



U.S. Overseas Loans and Grants Foreign Assistance Fast Facts: FY2009

- The United States remained the world's largest bilateral donor, obligating approximately \$48 billion—\$34 billion in economic assistance and \$14 billion in military assistance. By comparison, the United States obligated \$33 billion and \$16 billion, respectively, in 2008.
- The \$34 billion in obligated U.S. economic assistance went to 184 countries. Afghanistan received the most, slightly more than \$3 billion, while New Zealand and Norway received the least, just \$172 each.
- The U.S. disbursed \$30 billion in economic assistance and \$14 billion in military assistance.
- Afghanistan remained the top recipient of total U.S. economic and military assistance—both obligations and disbursements—for a second year. Iraq had held the top spot 2003–2007.
- Kenya and West Bank/Gaza were newcomers to the list of top ten recipients (obligations), as Russia and Tanzania dropped to 17th and 22nd, respectively.

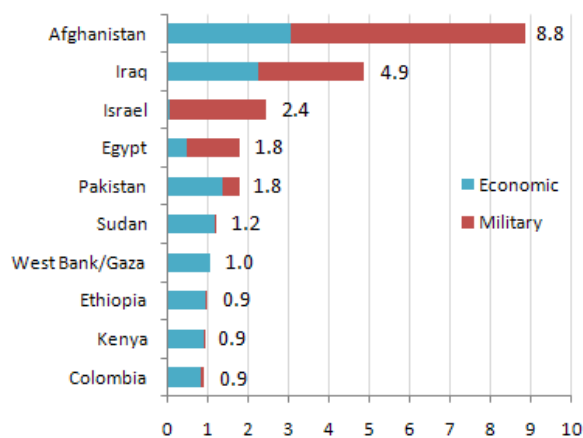
Obligations

A binding agreement that will result in outlays, immediately or in the future.

Disbursements

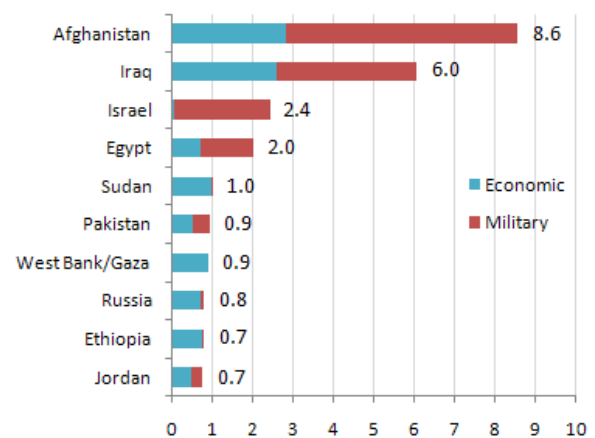
Amounts paid by federal agencies, by cash or cash equivalent, during the fiscal year to liquidate government obligations.

FY2009 Top 10 Recipients of U.S. Economic and Military Assistance Obligations
(in \$US billions)



SOURCE: USAID Foreign Assistance Database (<http://gbk.eads.usaidallnet.gov/>).
Prepared by USAID Economic Analysis and Data Services.

FY2009 Top 10 Recipients of U.S. Economic and Military Assistance Disbursements
(in \$US billions)



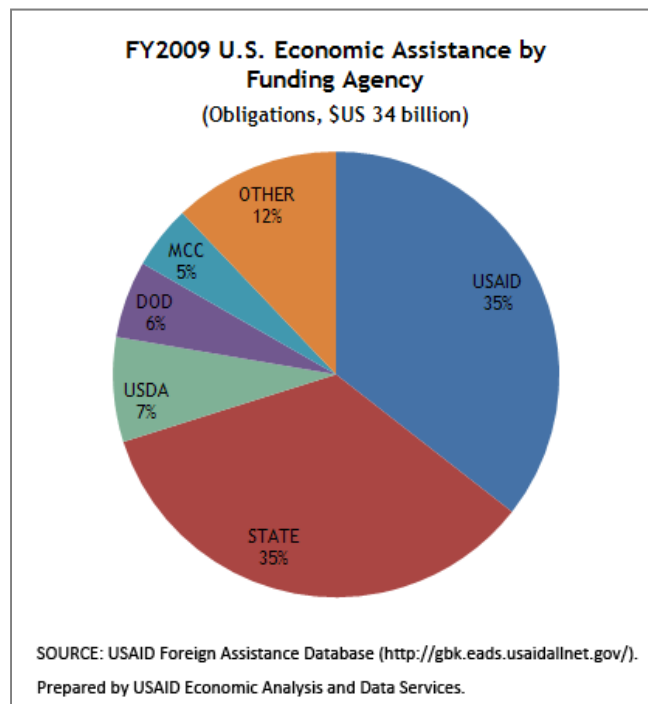
SOURCE: USAID Foreign Assistance Database (<http://gbk.eads.usaidallnet.gov/>).
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Economic Assistance

