance		2
Transition Initiatives	62	50
Tsunami Recovery and Reconstruction Fund		73
Working Capital Fund	15	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,063</b>	<b>11,398</b>

Obligations and Disbursements, \$US millions. 0 Denotes a value less than \$500,000.

#### About the Data

Data for economic assistance are reported in fiscal years from the USAID Foreign Assistance Database (FADB). The FADB is updated and maintained by USAID Economic Analysis and Data Services. Data for population and GNI are from the U.S. Bureau of Census, International Database and the United Nations, National Accounts Statistics database, respectively.

The FADB was created as a repository for tracking all U.S. Government funding on foreign assistance programs and contains detailed information on country and activity level. The primary purpose of FADB is to fulfill two U.S. Government reporting requirements. The U.S. Overseas Loans and Grants annual publication for Congress (<http://gbk.eads.usaidallnet.gov/>) and the U.S. annual submission to the OECD Development Assistance Committee (<http://usoda.eads.usaidallnet.gov/>).