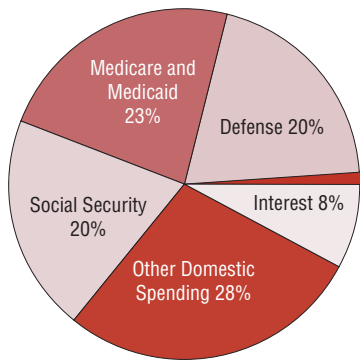


Poverty-Focused Development Assistance is Well Spent and Deserves a Boost



Estimated Federal Spending for 2006 – \$2.7 trillion

Foreign Operations: Less than 1% (\$20 Billion)

Poverty-Focused Development Assistance (\$10 Billion)

Long-term development assistance focusing on poverty reduction and improving quality of life.

Examples of Poverty-Focused Development Assistance

Food Security

U.S. funds help developing countries implement better agricultural techniques and invest in sustainable food production. Over the years, these efforts have helped 1 billion more people around the world to better feed themselves.

Clean Water

Clean water initiatives funded by the United States make long-term improvements in infrastructure and provide immediate assistance to treat and safely supply water. In the last decade, U.S.-funded programs have helped 1.2 billion people gain access to clean water.

Child Health

U.S. funding bolsters maternal pre-natal and neonatal care and provides critical vaccinations, health care, and nutrients in the first five years of life. Coupled with assistance from other nations, these efforts have cut child mortality rates in half over the last 40 years.

Disease Prevention and Treatment

U.S. contributions provide essential vaccinations and treatments to help prevent diseases. U.S.-led campaigns eliminated smallpox around the world and reduced polio to areas in Africa. Current efforts focus on HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other endemic diseases.

Primary School Education

U.S. funding goes to build schools and provide materials for primary childhood education. These efforts have allowed more than 22 million children around the world to attend school.

Infrastructure Building and Reconstruction

U.S. funds help build roads and bridges in rural areas, construct waste management facilities and develop power and transmission networks.

Political, Economic, Military and Other Aid (\$10 Billion)

Country-focused, politically driven aid.

Examples of Political, Economic, Military and Other Aid

Foreign Military Assistance

Congressionally appropriated grants are given to foreign governments to finance the purchase of U.S.-made weapons, training and services. The vast majority of these funds go to Israel and Egypt to reward them for making peace in 1979.

Nuclear Nonproliferation and Disarmament Efforts

U.S. contributions support programs to ensure nuclear safeguards, safety and security, to decommission conventional weapons systems, and to prevent the development of biological and chemical weapons.

Anti-drug Initiatives

U.S. programs help intercept drug trafficking to the United States from foreign countries and eliminate illicit crops while replacing them with new agricultural and economic opportunities.

International Military and Police Training

The United States trains more than 100,000 foreign soldiers (excluding Iraqi and Afghan troops) and police from more than 150 countries each year at military schools in the United States and around the world.

Rewarding Strategic Allies

U.S. funding cultivates support for American foreign policy goals, especially in countries hosting U.S. military bases or contributing to the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. Most of this funding goes to Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Egypt and other Middle Eastern and former Soviet countries.

Emergency Peacekeeping Operations

U.S. funding supports multinational responses to emerging crises and helps train and equip peacekeeping troops in conflict zones, with an emphasis on Africa.



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Poverty-focused development assistance is a phrase developed by Bread for the World to describe those U.S. foreign assistance programs that are primarily focused on reducing hunger, poverty and disease in the world's poorest countries.

- Bread for the World has identified and analyzed effective assistance programs that give hope and opportunity to some of the poorest people in the world. This assistance puts more children—especially girls—in school, buys bed nets and vaccines to fight malaria, provides clean water to villages, builds roads so farmers can get their products to market, and helps people feed their families and improve their lives.
- Poverty-focused development assistance programs include both bilateral assistance (U.S. assistance to a single country) and multilateral assistance (international organizations).

Bilateral poverty-focused development assistance programs:

- The Millennium Challenge Account
- President's Emergency Plan for HIV/AIDS Relief (PEPFAR)
- United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

Multilateral poverty-focused development assistance programs:

- Global Fund for HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria
- UNICEF
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- World Bank