

UNITED STATES

Net ODA: US\$30.5 billion in 2012, largest DAC donor

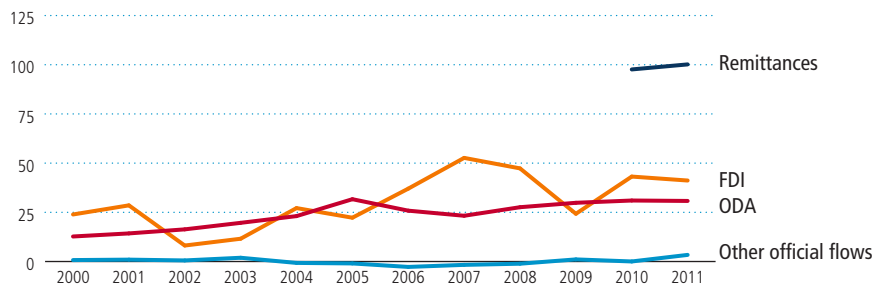
Remittances are the largest flow to developing countries, although the data on this flow is poor. They are often spent on family investments, which are difficult for governments to harness to broader objectives. The US is the largest ODA donor, although as a proportion of income, ODA is low compared with many other donors. But private voluntary contributions virtually match ODA in size. There are numerous US agencies involved in giving aid, many of them comparable in size to other DAC donor countries.

- Most ODA goes to sub-Saharan Africa and fragile states, many of which have high poverty rates.
- The US gives the lowest share of ODA to multilateral institutions of all DAC donors.
- Health is the largest sector for US ODA, totalling US\$7.2 billion in 2011. US\$5 billion of this goes to HIV/AIDS.

Resource flows from the United States to developing countries

Remittances are the largest resource flow from the US to developing countries

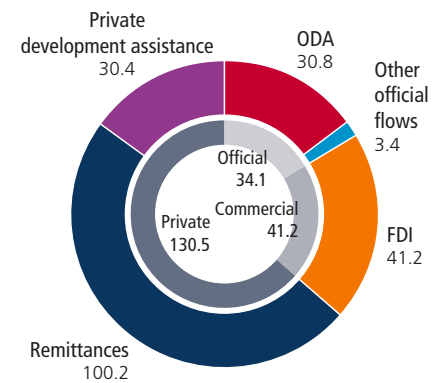
US\$ billions, 2000–2011



Note: Data on remittances before 2010 is unavailable. Data on private development assistance is available only for 2011.

Private flows may account for almost two-thirds of US flows to developing countries

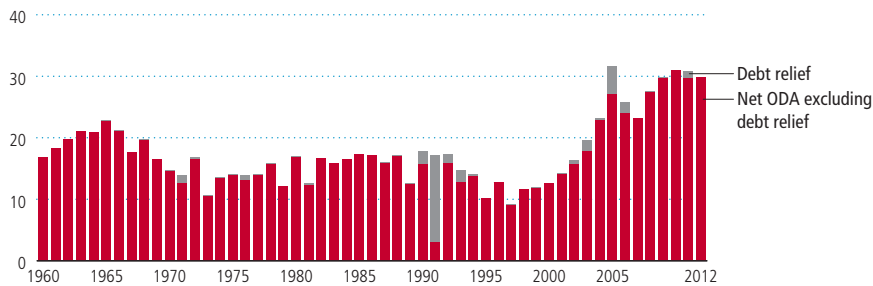
US\$ billions, 2011



How much ODA does the United States give?

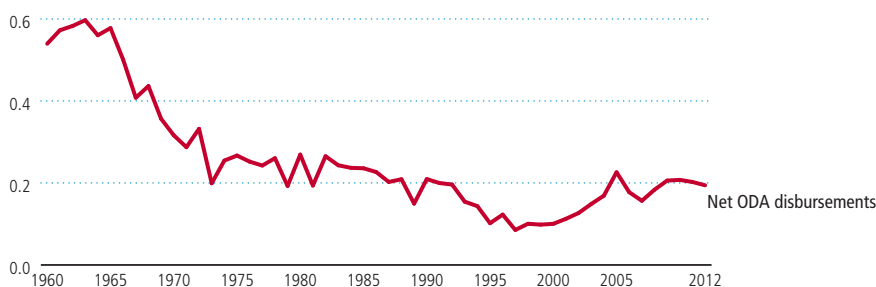
US ODA has grown rapidly since the late 1990s

