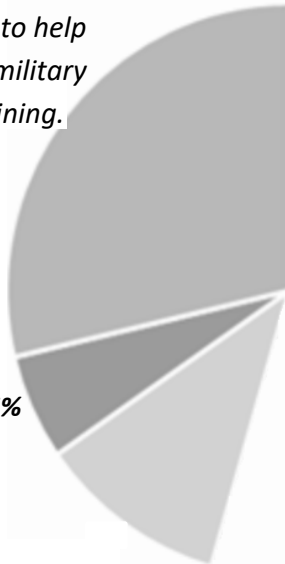


Foreign assistance and American interests

At around 1% of the federal budget, all types of U.S. foreign assistance advance American interests and national security.

Military - 29% The U.S. provides military assistance to allies and partners to help them acquire U.S. military equipment and training.



Political/Strategic Economic Aid - 11% Including the Economic Support Fund (ESF), political aid promotes U.S. strategic interests and has largely supported countries of geopolitical importance to U.S. foreign policy.

Bilateral Development - 33%

Development aid is a long-term investment to spur economic growth, reduce the risk of fragility and forced migration, advance global health and food security, and prevent future crises from emerging.

Development assistance typically flows through implementing partners directly to community projects.

Multilateral Development - 4%

Humanitarian - 18% Humanitarian assistance alleviates human suffering, often in the aftermath of disaster.

While some foreign aid is designed for immediate strategic considerations, U.S. development and humanitarian aid should be free from transactional use.

Over the years, the Economic Support Fund has backed immediate political or strategic interests. Examples include the Middle East Peace Process (Egypt, Israel, West Bank, and Jordan), and the U.S. global antiterrorism strategy (Afghanistan and Pakistan).

Humanitarian aid should never be diverted for political or strategic purposes or subject to unreasonable cuts or conditions.

Development assistance should be stable and steadily planned and funded, recognizing the long-term nature of development and the multiple years it takes to achieve results. Allocation decisions should be informed by evidence and evaluations and guided by principles of country ownership and accountability.