Executive Summary

U.S. foreign assistance drives growth and self-reliance across the globe, helping communities build sustainable economies and opportunities for a stable future in their own countries, nurture effective public health systems that meet the needs of women and girls, and strengthen democratic institutions—all of which make America safer, stronger, and more prosperous.

The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), initiated by President George W. Bush, has saved millions of lives to date and ensures that newborn babies are born HIV-free. FEWS NET, a famine early warning system and vital data analysis tool, has provided timely information to governments about impending food crises. The U.S. President's Malaria Initiative, established 20 years ago, helps protect 700 million people annually across 27 countries from malaria.

But foreign assistance does not just promote U.S. compassion and leadership on the world stage—it brings tangible benefits to the American public.

Each year, the U.S. government purchases roughly $2.1 billion in crops from American farmers. In 2024, the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) funding to American small businesses surpassed $1 billion. Feed the Future Innovation Labs partner with top U.S. universities and companies to develop cutting-edge approaches that improve agricultural yields, nutrition, and economic prosperity for millions. Power Africa brings together the U.S. private sector with African governments and other partners to electrify the African continent and support global economic growth. These few examples demonstrate the dynamic economic impact foreign assistance has on the U.S. economy.

In practice, this means that an American farmer in Missouri knows that his or her excess food production is helping stabilize regions around the world. It means that a veteran owned business in Denver measures the effectiveness of this food assistance, ensuring that taxpayer dollars are in fact getting to children in Ethiopia. It means college students at universities in Florida, Illinois, Nebraska, and elsewhere get to leverage emerging technologies to help millions of people gain food security. The domestic economic benefits are evident in the fact that 46 states have already seen job losses from the programs cut from the State Department and USAID.

U.S. foreign assistance has played a significant role in creating enduring alliances and friends around the globe. It can continue to be a vital asset with adequate funding and effective implementation. U.S. assistance restored Europe after World War II, built democracies and free markets after the fall of communism, and saved millions of lives through vaccinations from polio to tuberculosis. The return on these strategic and moral investments endure to this day.

However, our world continues to face challenges: 692 million people live in extreme poverty and over 300 million people need humanitarian assistance. A new government in Syria is taking shape while conflict and violence in Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo rage. Instability, political crises, and a lack of economic development not only affect those living under those conditions, but destabilizes the peace, security, and economic safety of the United States. Our world and its challenges are complex, but they are best addressed when America leads.

As the world's most prosperous country, the United States has the resources to take care of domestic priorities and make wise investments in foreign assistance. Effective engagement brings dignity to millions around the globe while also enhancing American economic prospects and stability.

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America should be the first ally and partner of choice for countries around the world. American businesses should be expanding globally, increasing trade and jobs here at home. American values of compassion and the value of every life should be what every country aspires to. Foreign assistance is the soft power tool that enables this to happen.

As the Administration reviews foreign assistance, this essential engagement can improve, better articulate the impact of taxpayer investments, and ensure U.S. development and humanitarian assistance saves lives, catalyzes self-reliance, and continues to make America stronger, safer and more prosperous.

For additional information and recommendations, please see InterAction's "What's Next for Foreign Aid."

Contents

As the nation's leading policy advocate for development and humanitarian relief programs, representing over 160 U.S.-based nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) that implement programs worldwide, InterAction is proud to present Choose to Invest (CTI). CTI is a public resource to improve understanding of the critical accounts that fund emergency relief and recovery. From these accounts—a fraction of the overall federal budget—come the critical programs that further the strategic interests of the U.S. abroad and pay dividends for American taxpayers.

CTI provides information, results, and funding recommendations for Fiscal Year 2026 (FY2026) across six core accounts and three additional accounts primarily financed through the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Bill. It also covers international food security programs funded by the Agriculture Appropriations Bill. Each account includes a recommended funding level that will sustain America's leadership in the world while also ensuring Americans at home are taken care of.

An additional InterAction resource, Foreign Assistance Delivers, provides a birds eye view of the foreign assistance architecture, outlining what foreign assistance is, who is at the table, and what the primary U.S. foreign assistance agencies are.

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Global Statistics

Poverty:

- 692 million people—or 8.5% of the global population—live in extreme poverty on less than $2.15 per day.

Food Insecurity:

- 29% of the global population of the global population is either moderately or severely food insecure. This includes 343 million people facing acute hunger.
- 148 million children under five are affected by stunting.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH):

- 2.2 billion people lack access to safely managed water services.

Inequality:

- Only half of countries have reached gender parity in primary education enrollment.
- 130 million girls are denied the right to education.

Humanitarian Need:

- 300 million people need humanitarian assistance.

Funding Recommendations

State, Foreign Operations Appropriations Bill	FY2026 Recommendation
Development Assistance	$3.931 billion
Economic Support Fund	$3.890 billion
Global Health Programs - USAID	$3.985 billion
HIV/AIDS (State)	$6.045 billion
International Disaster Assistance	$4.779 billion
Migration and Refugee Assistance	$3.928 billion
USAID Operating Expenses	$1.695 billion
Millenium Challenge Corporation	$930.000 million
Development Finance Corporation	$983.250 million
Agriculture Appropriations Bill	**FY2026 Recommendation**
Food for Peace, P.L. 480 Title II	$1.690 billion

Development Assistance

State, Foreign Operations Appropriations Bill
Title III

FY2026 Recommendation No Less Than
$3.931 Billion
FY2026 President's Request
To Be Announced
FY2025 Enacted
$3.931 Billion

What is Development Assistance?

Implemented by USAID, Development Assistance (D.A.) is one of the primary bilateral development accounts focused on poverty reduction and the development of self-reliant, resilient, and democratic societies. This core account funds most of USAID's development work outside of global health and humanitarian assistance. D.A. supports the sectors, activities, and programs that help countries and communities address poverty; fight hunger and malnutrition; promote conservation and end wildlife trafficking; address root causes of migration; improve basic education; increase access to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH); and spur economic growth.

D.A. makes America safer by bolstering economic growth and job opportunities in Central America and elsewhere that address the root causes of migration and create stable futures for people in their own countries. It makes America more prosperous by producing large returns on its investments—from increased trade through Prosper Africa and partnership opportunities for U.S. universities and companies.