US\$ billions, 1960–2012

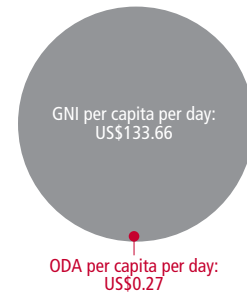


US ODA as a share of income fell from the mid-1960s to the mid-1990s but has almost doubled since 1995

% of GNI, 1960–2012



ODA per capita was US \$99 in 2011; ODA was 0.20% of GNI



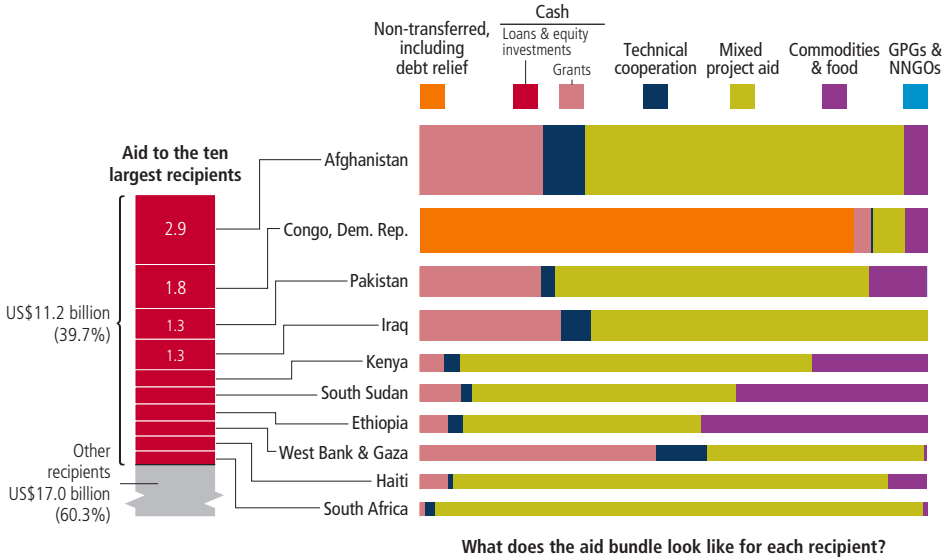
The US has made no overall ODA commitment. It has met its pledge to double aid to sub-Saharan Africa between 2004 and 2011

Where does aid from the United States go?

As the largest DAC donor, the US gives aid to numerous countries, 136 in 2011. Many of these relationships are very important to the recipients, and the US is the largest donor to 48 developing countries in total. The US gives the highest proportion of its aid bilaterally of any DAC donor, and the largest portion of this, 35%, goes to sub-Saharan Africa. The US is also the largest donor to the Middle East, allocating both the highest volumes and proportion of total ODA to this region of all DAC donors. Although mixed project aid is the dominant modality to its top recipients, there are large cash grants to Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq and the West Bank and Gaza. Large amounts of US food aid are transferred to some recipients, notably Kenya, South Sudan and Ethiopia. The vast majority of US reported aid to the Democratic Republic of Congo in 2011 was debt relief.

The largest recipients of US ODA are fragile states and sub-Saharan African countries

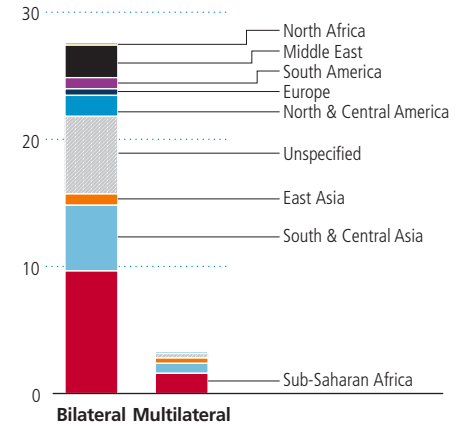
% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



What does the aid bundle look like for each recipient?

