

UNITED STATES

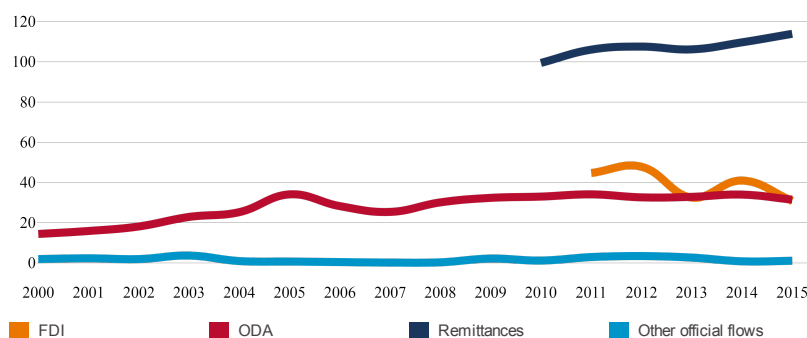
The United States (US) remains the largest provider of ODA despite aid volumes falling almost US\$2.5 billion in 2015. Remittances are the largest flow from the US to developing countries in total.

- A third of bilateral ODA goes to sub-Saharan Africa, though Afghanistan and Jordan received the most by country in both 2014 and 2015
- Humanitarian assistance rose to reach a record high of US\$6.14 billion in 2015. Together with health, it accounts for half US bilateral ODA
- The vast majority of aid – 87% – is bilateral, the highest proportion of any DAC country provider

Resource flows to developing countries

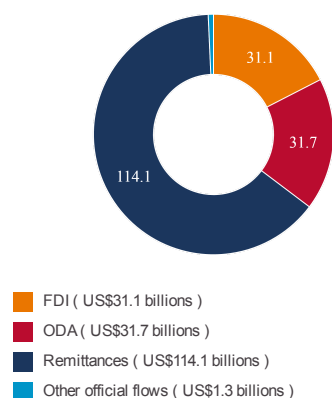
FDI fell by almost a quarter in 2015, to below ODA, which fell by 7.2%; remittances grew by almost 4%

US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices



Remittances account for almost two-thirds of flows

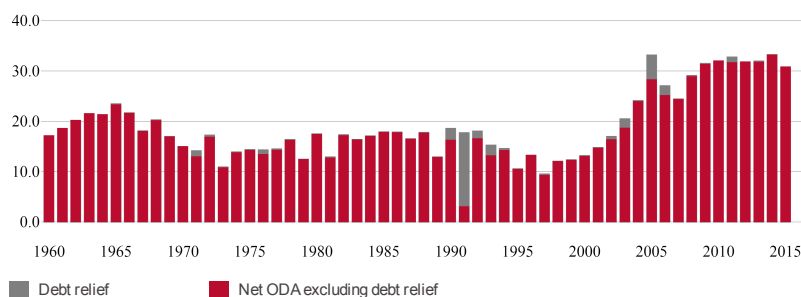
2015, US\$ billions



How much ODA does United States give?

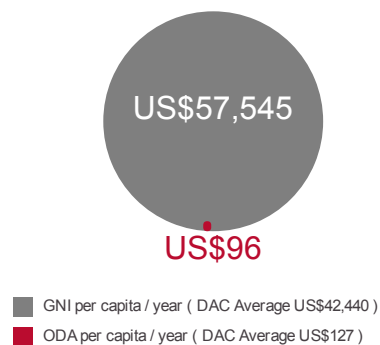
ODA fell to US\$31 billion in 2015, down from US\$33.4 billion in 2014

