

Foreign Assistance Cuts in FY 2025

Deep Dive into Funding Accounts

16 January 2026



About Aid on the Hill



Aid on the Hill Education is the education and research arm of the **Aid on the Hill network**, dedicated to nonpartisan research and strengthening public understanding of U.S. development and humanitarian programs.

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Executive Summary

In 2025, the United States Government made historic cuts to foreign assistance through executive and legislative actions rescinding congressionally appropriated funds and issuing project terminations and delays. At the same time, the collapse of USAID and mass “reduction in force” severely limited the government’s ability to move foreign aid funds from appropriations into surviving aid programs. The administration cancelled 80% of foreign aid projects worldwide and terminated payments to thousands of U.S. nonprofits and firms. These rapid actions have led to confusion on the extent and exact nature of aid cuts in 2025.

Using publicly available data from foreignassistance.gov, we conducted a comprehensive analysis of U.S. foreign assistance cuts in 2025 by federal agency, account, sector, region, and country.

Key findings include:

- **Overall funding declined sharply.** Congress rescinded 13% of appropriated foreign assistance funds, while funding actually delivered to programs fell by 65%. Only \$19 billion in foreign aid was programmed in fiscal year (FY) 2025 (October 1, 2024 to September 30, 2025), compared to \$53 billion in FY 2024.
- **Multiple federal agencies reduced their spending of available funds.** USAID had the largest absolute funding cut, with a 56% reduction (\$10.4 billion programmed in FY 2025, down from \$23.7 billion in FY 2024). The Department of State’s Global Health Programs funding, which comprises all USAID and State global health programs, fell by 62% (\$4.2 billion was programmed compared to \$10.9 billion in FY 2024). USDA Title II Food Aid was reduced by 83% (\$500 million versus \$2.9 billion in FY 2024), and Millennium Challenge Corporation program funding declined by 90% (\$170 million compared to \$1.7 billion in FY2024).
- **Humanitarian and governance sectors were hit hardest.** Humanitarian assistance declined by 86%, followed by peace and security (84%) and democracy, human rights, and governance (74%). Health sector funding fell by 65%.

These aid cuts have caused an estimated 500,000 to 1,000,000 deaths in 2025. If policymakers impose further reductions in foreign assistance, deaths could exceed 1.6 million in 2026. While Congress must appropriate adequate funding for humanitarian assistance, global health, food security, and other development priorities, funding alone is not sufficient. Implementing agencies must also program and deploy funds quickly to ensure life-saving assistance reaches the communities that need it most.

Introduction

In January 2025, President Trump issued the Executive Order “Reevaluating and Realigning United States Foreign Aid,” directing an immediate pause on all foreign assistance programs pending review. Over the next months, the administration cancelled 80% of foreign aid projects worldwide and terminated payment to thousands of U.S. nonprofits and firms. The administration also worked to shutter the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), reducing over 95% of the agency’s workforce and moving remaining foreign aid projects over to the Department of State. The administration is also now working to move the management of Title II food assistance programs to the United States Department of Agriculture.

Throughout 2025, there were multiple efforts to rescind foreign assistance appropriations signed into law, including the July 2025 rescissions package which passed both chambers of Congress. In September 2025, the Office of Management and Budget sent notification of further rescissions across foreign aid accounts, while the dismantling of the foreign aid workforce globally meant that many funds simply expired by the end of the fiscal year. These cumulative deobligations and rescissions represent the largest single year reduction in United States foreign assistance spending.

In this report, we look more closely across the various federal agencies authorized to spend foreign assistance funds, detailing aid cuts across agency accounts, sectors, regions and countries in fiscal year 2025 (October 2024 to September 2025).

Data Sources & Caveats

Sources accessed in December 2025 for this analysis:

- [foreignassistance.gov](#) for programmed funds by funding account, sector, region, and country in FY24 and FY25
- [usaspending.gov](#) for appropriations, carryover, and any other elements needed to calculate the full scope of funds available for programming by funding account and fiscal year from FY18 to FY25
- [Rescissions Act](#) and [Rescissions Proposal](#) for enacted FY25 rescission levels by funding account

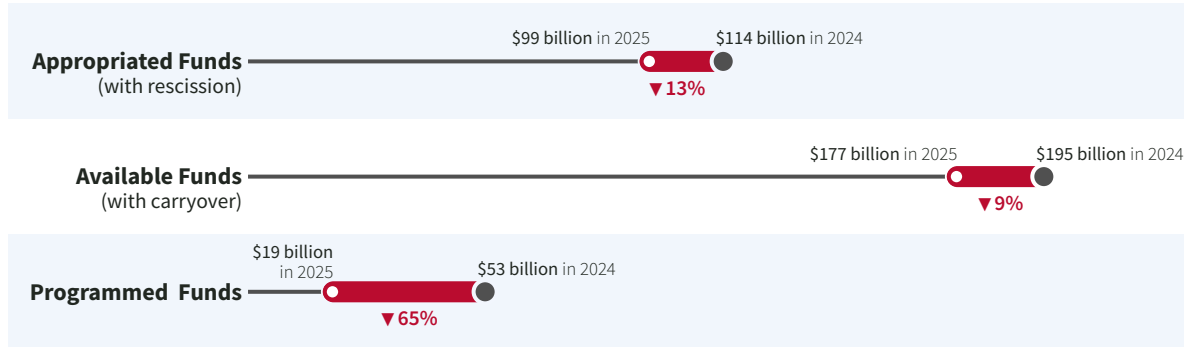
Data are matched across these different sources by funding account and fiscal year

Caveats:

- All years refer to federal fiscal years: the period running from October 1 of the prior year to September 30 of the year mentioned
- There is a known lag in reporting from agencies into federal data systems. Data may have been added or changed since December 2025, and there may be discrepancies between these reporting systems.
- Programmed funds refer to so-called “obligations” from federal agencies since these data are more timely and reliable than data on actual spending
- Negative values for programmed funds are possible because agencies can withdraw funds that were previously committed to programming – this means that it’s possible for cuts to exceed 100%
- Trends exclude any funding accounts that were not active in FY24 or FY25
- Sector attributions are reported directly by federal agencies according to the Standardized Program Structure and Definitions issued by the State Department
- Country attributions are reported directly by federal agencies and may refer to the country in which the funds will be spent or the country benefiting from the funding (regardless of where it’s spent), which may result in some unexpected (though usually small) outliers
- It’s also possible for agencies to attribute funds to a region or even the world when it’s not feasible to assign funds to an individual country; this means that there may be some discrepancies between totals by region and totals by country

All Foreign Assistance Agencies

All Non-Military Assistance Programs



Appropriated & Available Funds

All Agencies | All Programs

There are many ways to define the scope of U.S. funding for foreign assistance.

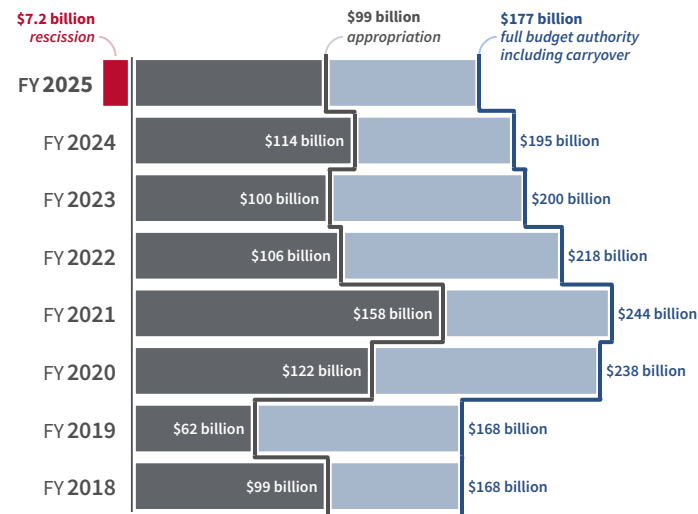
This analysis aggregates data from **63 federal accounts** across **21 departments and independent agencies** that reported into **foreignassistance.gov** in FY 2024 or FY 2025.

The dataset strictly isolates bilateral economic assistance. It excludes military aid, security assistance, and agency operating expenses (wherever possible) to focus purely on development and humanitarian outcomes.

To assess trends in appropriations and total budget authority, we link these accounts with the **usaspending.gov** dataset. We continue to exclude any funding accounts that were not active in FY 2024 or FY 2025 in order to provide the best apples-to-apples comparison across fiscal years.

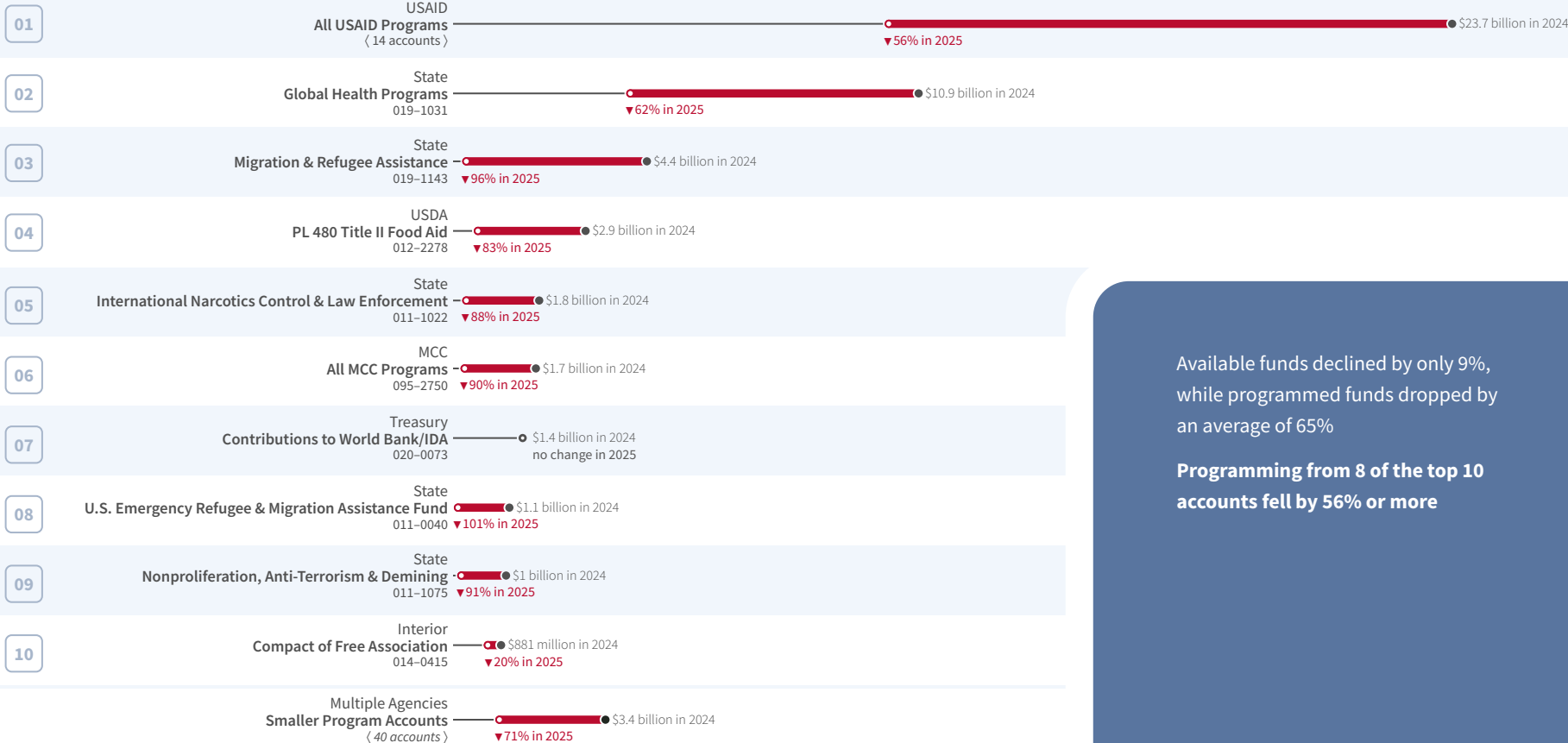
This 8-year trend tracks the **annual appropriations from Congress** in covered funding accounts that, together with carryover and the **FY25 rescission**, comprise the **total budget available** for foreign assistance programming.

Annual variation in total budget authority is only one factor affecting levels of programming or spending. Subsequent slides dive deeper into changes from FY24 to FY25 in funds actually programmed by agencies.