Almost 90% of US ODA is given bilaterally

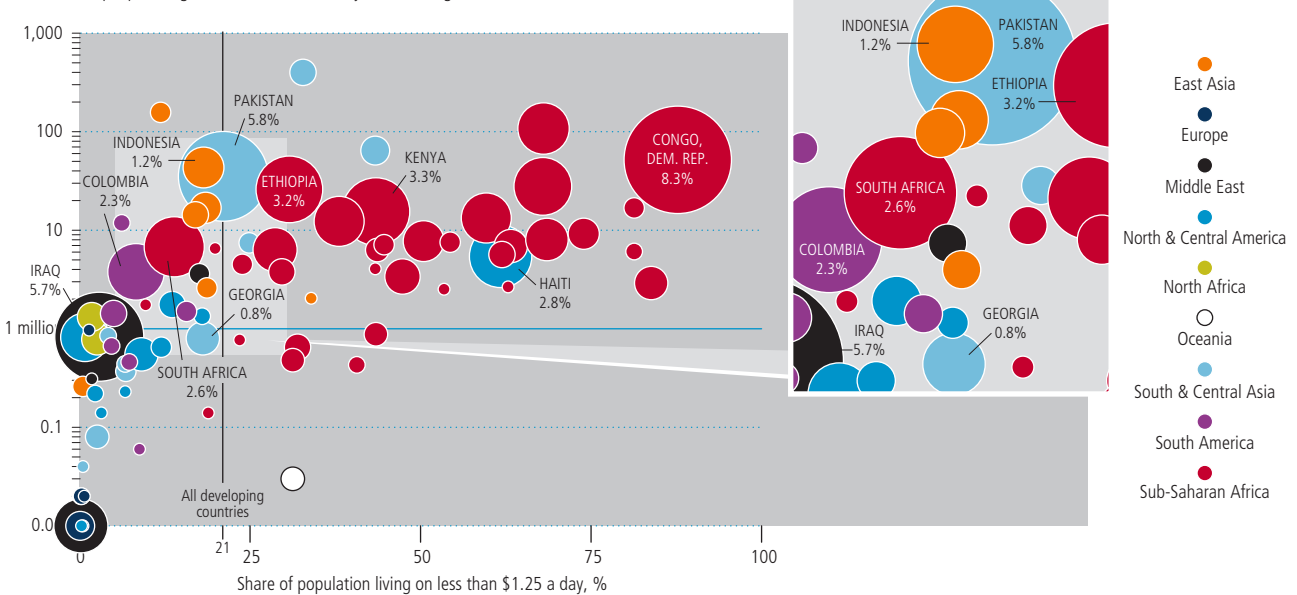
Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



The US gives the lowest proportion of ODA to multilateral institutions of all DAC donors

A large amount of ODA goes to countries with high poverty rates, although the US also has strong partnerships with a few countries with low proportional poverty rates

Number of people living on less than \$1.25 a day, millions (log scale), 2011



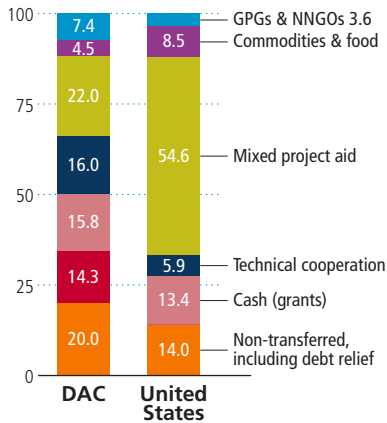
Note: Bubble size indicates the proportion of bilateral ODA allocated to the country in 2011. Afghanistan (13.2%) is among the top five aid recipients, but poverty data is unavailable.

What is in the ODA bundle from the United States?

Before 2007 the US gave a very small proportion of its ODA in the form of loans, but it has since given aid only in the form of grants. The large amount of mixed project aid is due largely to an earlier decision to not report the majority of US technical cooperation separately but to combine it with information on other project-based aid. This also explains the seemingly small proportion of technical cooperation in aid from the US. The proportion of food aid in US ODA is more than twice the average for DAC donors.

