

This snapshot presents highlights from the U.S. Government’s 2011 Official Development Assistance (ODA) as reported to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC).

In 2011, U.S. ODA increased to a record-high \$30.8 billion, with \$27.1 billion in bilateral and \$3.7 billion in multilateral assistance. The U.S. remained the largest donor country. The U.S.ODA-to-GNI ratio dipped slightly to 0.20 percent from 0.21 percent in 2010.

Top Ten Recipients of U.S. Bilateral ODA

The Democratic Republic of Congo and South Sudan entered the list of top ten recipients of U.S. bilateral ODA in 2011. The Democratic Republic of Congo ranked second with \$1.3 billion in ODA, with debt forgiveness accounting for over 85 percent of its new grants. U.S. ODA to South Sudan was \$707 million, over 50 percent was humanitarian aid.

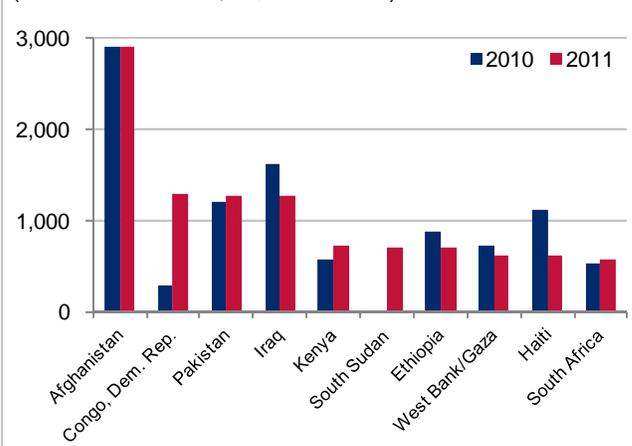
U.S. bilateral ODA increased to Kenya (26 percent), South Africa (7 percent), Pakistan (6 percent), and Afghanistan (0.3 percent), but decreased to Haiti (44 percent), Iraq (22 percent), Ethiopia (19 percent), and West Bank/Gaza (13 percent).

The top ten recipients received \$10.7 billion (39 percent) of total U.S. bilateral ODA in 2011. Afghanistan, the top-ranking recipient, received \$2.9 billion.

Top Ten Recipients of 2011 U.S. Bilateral ODA
(net disbursements, in \$US millions)

Country	2010	2011
Afghanistan	2,893	2,901
Democratic Republic of Congo	278	1,293
Pakistan	1,197	1,274
Iraq	1,623	1,264
Kenya	566	715
South Sudan		707
Ethiopia	875	707
West Bank/Gaza	721	625
Haiti	1,107	620
South Africa	530	564

Top Ten Recipients of 2011 U.S. Bilateral ODA
(net disbursements, in \$US millions)



U.S. Bilateral ODA by Geographic Area

U.S. bilateral ODA to Sub-Saharan Africa rose 19 percent to \$9.1 billion, and accounted for a third of all bilateral ODA. U.S. bilateral ODA to Asia and Europe also increased, both by 1 percent, to \$6.1 and \$0.5 billion, respectively. However, U.S. bilateral ODA decreased to both the Americas (by 10 percent to \$2.5 billion) and to the Middle East (by 5 percent to \$2.9 billion). In addition, U.S. bilateral ODA to global programs dipped by 9 percent to \$6.1 billion.

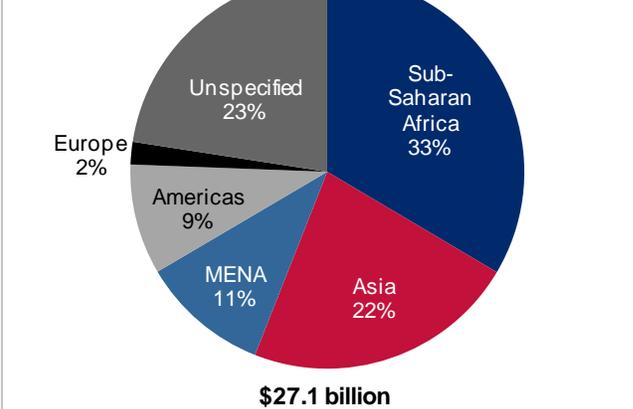
Change in U.S. Bilateral ODA by Geographic Area, 2010–2011

(net disbursements, in \$US millions)

Region	2010	2011	Change (percent)
Sub-Saharan Africa	7,650.53	9,074.71	19%
Asia	6,041.83	6,082.23	1%
Europe	497.37	501.26	1%
Middle East and North Africa	2,996.42	2,857.53	-5%
Americas	2,721.97	2,451.99	-10%
Unspecified	6,678.21	6,108.10	-9%
Total	26,586.33	27,075.82	2%

U.S. Bilateral ODA by Geographic Area, 2011

(net disbursements)



U.S. Bilateral ODA by Income Group

U.S. bilateral ODA to Least Developing Countries (LDCs), as defined by the United Nations, totaled \$9.4 billion in 2011, more than any other income group.