Programmed Funds by Account

All Agencies | All Programs



Available funds declined by only 9%, while programmed funds dropped by an average of 65%

Programming from 8 of the top 10 accounts fell by 56% or more

Programmed Funds by Sector

All Agencies | All Programs

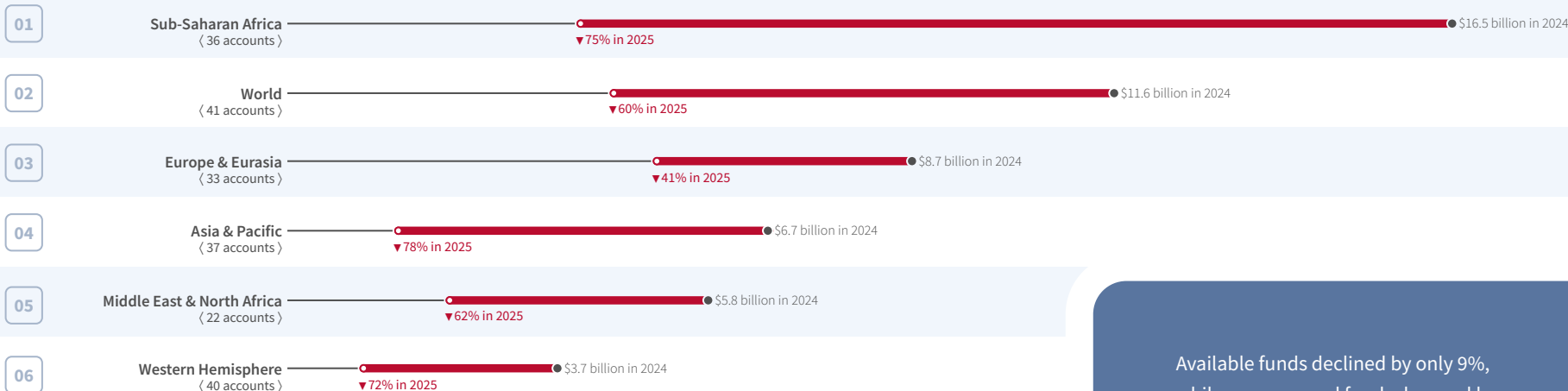


Available funds declined by only 9%, while programmed funds dropped by an average of 65%

Programming from 7 of 9 sectors fell by 51% or more, and cuts across all sectors outpaced the decline in funds available for programming

Programmed Funds by Region

All Agencies | All Programs

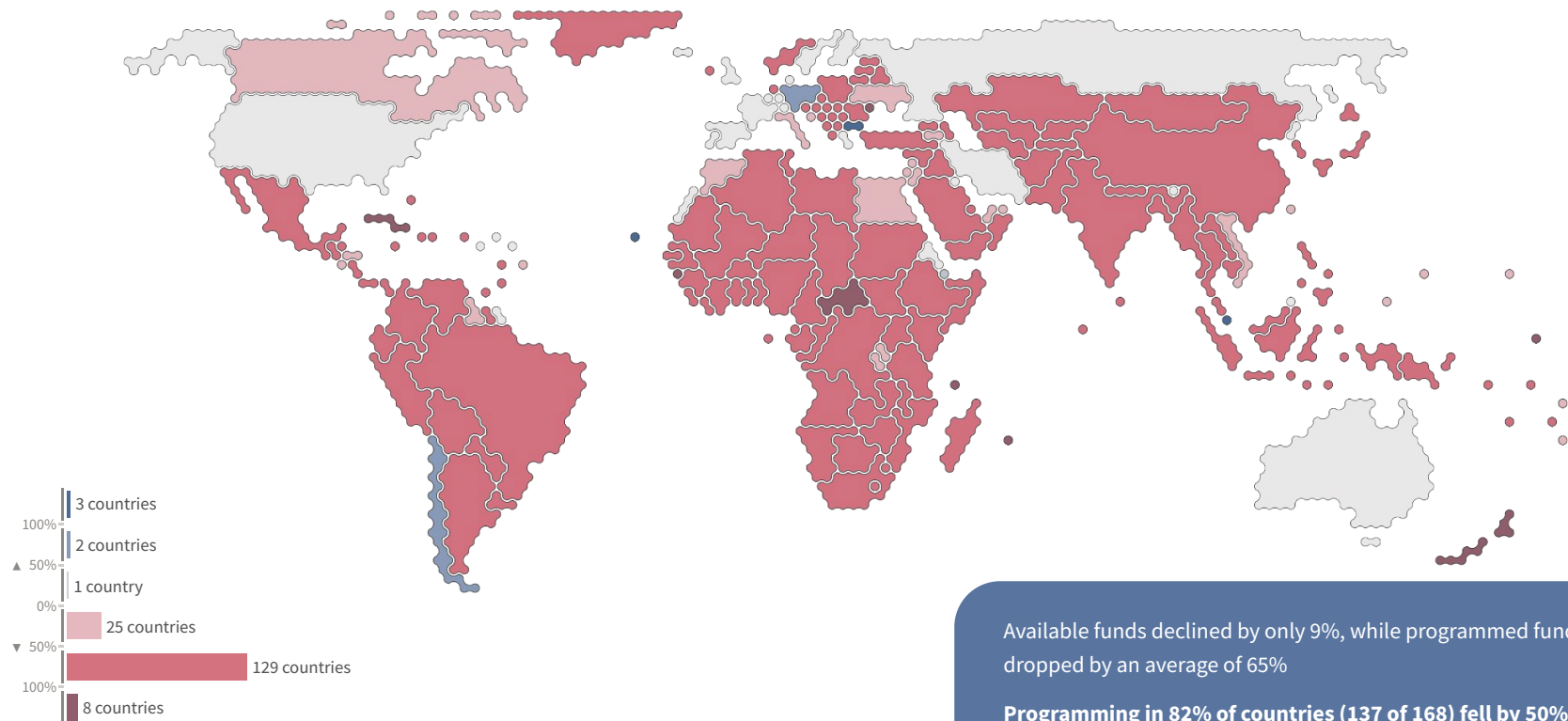


Available funds declined by only 9%, while programmed funds dropped by an average of 65%

Programming in 5 of 6 regions fell by 60% or more, and cuts across all regions outpaced the decline in funds available for programming

Programmed Funds by Country

All Agencies | All Programs

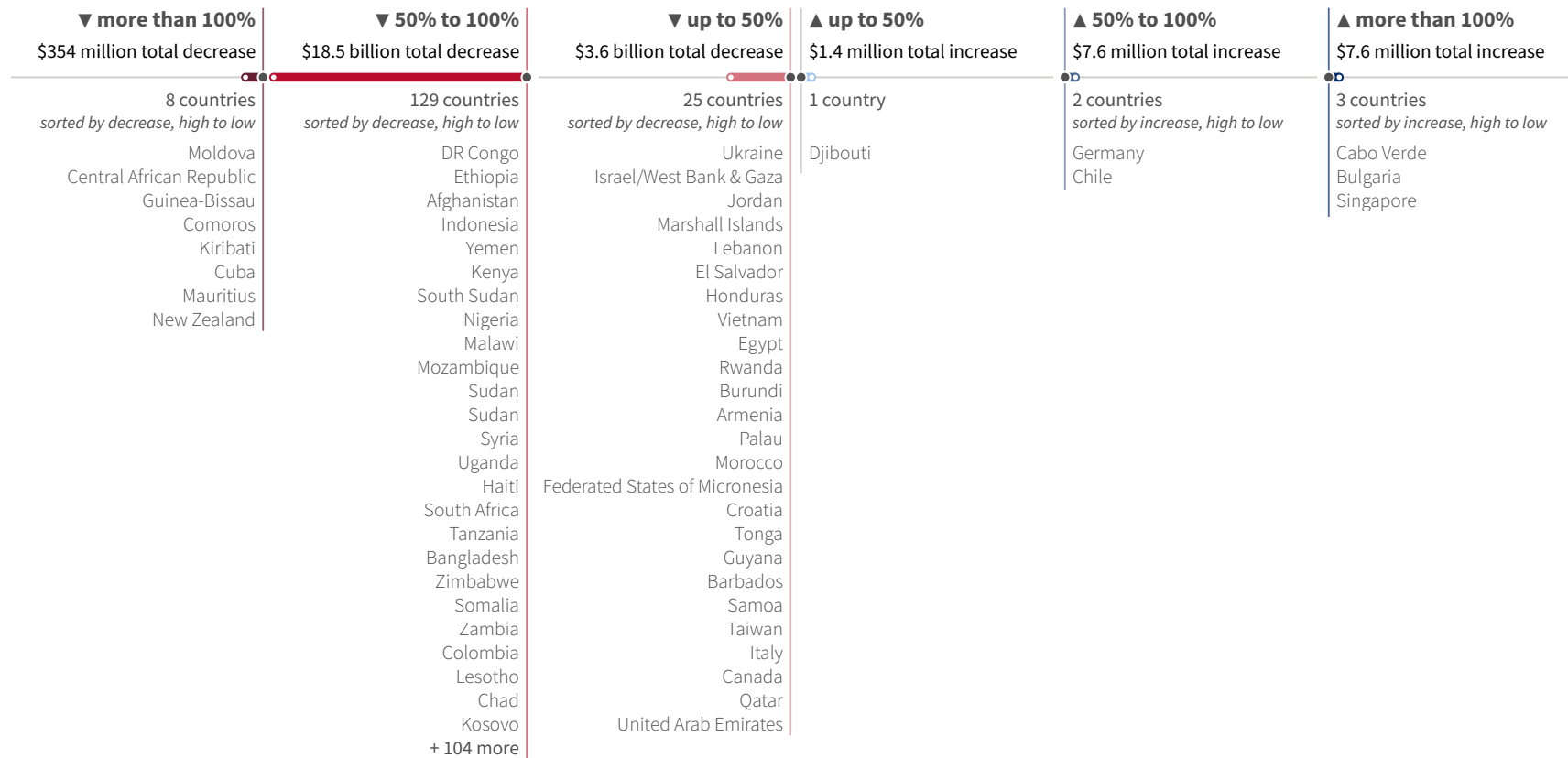


Available funds declined by only 9%, while programmed funds dropped by an average of 65%

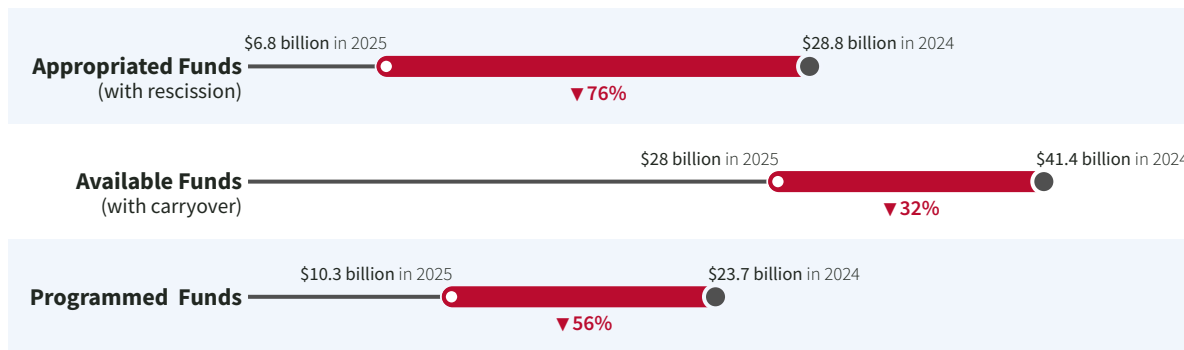
Programming in 82% of countries (137 of 168) fell by 50% or more

Programmed Funds by Country

All Agencies | All Programs



USAID All Programs



*Excludes: PL 480 Title II Food Assistance, which is appropriated to USDA and covered in a separate section
Global Health Programs funding, which is appropriated to State Department and covered in a separate section*

Appropriated & Available Funds

All Agencies | All Programs

This analysis explores the financial trends underpinning USAID's global operations. It focuses strictly on programmatic resources—the dollars driving impact on the ground—excluding the administrative costs (operating expenses) that keep the lights on.

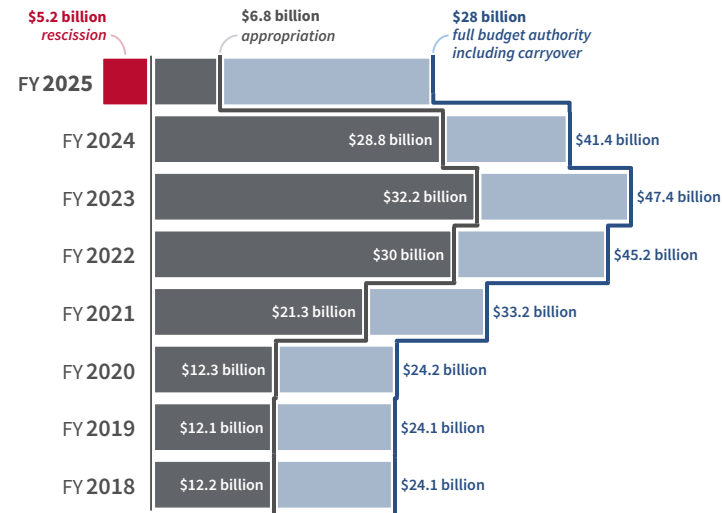
USAID is the recipient of a diverse mix of funding accounts for programming, each with distinct statutory mandates ranging from long-term growth to rapid crisis response.

Annual appropriations exhibited great variation, responding to contemporary issues, Congressional interests, and administration priorities. Total budget authority historically exceeded, but generally tracked with, annual appropriations as it also captures carryover balances, recoveries, and other non-appropriated funds.

Although USAID implements both global health programming and food assistance, most funding in these areas is actually appropriated to State Department and USDA (respectively) and are not covered in this section.

