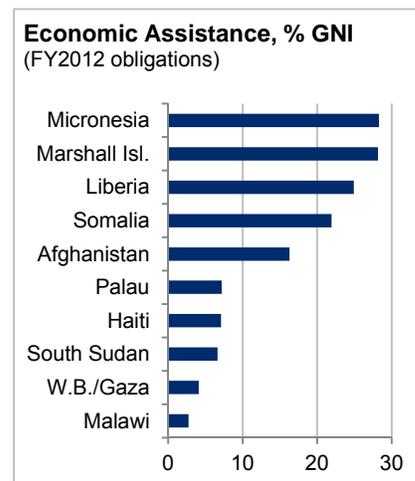
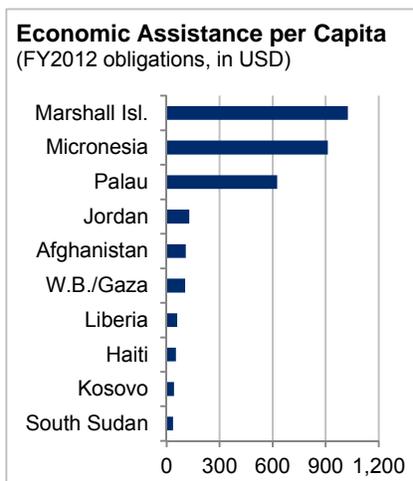
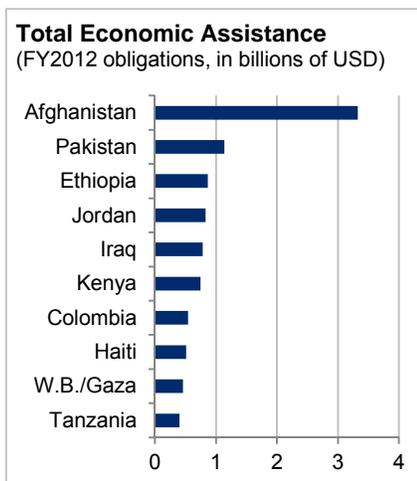


This snapshot presents highlights from the FY2012 *U.S. Overseas Loans and Grants* (Greenbook) report. USAID/M/CIO produces this authoritative report on U.S. foreign assistance annually for Congress, as required by the Foreign Assistance Act.

Total economic assistance flows rose 2 percent in FY2012, to \$31.2 billion. For a fourth consecutive year, Afghanistan was the top recipient of U.S. economic assistance. Pakistan, Ethiopia, Iraq, Kenya, Haiti and Tanzania remained in the top ten as well. South Africa, Philippines, and Sudan dropped out of the top ten recipients, replaced by Jordan, Colombia, and West Bank/Gaza. Since 2007, Sub-Saharan Africa countries have represented about half of the top twenty recipients of U.S. economic assistance. For a third straight year, Haiti ranked among the top ten recipients in absolute terms, per capita, and as a percentage of GNI.



Top FY2012 U.S. Economic Assistance Recipients by Region

(obligations, in millions of USD)

Region	Country	FY2011	FY2012
Asia	Afghanistan	2,667	3,326
Europe and Eurasia	Russia	904	339
Latin America and the Caribbean	Colombia	286	544
Middle East and North Africa	Jordan	536	832
Sub-Saharan Africa	Ethiopia	552	865

Share of FY2012 U.S. Economic Assistance by Region

(obligations, \$31 billion)

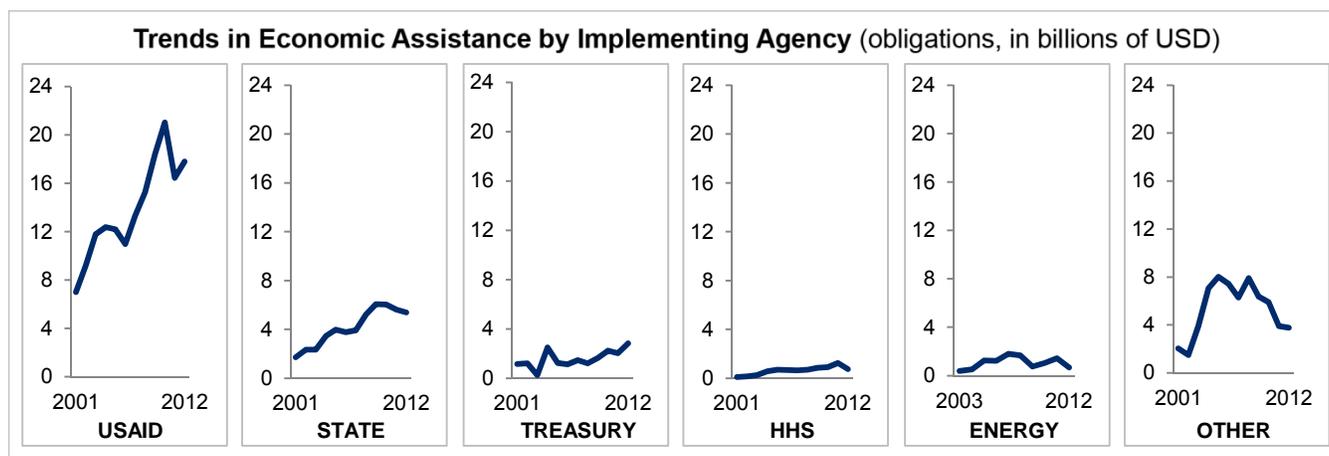
Region	Percent
Sub-Saharan Africa	25
Asia	21
Latin America and Caribbean	7
Middle East and North Africa	10
Europe and Eurasia	5
Non-Region Specific	32