US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices



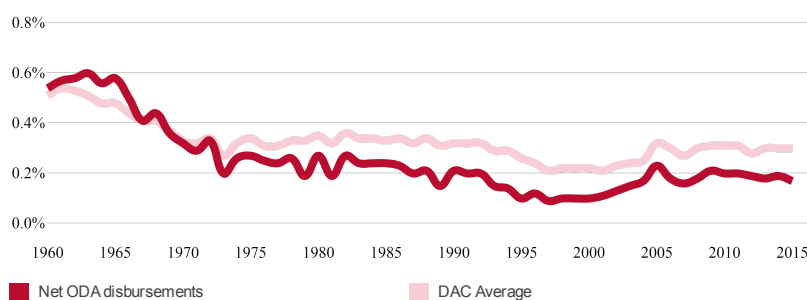
ODA is equivalent to US\$96 per person

2015



ODA fell to 0.17% of GNI in 2015

Net ODA as % of GNI



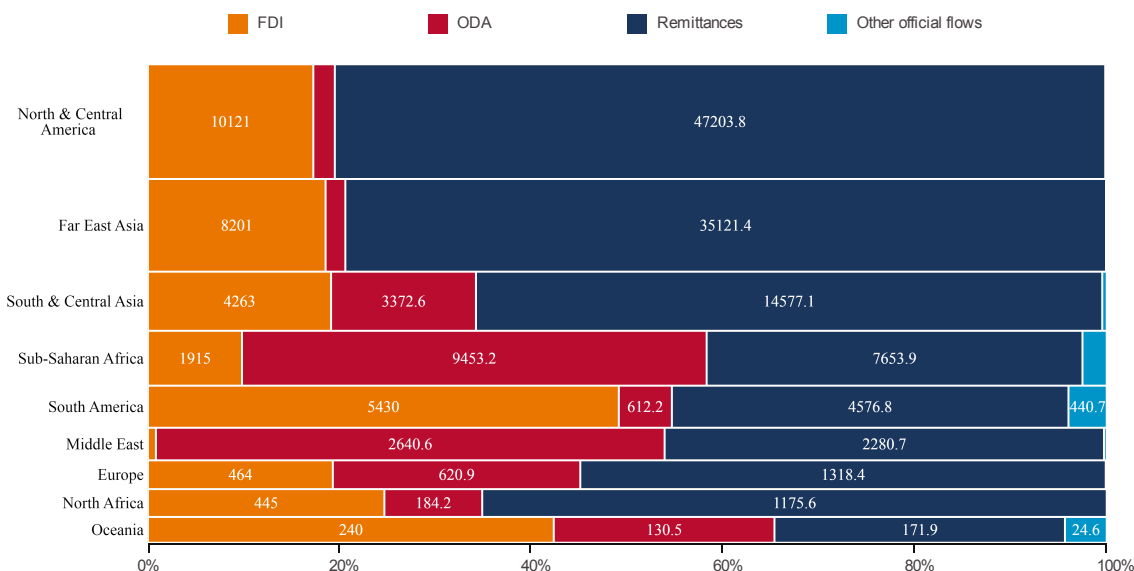
Notes: Acronyms: DAC: Development Assistance Committee; FDI: foreign direct investment; GNI: gross national income; ODA: official development assistance; OOFs: other official flows.

Where do resources from United States go?

Resource flows from the US to developing countries are spread geographically around the world. Over a third go to North and Central America and 27% to Far East Asia. Remittances are the largest flow in many regions, though FDI is the largest flow to South America and Oceania and ODA is the largest to sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle-East.

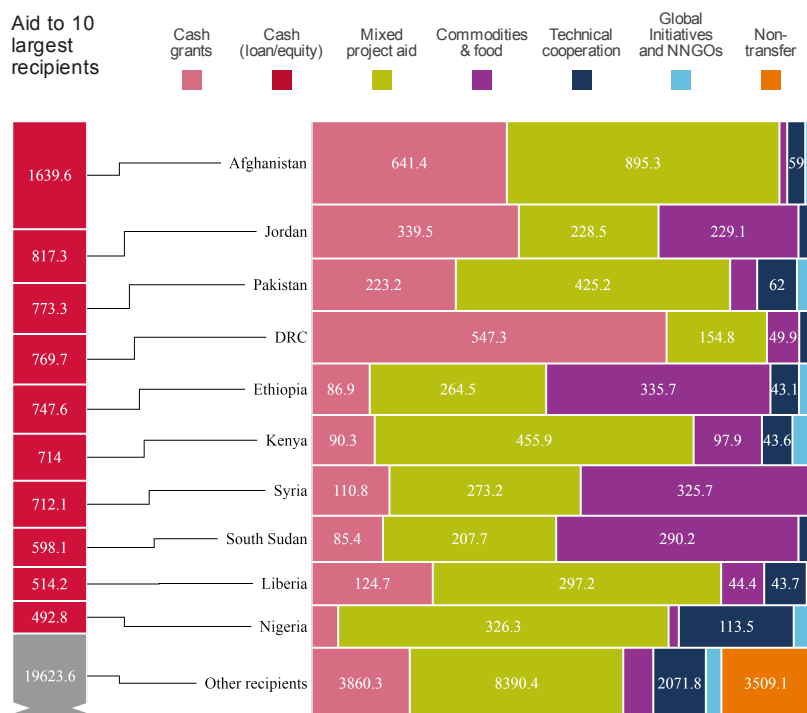
North and Central America and Far East Asia together account for 62% of flows, with remittances making up around 80% of flows in both regions