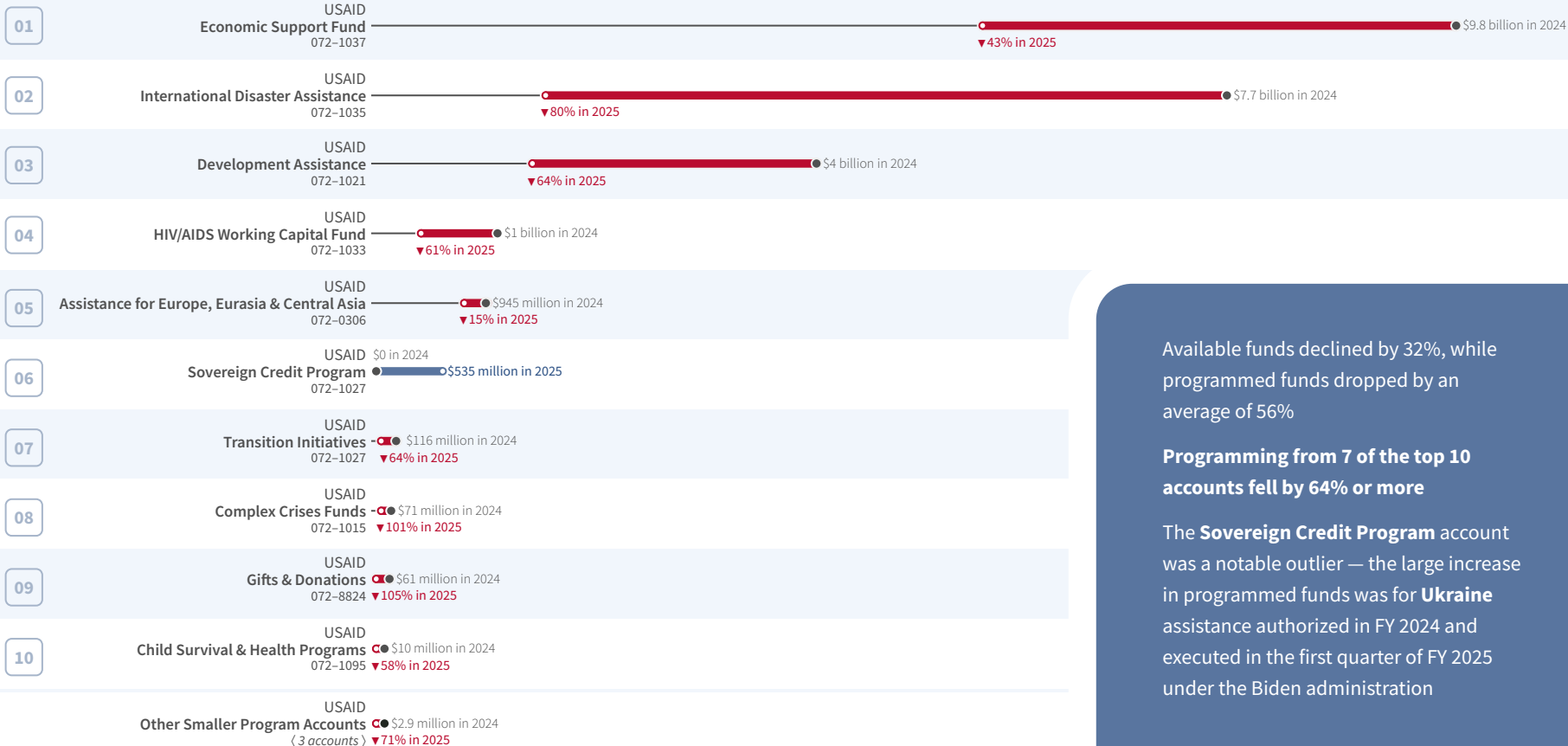
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Programmed Funds by Account

USAID | All Programs



Available funds declined by 32%, while programmed funds dropped by an average of 56%

Programming from 7 of the top 10 accounts fell by 64% or more

The **Sovereign Credit Program** account was a notable outlier — the large increase in programmed funds was for **Ukraine** assistance authorized in FY 2024 and executed in the first quarter of FY 2025 under the Biden administration

Programmed Funds by Sector

USAID | All Programs



① Excludes PL 480 Title II Food Assistance, which is appropriated to USDA and covered in a separate section

② Excludes Global Health Programs funding, which is appropriated to State Department and covered in a separate section

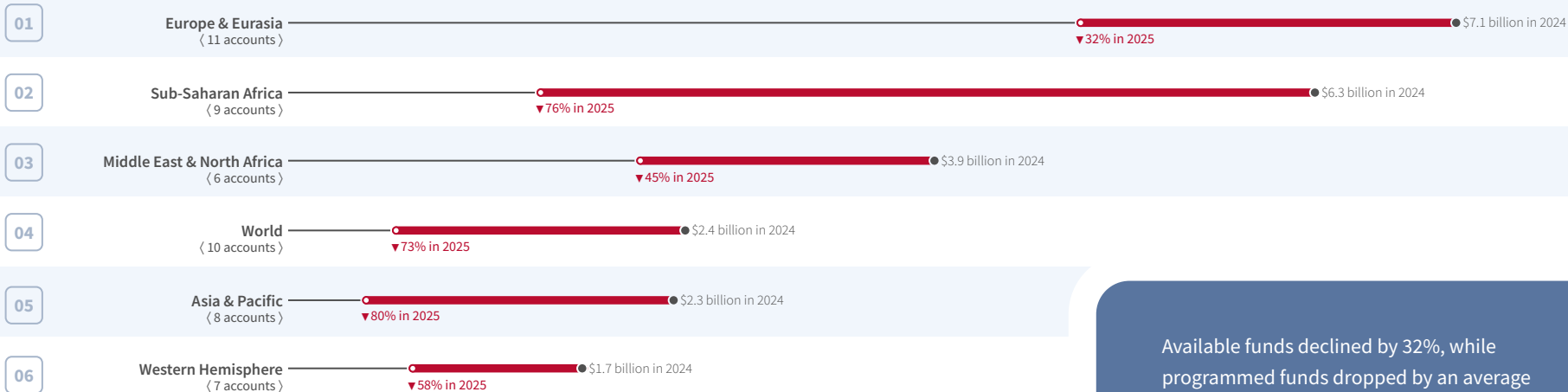
Available funds declined by 32%, while programmed funds dropped by an average of 56%

Programming from 7 of 9 sectors fell by 45% or more

Programming in the top sector, **Economic Development**, dropped substantially but not as much as cuts in other sectors

Programmed Funds by Region

USAID | All Programs



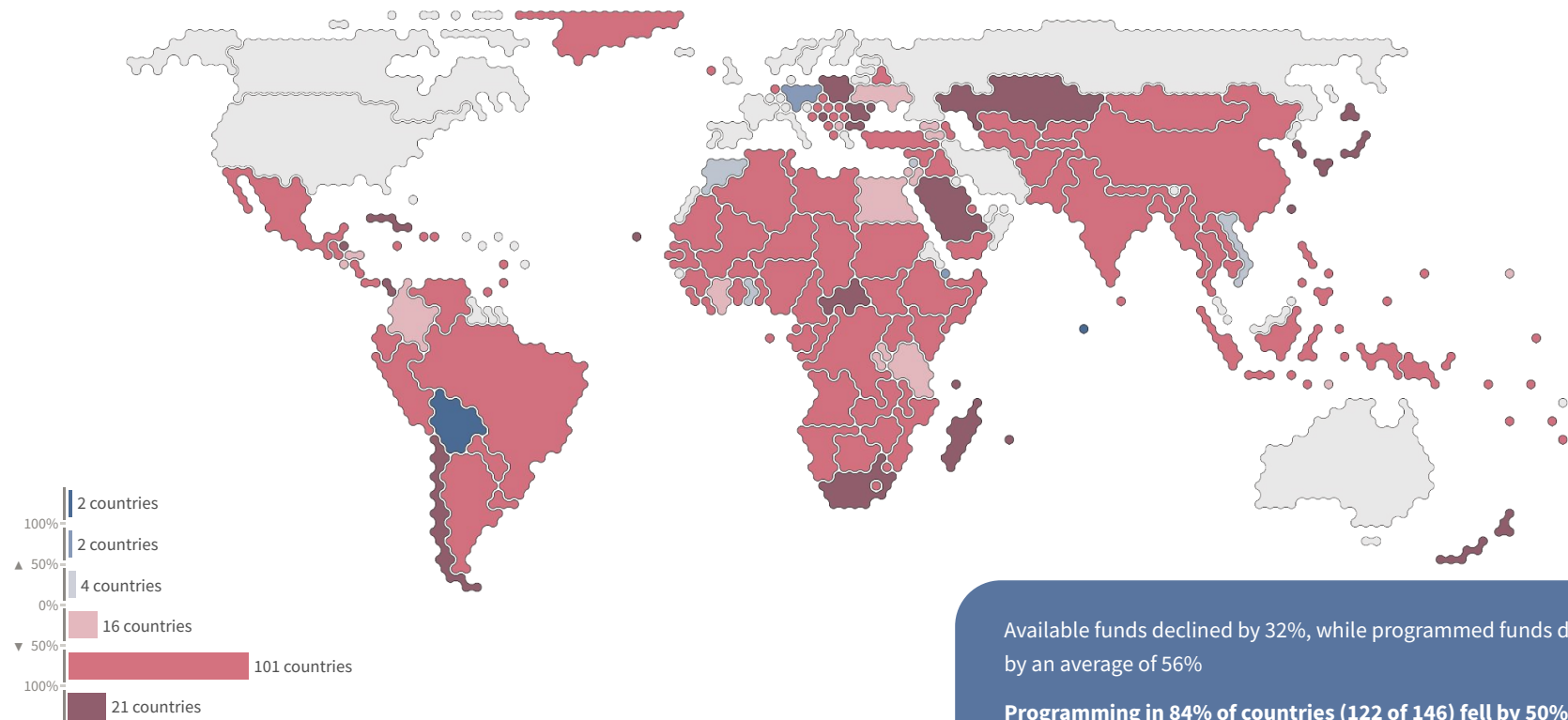
Available funds declined by 32%, while programmed funds dropped by an average of 56%

Programming in 4 of 6 regions fell by 58% or more

96% of programming in the top region, **Europe & Eurasia**, is for assistance to **Ukraine**, which may explain why cuts were notably lower than for other regions

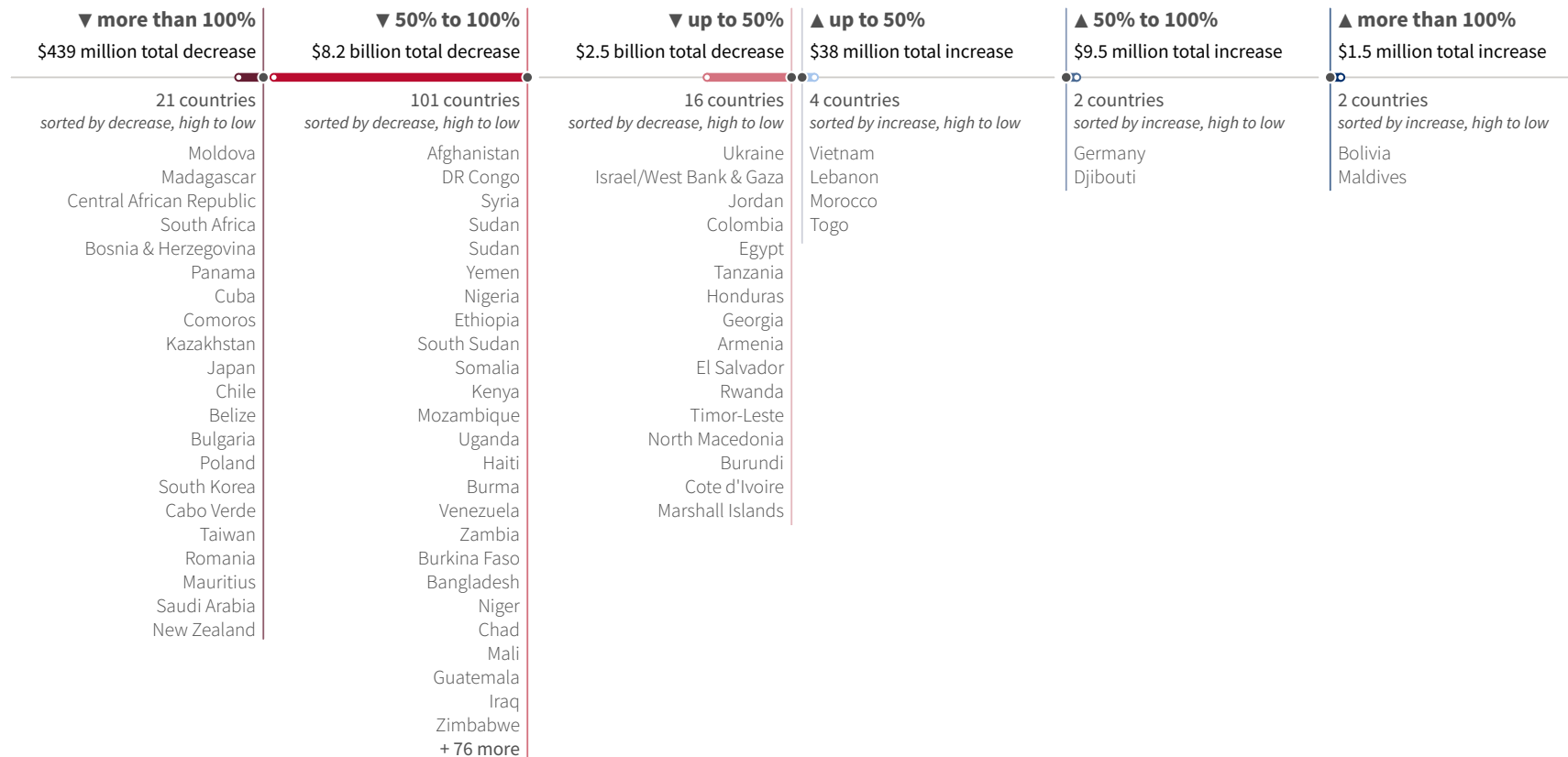
Programmed Funds by Country

USAID | All Programs

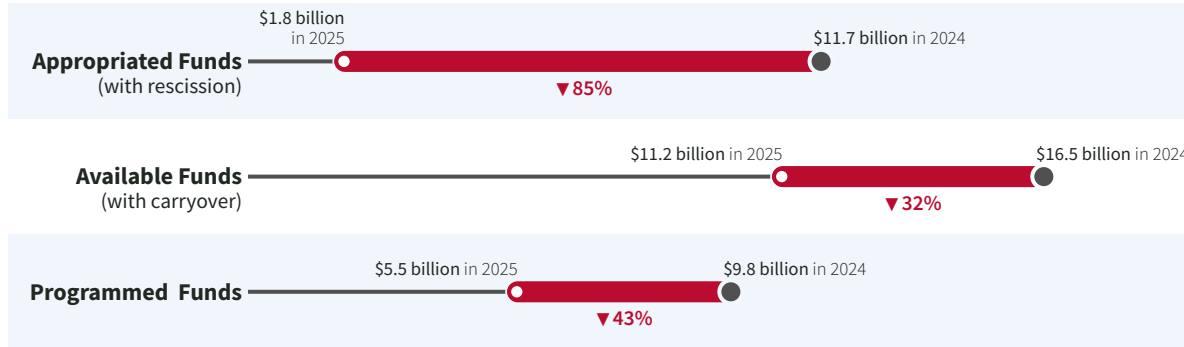


Programmed Funds by Country

USAID | All Programs



USAID Economic Support Fund



Appropriated & Available Funds

USAID | Economic Support Fund

The statutory purpose of the **Economic Support Fund (ESF)** appropriated to USAID is to promote U.S. foreign policy interests by providing economic assistance to strategically important countries and organizations. ESF funds are designed to address near- and long-term political, economic, development, and security needs, such as:

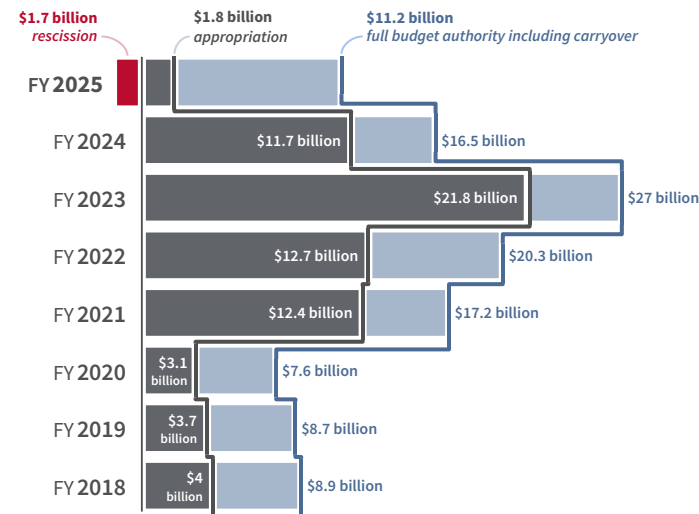
- **Promoting Economic and Political Stability:** Providing support under "special economic, political, or security conditions" where aid cannot be justified solely as traditional development assistance.
- **Supporting U.S. Foreign Policy Interests:** Assisting allies, countries in transition to democracy, and supporting peace negotiations (e.g., in the Middle East).
- **Advancing Democracy and Governance:** Developing and strengthening democratic institutions, promoting the rule of law, protecting human rights and freedom of the press, and combating corruption.

