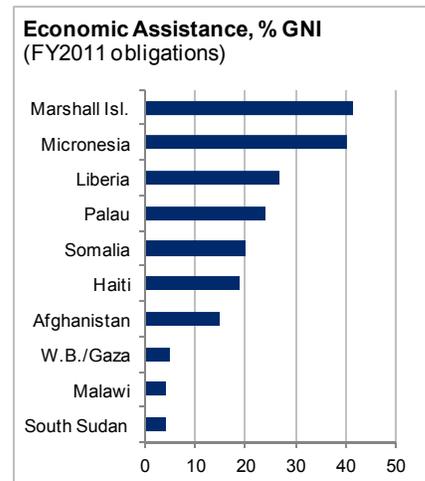
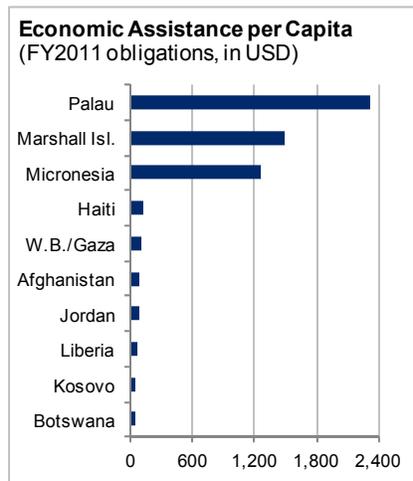
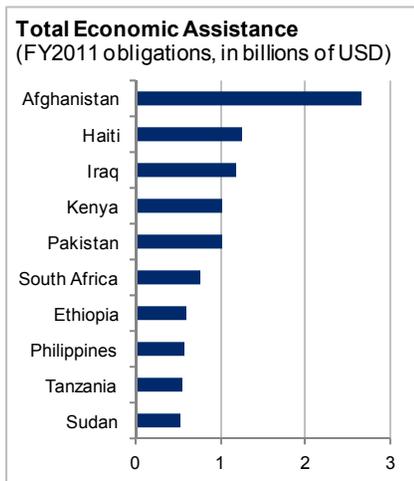


This snapshot presents highlights from the FY2011 *U.S. Overseas Loans and Grants (Greenbook)* report. USAID/M/CIO produces this authoritative report of U.S. foreign assistance annually for Congress, as required by the Foreign Assistance Act.

Total economic assistance flows fell 15 percent in FY2011, to \$31.7 billion. For the third consecutive year Afghanistan was the top recipient of U.S. economic assistance. Pakistan, Haiti, Iraq, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Sudan all remained in the top ten as well. Senegal, West Bank/Gaza, and Colombia dropped out of the top ten recipients while South Africa, Philippines, and Tanzania were added. Since 2007, Sub-Saharan Africa countries have represented around half of the top twenty recipients of U.S. economic assistance. For the second year, Haiti was a top ten recipient in absolute terms, per capita, and as a percentage of GNI.



Top FY2011 U.S. Economic Assistance Recipients by Region
(obligations, in millions of USD)

Region	Country	FY2010	FY2011
Asia	Afghanistan	4,442	2,659
Europe and Eurasia	Ukraine	304	99
Latin America and the Caribbean	Haiti	1,408	1,261
Middle East and North Africa	Iraq	1,082	1,184
Sub-Saharan Africa	Kenya	823	1,030

Share of FY2011 U.S. Economic Assistance by Region
(obligations, \$32 billion)