What the Funds Support

- Programs to address irregular migration, expand economic prosperity and development opportunities, and invest in good governance and democratic institutions in the Western Hemisphere.
- Prosper Africa, an alternative to China's Belt and Road Initiative.
- Power Africa, which convenes over 200 public and private sector partners to stimulate investment in sub-Saharan Africa's energy sector, bringing over 210 million people electricity access that improves health, education, and prosperity.
- Greater economic security for women and girls by increasing their access to resources, services, and leadership opportunities that enhance their ability to participate fully in the economy.
- Enhanced access to quality education and improved learning outcomes and skills development for children and youth through the U.S. Government Strategy on International Basic Education. Its efforts to expand access to education support 48% of refugee children who are out of school.
- The Global Water Strategy's efforts to provide an additional 22 million people with clean water and sanitation, especially in conflict-affected areas in Sub-Saharan Africa. Sustainable water and sanitation services limit tensions that generate fragility in countries and across borders.
- Biodiversity programs that improve food security by increasing agricultural productivity and keeping soils fertile.
- The bipartisan Global Fragility Act, an initiative to expand resources for conflict prevention and stabilization in five strategic countries and regions of importance to U.S. national security: coastal West Africa, Haiti, Libya, Mozambique, and Papua New Guinea.

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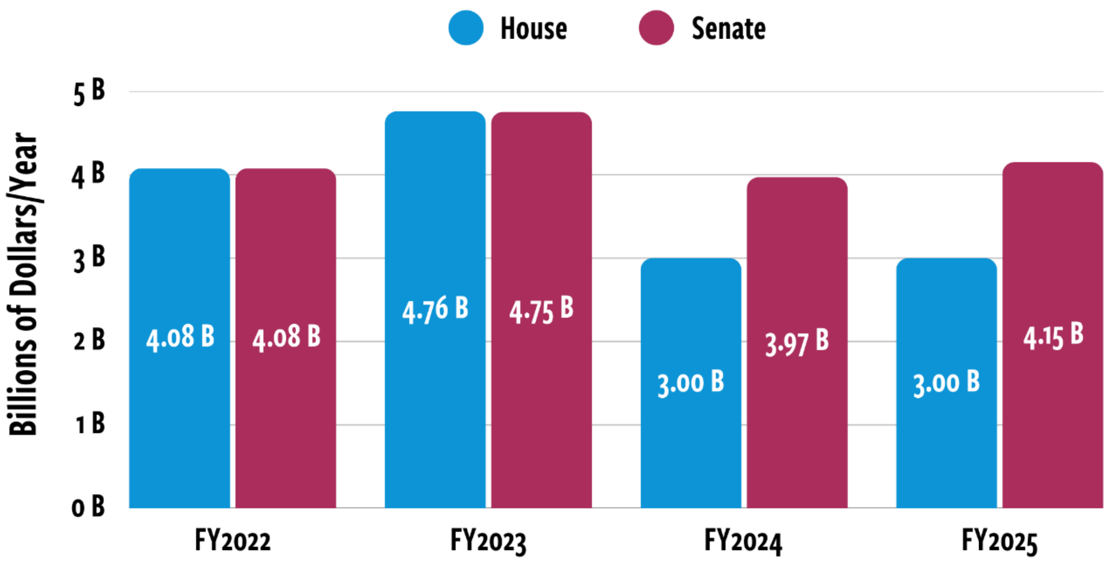
Results

- Feed the Future has brought 23.4 million people above the poverty line and prevented the stunting of 3.4 million children across 20 countries.
- Prosper Africa has closed nearly 2,500 deals, facilitating an estimated $120.3 billion in regional investments in agribusiness, energy, and manufacturing by working with African governments and private sector partners.
- In its first two years, USAID's Enterprises for Development, Growth, and Empowerment (EDGE) Fund has boosted business and commercial operations alongside development objectives. It has provided $100 million to entrepreneurial USAID missions for partnerships with the private sector.
- The President's Emergency Plan for Adaptation and Resilience (PREPARE) invests in disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness systems that lower financial losses, create jobs, and contribute to security and stability. Every $1 invested yields between $2 and $10 in economic benefits.
- The Central America Youth Empowerment Program (CAYEP) motivates youth to engage in community projects that reduce migration and improve local economies. More than 60,000 youths have participated in Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, and Mexico.
- In FY2023, U.S. investment in basic education programs reached 44.9 million learners around the world, distributed over 30.6 million textbooks and other learning materials, and trained and provided professional development to nearly one million teachers.
    - In the Philippines, U.S. investments tripled the school enrollment of children who are deaf and/or blind.
- In 2024, USAID helped over 6 million people gain access to sustainable drinking water services, approximately half of whom were women and girls.

Funding History



**Funding levels may not accurately reflect those in the appropriations bills and/or reports due to rounding.*

Economic Support Fund

State, Foreign Operations Appropriations Bill
Title VII

FY2026 Recommendation No Less Than
$3.89 Billion
FY2026 President's Request
To Be Announced
FY2025 Enacted
$3.89 Billion

What is Development Assistance?

The Economic Support Fund (ESF) provides assistance to countries of strategic importance to U.S. foreign policy and national security, helping them meet near- and long-term political, economic, development, and security needs. ESF also provides direct budget support to foreign governments, sovereign loan guarantees, and critical support to development activities that work in conjunction with activities funded under Development Assistance.

ESF is generally managed by the Department of State and implemented by USAID. Strong ESF funding counters economic investments made by China via the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGII)—the G7 counter to the Belt and Road Initiative. Strengthening the economies of U.S. allies, creating new markets for domestic goods, and cracking down on corrupt and unfair trade practices deliver valuable returns for American taxpayers.