- **Fostering Economic Growth:** Increasing the role of the private sector, reducing government controls, enhancing job creation, and financing economic stabilization programs.

Historically, USAID programmed ESF funds under the overall foreign policy guidance of the State Department.

This 8-year trend tracks the **annual appropriations from Congress** in covered funding accounts that, together with carryover and the **FY25 rescission**, comprise the **total budget available** for foreign assistance programming.

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Programmed Funds by Sector

USAID | Economic Support Fund



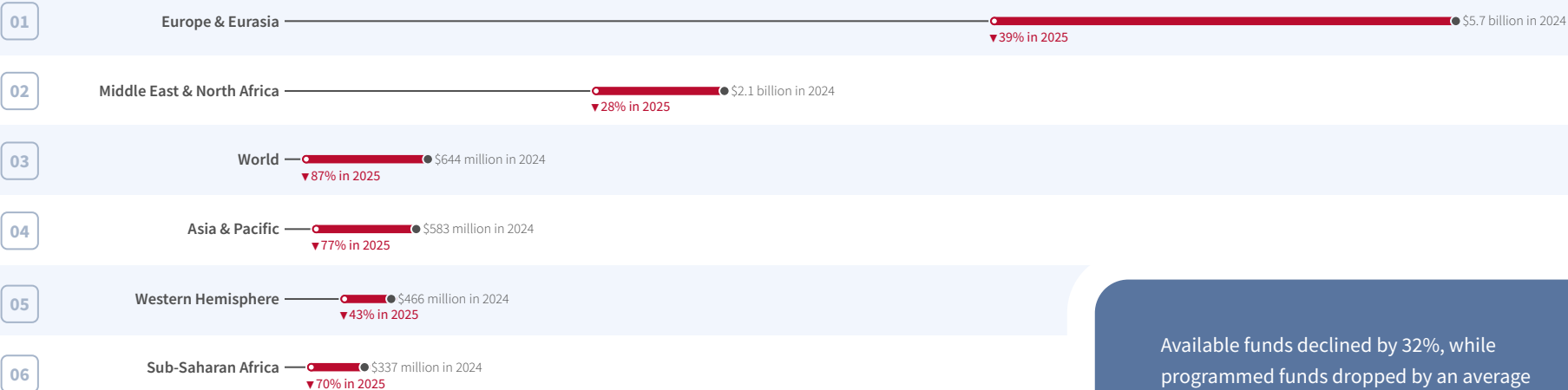
Available funds declined by 32%, while programmed funds dropped by an average of 43%

Programming from 5 of 9 sectors fell by 49% or more

About 70% of ESF programming is attributed to **Economic Development**, which saw a substantial but less severe cut compared to most other sectors

Programmed Funds by Region

USAID | Economic Support Fund



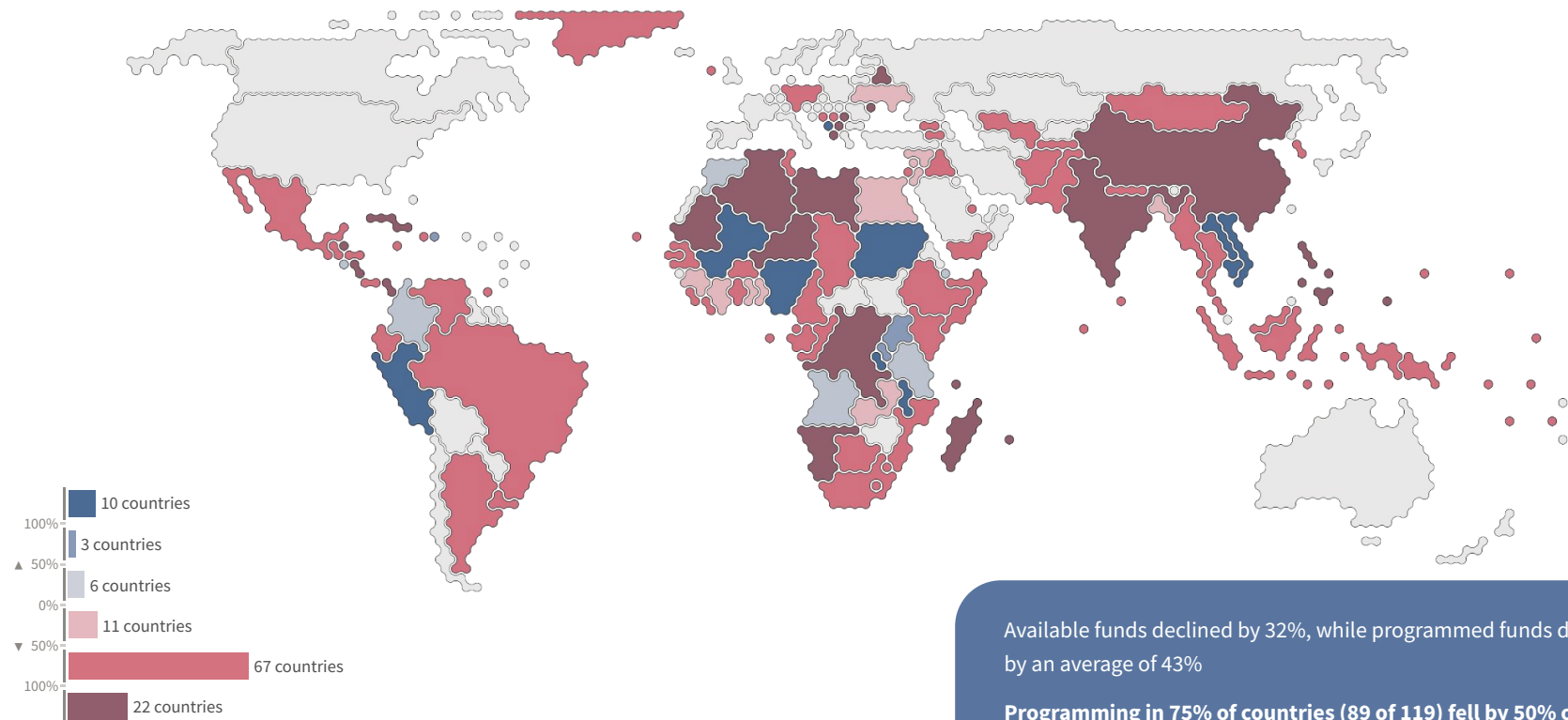
Available funds declined by 32%, while programmed funds dropped by an average of 43%

Programming in 3 of 6 regions fell by 70% or more

96% of programming in the top region, **Europe & Eurasia**, is for assistance to **Ukraine**, which still experienced a 39% cut

Programmed Funds by Country

USAID | Economic Support Fund

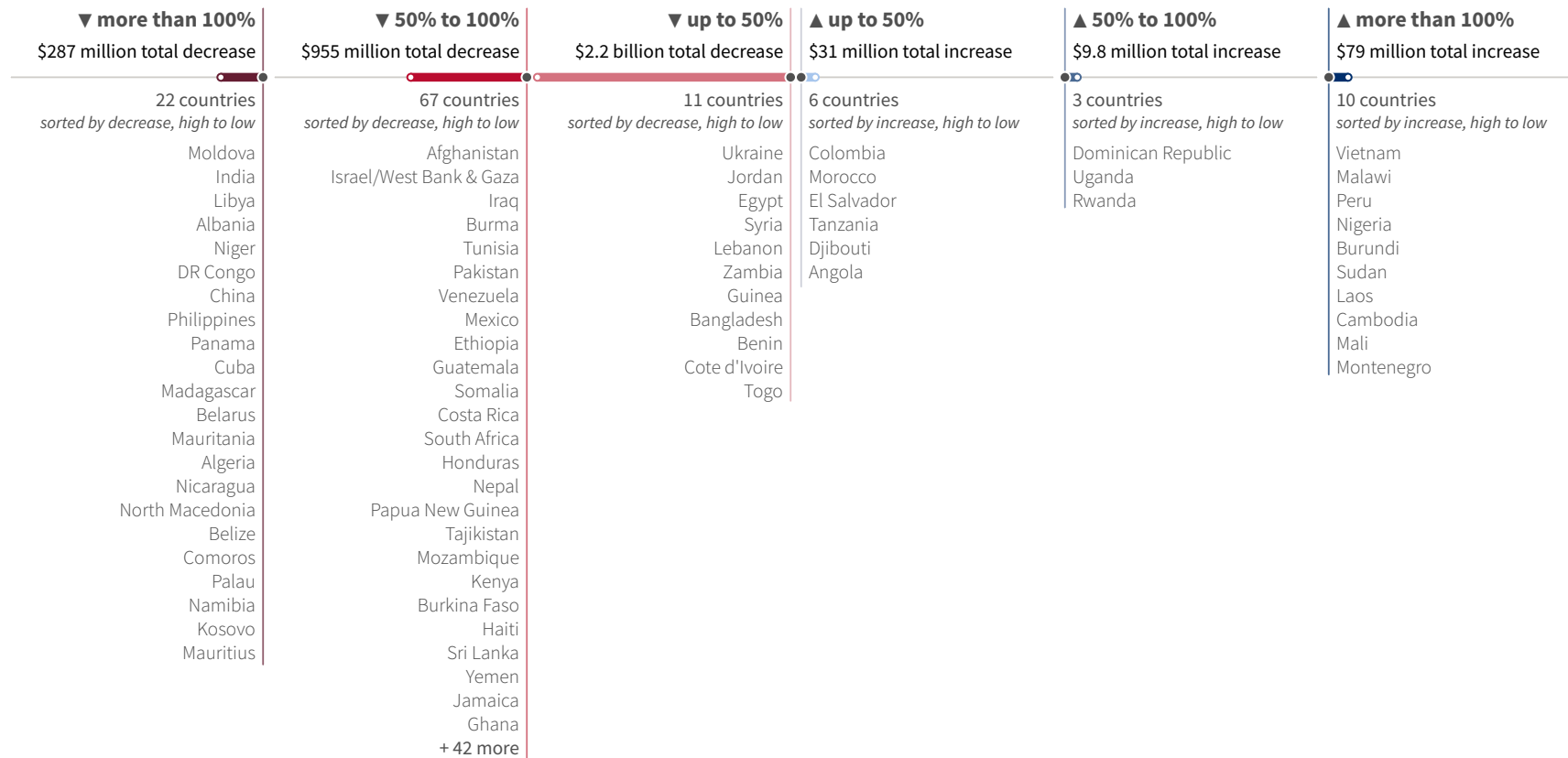


Available funds declined by 32%, while programmed funds dropped by an average of 43%

Programming in 75% of countries (89 of 119) fell by 50% or more

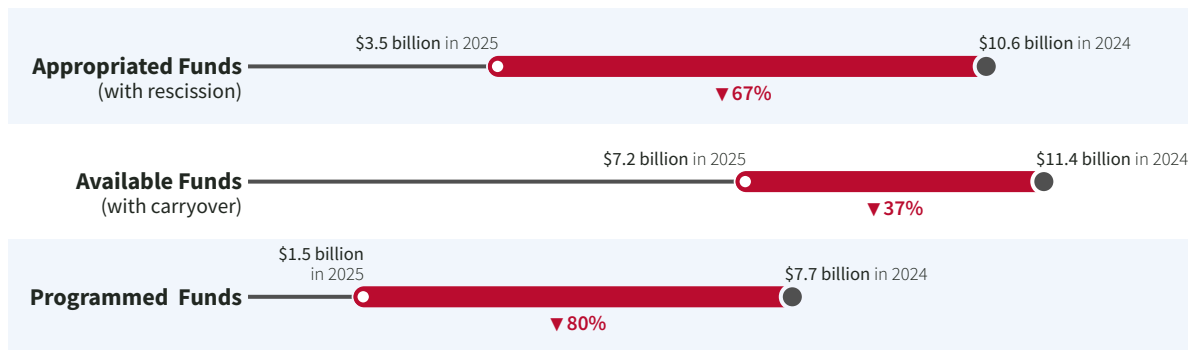
Programmed Funds by Country

USAID | Economic Support Fund



USAID

International Disaster Assistance



Excludes: PL 480 Title II Food Assistance, which is appropriated to USDA and covered in a separate section

Appropriated & Available Funds

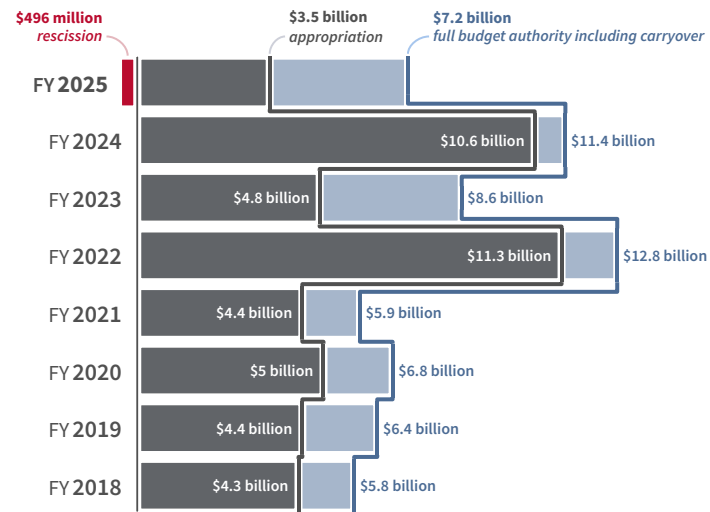
USAID | International Disaster Assistance

The statutory purpose of **International Disaster Assistance (IDA)** funds appropriated to USAID is to provide immediate and life-saving humanitarian assistance in response to natural disasters, conflicts, and other emergencies around the world.