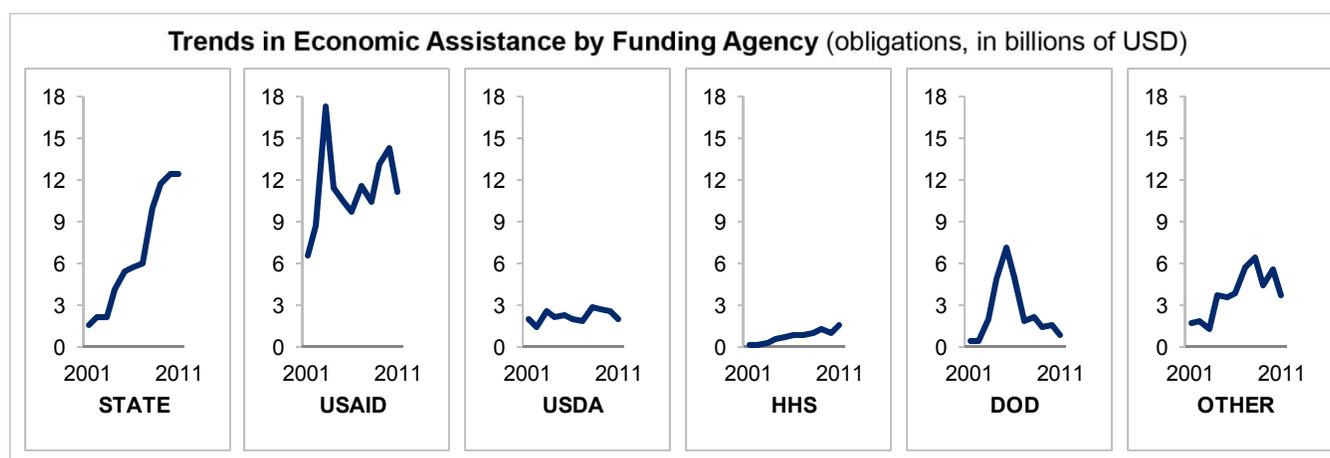
Region	Percent
Sub-Saharan Africa	29
Asia	20
Latin America and Caribbean	10
Middle East and North Africa	10
Europe and Eurasia	3
Non-Region Specific	28



Changes in Top Funders of Economic Assistance

Overall economic assistance decreased as major changes in the composition of the funding agencies emerged. For the first time in over five decades, the State Department replaced USAID as the principal funder of economic assistance—however, this change was technical. Beginning in FY2008, the new State-funded Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) account replaced the USAID-funded Child Survival and Health (CSH) account. Of the \$7 billion obligated from the GHCS account in FY2011, less than 1 percent was implemented by State, USAID and Health and Human Services implemented 64 percent and 34 percent, respectively.

The five funding agencies highlighted below accounted for 88 percent of all assistance obligated in FY2011. Department of Defense assistance in Iraq and Afghanistan continued to decline while Health and Human Services joined the top tier. Treasury and MCC, combined, comprised 73 percent of the obligations shown as “Other.” Only 1 percent of Treasury’s FY2011 obligations were bilateral assistance, the other 99 percent were contributions to multilateral organization and regional development banks.



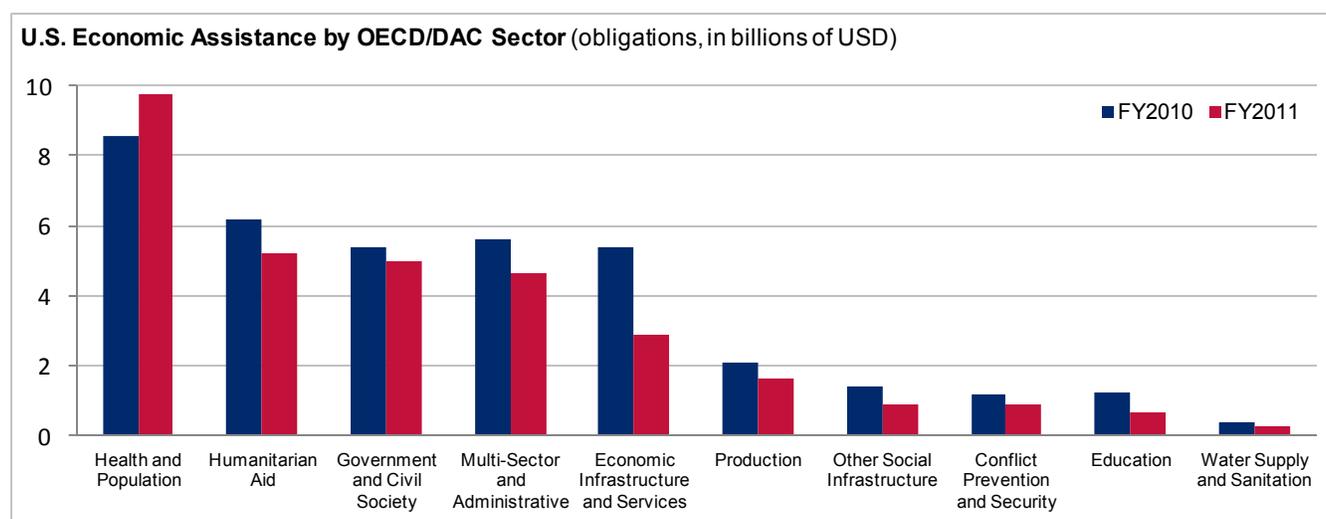
Economic Assistance by Funding Agency, FY2011 (in millions of USD)

