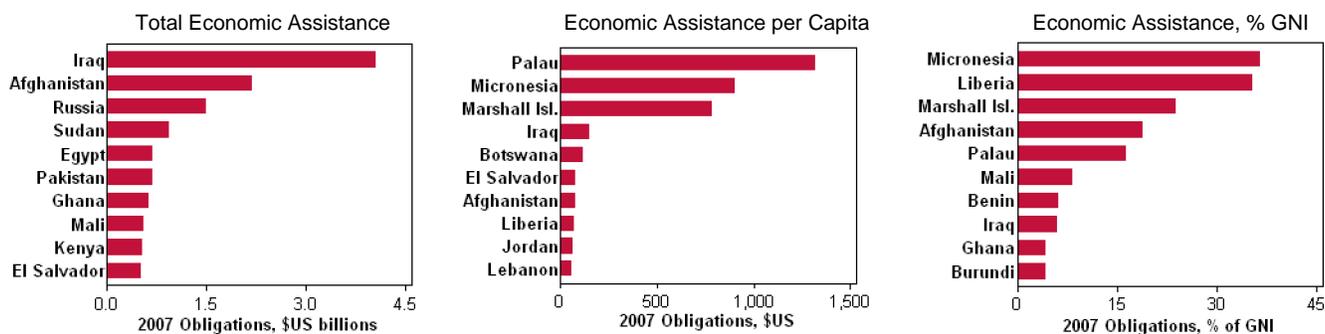


This snapshot presents 2007 highlights from the USAID Foreign Assistance Database (FADB) on U.S. economic assistance. In 2007 the United States remained the largest bilateral donor with \$28.9 billion of economic assistance, a \$2 billion increase from 2006 and a 50% increase from five years ago.

Iraq and Afghanistan ranked first and second, respectively, in total U.S. economic assistance received since 2004. Afghanistan joined the top ten in 2002. In 2000, Iraq was not among the top 100 recipients. With projects implemented by USAID and DOD Iraq leapt to the top spot in 2003. Some of the traditional top recipients of U.S. assistance like Israel and Colombia no longer appear in the list of top ten in 2007.

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

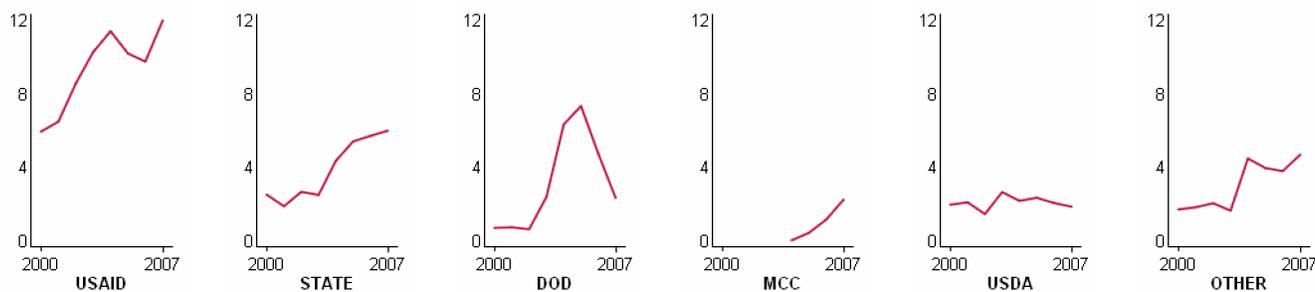


Nineteen Agencies Now Funding Assistance

Over the last decade, the number of agencies outside of USAID and State Department undertaking economic assistance has increased dramatically. Since 2000, eight agencies have started funding economic assistance, bringing the total to nineteen. By 2007, the number of agencies implementing assistance increased to thirty.

Agencies outside the big five have almost tripled their funding between 2000 and 2007, cumulatively exceeding USDA, DOD or MCC and almost equalling State Department funding levels. The following table clearly shows the growing importance of a new second tier of funding agencies.

Trends in Economic Assistance by Funding Agency.