- **Saving Lives and Alleviating Suffering:** Providing emergency food, water, shelter, health care, and medical supplies to meet immediate needs
- **Disaster Relief and Rehabilitation:** The funds cover the entire spectrum of response to both natural hazards (earthquakes, floods, droughts) and complex emergencies (conflict, famine, disease outbreaks).
- **Protection and Mitigation:** Beyond immediate relief, IDA funds support complementary activities that protect vulnerable populations and reduce the impact of future crises.

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Programmed Funds by Sector

USAID | International Disaster Assistance

01

Humanitarian Assistance ①

▼80% in 2025

●\$7.2 billion in 2024

02

Program Support —●\$488 million in 2024

▼82% in 2025

① Excludes PL 480 Title II Food Assistance, which is appropriated to USDA and covered in a separate section

Available funds declined by 37%, while programmed funds dropped by an average of 80%

Programming from all sectors fell by 80% or more

Programmed Funds by Region

USAID | International Disaster Assistance

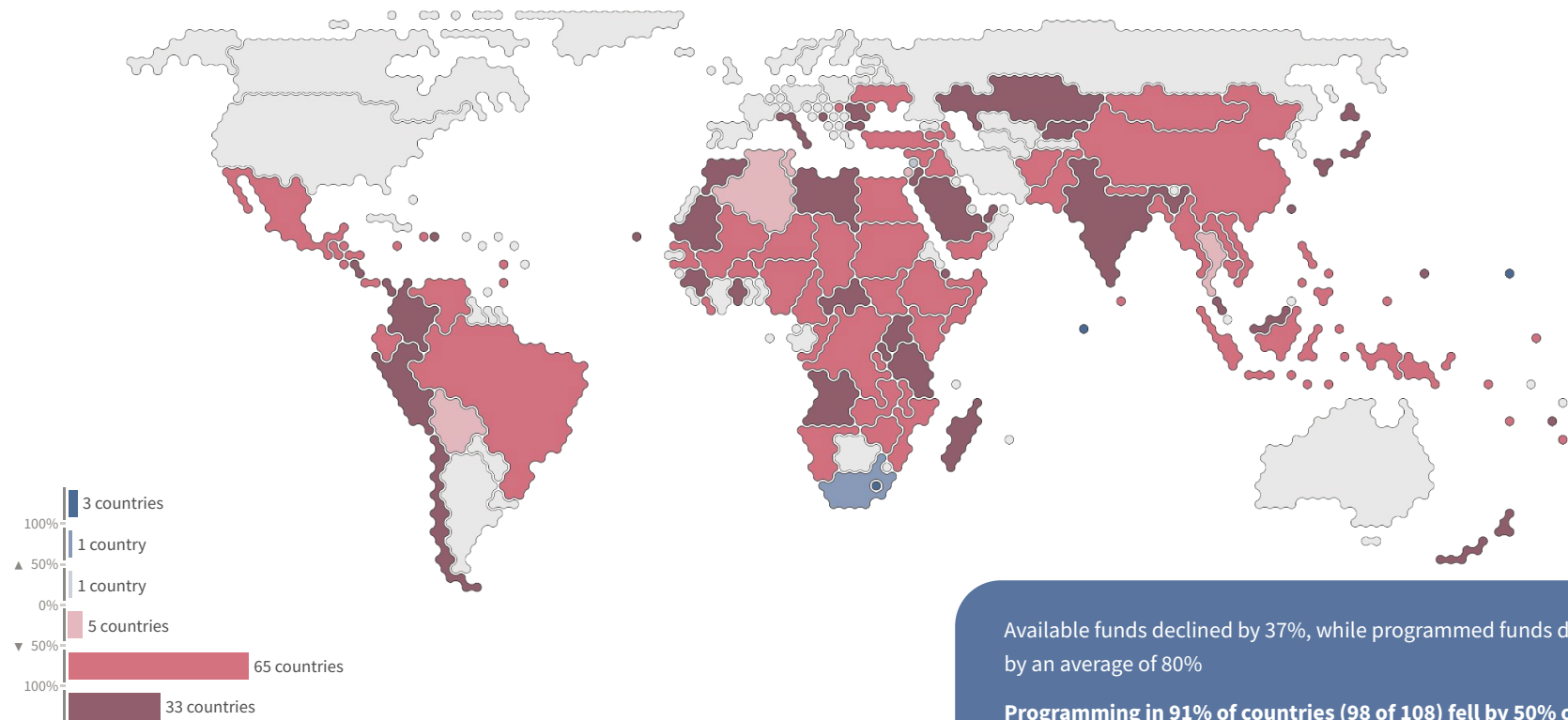


Available funds declined by 37%, while programmed funds dropped by an average of 80%

Programming in 5 of 6 regions fell by 66% or more

Programmed Funds by Country

USAID | International Disaster Assistance

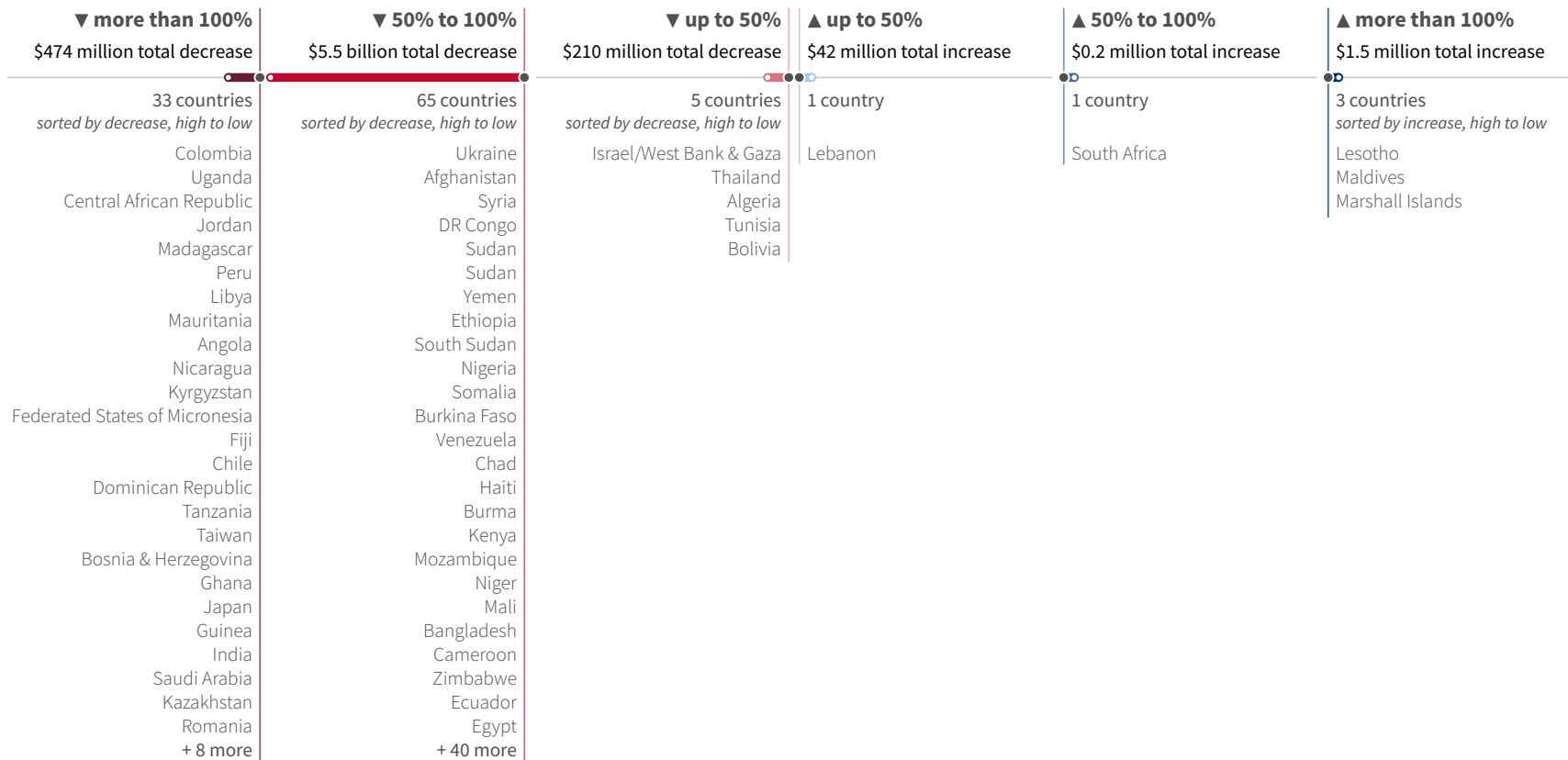


Available funds declined by 37%, while programmed funds dropped by an average of 80%

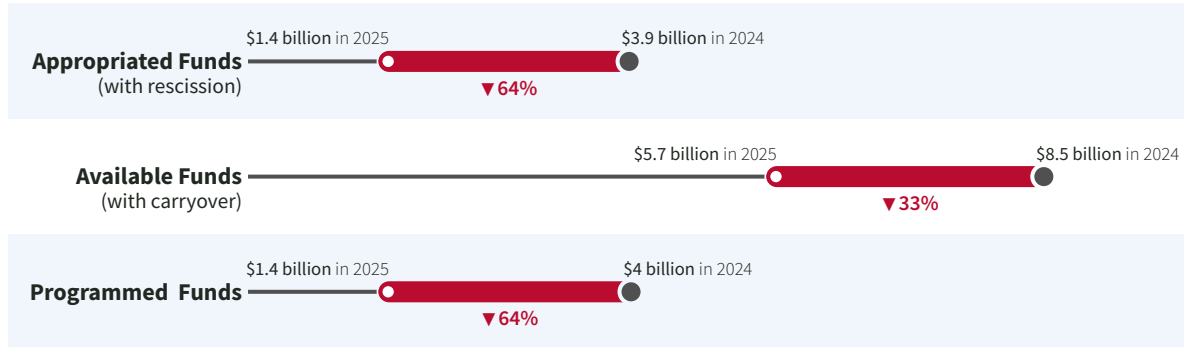
Programming in 91% of countries (98 of 108) fell by 50% or more

Programmed Funds by Country

USAID | International Disaster Assistance



USAID Development Assistance



Appropriated & Available Funds

USAID | Development Assistance

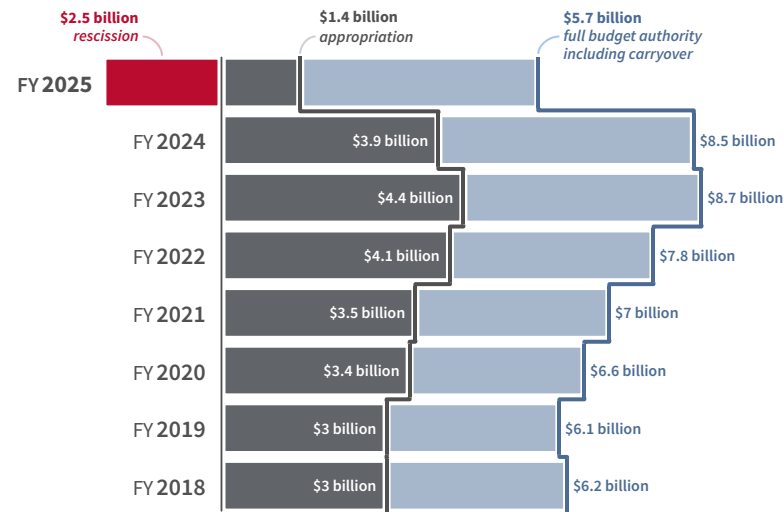
The statutory purpose of **Development Assistance (DA)** funds appropriated to USAID is long-term, sustainable economic and social development to help countries achieve self-sufficiency. This fundamentally longer-term focus reflects the principal purpose of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and contrasts with the shorter-term goals of ESF funds.

- **Economic Development:** Increasing the role of the private sector, reducing government controls, enhancing job creation, and financing economic stabilization programs.
- **Food Security and Agriculture:** Increasing food production and nutrition, promoting rural development, and generating gainful employment in the agricultural sector.
- **Education:** Furthering basic education and human resources development to increase literacy and skills.
- **Democracy and Governance:** Strengthening democratic institutions, promoting human rights, and improving transparency and accountability in public and private sectors.

- **Health and Population:** Improving global health, including maternal and child health, fighting communicable diseases (like HIV/AIDS, malaria), and population planning.
- **Environment:** Improving environmental sustainability and managing natural resources.