Changes in Top Implementers of Economic Assistance

Overall economic assistance increased in FY2012 (from revised FY2011 amount) amidst changes in the composition of implementing agencies. USAID remained the principal implementer, for \$17.8 billion in economic assistance obligations. In addition to implementing over \$11 billion in activities funded by its own appropriations: Economic Support Fund (ESF), Development Assistance (DA) and others, USAID also implemented 72 percent of \$6.4 billion in funding from the State Global Health and Child Survival account and \$1.6 billion in USDA-funded Title II Food Aid. State Department was also a major implementer of funding from other agencies, most notably USAID Assistance to Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (25 percent of \$612 million).

The five implementing agencies highlighted below accounted for 88 percent of all assistance obligated in FY2012. MCC and the Department of Defense, combined, comprised about 30 percent of obligations shown as “Other.”



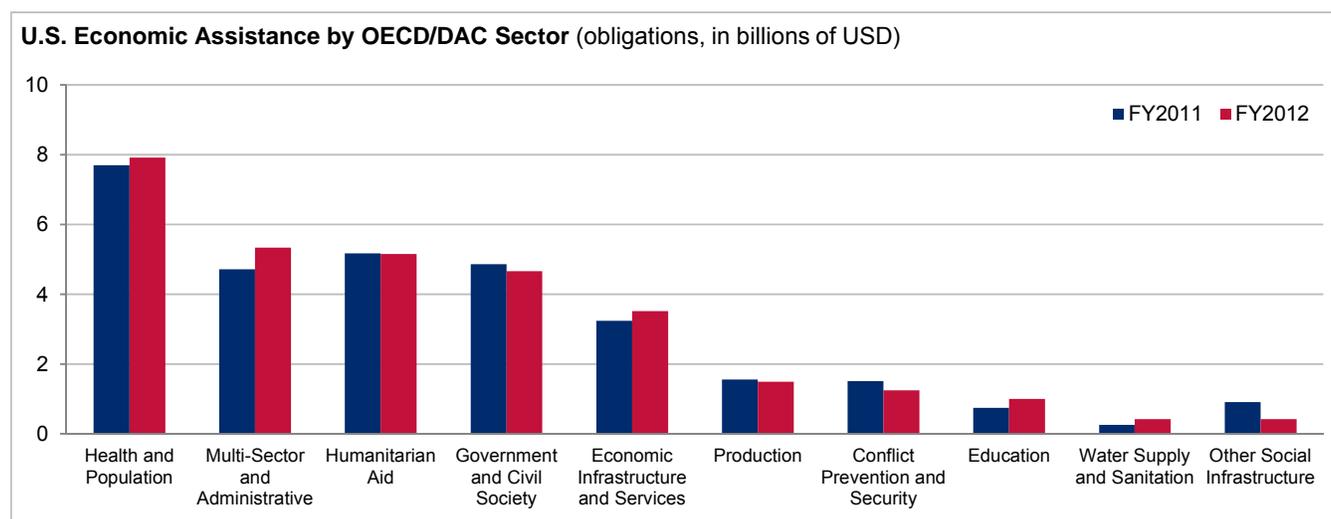
Economic Assistance by Implementing Agency, FY2012 (in millions of USD)

Implementing Agency	Obligations	Disbursements	Implementing Agency	Obligations	Disbursements
USAID	17,776	17,404	Trade and Development Agency	44	42
Department of State	5,396	4,716	African Development Foundation	30	32
Department of the Treasury	2,834	2,855	Inter-American Foundation	25	26
Dept. of Health and Human Services	2,282	2,524	Environmental Protection Agency	25	16
Department of Energy	691	549	Department of Justice	19	17
Department of Defense	633	515	Department of Commerce	16	9
MCC	413	1,425	Department of Labor	12.2	13.3
Peace Corps	401	413	Department of Transportation	7.6	7.2
Department of Agriculture	370	385	Department of Homeland Security	5.2	3.3
Department of the Interior	225	180	Federal Trade Commission	0.2	0.3
Total				31,205	31,132

Sector Allocations in 2012

The foreign assistance database (FADB) categorizes foreign assistance data using two distinct hierarchies. The OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) sector classifications meet the international reporting requirements of the DAC; the USAID/State Strategic Framework Coding Structure aligns with the interagency budgetary process.