Funding Agency	Obligations	Disbursements	Funding Agency	Obligations	Disbursements
Department of State	12,505	10,872	Department of Labor	52	52
USAID	11,185	11,324	Trade and Development Agency	41	41
Department of the Treasury	2,034	2,045	African Development Foundation	35	33
Department of Agriculture	1,962	1,930	Inter-American Foundation	23	24
Dept. of Health and Human Services	1,509	1,014	Environmental Protection Agency	22	22
Department of Defense	888	652	Department of Justice	6	5
MCC	746	1,591	Department of Commerce	5	4
Peace Corps	390	396	Department of Energy		726
Department of the Interior	325	233			
Total				31,726	30,965

Sector Allocations Shifted in 2011

The foreign assistance database (FADB) codes the foreign assistance data using both the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) sector classifications (to meet reporting requirements of the DAC) and the Planning Framework.

Total U.S. economic assistance, using the OECD/DAC sectors, is shown in the bar chart below. Funding dropped in all categories except “Health and Population.” Funding for HIV/AIDS programs dominates this sector. The top five sectors received about 86 percent of all funding. The most noticeable shift was the significant decline in “Economic Infrastructure and Services” sector.



Using the OECD/DAC sectors, foreign assistance data can be mapped to the USAID/State Planning Framework at the Objective level. Despite a 15 percent drop in total economic assistance, the funding level for “Investing in People” remained the same, and its share grew from 33 percent to 39 percent. All other Framework Objectives dropped substantially, notably “Economic Growth” fell by 40 percent.

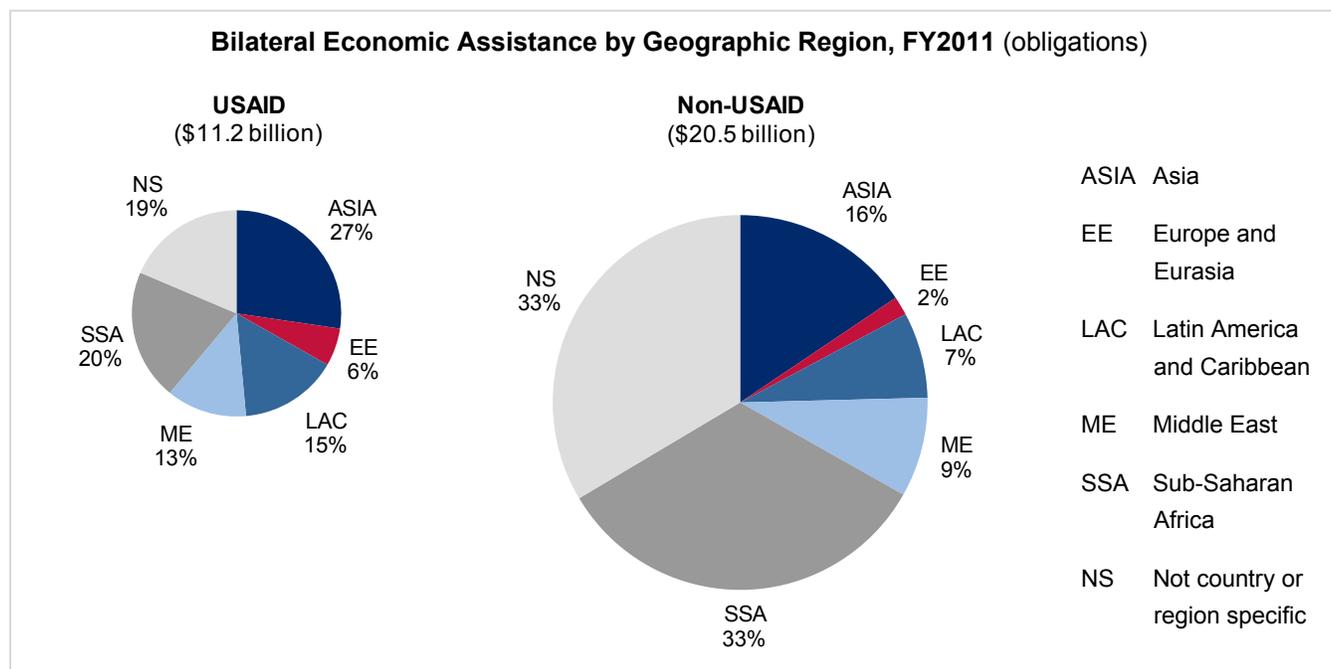
Economic Assistance by Framework Objective