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Programmed Funds by Sector

USAID | Development Assistance



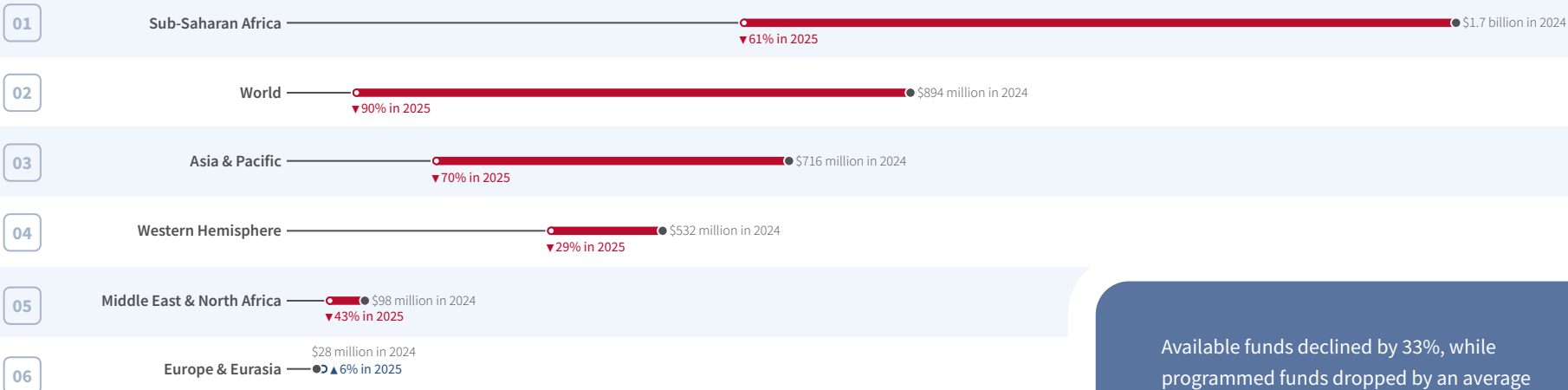
Available funds declined by 33%, while programmed funds dropped by an average of 64%

Programming from 5 of 9 sectors fell by 59% or more

Humanitarian Assistance is a small outlier, experiencing a marginal increase in programming while all other sectors had cuts

Programmed Funds by Region

USAID | Development Assistance



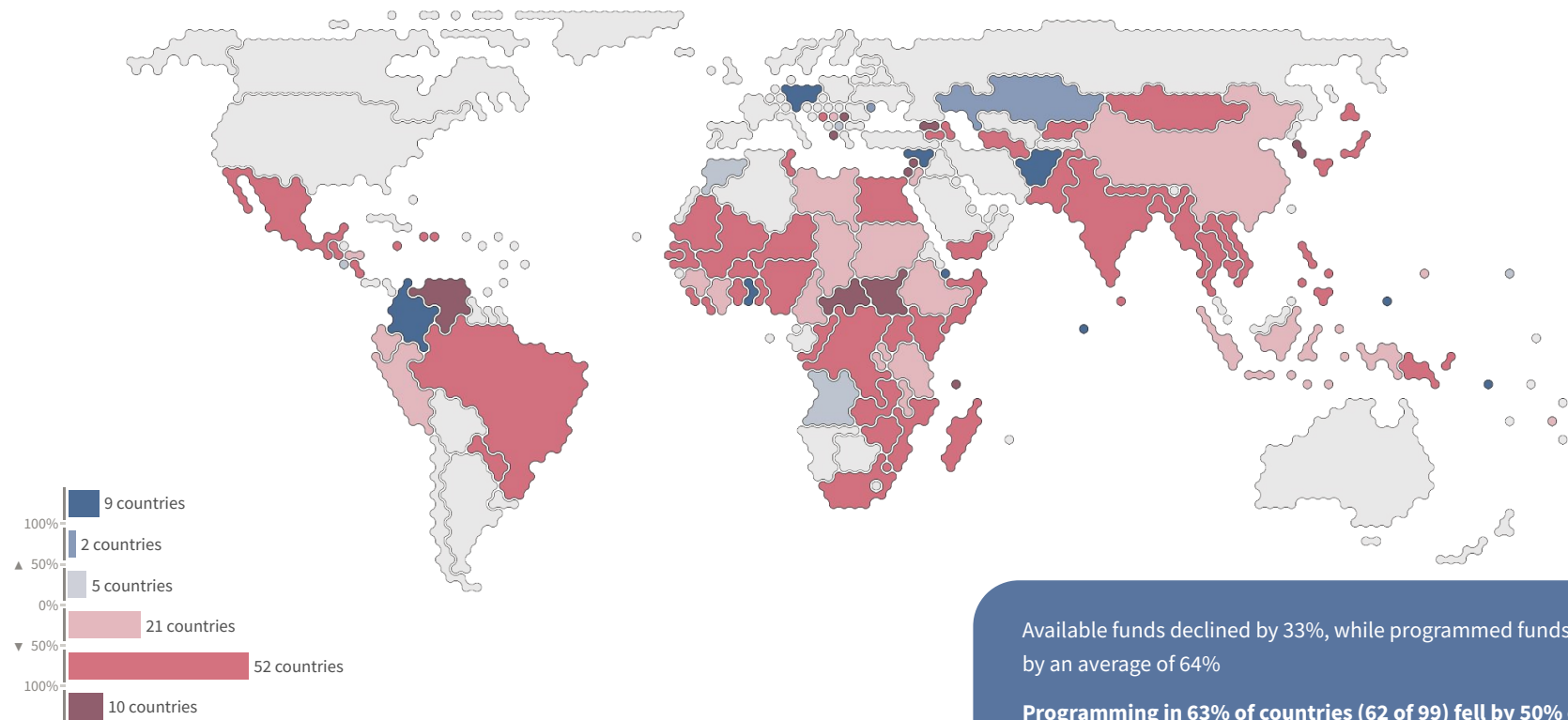
Available funds declined by 33%, while programmed funds dropped by an average of 64%

Programming in 3 of 6 regions fell by 66% or more

Europe & Eurasia is a small outlier, experiencing a marginal increase in programming while all other regions had cuts

Programmed Funds by Country

USAID | Development Assistance

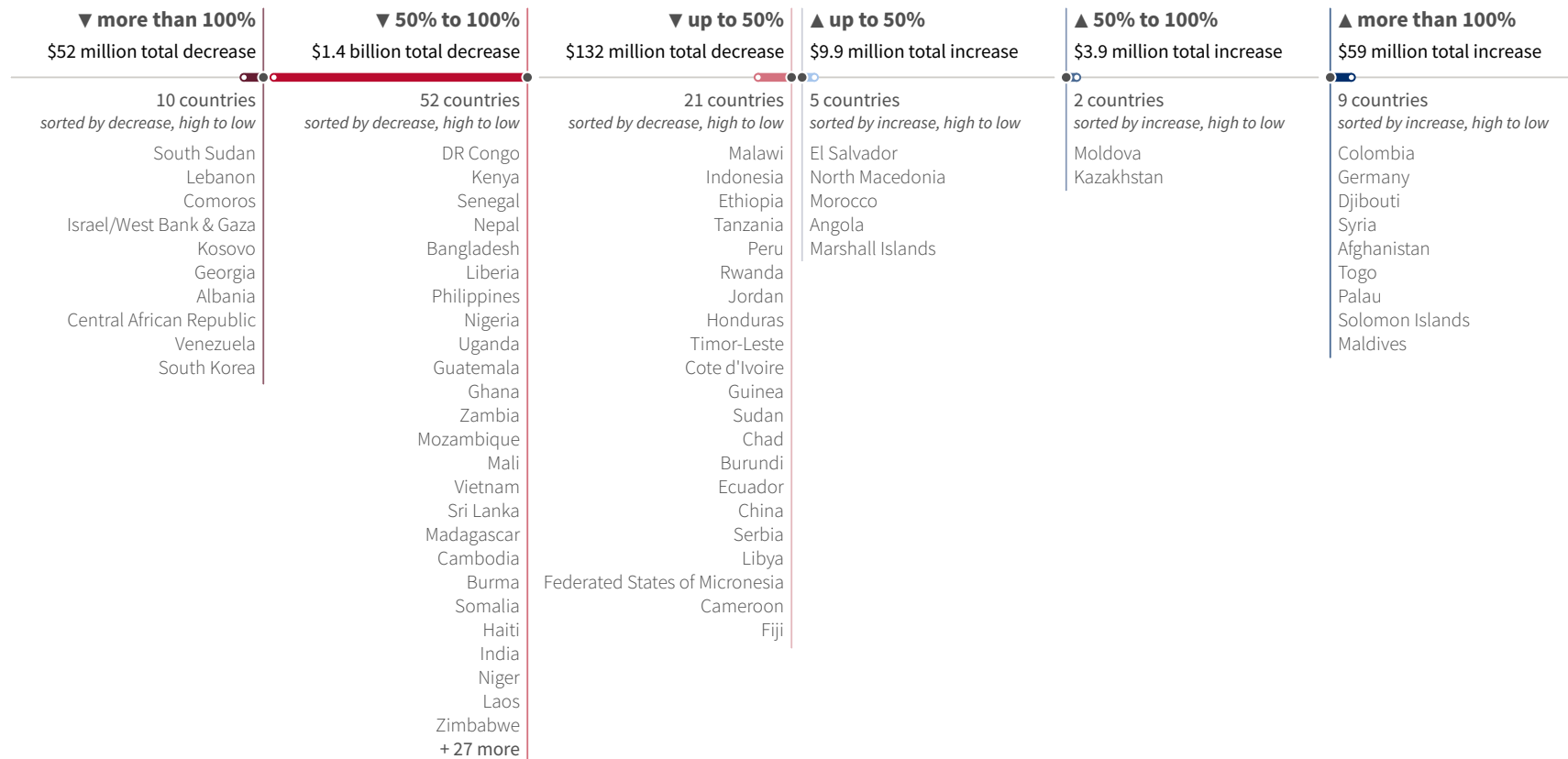


Available funds declined by 33%, while programmed funds dropped by an average of 64%

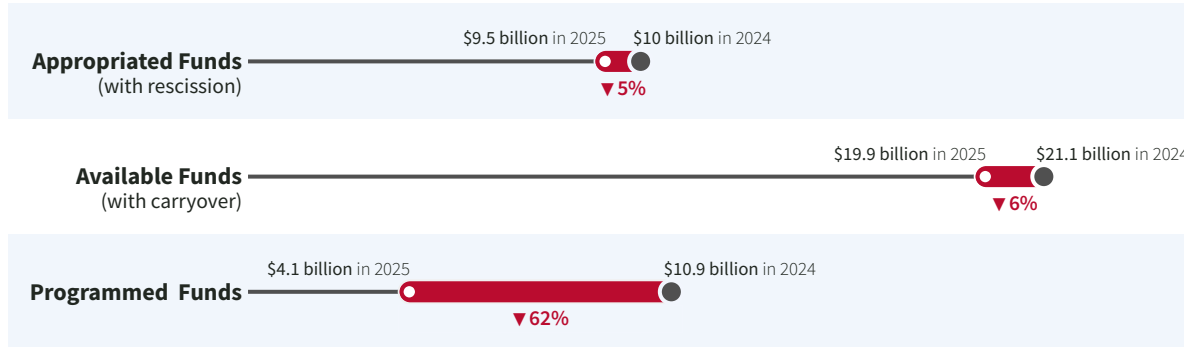
Programming in 63% of countries (62 of 99) fell by 50% or more

Programmed Funds by Country

USAID | Development Assistance



State Global Health Programs



Appropriated & Available Funds

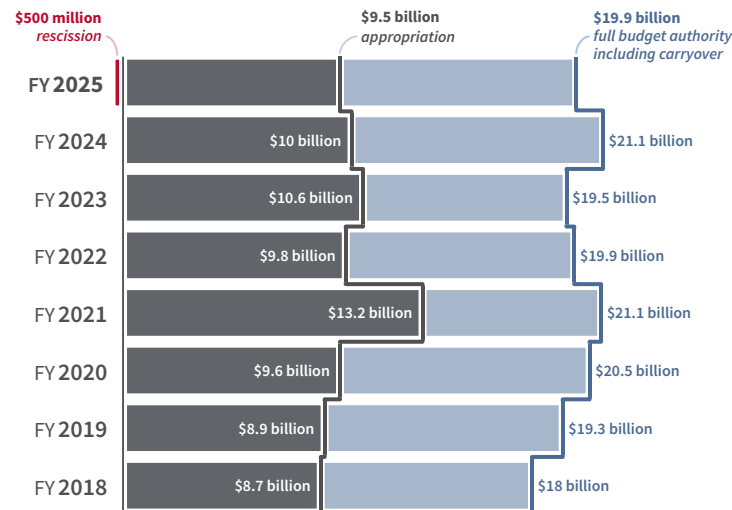
State | Global Health Programs

The statutory purpose of the consolidated **Global Health Programs (GHP)** account appropriated to the State Department advances global health priorities of interest to the U.S. through two important sub-accounts:

- **GHP-State** is administered by the State Department to implement the interagency PEPFAR program responding to the HIV pandemic as well as measures to prevent and respond to future global pandemics.
- **GHP-USAID** is administered by USAID to improve health and life expectancy around the world, including areas with specific Congressional directives such as malaria, maternal and child health, nutrition, family planning, as well as some aspects of the global HIV response (subject to overall direction provided by the State Department)

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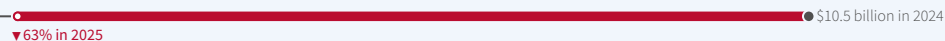