Funding

- Nineteen U.S. government agencies funded foreign assistance activities.
- The five primary agencies providing bilateral foreign assistance are the
 - U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID),
 - State Department,
 - U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA),
 - Department of Defense (DoD), and
 - Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC).

Combined, these five agencies accounted for about 88 percent of total economic assistance obligations.



FY2009 U.S. Economic Assistance by Funding Agency (in \$US billions)

Funding agency	Obligations	Disbursements	Funding agency	Obligations	Disbursements
USAID	12,063	11,398	Department of Labor	65	66
Department of State	11,743	8,921	Trade and Development Agency	43	52
Department of Agriculture	2,571	2,565	African Development Foundation	37	28
Department of Defense	1,893	2,203	Environmental Protection Agency	23	23
Department of the Treasury ^a	1,723	1,724	Department of Justice	18	12
MCC	1,564	818	Inter-American Foundation	17	17
Department of Health and Human Services	868	754	Department of Commerce	5	5
Department of Energy	746	739	Federal Trade Commission	1	0
Peace Corps	336	272	Department of Transportation	1	1
Department of the Interior	232	232			

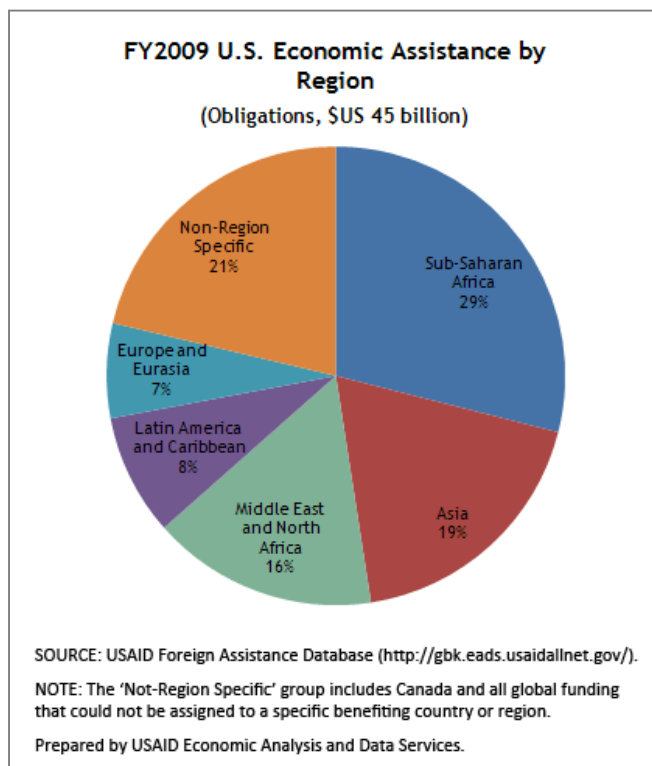
SOURCE: USAID Foreign Assistance Database (<http://gbk.eads.usaidallnet.gov/>).

a. Over 97 percent of the Department of Treasury's economic assistance obligations and disbursements are U.S. contributions to multilateral organizations.

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Recipients—By Region (obligations)

- Sub-Saharan Africa received the largest share of economic assistance—29 percent.
- Of the 48 countries that received over \$100 million in economic assistance, 22 were in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- Of the 184 countries that received economic assistance,
 - 49 were in Europe and Eurasia,
 - 48 were in Sub-Saharan Africa,
 - 36 were in Asia,
 - 31 were in Latin America and the Caribbean,
 - 19 were in the Middle East, and
 - 1 (Canada) was non-regionally specified.