Distribution of international resources by region, 2015, labels are US\$ millions



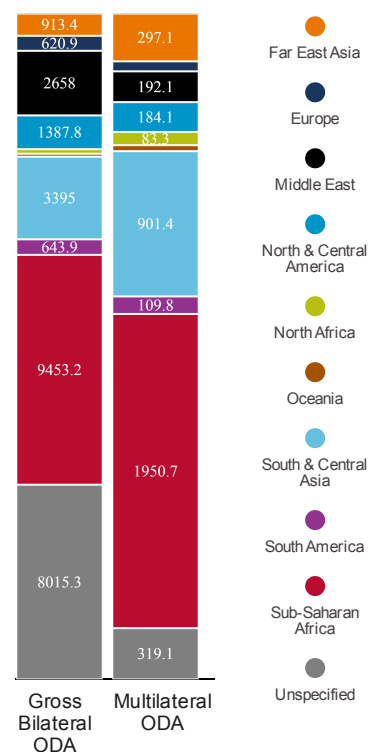
Mixed project aid and cash grants together account for the majority of ODA to Afghanistan, Jordan and most large ODA recipients

2015, gross bilateral ODA, labels are US\$ millions



87% of ODA is bilateral

Gross ODA, %, 2015, labels in US\$ millions



What does the aid bundle look like for each recipient?

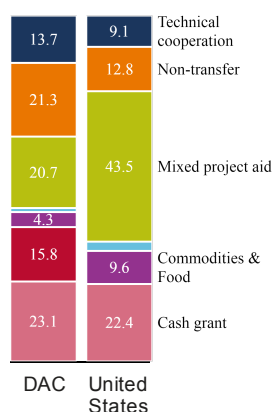
Note: Non-transferred ODA includes debt relief, costs of refugees and students in donor countries, administrative costs and other forms. Where available, FDI figures are based on the 4th edition of the OECD Benchmark Definition of FDI; otherwise they rely on data reported according to the 3rd edition. OOFs data shown does not include OOFs export credits. Acronyms: OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

What is in the ODA bundle from United States?

Mixed project aid, which is typically a mix of cash grants and technical cooperation, is the primary modality for US ODA, and accounts for the largest portion of funding to most sectors. Humanitarian assistance, the second largest sector, is an exception – cash grants account for 47% of ODA to this sector. Health is the largest sector, with funds totalling US\$7.5 billion in 2015. Eight of the ten largest recipients of health ODA are sub-Saharan African countries.

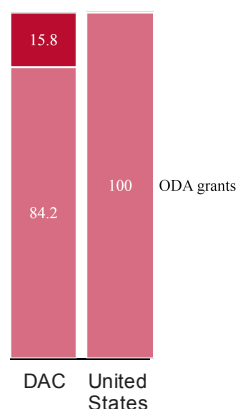
Over 40% of ODA is mixed project aid, and over a fifth is cash grants

2015, % of gross bilateral ODA



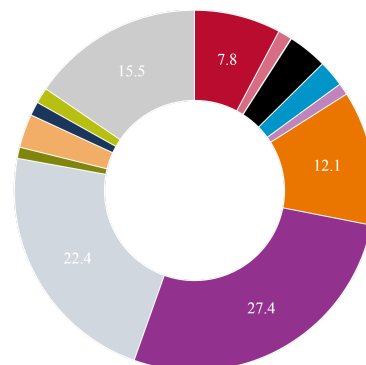
All ODA is provided in grant form – there are no ODA loans

2015, % of gross bilateral ODA



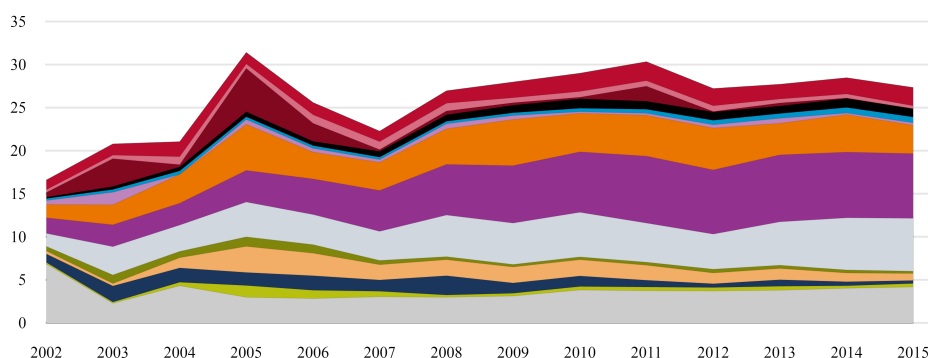
Health and humanitarian assistance account for almost half of bilateral ODA

