

## Summary statistics

ODA received in 2011

Rank among the 148 eligible recipients

Government spending per head in 2011, adjusted to account for differences in spending power in different countries (purchasing power parities)

Numbers and proportions of people living in extreme (\$1.25 a day) poverty in the most recent year with available data

## What is aid spent on?

Proportional split of gross ODA by sector and the aid bundle for the ten largest sectors in 2011

The three largest donors and their share of the total aid to each sector

## Resource flows to the country

2011 net international inflows and domestic government expenditure

Summary trends of government expenditure and inflows: official (ODA, other official flows, development finance institutions and other official loans), commercial (FDI, loans, portfolio equity) and private (remittances and private development assistance)

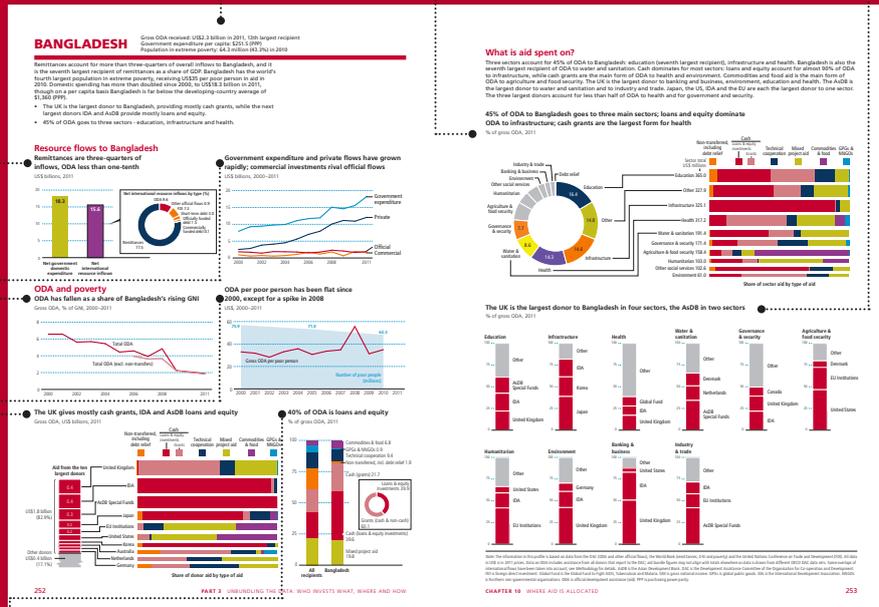
## ODA and poverty

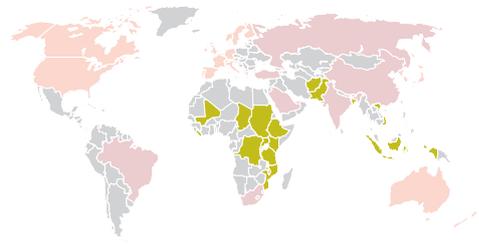
Gross ODA and aid excluding non-transferred aid as ratio of recipient-country GNI.

Poverty trends and ODA per poor person (ODA per capita where poverty data is unavailable)

Ten largest donors and their aid bundle

The overall aid bundle compared with the developing-country average





# Where aid is allocated

These profiles provide clear and detailed visualisations of the scale and trends of official development assistance (ODA), other international resource flows to developing countries and their own domestic resources. They also show trends in aid and poverty levels. Because much greater detail is available for ODA from OECD databases, the analyses of aid to these countries is deeper and includes:

- The largest donors of ODA and the largest sectors to which aid is allocated;
- The aid bundle, which showing the types of aid provided by donors and to sectors, including estimates of ODA that is not transferred to recipients, such as debt relief and various administrative, refugee and student costs.

Presenting information in this way can improve donor and recipient decisionmaking about the allocation and use of aid – increasing the value from aid for poverty reduction.

These 20 countries were selected from the 148 currently eligible to receive ODA, based on criteria, including having high numbers of people living on less than \$1.25 a and high rates of extreme poverty, being large aid recipients and having aid as the largest external resource inflow.

More detailed and interactive information is available online at [www.devinit.org](http://www.devinit.org), and Development Initiatives is always pleased to provide data and information through our helpdesks. Please refer to the profile endnotes and *Methodology* for more detailed explanations of terms and concepts used.