Obligations, \$US billions



Economic Assistance by Funding Agency in 2007

| Funding Agencies | Obligations | Disbursements | Funding Agencies | Obligations | Disbursements |
|----------------------------------|-------------|---------------|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| USAID | 11,941 | 8,749 | Dept. of Labor | 68 | 68 |
| Dept. of State | 5,960 | 3,856 | Trade & Development Agency | 57 | 53 |
| Dept. of Defense | 2,312 | 3,416 | African Development Foundation | 26 | 23 |
| MCC | 2,216 | 279 | Environmental Protection Agency | 26 | 26 |
| Dept. of Agriculture | 1,835 | 1,821 | Inter-American Foundation | 21 | 20 |
| Dept. of Energy | 1,802 | 1,181 | Dept. of Commerce | 5 | 5 |
| Dept. of the Treasury | 1,477 | 1,459 | Dept. of Transportation | 2 | 0 |
| Dept. of Health & Human Services | 638 | 219 | Dept. of Justice | 1 | 0 |
| Peace Corps | 316 | 252 | United States Institute of Peace | 0 | 1 |
| Dept. of the Interior | 213 | 213 | Total | 28,915 | 21,640 |

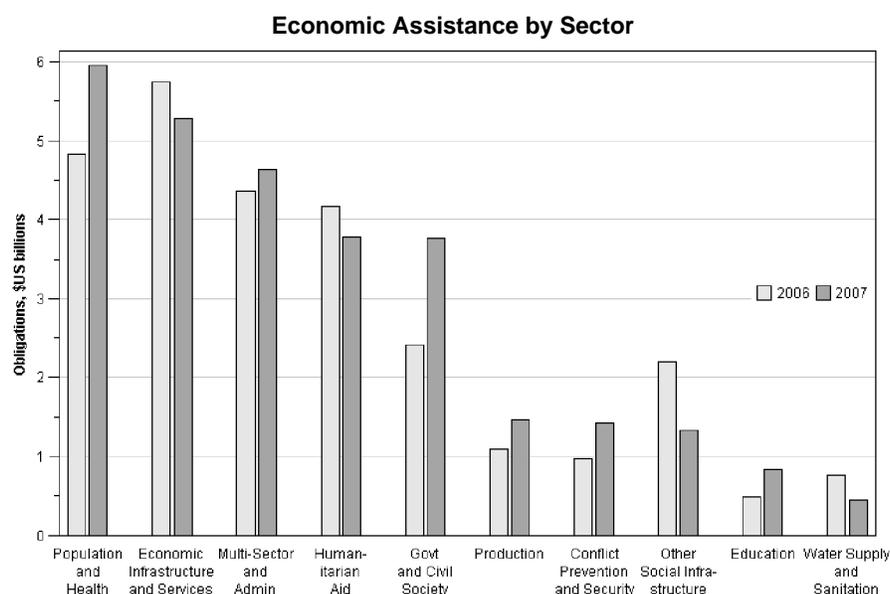
Obligations and Disbursements, \$US millions

Sectoral Allocation Shifts in 2007 are Large

Foreign assistance funding is coded in the FADB to conform to the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) sector classifications¹ to meet reporting requirements of the DAC. Applying the DAC classification, the graph below shows significant changes between the 2006 and 2007 sector allocations.

The graph reveals two groups, delineating a distinction between sectors receiving more than \$3 billion and those receiving less than \$2 billion. The first five sectors, making up the primary group, account for over 80% of all funding. Within this group, Government and Civil Society and Health and Population have the largest 2007 increases in absolute terms, both expanding by over \$1 billion.

The secondary group has had the most volatile funding with the biggest percent changes. Education increased by over 70% and Water Supply and Sanitation decreased by over 40%.



Economic Assistance by Framework Objective

| | 2006 | 2007 |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Investing in People | 9,125 | 9,131 |
| Economic Growth | 7,027 | 6,746 |
| Governing Justly | 2,588 | 4,287 |
| Other & Admin | 3,990 | 4,110 |
| Humanitarian | 3,331 | 3,217 |
| Peace & Security | 964 | 1,425 |
| Total | 27,024 | 28,915 |