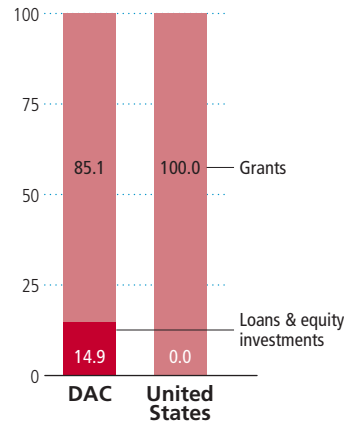
A large proportion of ODA is reported as mixed project aid, although this masks the true delivery modality

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



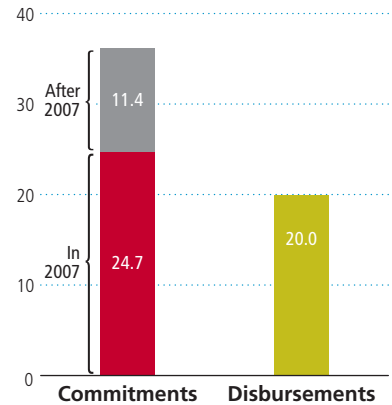
All ODA is in the form of grants; the US provides no ODA loans or equity investment

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



55% of US funding commitments from 2007 had been realised by 2011

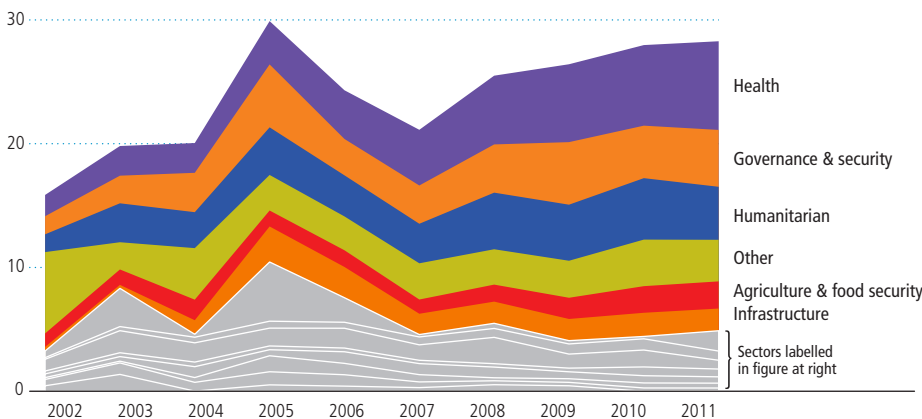
US\$ billions, 2011



Note: This chart takes data from all projects for which commitments were recorded in 2007. It compares the commitments to these same projects, including any additional commitments made in 2008–2011, against the total disbursements made to these projects between 2007 and 2011.

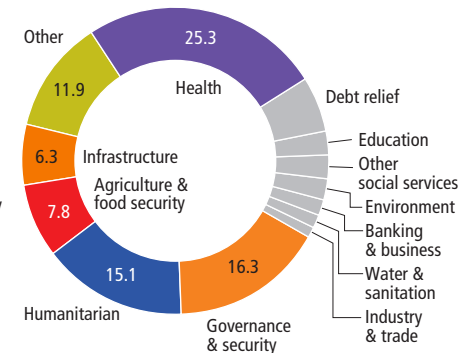
The three largest sectors of US ODA have grown three-fold since 2002, while agriculture and food security has doubled

Gross bilateral ODA by sector, US\$ billions, 2000–2011



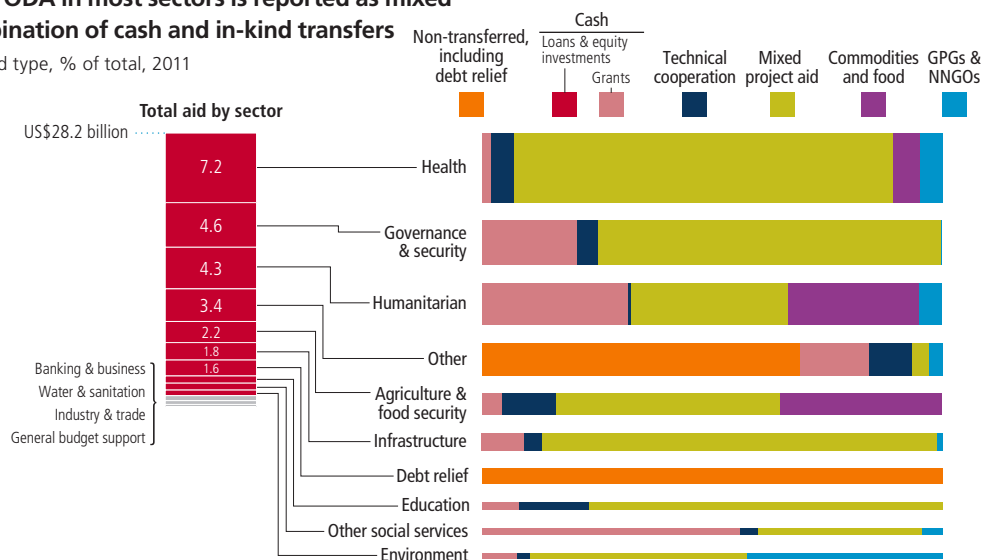
Health, humanitarian and governance ODA account for 57% of the US total