What the Funds Support

- Conflict prevention efforts in contexts significant to U.S. national security, such as coastal West Africa. Innovative pilot programs promote peaceful interdependence between refugees and host communities in the Sahel, reducing tensions in border regions.
- Development and economic programming in the Middle East and North Africa, including in Israel, Jordan, and Egypt. Funds provide vital national security support, helping address food insecurity, invest in economic growth, strengthen civil society, fight corruption, and establish good governance.
- PGII collaboration with the private sector for projects that focus on energy security, health and health security, digital connectivity, and transportation infrastructure.
- The Countering People's Republic of China (PRC) Influence Fund (CPIF) which is used to strengthen partner country's ability to maintain their own autonomy, security, and prosperity against PRC coercion. Funds confront unfair and illegal trade practices, cyber theft, and corrupt and coercive economic practices that hurt U.S. strategic and national competitiveness.
- Budget support to Ukraine and Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia in the face of Russian aggression. This includes addressing the impacts of Russia's war in Ukraine and the region, making critical investments to secure Ukraine's energy infrastructure.
- Economic resilience and democratic stability initiatives in the Western Hemisphere that address irregular migration and improve U.S. national security.
- Efforts to prevent conflict, counter violent extremism, promote the rights of women and girls, and prevent and respond to gender-based violence.

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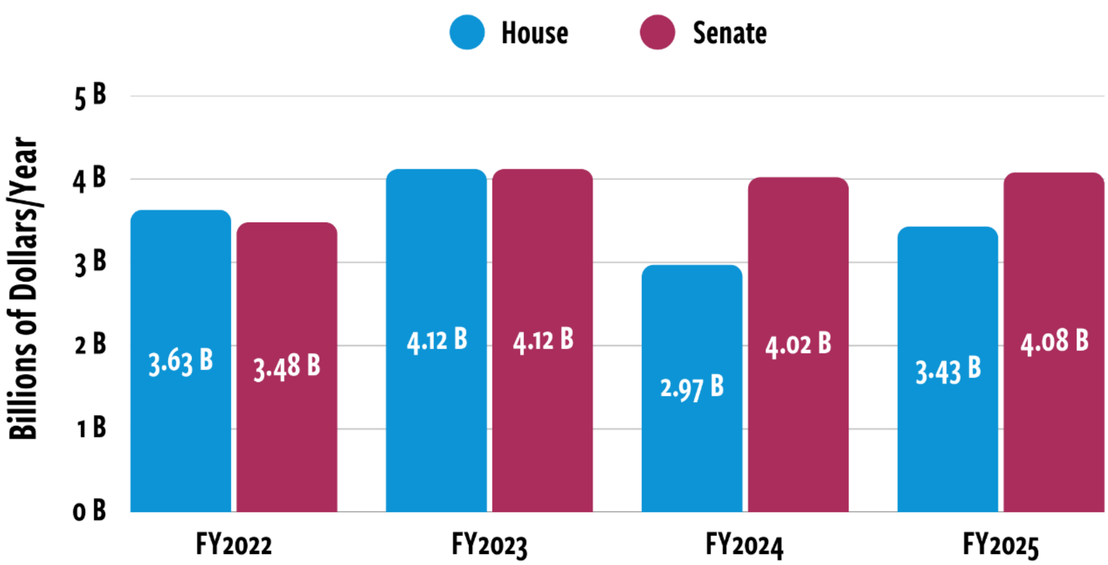
Results

- In FY2023, U.S. investments in Egypt supported 550 small and medium enterprises and helped small businesses generate $29 million in export revenue. Skills training for 87,000 students was also provided, increasing employment and new opportunities for women—a significant potential for economic growth.
- The International Development Finance Corporation (DFC) invested $553 million in the Port of Colombo's (Sri Lanka) development to encourage private-sector growth and attract foreign exchange inflows, countering China's investments in the Indian Ocean region.
- The Department of State supported Voices Against Violence initiative has addressed how violence against women serves as a cause of migration in Central America. It has also provided assistance to survivors of ISIS violence, including torture and sexual slavery.
- USAID projects have supported Jordan's economic reform efforts to reduce regulatory barriers, thus supporting startups and small businesses. These reforms have allowed Jordan to jump ahead 29 places on the World Bank's Doing Business report, making it the second most improved business climate worldwide.
- U.S. funding for the Global Concessional Financing Facility (GCFF) allows countries hosting large refugee populations to access loans at more concessional terms to address development challenges. The GCFF has benefited 6.3 million refugees and 7.2 million host community members across health, nutrition, financial services, education, and infrastructure programs.
    - The GCFF is helping Moldova support the influx of refugees following Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

Funding History



*Funding levels may not accurately reflect those in the appropriations bills and/or reports due to rounding.

Global Health Programs

State, Foreign Operations Appropriations Bill
Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development
Title III

State HIV/AIDS	USAID
FY2026 Recommendation No Less Than	FY2026 Recommendation No Less Than
$6.045 Billion	$3.985 Billion
FY2026 President's Request	FY2026 President's Request
To Be Announced	To Be Announced
FY2025 Enacted	FY2025 Enacted
$6.045 Billion	$3.985 Billion

What is the Global Health Programs Account?

The Global Health Programs (G.H.) account has saved tens of millions of lives, prevented countless infections, combatted life-threatening diseases, and built-up local health systems across the world. Global Health work has also supported American innovation and business; a malaria vaccine developed with U.S. support has been delivered to millions of children, transforming how this deadly disease is prevented. This account supports programs that protect Americans from health threats abroad, such as bird flu and Ebola. It covers a diverse range of health areas from preventing child and maternal deaths to neglected tropical diseases. Economic growth and development depend on a healthy population.

By combatting infectious diseases, immunizing local populations, and leading global health initiatives, the G.H. account protects Americans by making them safer against infections and diseases abroad. For example, U.S. assistance drives rapid responses to disease outbreaks around the world, including a September 2024 outbreak in Rwanda of the Marburg virus.