Objective	Obligations (millions of UDS)		Percentage change FY2010-11	As a share of total (percent)	
	FY2010	FY2011		FY2010	FY2011
Investing in People	12,300	12,296	0	33	39
Governing Justly	5,369	4,978	-7	14	16
Economic Growth	7,472	4,481	-17	15	15
Humanitarian	5,463	4,439	-40	20	14
Peace and Security	1,169	883	-19	15	14
Other and Administrative	5,631	4,649	-24	3	3
Total	37,405	31,726	-15		

USAID and other U.S. Agencies Targeted Regions Differently

USAID assistance is balanced among the geographic regions. USAID had a strategic focus on Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa and a reduced emphasis on the Middle East. The Europe and Eurasia region has seen funding levels continue to drop.

USAID economic assistance comprised 35 percent of total U.S. economic assistance. Non-USAID U.S. economic assistance comprised the other 65 percent. About two thirds of non-USAID U.S. funding was directed to Sub-Saharan countries and to “not country- or region-specific areas.”



Twenty-five different funding appropriations, both define the magnitude and kinds of USAID economic assistance.

USAID Economic Assistance by Funding Appropriation, FY2011 (in millions of USD)

Funding Appropriation	Obligation	Disbursements
Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States	22	36
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA)	482	423
Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union	4	85
Capital Investment Fund	152	166
Capital Investment Fund of USAID—Recovery Act	0	15
Child Survival and Health Programs	135	192
Civilian Stabilization Initiative	4	10
Complex Crises Fund	17	22

(continued)

USAID Economic Assistance by Funding Appropriation, FY2011 (continued)

Funding Appropriation	Obligations	Disbursements
Development Assistance	2,139	1,750
Development Credit Authority	23	14
Economic Support Fund	5,194	5,503
Foreign National Employees Separation Liability Fund	5	3
Gifts and Contributions, Inter-American Foundation	92	48
Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis, U.S. ^a	297	300
HIV/AIDS Working Capital Fund	401	401
International Disaster and Famine Assistance	1,076	1,264
Iraq Relief and Reconstruction Fund [USAID Implemented]	0	13
Operating Expenses of USAID	981	852
Operating Expenses of the USAID, Office of Inspector General	27	26
Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	45	45
Sub-Saharan Africa Development Assistance	0	0
Transition Initiatives	66	52
Tsunami Recovery and Reconstruction Fund	0	83
Working Capital Fund	24	21
Total	11,185	11,324

a. Included in *U.S. Overseas Loans and Grants (Greenbook)* under voluntary contributions to multilateral organizations.

Additional Information

For questions or more information, please contact the author, John Gold, at jgold@devtechsys.com.

Data for economic assistance are reported in fiscal years from the USAID Foreign Assistance Database (FADB). The FADB is updated and maintained by USAID Economic Analysis and Data Services. Data for population and GNI are from the U.S. Bureau of Census, International Database and the United Nations, National Accounts Statistics database, respectively.

The FADB was created as a repository for tracking all U.S. Government funding on foreign assistance programs and contains detailed information on country and activity level. The primary purpose of FADB is to fulfill two U.S. Government reporting requirements. The *U.S. Overseas Loans and Grants* annual publication for Congress (<http://gbk.eads.usaidallnet.gov/>) and the U.S. annual submission to the OECD Development Assistance Committee (<http://usoda.eads.usaidallnet.gov/>).