Programmed Funds by Sector

State | Global Health Programs

01

Health



02

Program Support



03

Education & Social Services



04

Humanitarian Assistance



05

Democracy, Human Rights & Governance

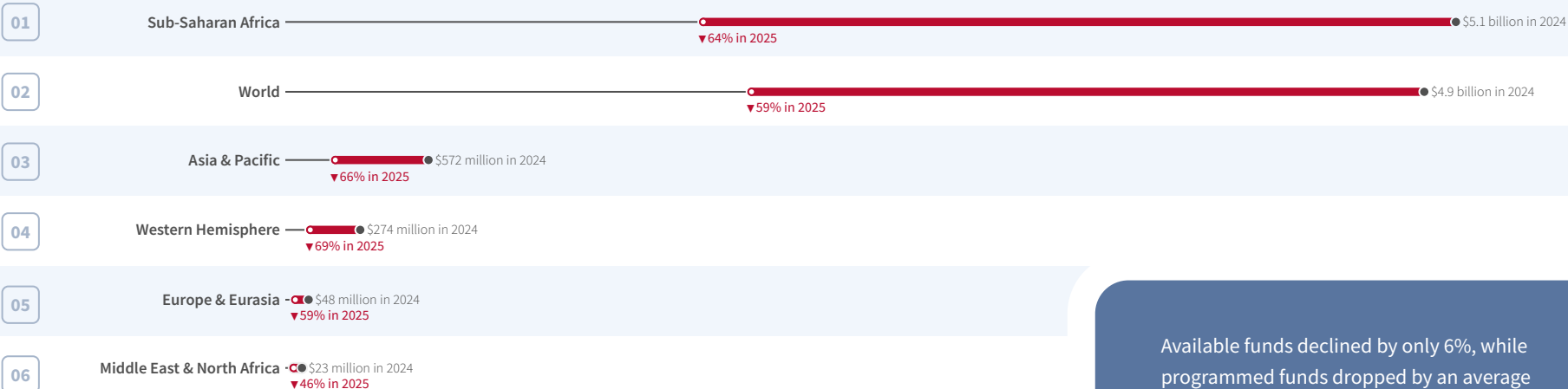


Available funds declined by only 6%, while programmed funds dropped by an average of 62%

Programming from 4 of 5 sectors fell by 63% or more

Programmed Funds by Region

State | Global Health Programs

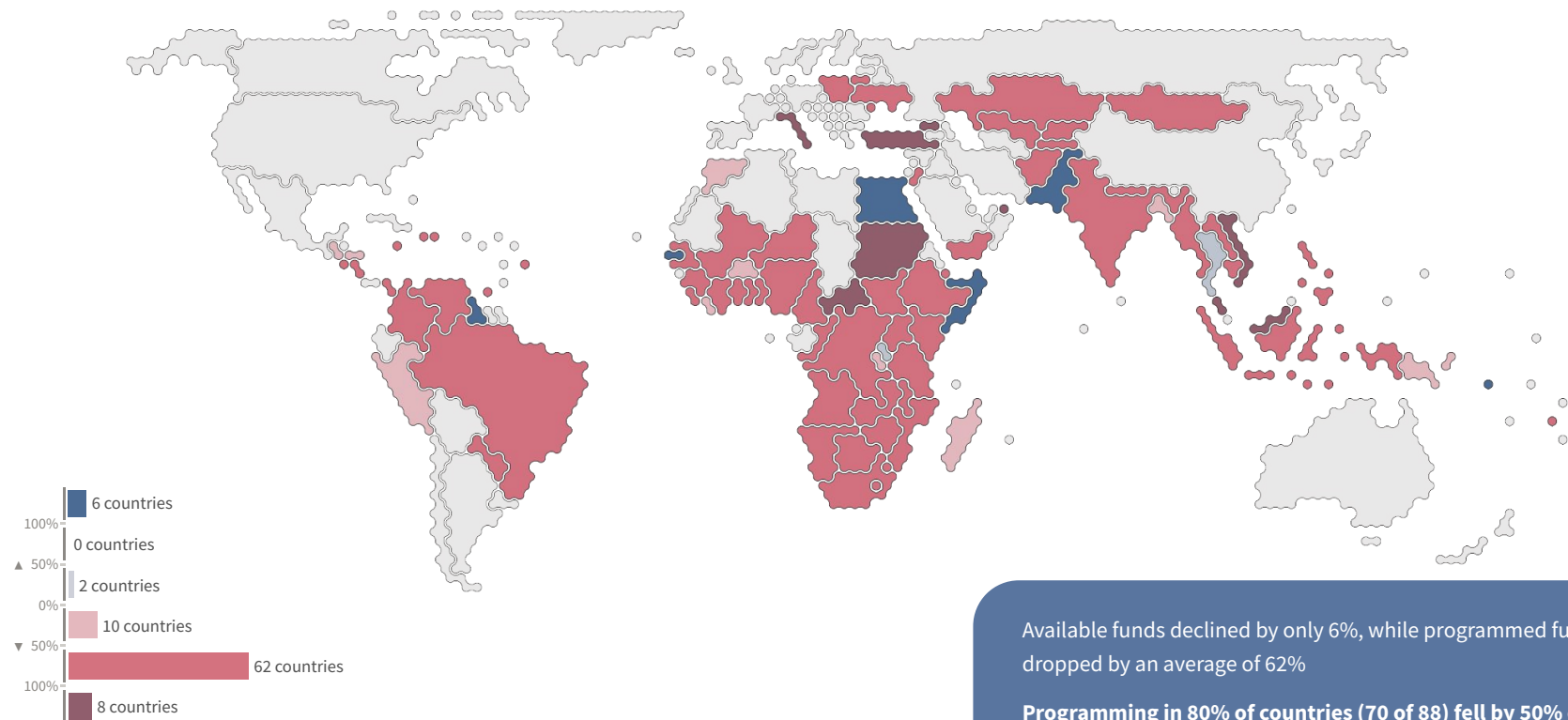


Available funds declined by only 6%, while programmed funds dropped by an average of 62%

Programming in 5 of 6 regions fell by 59% or more

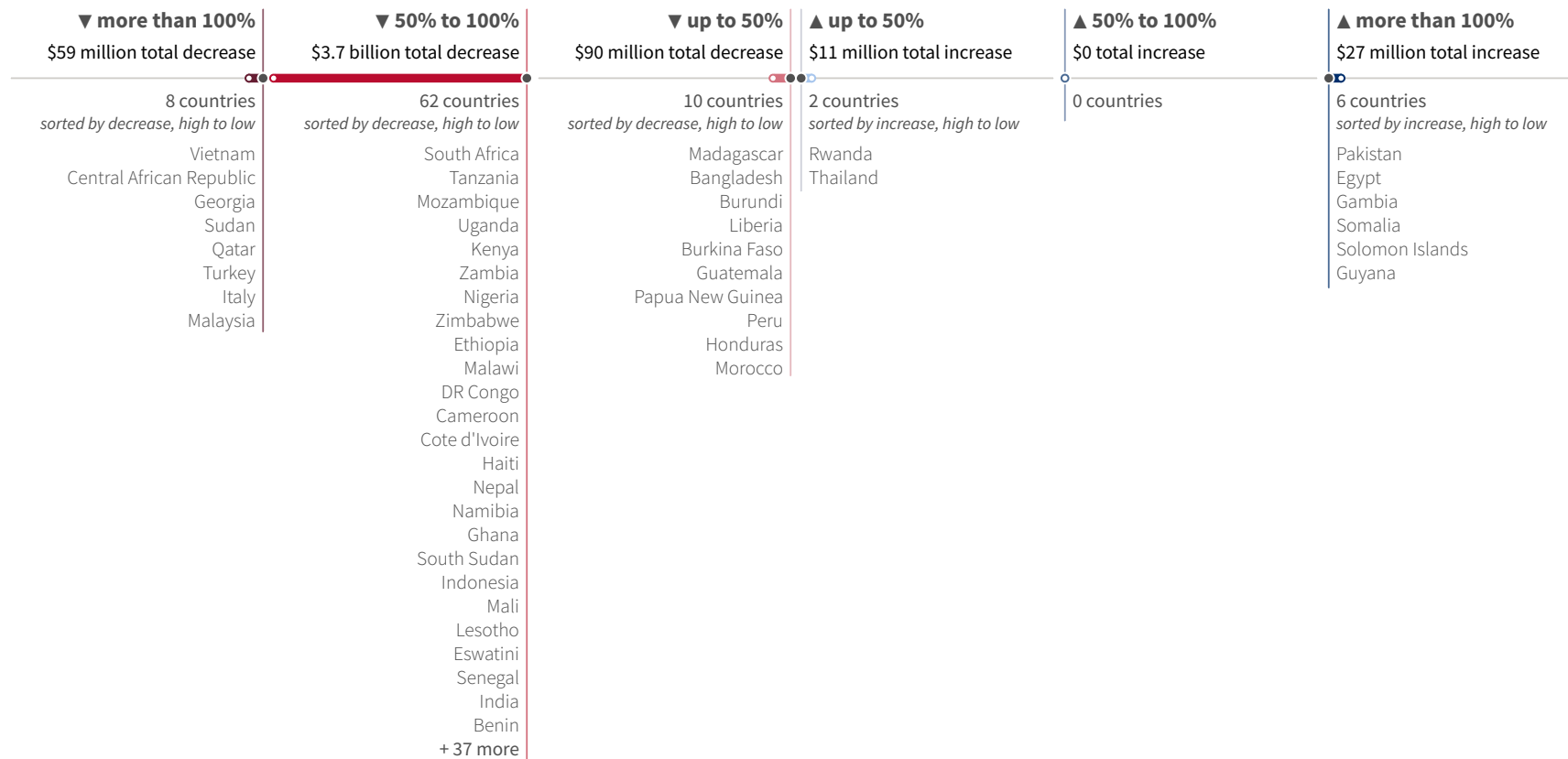
Programmed Funds by Country

State | Global Health Programs

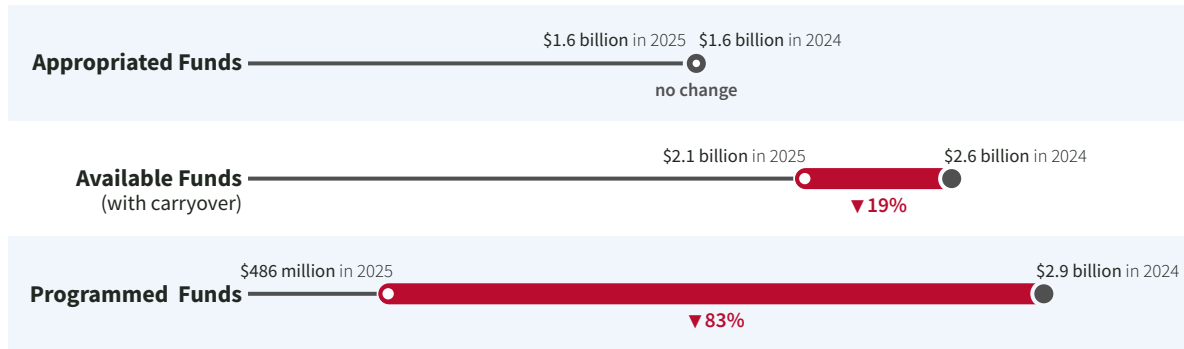


Programmed Funds by Country

State | Global Health Programs



USDA PL 480 Title II Food Assistance



Appropriated & Available Funds

USDA | PL 480 Title II Food Assistance

The statutory purpose of **Title II of Public Law 480** (also known as the **Food for Peace Act**) is to provide agricultural commodities from U.S. growers to foreign countries facing chronic and acute food insecurity. While these funds are appropriated to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, they are almost entirely administered by USAID.

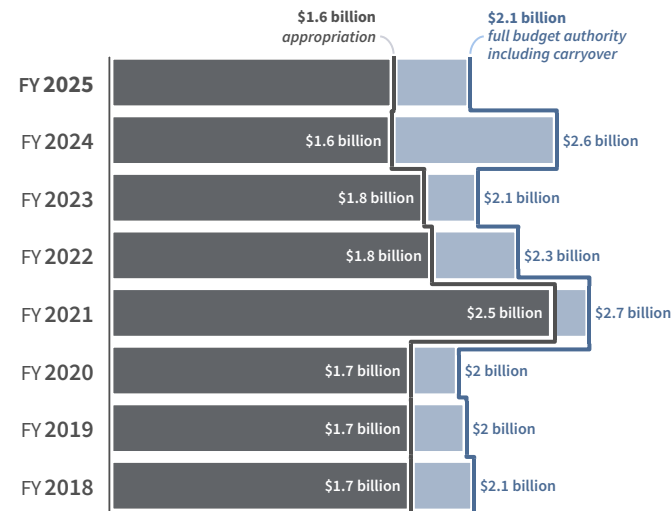
Under the Food for Peace Act, USAID is authorized to use Title II funds to:

- **Respond to Emergencies:** Provide immediate food aid to people affected by natural disasters, famine, or conflict.
- **Combat Malnutrition:** Specifically target vulnerable populations, such as pregnant women and children under five.
- **Promote Economic and Community Development:** Use food as a tool to support long-term food security, such as "food-for-work" programs or school feeding initiatives.

- **Alleviate the Causes of Hunger:** Address the systemic reasons for food insecurity in chronic "hunger hotspots."

This 8-year trend tracks the **annual appropriations from Congress** in covered funding accounts that, together with carryover, comprise the **total budget available** for foreign assistance programming.