Gross bilateral ODA by sector, % of total, 2015



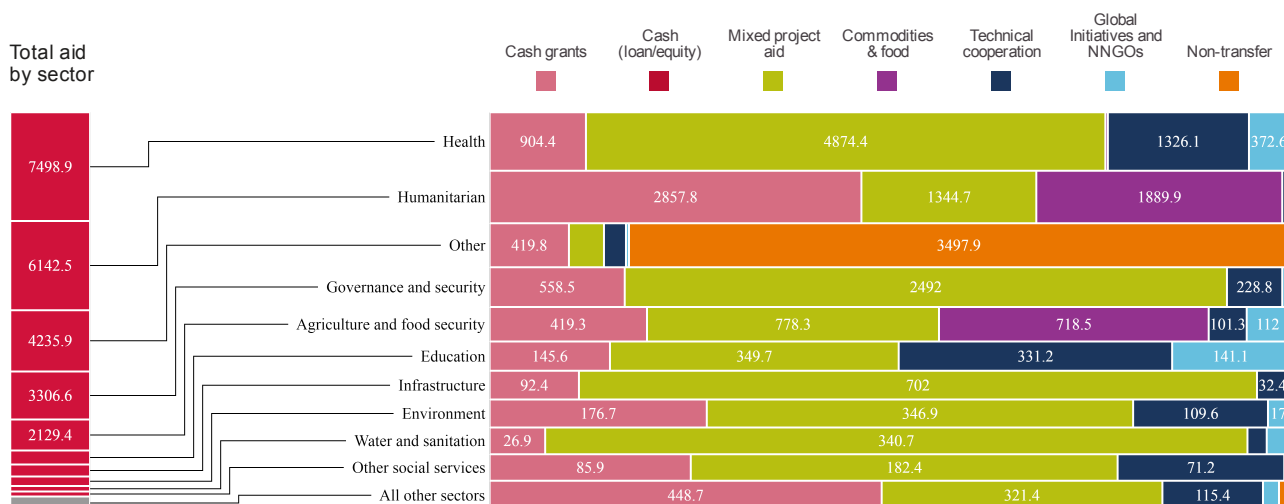
Agriculture and food security saw the largest rise in 2015, while governance and security fell by more than US\$1.0 billion

Gross bilateral ODA by sector trends, US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices



Mixed project aid is the largest modality for eight of the largest ten sectors

2015, gross disbursements ODA, labels are US\$ millions



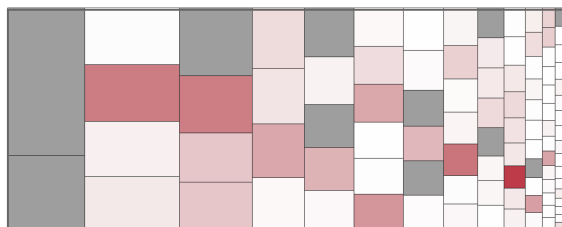
What does the aid bundle look like for each sector?

How are resources from United States targeted?

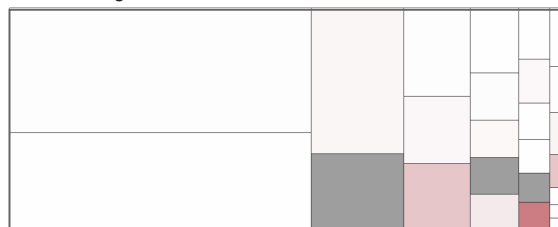
Five countries, including some large emerging economies, account for 75% of FDI; eight account for 75% of remittances. Mexico alone accounts for 30% of FDI and 23% of remittances. ODA is more dispersed: 28 countries each receive over US\$200 million in bilateral ODA. Over half is invested in countries with a high depth of poverty (over 5%), and almost a third in countries with the most severe depth of poverty (over 20%). The largest recipients are Afghanistan, Jordan and Pakistan.