FY2009 Top 5 Recipients by Region of U.S. Economic Assistance (obligations, in \$US millions)

Country	2008	2009
<i>Asia</i>		
Afghanistan	2,880	3,046
Pakistan	605	1,354
Indonesia	194	209
Bangladesh	170	171
Philippines	132	155

Europe and Eurasia

Georgia	264	609
Russia	1,261	396
Serbia	264	182
Ukraine	103	158
Kazakhstan	109	86

Latin America and the Caribbean

Colombia	834	839
Mexico	95	466
Haiti	309	366
Peru	159	148
El Salvador	216	145

Middle East and North Africa

Iraq	3,317	2,253
West Bank/Gaza	575	1,039
Jordan	578	578
Egypt	201	483
Morocco	515	236

Sub-Saharan Africa

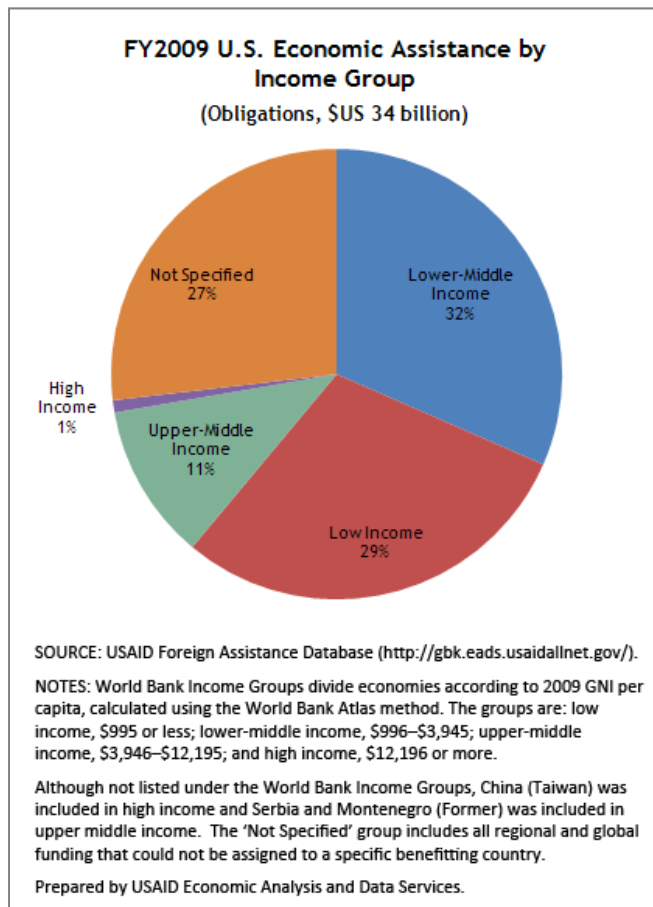
Sudan	997	1,174
Ethiopia	995	939
Kenya	717	917
South Africa	567	570
Burkina Faso	45	508

SOURCE: USAID Foreign Assistance Database (<http://gbk.eads.usaidallnet.gov/>).

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Recipients—By World Bank Income Group (obligations)

- Lower-middle income countries received almost a third of all U.S. economic assistance, more than any other group.



FY2009 Top 5 Recipients by Income Group of U.S. Economic Assistance (obligations, in \$US millions)

Country	2008	2009
Low Income		
Afghanistan	2,880	3,046
Ethiopia	995	939
Kenya	717	917
Burkina Faso	45	508
Uganda	455	470
Low-Middle Income		
Iraq	3,136	2,253
Pakistan	605	1,354
Sudan	997	1,174
West Bank/Gaza	575	1,039
Georgia	264	609
Upper-Middle Income		
Colombia	834	839
South Africa	567	570
Mexico	95	465
Namibia	131	396
Russia	1,261	396
High Income		
Israel	44	52
Poland	2	49
Ireland	0	30
Canada	27	26
Bahamas	19	13

SOURCE: USAID Foreign Assistance Database (<http://gbk.eads.usaidallnet.gov/>).

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Implementing Partners (Channel of Aid Delivery)

Funding agencies may choose to implement aid programs themselves or work with other organizations as implementing partners through contracts or other binding agreements. The U.S. government and multilateral organizations—such as the World Bank, United Nations, and World Trade Organization—implement roughly 60 percent of total U.S. economic assistance.