Gross bilateral ODA by sector, % of total, 2011



The majority of US ODA in most sectors is reported as mixed project aid, a combination of cash and in-kind transfers

Gross bilateral ODA by aid type, % of total, 2011

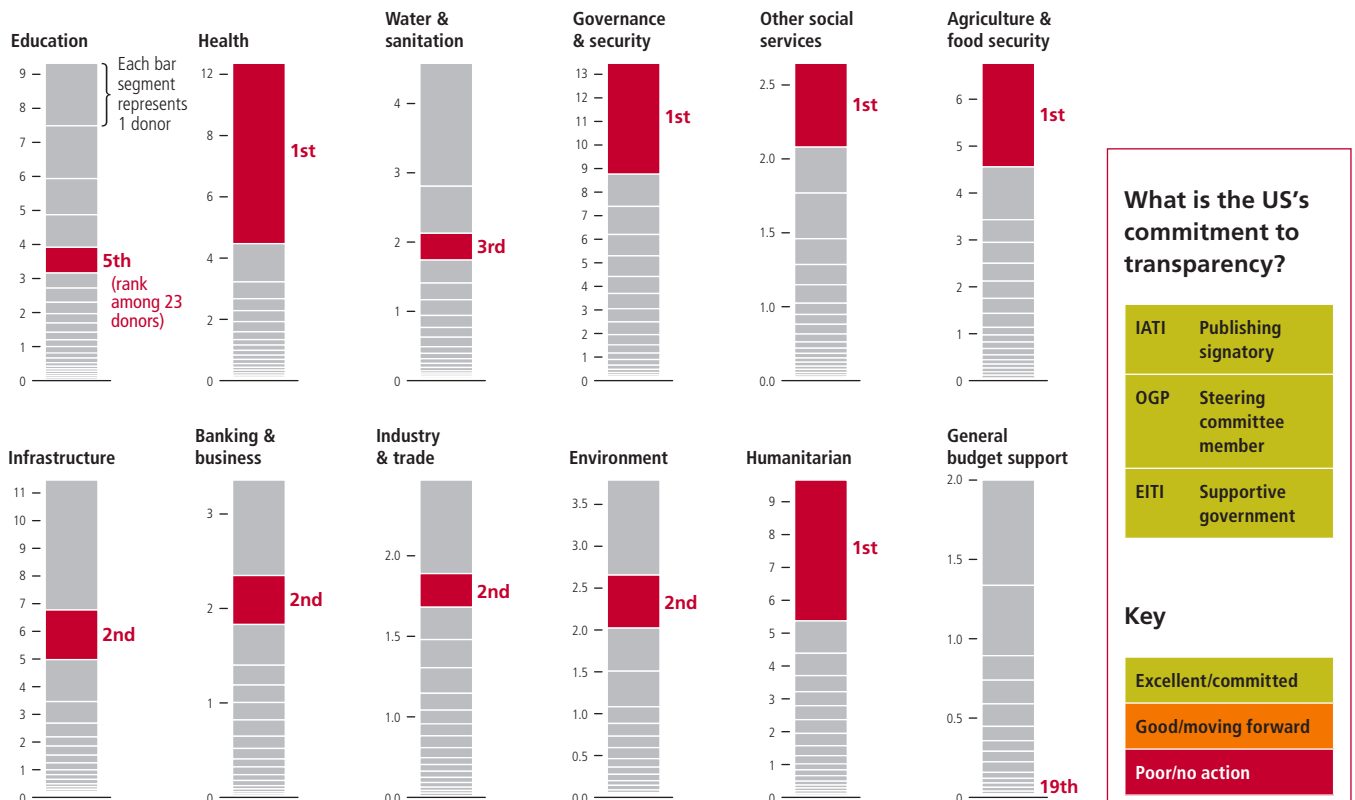


Almost 70% of ODA to health in 2011 was for HIV/AIDS

What does the aid bundle look like for each sector?