# AFGHANISTAN

Gross ODA received: US\$6.7 billion in 2011, 2nd largest recipient  
 Government expenditure per capita: \$230 (PPP)  
 Population in extreme poverty: (no data available)

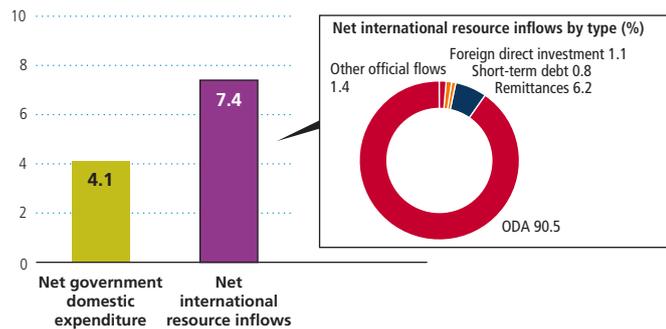
Afghanistan is the second largest ODA recipient after the Democratic Republic of Congo. While ODA as a share of national income is high – at 35%, ranking ninth globally – it has been declining, as national income has increased faster than aid.

- The US is the largest donor to Afghanistan, giving mostly mixed project aid, followed by Japan (mostly cash grants) and Germany (mostly technical cooperation).
- Cash grants and mixed projects are significant in most sectors.
- The US is the largest donor to most sectors, including governance and security, which receives the most ODA.

## Resource flows to Afghanistan

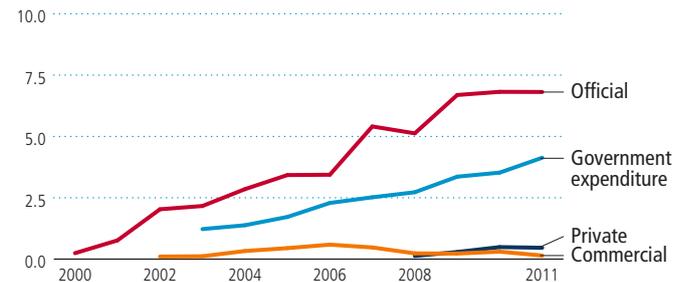
International flows are much larger than domestic expenditure, with ODA the dominant international flow

US\$ billions, 2011



Official flows and domestic resources have been growing faster than other flows

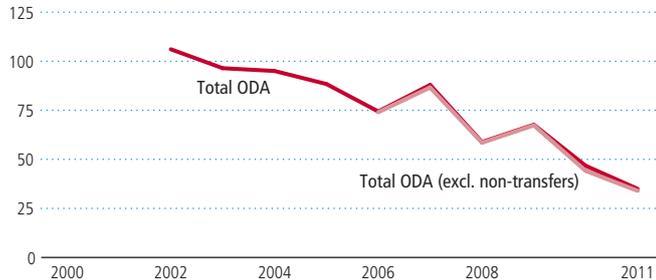
US\$ billions, 2000–2011



## ODA and poverty

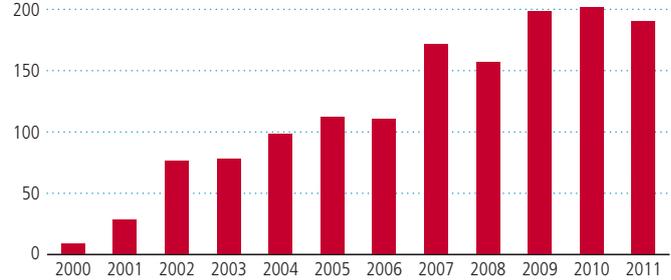
As national income has grown, ODA's share has fallen

Gross ODA, % of GNI, 2002–2011



Afghanistan has no recent poverty data, but ODA per capita has increased more than 20-fold since 2000