What the Funds Support

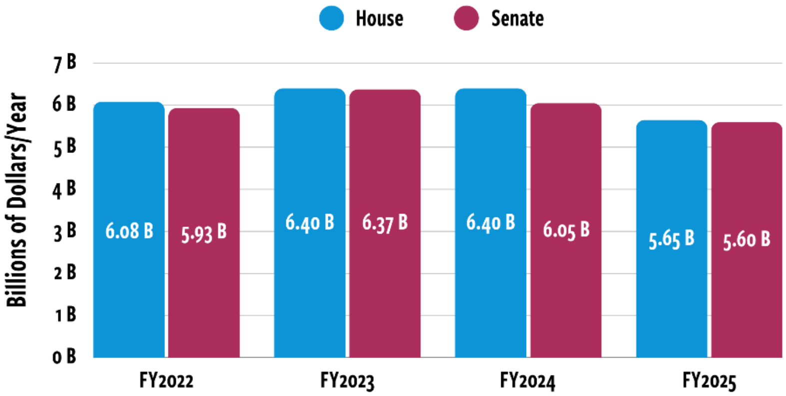
- The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), which is managed by the Department of State and implemented alongside other departments and agencies.
- The President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), co-implemented by USAID and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and supported by other government agencies.
- Efforts to train, develop, recruit, and retain health workers to create more resilient health systems globally and strengthen emergency response capacities.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH) programming aimed at ending preventable maternal and child deaths.
- The Global Health Worker Initiative, which expands the global health workforce by training local healthcare providers in disease prevention and treatment, reducing the need for foreign assistance in the future. This initiative includes building the capacity of faith-based partners and community leaders in hard-to-reach areas.
- Global health security (GHS) programming that strengthens global, regional, and country capacities to prevent, detect, and respond to emerging infectious disease outbreaks.
- Programs that control and eliminate neglected tropical diseases (NTDs), a group of parasitic and bacterial diseases that cause significant morbidity and mortality.
- USAID's nutrition programs that provide people the skills, tools, and resources to improve their families' health, diets, and nutrition, especially during the first 1,000 days from the start of pregnancy to a child's second birthday.

- Contributions to the Global Fund to Fight Aids, Malaria, and Tuberculous (Global Fund) and the Global Vaccine Alliance (Gavi), ensuring millions of lives saved and US global health leadership.

Results

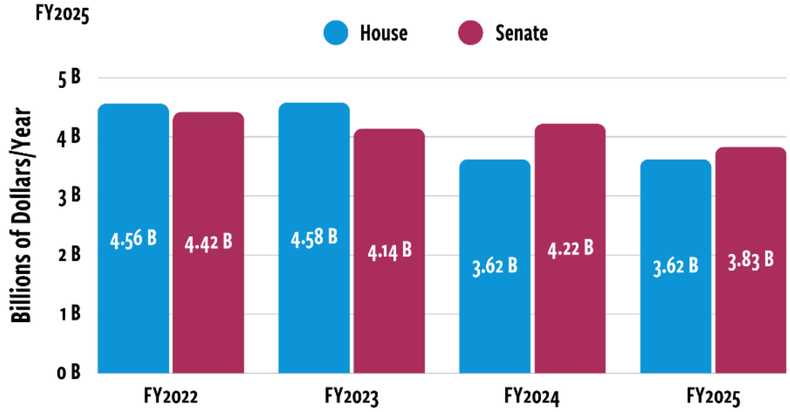
- In FY2023, USAID nutrition programs reached 39 million children and pregnant women across 30 countries.
- Since 2003, PEPFAR has saved 26 million lives and enabled 7.8 million babies to be born HIV-free.
- USAID's partnership with Gavi has helped vaccinate more than 1.1 billion children in 78 countries, averting more than 18.8 million future deaths.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH) programming has played a pivotal role in reducing under-five child mortality by 55% and maternal mortality across USAID's 25 priority countries by 42%.
- The Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations bolstered global manufacturing capacity and harnessed innovative technologies to distribute two billion doses of the COVID-19 vaccine to 146 countries as part of COVAX. Pandemic prevention actions cost less than 1/20th the value of lives lost each year to emerging zoonotic diseases.
- In Uganda, USAID helped quickly end an Ebola outbreak by supporting a public awareness campaign that reached seven million people, disposing hazardous infectious waste, and providing personal protective equipment.
- The Indonesian government partnered with USAID to prevent lymphatic filariasis (LF), a neglected tropical disease. 37 million Indonesians are now no longer at risk for the disease and the country is on track to eliminate LF by 2028.
    - Since 2006, 13 countries have eliminated at least one neglected tropical disease as a public health problem, with 1.7 billion people treated.

Funding History



— State HIV/AIDS

USAID —



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International Disaster Assistance

State, Foreign Operations Appropriations Bill
U.S. Agency for International Development
Title III

FY2026 Recommendation No Less Than

$4.779 Billion

FY2026 President's Request

To Be Announced

FY2025 Enacted

$4.779 Billion

What is International Disaster Assistance?

The International Disaster Assistance (IDA) account provides critical humanitarian assistance to civilian populations in response to natural disasters, conflict and insecurity, and other sudden onset emergencies. America's strong bipartisan legacy of global leadership in humanitarian assistance strengthens global communities and bolsters critical U.S. interests and security. It is also a longstanding point of pride for Americans; when disaster strikes, Americans answer the call. IDA also promotes early recovery, builds resilience, and reduces risk in communities vulnerable to recurrent humanitarian crises amounting to a worthwhile return on investment.

By responding to disasters and lending material assistance when a country is most vulnerable, the IDA account builds relationships and engenders goodwill abroad, making America stronger and more secure. Emergency humanitarian assistance provided by the U.S. has helped reduce the incidence of violent conflict in crisis zones like Syria, Sudan, and the Sahel region of Africa making America and the world a safer place.