FDI and remittances are highly concentrated in a small number of countries; ODA is invested across a wider range of countries

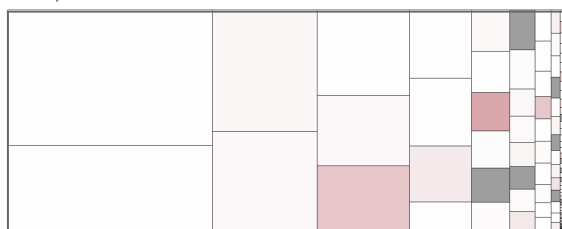
2015, ODA



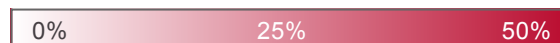
2015, Foreign direct investment



2015, Remittances



Depth of poverty in destination countries

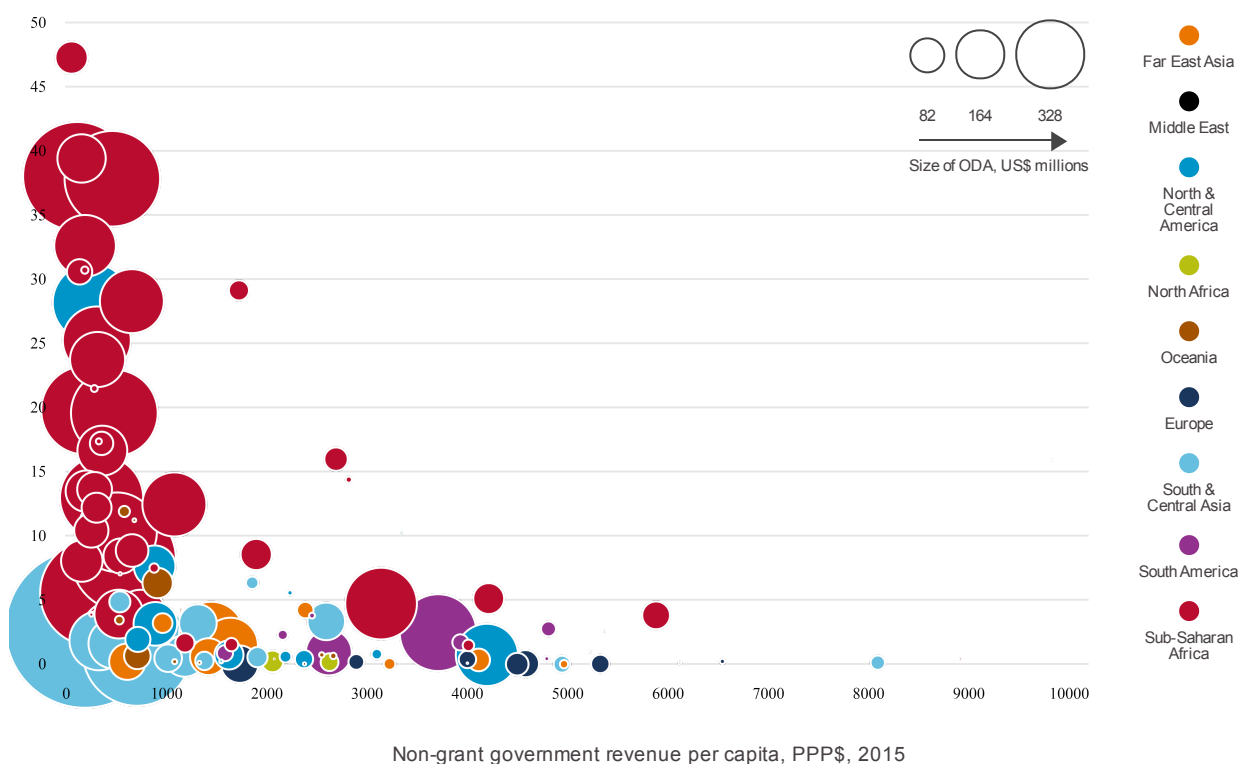


No data



Three-quarters of bilateral ODA goes to countries with the lowest levels of domestic resources, where government revenues are less than PPP\$750 per person

Depth of poverty %



Note: Depth of poverty is a measure of the average gap in incomes for people living below the poverty line spread across the population of the whole country, expressed as a percentage of the 2011PPP\$1.90 a day poverty line. 'Purchasing power parity' (PPP) prices are the rate at which a country's currency would have to be converted into that of another country to buy the same amount of goods and services in each country. Government revenue refers to the total non-grant revenue either collected or projected to be collected by the government in the financial year 2015. Median government revenue across all developing countries in 2015 was 2015PPP\$2,620 per person; a quarter of developing countries have revenues of less than 2015PPP\$758 per person.