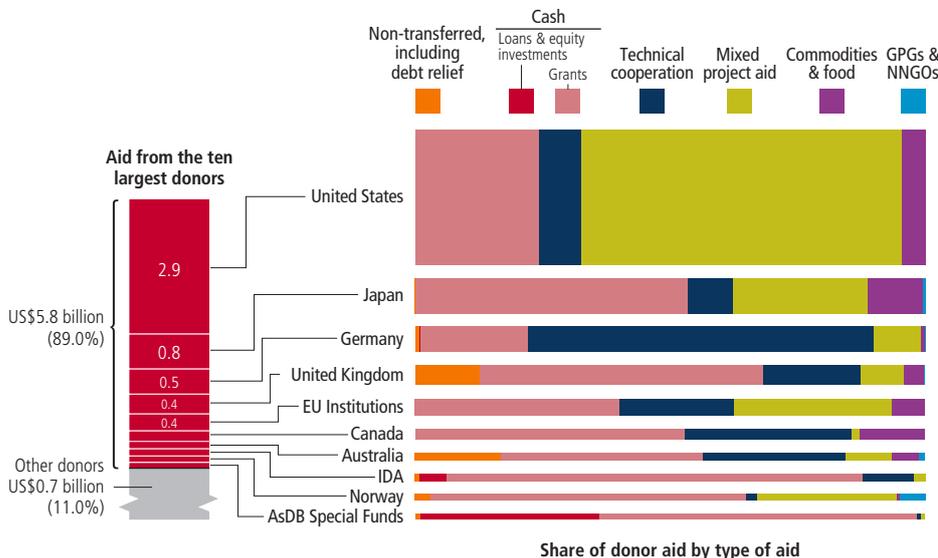
Gross ODA per capita, US\$, 2000–2011



Note: Poverty data is insufficient to create a figure comparable to those in other profiles.

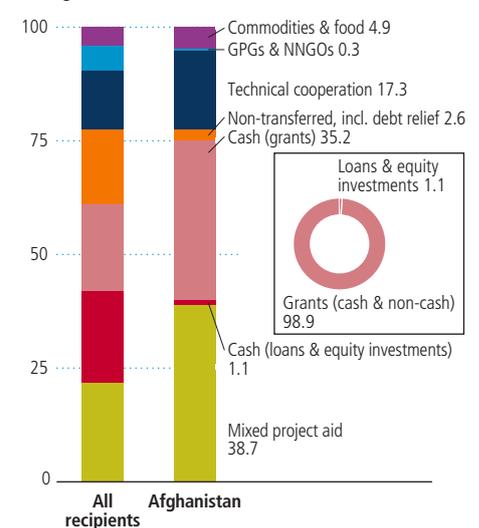
## The US – the largest donor – gives mostly mixed project aid

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



## Cash grants, mixed project aid and technical cooperation are large

% of gross ODA, 2011

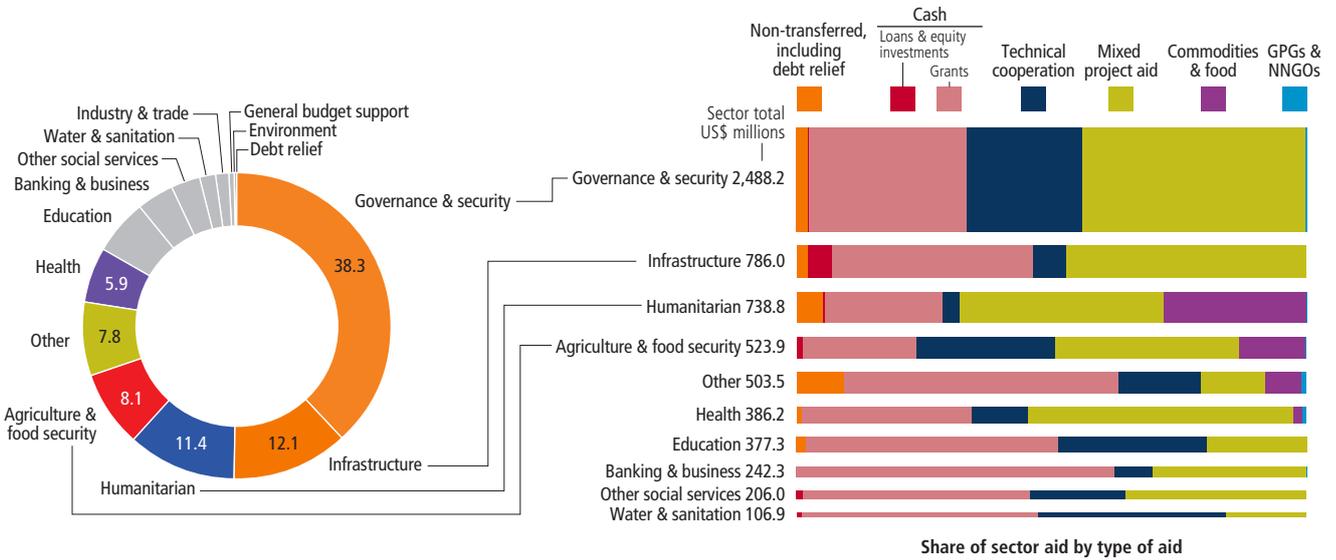


## What is aid spent on?

About half of ODA to Afghanistan goes to two sectors: governance and security, and infrastructure. The country is the largest recipient of ODA to governance and security globally, the second largest recipient of ODA to banking and business and humanitarian assistance, and the fourth largest recipient of ODA to infrastructure. Mixed project aid and cash grants account for the majority of sectoral ODA, with cash grants dominating for banking and business. For all sectors the three largest donors combined provide more than half of ODA. The US is the largest single donor to most sectors, apart from general budget support (IMF) and environment (IDA).