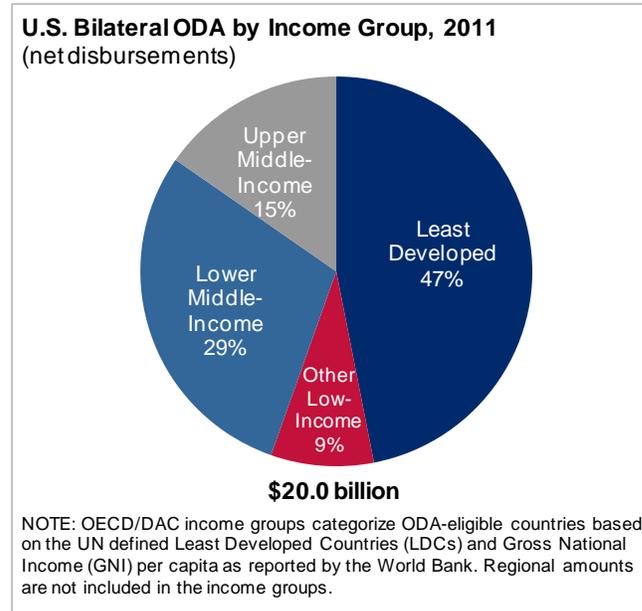
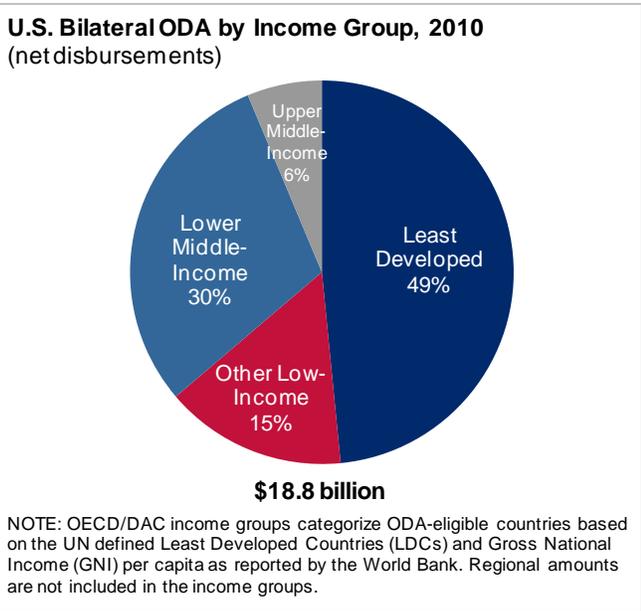
The largest increase was seen in the Upper Middle-Income Countries (UMICs), where ODA rose by 158 percent to \$3.1 billion in 2011. ODA to Other Low-Income Countries decreased by 41 percent to \$1.7 billion in 2011. Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Lower Middle-Income Countries (LMICs) had slight ODA increases of 3 and 4 percent, respectively, from the previous year.

U.S. Bilateral ODA by Income Group

(net disbursements, in \$US millions)

Income Group	2010	2011
Least Developed (UN Classification)	9,121.92	9,373.73
Other Low-Income (per capita GNI < \$1,005 in 2010)	2,884.19	1,704.06
Lower Middle-Income (per capita GNI \$1,006–\$3,975 in 2010)	5,634.11	5,844.11
Upper Middle-Income (per capita GNI \$3,976–\$12,275 in 2010)	1,188.23	3,064.87
Total	18,828.45	19,986.77