What the Funds Support

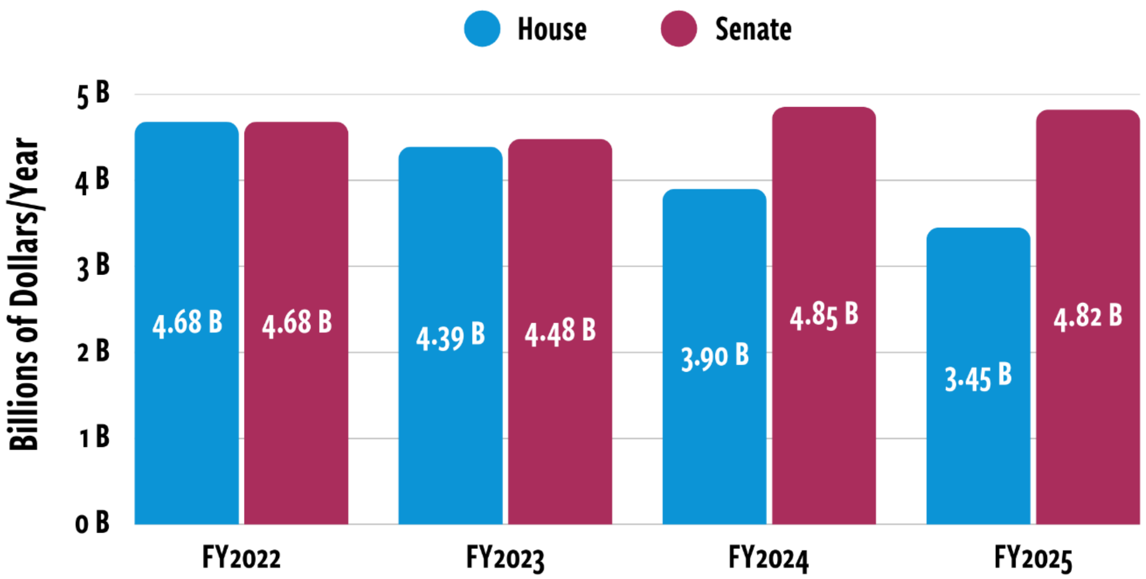
- Emergency food, nutrition, water, shelter, health care, protection, and agricultural resources that help prepare for, respond to, and recover from humanitarian crises.
- Research on localization approaches and impacts in humanitarian settings in partnership with NGO and academic partners.
- Efforts to promote early recovery, build resilience, and reduce risk in communities vulnerable to recurrent humanitarian crises.

Results

- Following the earthquake in Turkey and Syria, the U.S. government's Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) helped 60,000 people in Syria gain access to emergency water and provided 30,000 relief kits containing winter clothing.
- In 2023, U.S. government funding provided humanitarian support to 81 countries and territories, fostering goodwill across the globe. This included:
  - 28 countries across Africa as armed conflict and disease outbreaks drove humanitarian needs and displaced populations, compounding existing vulnerabilities.
  - Seven countries across Asia recovering from natural disasters, including Tropical Cyclone Mocha in Burma and Bangladesh, Tropical Cyclones Judy and Kevin in Vanuatu, volcanic activity in Papua New Guinea and the Philippines, and floods in Pakistan.

- In 2023, BHA awarded local partners across 20 countries nearly $60 million, which is a 40% increase from 2023 and exceeds the target for direct funding to local partners.
- BHA supports the UN Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund, which supports local women's organizations in crisis contexts. In 2023, BHA contributed $10 million which supported women-led organizations in Ethiopia, Haiti, South Sudan, and Ukraine that are leading the humanitarian and protection responses.
- The Horn of Africa Resilience Network (HoRN) has worked to build resilience in drylands and areas of recurring drought and hunger across East Africa.
- In FY2023, BHA provided $69.5 million to partners in West Africa conducting Early Recovery, Risk Reduction, and Resilience (ER4) activities to address food insecurity, climate shocks, and protracted emergencies.
- In Niger, funding created 1,700 village savings and loan associations groups to make communities resilient to shocks by increasing access to credit and grains during the lean season, thus reducing food insecurity.
- In Burkina Faso, FEWS NET identified acute food insecurity—driven by conflict and blockades—as impacting more than 3.3 million people. By identifying that millions of people would need emergency food assistance, U.S. government partners were able to help displaced communities in conflict-affected regions.
    - FEWS NET provides similar early warning analysis on acute food insecurity in dozens of countries.

Funding History



**Funding levels may not accurately reflect those in the appropriations bills and/or reports due to rounding.*

Migration and Refugee Assistance

State, Foreign Operations Appropriations Bill
U.S. Agency for International Development
Title III

FY2026 Recommendation No Less Than

$3.928 Billion

FY2026 President's Request

To Be Announced

FY2025 Enacted

$3.928 Billion

What is Migration and Refugee Assistance?

The Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) account works to mitigate and resolve conflict-related displacement and support humanitarian action and diplomacy for displaced populations. American assistance brings stability and builds resilience among these communities, amounting to a worthwhile return on investment. MRA is administered through the State Department's Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM), USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), and other partners. By supporting displaced populations across the globe, the MRA account makes America safer by helping stabilize communities and regions while also showing American goodwill and values.

What the Funds Support

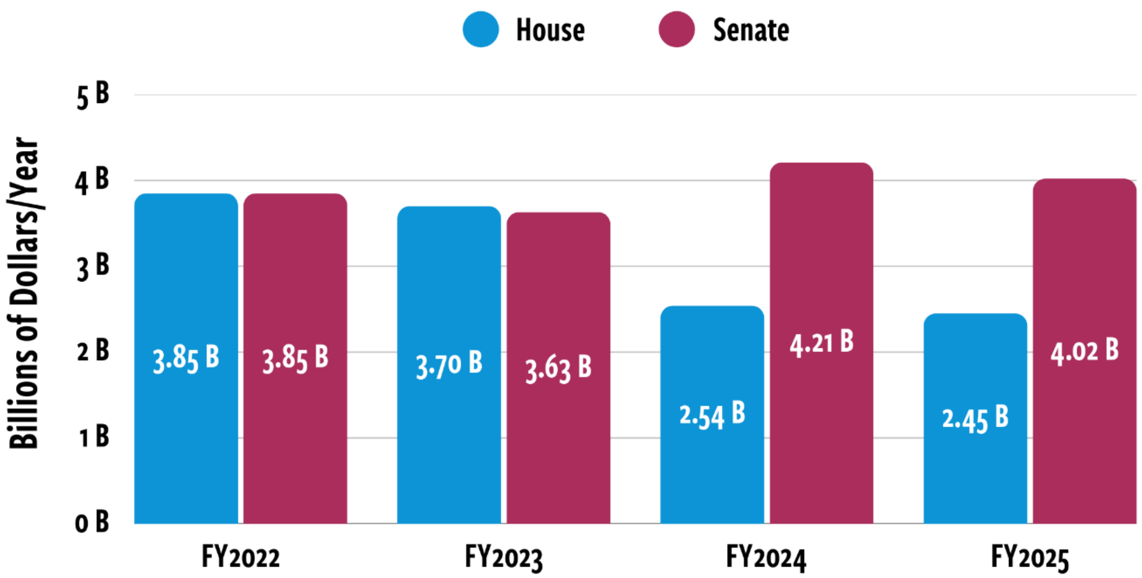
- Helping meet the basic needs of displaced people, including refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), supporting sustainable solutions to their displacement, and assisting the countries hosting them.
- Recent funding used to support displaced populations in Afghanistan, Burma, Ethiopia, Iraq, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Syria, Ukraine, Venezuela, Yemen, and elsewhere.
- Migration management in the Western Hemisphere, including irregular migration from Central America to the United States.
- Funding contributions to multilateral international humanitarian organizations including the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), as well as other international and non-governmental humanitarian organizations.
- Initiatives aimed at promoting market-driven solutions—generating scalable social and economic benefits through private sector investment alongside government funding—and engaging civil society actors so that displaced people themselves help create lasting solutions.