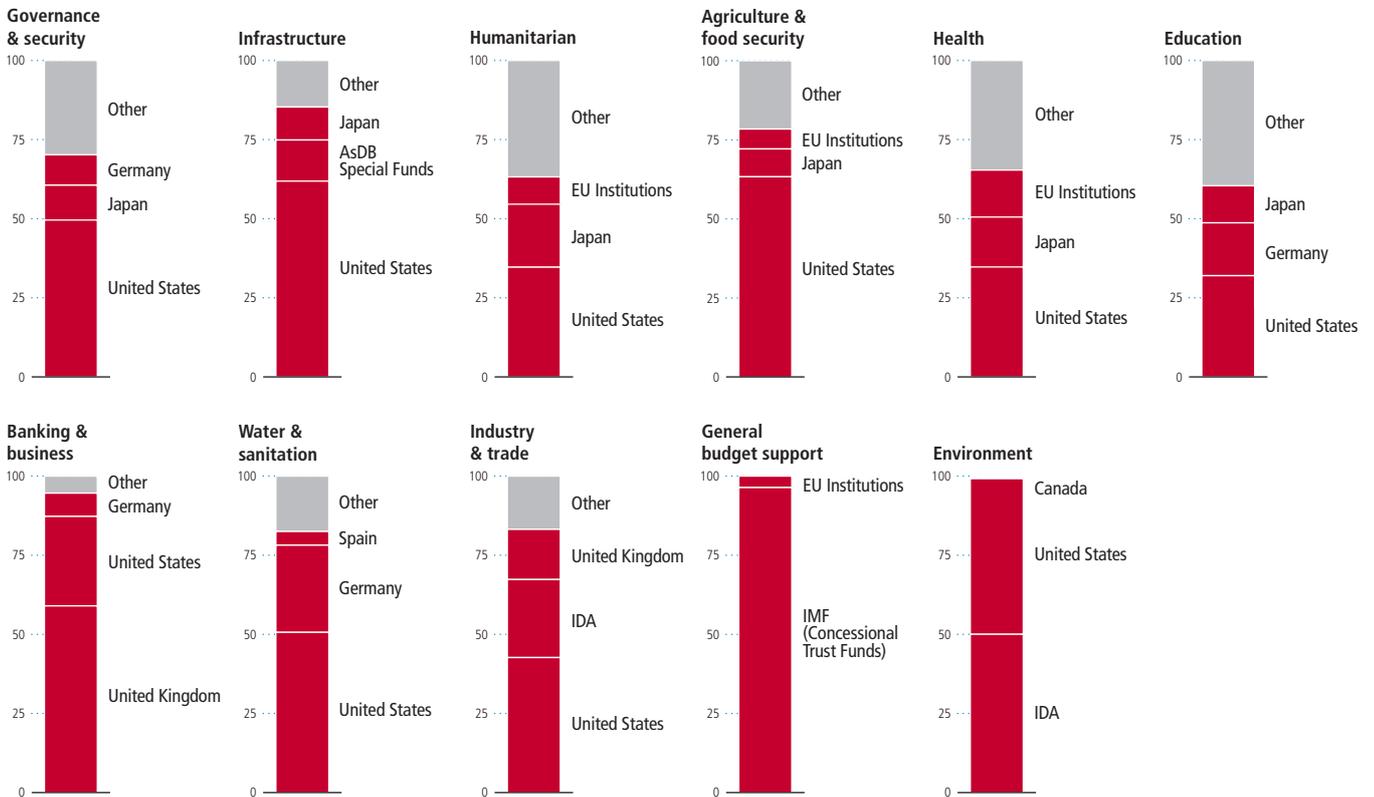
### Governance and security accounts for over a third of Afghanistan's ODA; cash grants and mixed project aid are prevalent in most sectors, technical cooperation in some

% of gross ODA, 2011



### The US is the largest donor to Afghanistan to all sectors other than general budget support and environment

% of gross ODA, 2011



Note: The information in this profile is based on data from the DAC (ODA and other official flows), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI). All data in US\$ is in 2011 prices. Data on ODA includes assistance from all donors that report to the DAC; aid bundle figures may not align with totals elsewhere as data is drawn from different OECD DAC data sets. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see *Methodology* for details. AsDB is the Asian Development Bank. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Co-operation and Development. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. GPGs is global public goods. IDA is the International Development Association. IMF is the International Monetary Fund. NNGOs is Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). PPP is purchasing power parity.