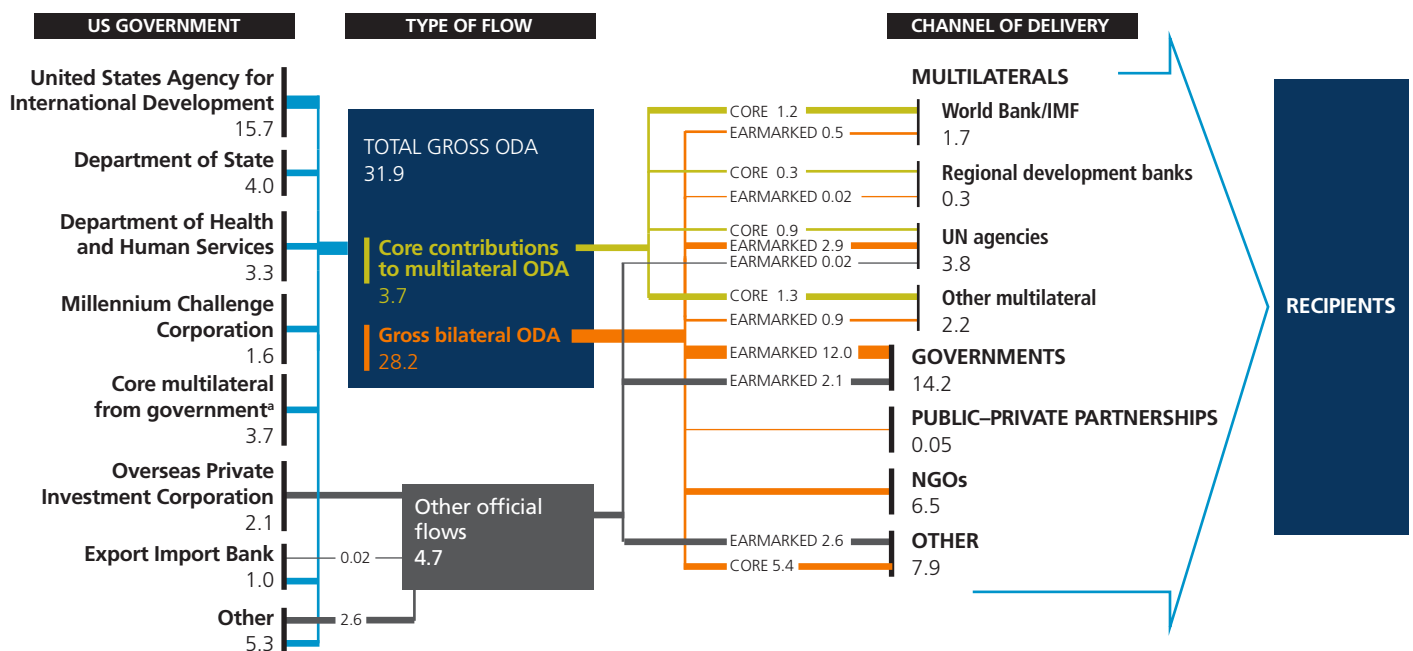
As the largest overall donor, the US is important in almost all sectors, but it is especially large in health, humanitarian, governance, and agriculture and food security

DAC donors ranked in descending order of ODA funding to each sector, US\$ billions, 2011



The United States Agency for International Development is the largest aid agency, although a number of other US institutions are comparable in size to other DAC donors

Gross ODA and other official flows by source, type of flow and channel of delivery, US\$ billions, 2011



a. Captures contributions to multilateral institutions that cannot be attributed to a particular ministry or institution in the country.

Note: Data is from the DAC (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI) and Development Initiatives (private development assistance and development finance institutions). All data in US\$ is in 2011 prices except the 2012 figure in the title area, which is in current (2012) prices. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see *Methodology*. 'Other' aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. EITI is the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. FDI is gross national income. GPGs are global public goods. IATI is the International Aid Transparency Initiative. IMF is the International Monetary Fund. NNGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). OGP is the Open Government Partnership.