Results

- U.S. support for migration and refugee support in the Western Hemisphere has allowed thousands of individuals to remain in their home communities rather than migrating. For example, the Safe Mobility Initiative helps displaced people in Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, and Guatemala access local opportunities to prevent the need to use dangerous migration routes to other countries, including the U.S.
- The Integra program supports 2.8 million refugees from Venezuela who have settled in Colombia's urban areas and overwhelmed host communities. The program strengthens the Colombia government's migration management, increasing access to public services for displaced populations. The program has worked across nine cities with 20 civil society organizations to promote social cohesion and create stability.

- The Syria Livelihoods Program builds skills for job-seekers, including women, youth, and persons with disabilities, who are returnees from the Al-Hol displacement camp. The program has provided financial support to 800 small businesses and matched 900 Syrians with new jobs. The program has placed 600 women in internships, trained 450 women entrepreneurs, and supported 198 women-owned small businesses.
    - Funding from the State Department and USAID has been used to purchase, ship, and distribute 52,000 metric tons of food commodities from American farmers to 610,000 Rohingya refugees currently suffering from acute food insecurity in Bangladesh.

Funding History



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Food for Peace Title II

Agriculture Appropriations Bill
Department of Agriculture
Title III

FY2026 Recommendation No Less Than

$1.69 Billion

FY2026 President's Request

To Be Announced

FY2025 Enacted

$1.69 Billion

What is the Food for Peace account?

Authorized by the Farm Bill and implemented by USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance, Food for Peace Title II (FFP) programs play a critical role in America's global food security response, leadership, and interests. FFP provides emergency and non-emergency food assistance on behalf of the American people, reaching the poorest and most vulnerable families in times of emergency and addressing the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition. Emergency assistance is delivered primarily to communities affected by recurrent natural disasters, conflict, and chronic food insecurity. Non-emergency assistance programs bridge the gap between crisis and stability by supporting early recovery and strengthening communities' resilience to shocks.

American agricultural crops and products used as part of these life-saving efforts bring substantial domestic economic benefits. **In 2023, the U.S. purchased 1.1 million metric tons of food from American farmers** to help more than 45 million people, generating more than **$1.9 billion in revenue for U.S. farmers**. In addition to making America more prosperous, FFP makes America safer and stronger by stabilizing countries undergoing food crises and building invaluable relationships across the globe.

What the Funds Support

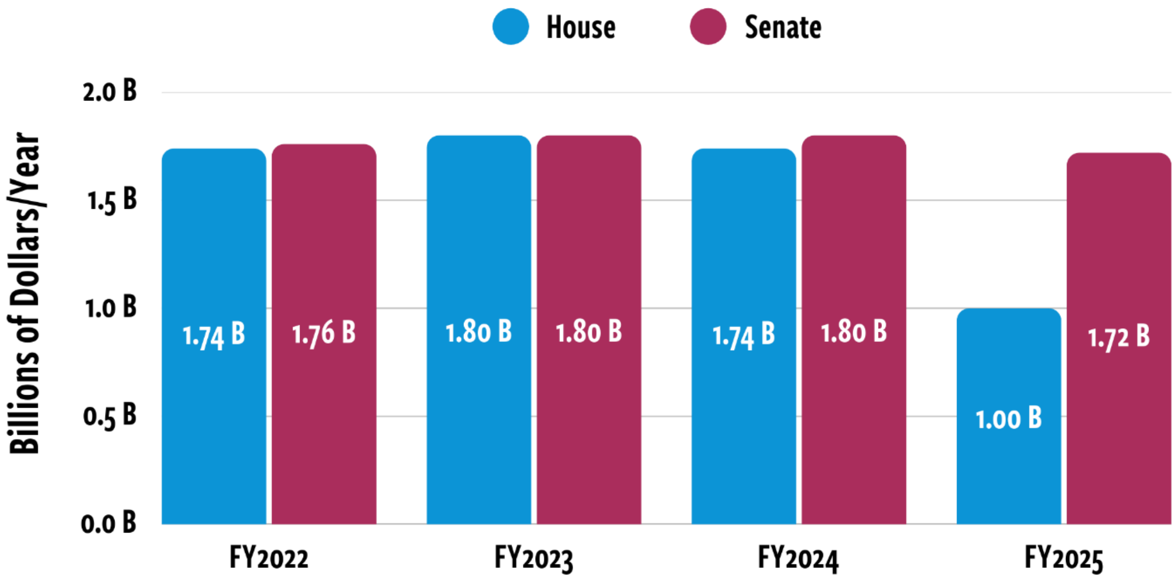
- Grants that provide emergency in-kind food donations, as well as locally purchased food, food vouchers, and market-based assistance to save lives and meet critical food and nutrition gaps for vulnerable communities.
- The procurement of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF), a critical component in the treatment of child wasting, one of the most severe forms of malnutrition, including from U.S. suppliers in Georgia and Rhode Island.
- Non-emergency responses that address the root causes of food insecurity and strengthen community resilience to future shocks. For every $1 invested in building community resilience, there is a $3 reduced cost in humanitarian aid.
- The response to the hunger crisis in northern Sudan, where famine has been confirmed.