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Programmed Funds by Sector

USDA | PL 480 Title II Food Assistance

01

Humanitarian Assistance

▼ 83% in 2025

● \$2.6 billion in 2024

02

Health

▼ 88% in 2025

● \$294 million in 2024

03

Program Support

▼ 79% in 2025

● \$18 million in 2024

04

Economic Development

▼ 100% in 2025

● \$15 million in 2024

Available funds declined by 19%, while
programmed funds dropped by an average
of 83%

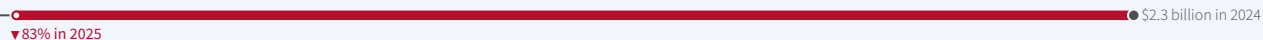
**Programming from all sectors fell by
79% or more**

Programmed Funds by Region

USDA | PL 480 Title II Food Assistance

01

Sub-Saharan Africa



02

Middle East & North Africa



03

Asia & Pacific



04

World



05

Western Hemisphere



06

Europe & Eurasia

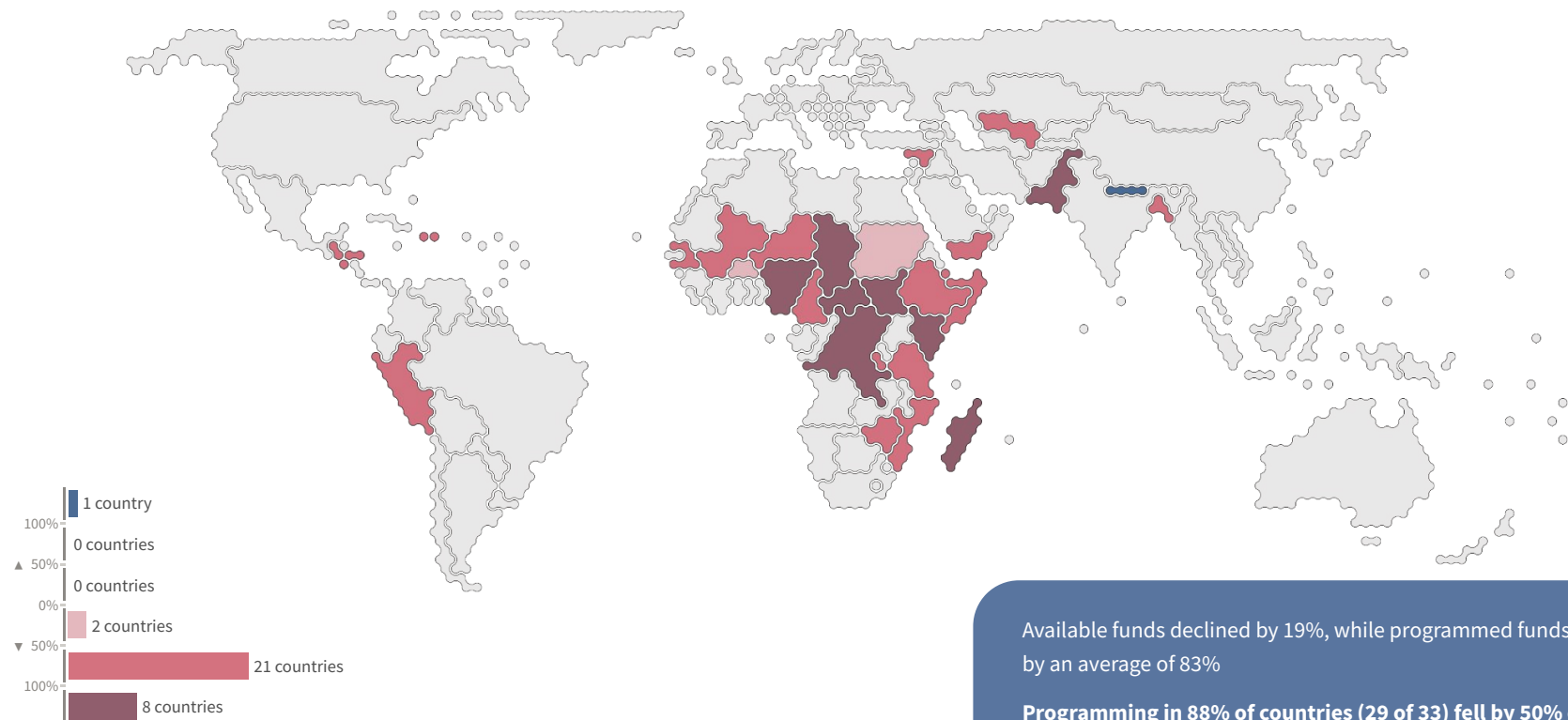


Available funds declined by 19%, while
programmed funds dropped by an average
of 83%

**Programming in 5 of 6 regions fell by
83% or more**

Programmed Funds by Country

USDA | PL 480 Title II Food Assistance



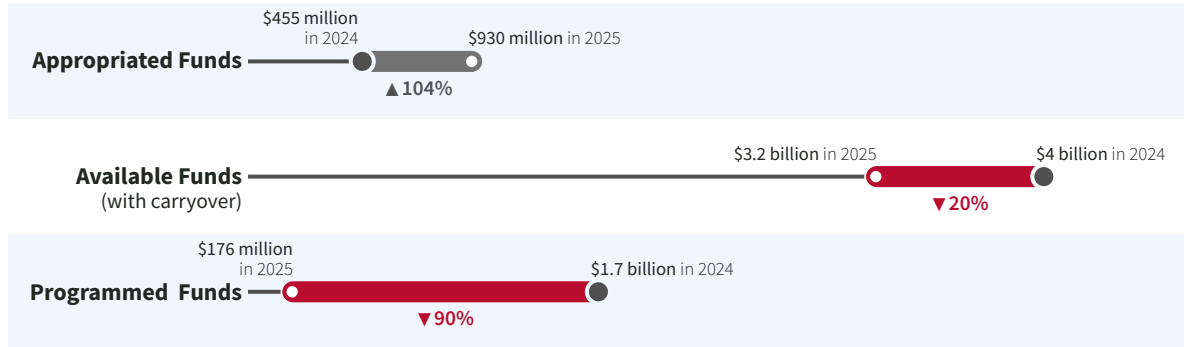
Programmed Funds by Country

USDA | PL 480 Title II Food Assistance



MCC

All Programs



Appropriated & Available Funds

MCC | All Programs

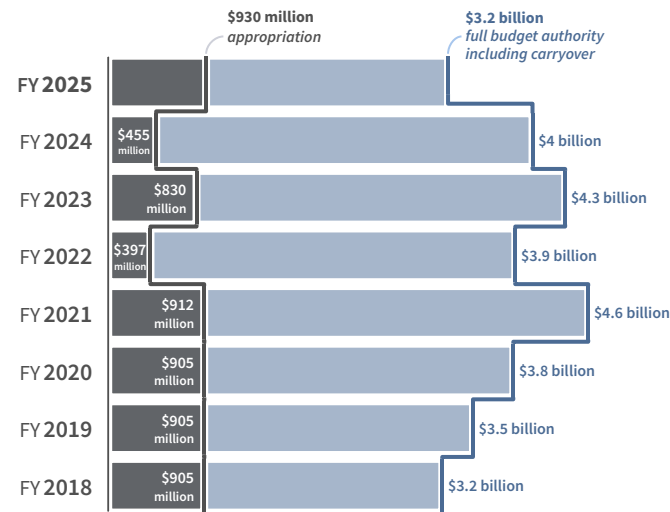
The statutory purpose of funds appropriated to the **Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)** is to provide assistance in a manner that:

- **Promotes economic growth** and the elimination of extreme poverty.
- **Strengthens good governance**, economic freedom, and investments in people.

MCC's authorizing statute requires 5-year bilateral compacts with competitively selected countries in which they identify their own priorities for achieving sustainable economic growth. Shorter-term grants through so-called Threshold Programs are also authorized to address specific policy or institutional weakness that may prevent some countries from qualifying for full compacts.

This 8-year trend tracks the **annual appropriations from Congress** in covered funding accounts that, together with carryover, comprise the **total budget available** for foreign assistance programming.

Annual variation in total budget authority is only one factor affecting levels of programming or spending. Subsequent slides dive deeper into changes from FY24 to FY25 in funds actually programmed by agencies.

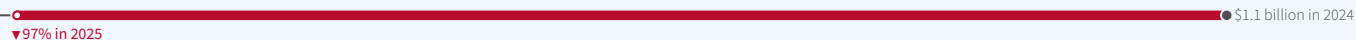


Programmed Funds by Sector

MCC | All Programs

01

Economic Development



02

Program Support



03

Multi-Sector



04

Health



05

Education & Social Services



06

Democracy, Human Rights & Governance



07

Environment



Available funds declined by 20%, while programmed funds dropped by an average of 90%

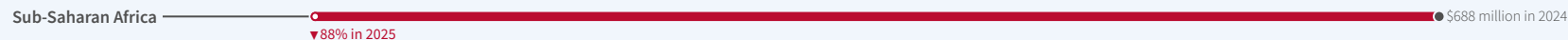
Programming from 6 of 7 sectors fell by 52% or more

Environment is a small outlier, experiencing a marginal increase in programming while all other sectors had cuts

Programmed Funds by Region

MCC | All Programs

01



02



03



04



05

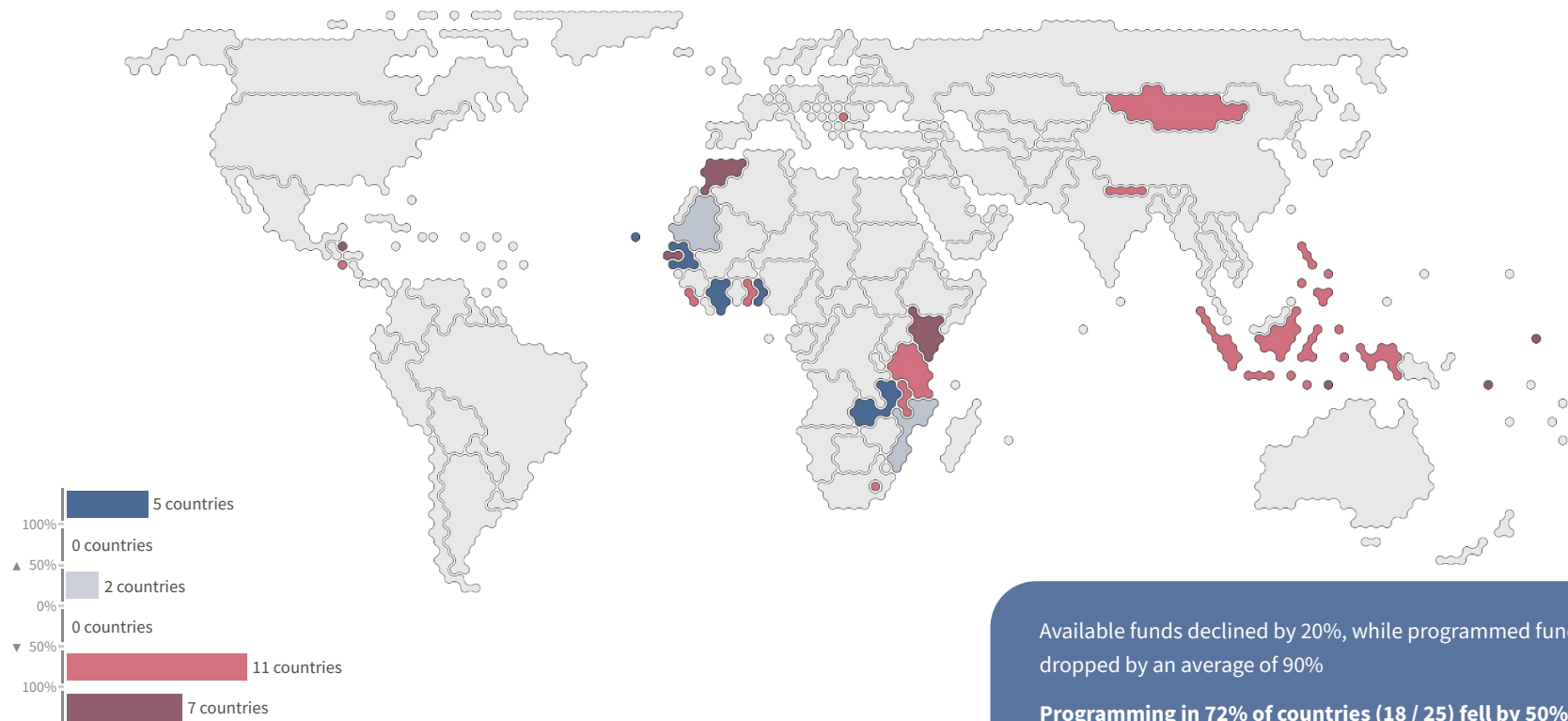


Available funds declined by 20%, while
programmed funds dropped by an average
of 90%

**Programming in all regions fell by 50%
or more**

Programmed Funds by Country

MCC | All Programs

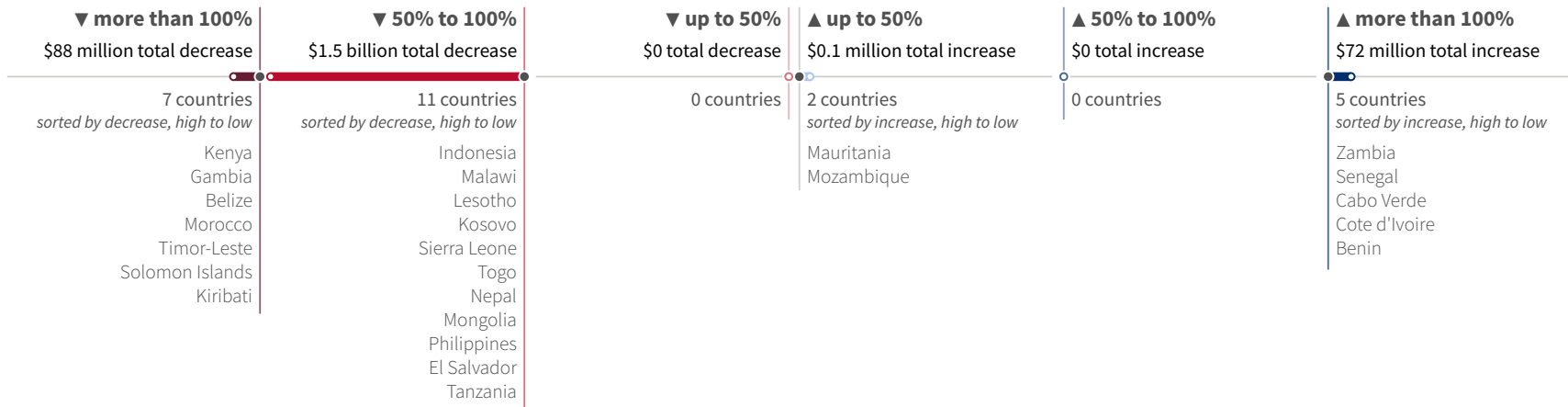


Available funds declined by 20%, while programmed funds dropped by an average of 90%

Programming in 72% of countries (18 / 25) fell by 50% or more

Programmed Funds by Country

MCC | All Programs



Aid on the Hill Education is the education and research arm of the **Aid on the Hill** network, dedicated to nonpartisan research and strengthening public understanding of U.S. development and humanitarian programs.

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