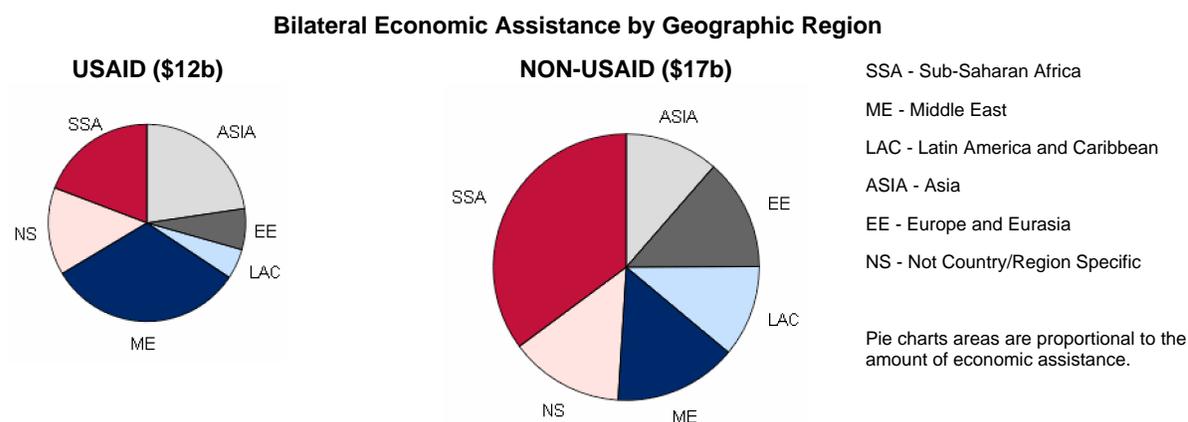
Obligations, \$US millions

The sectors in the chart are aggregations of OECD Development Assistance Committee purpose codes used in the USAID Foreign Assistance Database. The chart sectors are then mapped to the US Foreign Assistance Framework Objectives in the table above.

¹ http://www.oecd.org/document/21/0,3343,en_2649_34447_1914325_1_1_1_1,00.html

USAID and other U.S. Agencies Target Regions Differently

Although the number of agencies funding and implementing assistance continues to increase, USAID still funds about 40%. The regional distribution of assistance demonstrates the Agency's strategic focus on Middle East and Asia. Non-USAID funding, however, is primarily directed to Sub-Saharan Africa. A comparison reveals only 19% of USAID flows went to Sub-Saharan Africa versus 35% of non-USAID flows.



USAID Economic Assistance by Funding Appropriation in 2007

| Funding Appropriation | Obligations | Disbursements |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States | 286 | 376 |
| Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union | 377 | 453 |
| Capital Investment Fund | 71 | 75 |
| Central America and the Caribbean Emergency Disaster Recovery Fund | 0 | 2 |
| Child Survival and Health Programs | 2,108 | 1,404 |
| Development Assistance | 1,509 | 1,365 |
| Development Credit Authority | 22 | 18 |
| Economic Support Fund | 5,854 | 3,250 |
| Foreign National Employees Separation Liability Fund | 5 | 4 |
| HIV/AIDS Working Capital Fund | 210 | 19 |
| International Disaster and Famine Assistance | 504 | 516 |
| Iraq Relief and Reconstruction Fund [USAID Implemented] | 90 | 387 |
| Operating Expenses of USAID | 758 | 649 |
| Operating Expenses of the USAID, Office of Inspector General | 43 | 43 |
| Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund | 42 | 42 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa Development Assistance | 2 | 4 |
| Transition Initiatives | 44 | 41 |
| Tsunami Recovery and Reconstruction Fund | 2 | 91 |
| Working Capital Fund | 14 | 11 |
| Total | 11,941 | 8,749 |

Obligations and Disbursements, \$US millions

About the Data

Data for economic assistance are reported in fiscal years from the Foreign Assistance Database (FADB). The FADB is updated and maintained by the USAID Economic Analysis and Data Services.

The FADB was created as a repository for tracking all U.S. Government funding on foreign assistance programs overseas and contains detailed information on a country and activity level basis. The primary purpose of the database is to fulfill two U.S. Government reporting requirements. The U.S. Overseas Loans and Grants annual publication for Congress is available at <http://qesdb.usaid.gov/gbk/>. The U.S. Government's annual submission to the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) is available at <http://km.usaid.gov/esds/>