Results

- In FY 2023, USAID procured 8,843 metric tons of RUTF to help 637,000 children recover from severe acute malnutrition.
- In FY 2023, the U.S. government reached 134 million people in 61 countries. This included the purchase of 1.1 million metric tons of food from U.S. farmers which was used to help 45 million people with food relief.
- In Sudan, FFP funding held provide over 12 million people emergency food and nutrition assistance throughout the country, where the ongoing conflict and displacement crisis has caused 42% of the population to face high levels of acute food insecurity.

- In the Central African Republic, American food and nutrition assistance reached displaced people, flood victims, women, and children. This funding allowed the World Food Program to distribute 11,000 metric tons of U.S. food commodities, and UNICEF to provide 100 metric tons of RUTF to treat severe acute malnutrition in children.
- In FY 2023, $272 million supported 21 non-emergency programs across 12 countries in Africa and the Caribbean to address the underlying issues of chronic hunger and poverty.
- In Kenya, FFP supported the work of Catholic Relief Services and Mercy Corps to scale up long-term nutrition and resilience programs, reaching 397,000 people. Funding also promoted sustainable agricultural practices, with interventions leading to 65% of farmers adopting the practices.
- Catholic Relief Services (CRS) has implemented 129 agriculture and livelihood projects which have helped 9 million people across 43 countries. CRS's Pathway to Prosperity approach helps smallholder farmers build resilience to recurrent shocks and successfully engage with markets. As part of its programming, CRS has organized 196,000 savings groups across 60 countries that have helped communities save $23 million.
- In Laos, World Vision has helped subsistence farmers combat food insecurity during the severe dry seasons by integrating nutrition programs, improved agricultural techniques, and savings groups.
    - In Ethiopia, CARE has helped rural communities increase their resilience to shocks through local infrastructure development projects, such as construction of water points and small irrigation schemes.

Funding History



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Operating Expenses, U.S. Agency for International Development

State, Foreign Operations Appropriations Bill
U.S. Agency for International Development
Title III

FY2026 Recommendation No Less Than

$1.695 Billion

FY2026 President's Request

To Be Announced

FY2025 Enacted

$1.695 Billion

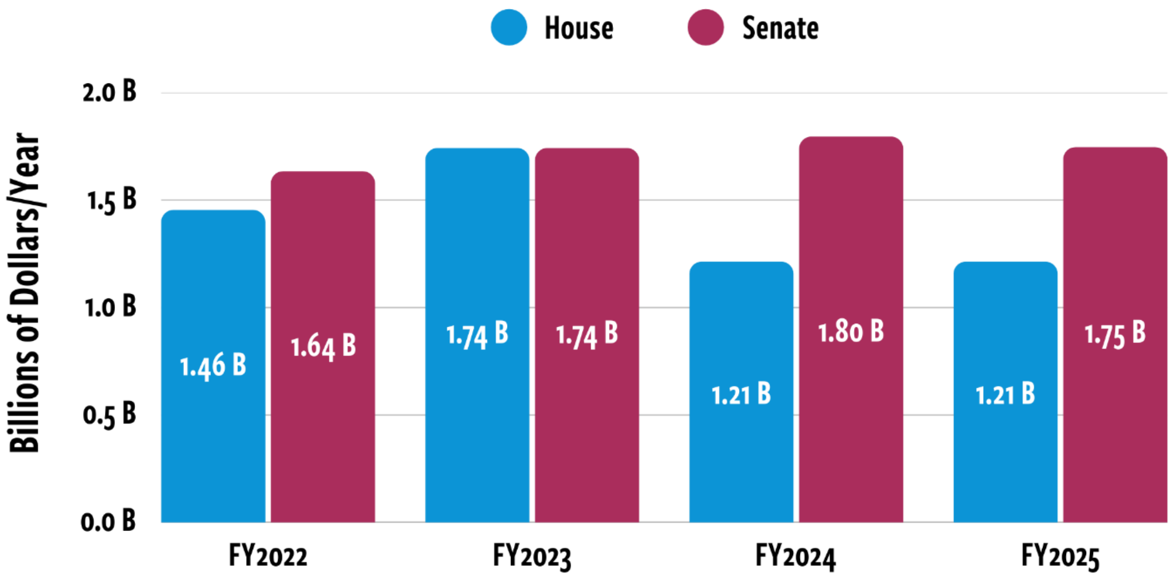
What is USAID Operating Expenses?

The USAID operating expenses account supports USAID's global operations and workforce, including salaries and benefits of foreign and civil service staff, cost of mission operations, staff training, physical security, and information technology. The account supports the critical management of foreign assistance programs and ensures prudent oversight and accountability of taxpayer dollars within agency programs.

Operating expenses fund the people, who are the technical expertise and global leaders in their fields, and the administrative work needed to implement the programs in the Development Assistance, Economic Support Fund, Global Health, International Disaster Assistance, and Food for Peace accounts

The definition of what is included and not included in Operating Expenses has been shaped and defined by Congress over decades. It covers the inherently governmental work of USAID and the cost of doing business.

Funding History



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Choose to Invest
FY2026

Millenium Challenge Corporation

State, Foreign Operations Appropriations Bill
Title VII

FY2026 Recommendation No Less Than

$930 Million

FY2026 President's Request

To Be Announced

FY2025 Enacted

$930 Million

What is the Millenium Challenge Corporation?