Total U.S. economic assistance, summarized using the OECD/DAC sectors, is shown in the bar chart below. Funding decreased in five of the 10 sector groupings: “Humanitarian Aid,” “Government and Civil Society,” “Production,” “Conflict Prevention and Security,” and “Other Social Infrastructure.” The top five sectors received 85 percent of FY2012 obligations. The most noticeable shift was a 13 percent increase in the “Multi-Sector and Administrative” sector grouping.



Using the OECD/DAC sectors, economic assistance data can be mapped to the USAID/State Strategic Framework at the objective level. “Peace and Security” funding contracted 17 percent, to about \$1.3 billion, but the reduction in share of total economic assistance was marginal—from 5 percent to 4 percent. The “Investing in People” objective, which includes health, education and social services programs, retained the largest share (34 percent). All other Framework objectives had marginal changes in their respective shares of total economic assistance.

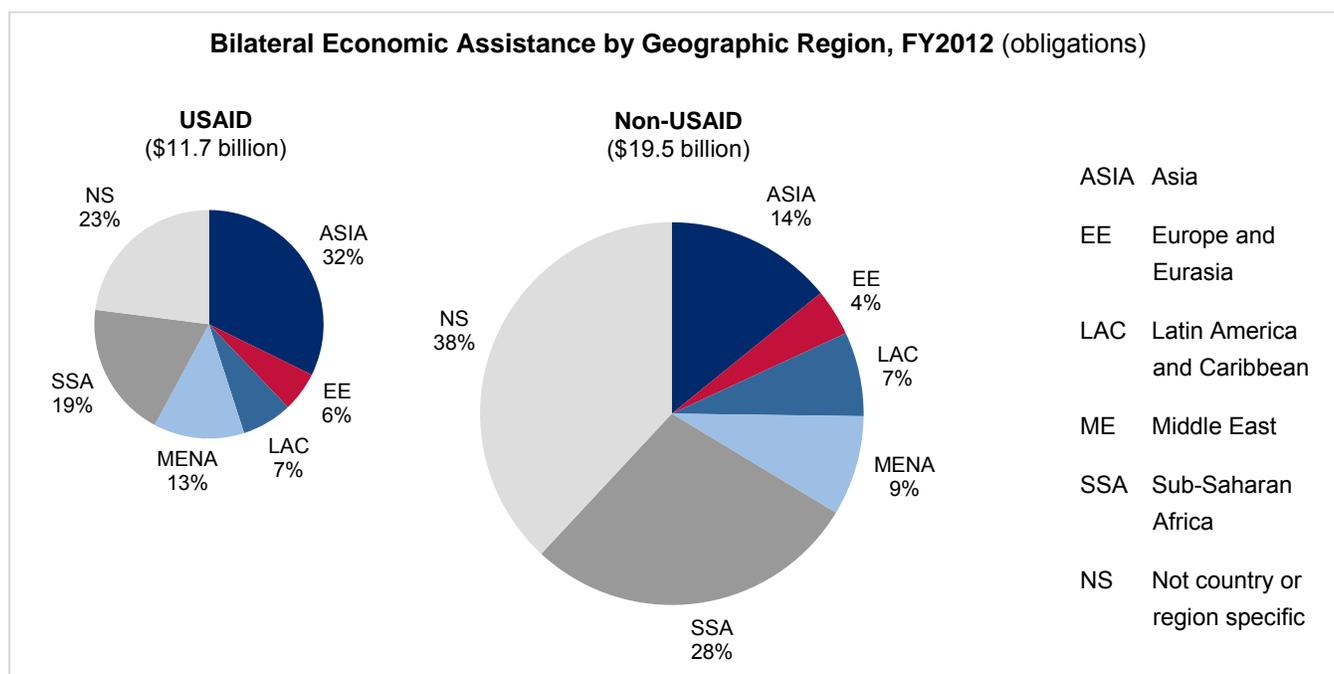
Economic Assistance by Framework Objective

Objective	Obligations (millions of UDS)		Percentage change FY2011–12	As a share of total (percent)	
	FY2011	FY2012		FY2011	FY2012
Investing in People	10,404	10,684	3	34	34
Other and Administrative	4,721	5,275	12	15	17
Economic Growth	4,803	5,012	4	16	16
Governing Justly	4,855	4,684	-4	16	15
Humanitarian	4,417	4,298	-3	14	14
Peace and Security	1,513	1,252	-17	5	4
Total	30,713	31,205	2	100	100

USAID and Other U.S. Agencies Target Regions Differently

USAID assistance in FY2012 reflects a greater strategic focus on Asia, continued commitment to Sub-Saharan Africa and global programs, renewed efforts in the Middle East and North Africa, and reduced funding for region-specific programs in Europe and Eurasia and Latin America and the Caribbean.

USAID assistance comprised 38 percent of total U.S. economic assistance in FY2012, up from 35 percent the previous year. Non-USAID U.S. economic assistance comprised the other 62 percent. Approximately 66 percent of non-USAID U.S. economic assistance was obligated to Sub-Saharan Africa countries and to “not country- or region-specific areas.”



Additional Information

For questions or more information, please contact the author, Dominic DaCosta ddacosta@usaid.gov.

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/>).