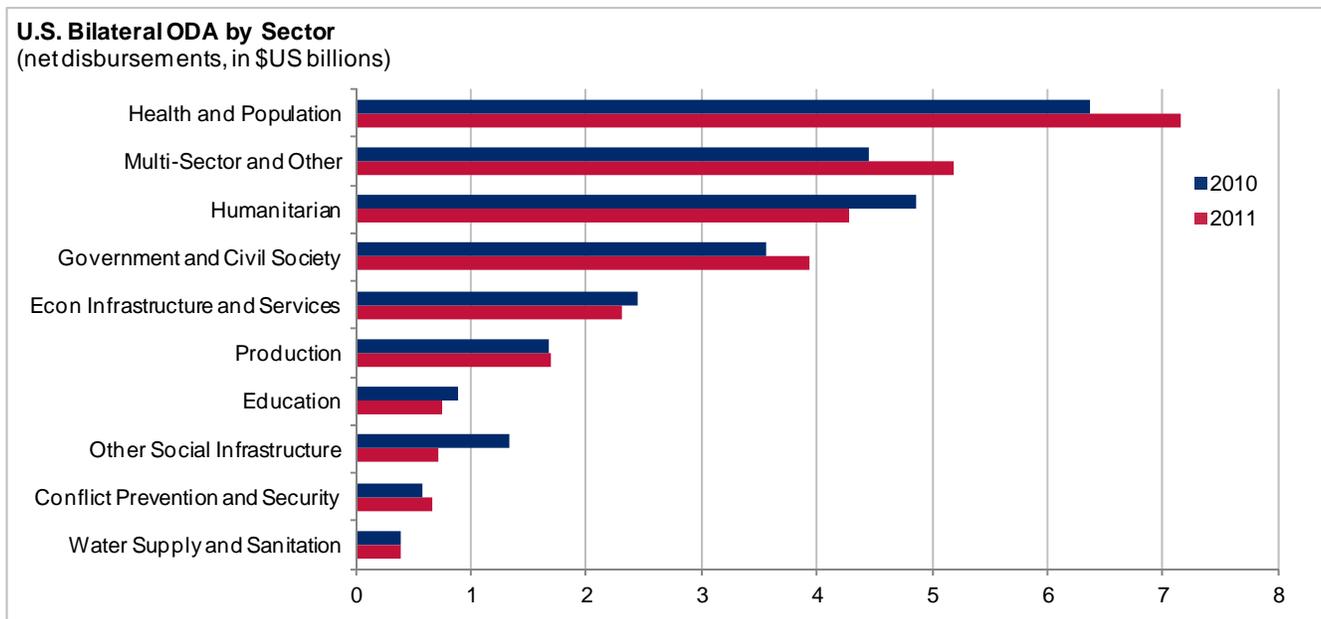
NOTE: OECD/DAC income groups categorize ODA-eligible countries based on the UN defined Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Gross National Income (GNI) per capita as reported by the World Bank. Regional amounts are not included in the income groups.



U.S. Bilateral ODA by Sector

The primary five sectors for U.S. bilateral ODA in 2011 were: health and population, multi-sector and other, humanitarian aid, government and civil society, and economic infrastructure and services. These sectors comprised 84 percent (\$22.9 billion) of the total U.S. bilateral ODA.

Health and population and multi-sector had the largest increases from 2010 to 2011, of \$0.79 billion (12 percent) and \$0.75 billion (17 percent) respectively. Conversely, education and humanitarian aid sectors decreased \$0.15 billion (17 percent) and \$0.58 billion (12 percent), respectively. The most notable percentage change in ODA sector allocation is the 0.63 billion (47 percent) decline in other social infrastructure.



U.S. ODA to Multilateral Organizations

U.S. ODA contributions to multilateral organizations totaled \$3.7 billion in 2011, a decrease of \$0.1 billion from the previous year. The extension of credit to the International Development Agency (IDA) at the World Bank and contributions to the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis (GFATM) comprise over 50 percent of all funding to multilateral organizations.

Multilateral U.S. ODA by Organization (net disbursements, in \$US millions)

Organization	2011
International Development Association	1,233
Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	950
Asian Development Fund	211
United Nations Children's Fund	132
United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations	97
Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization	90
Global Environment Facility	90
United Nations Development Programme	85
World Health Organisation	83
International Atomic Energy Agency - Technical Cooperation Fund	78
United Nations Organisation	71
Pan-American Health Organisation	61
Food and Agricultural Organisation	58
Organisation of American States	56
International Labour Organisation	53
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation	49
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	48
African Development Fund	40
United Nations Population Fund	37
Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol	35
Other Multilaterals	71
Other UN	79
Total	3,707

Additional Information

For questions or more information, please contact the author, Georges Fadel, at gfadel@devtechsys.com.

Data for U.S. Official Development Assistance (ODA) are reported in calendar year net disbursements from the U.S. annual CRS++ submission to the OECD/DAC. The data in the U.S. submission are produced from the USAID Foreign Assistance Database (FADB). The FADB is updated and maintained by USAID Economic Analysis and Data Services. Data for GNI are from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA).

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/>).