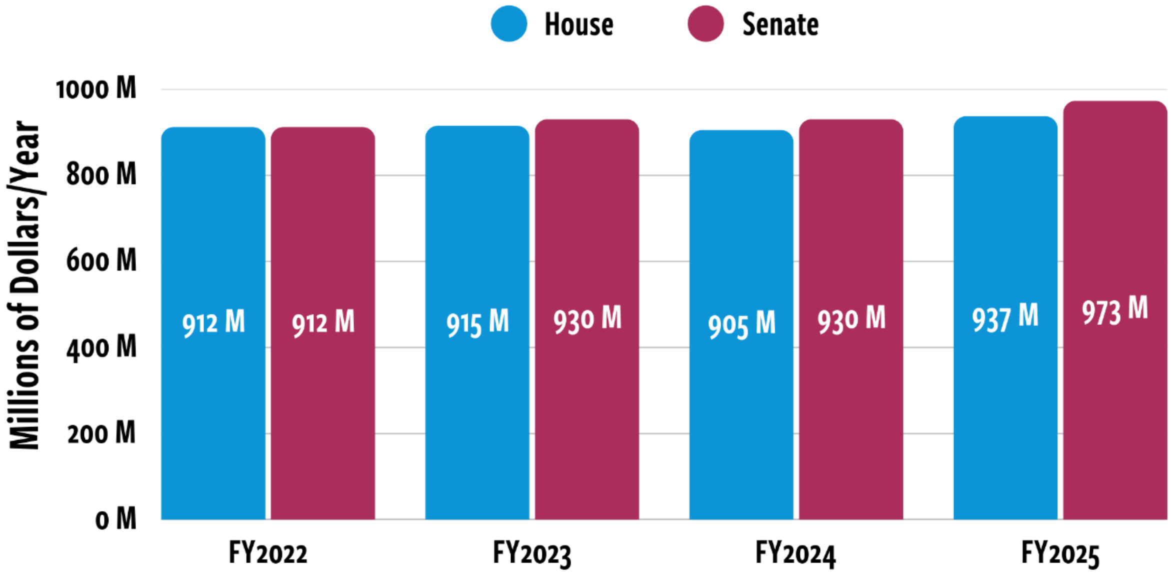
The Millenium Challenge Corporation (MCC) uses multi-year agreements to invest in country-lead projects that create jobs, expand markets, and promote growth. Through investments in compact and threshold programs, MCC supports projects in areas including agriculture, anti-corruption, health, transportation infrastructure, and more.

The MCC partners with developing countries based on a scorecard that determines whether they share the U.S.'s values and are "committed to good governance, economic freedom, and investing in their citizens." By actively engaging the private sector throughout the implementation of programs, MCC creates new opportunities for American companies in frontier markets.

Results

- The Benin Power Compact tripled the capacity of the country's power grid, bringing electricity to 200,000 people.
- The Morocco Employability and Land Compact completed construction of 14 technical and vocational centers and rehabilitated 89 secondary schools, improving the quality of education to support economic growth.
- Overall, MCC has upgraded or built nearly 7,000 kilometers of electricity lines, bringing tens of thousands of people online, built roughly 4,000 kilometers of roads, and constructed 32,000 sanitation facilities.

Funding History



** Funding levels may not accurately reflect those in the appropriations bills and/or reports due to rounding.*

Choose to Invest
FY2026

Development Finance Corporation

State, Foreign Operations Appropriations Bill
Title VII

FY2026 Recommendation No Less Than

$983 Million

FY2026 President's Request

To Be Announced

FY2025 Enacted

$983 Million

What is the Development Finance Corporation?

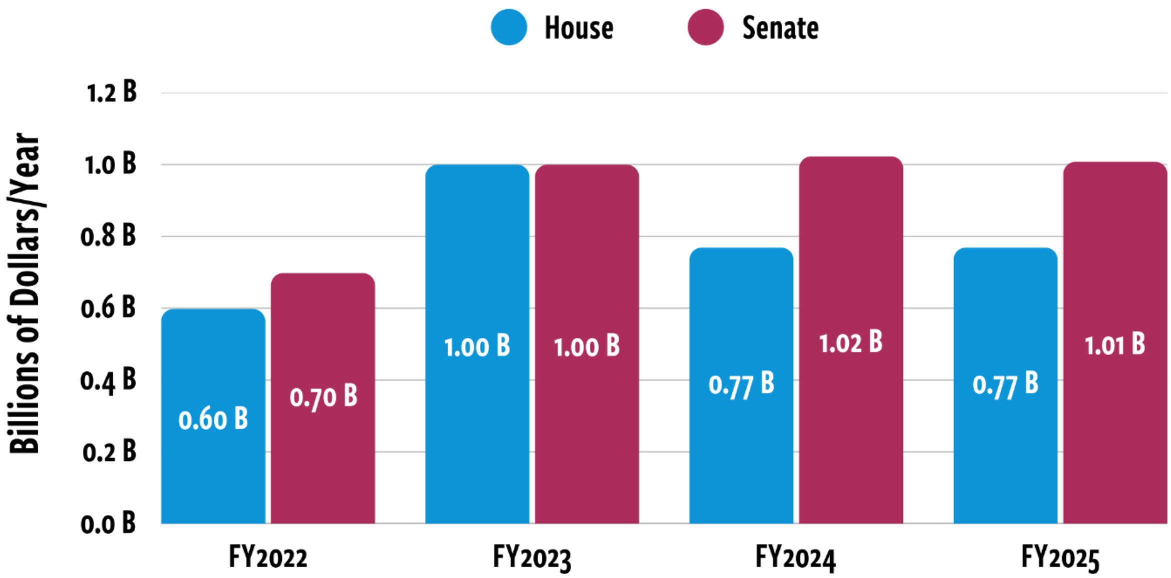
The U.S. International Development Finance Corporation (DFC) partners with private entities to support international development in emerging markets through financial investment initiatives. By providing services such as debt financing for small businesses and political risk insurance for those affected by shocks, the DFC can both increase development investiture while helping American businesses operate in developing markets.

The DFC is designed to generate a return on investment that is either reinvested in new projects or returned to the U.S. Treasury.

Results

- Over the past five years, DFC's portfolio of investments has:
  - Benefited more than 200 million individuals and small businesses.
  - Connected more than 131,000 people to the internet.
  - Constructed more than 70 cell towers.
  - Built roadways, airports, and railways that have served over 64 million people.
- In 2023, DFC directly provided financial services to 1.4 million micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises.
- In 2023, enough renewable energy was produced to meet the needs of 5.9 million people.

Funding History



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