# BANGLADESH

Gross ODA received: US\$2.3 billion in 2011, 13th largest recipient  
 Government expenditure per capita: \$251.5 (PPP)  
 Population in extreme poverty: 64.3 million (43.3%) in 2010

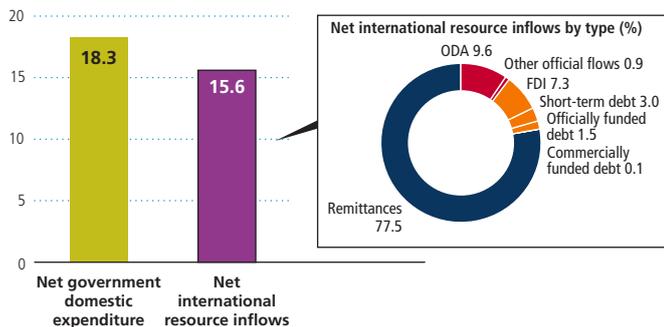
Remittances account for more than three-quarters of overall inflows to Bangladesh, and it is the seventh largest recipient of remittances as a share of GDP. Bangladesh has the world's fourth largest population in extreme poverty, receiving US\$35 per poor person in aid in 2010. Domestic spending has more than doubled since 2000, to US\$18.3 billion in 2011, though on a per capita basis Bangladesh is far below the developing-country average of \$1,360 (PPP).

- The UK is the largest donor to Bangladesh, providing mostly cash grants, while the next largest donors IDA and AsDB provide mostly loans and equity.
- 45% of ODA goes to three sectors - education, infrastructure and health.

## Resource flows to Bangladesh

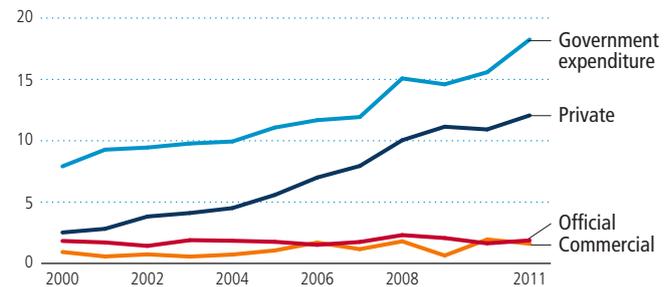
Remittances are three-quarters of inflows, ODA less than one-tenth

US\$ billions, 2011



Government expenditure and private flows have grown rapidly; commercial investments rival official flows

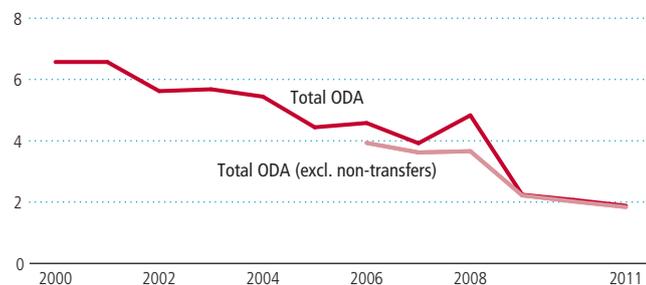
US\$ billions, 2000–2011



## ODA and poverty

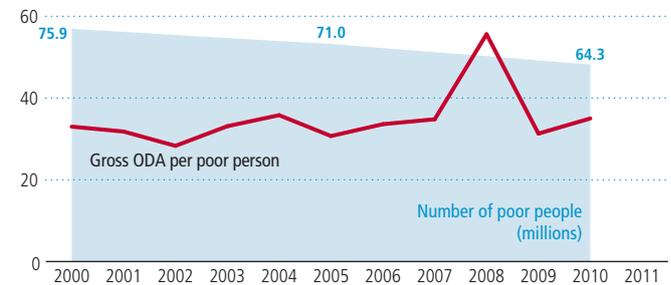
ODA has fallen as a share of Bangladesh's rising GNI

Gross ODA, % of GNI, 2000–2011



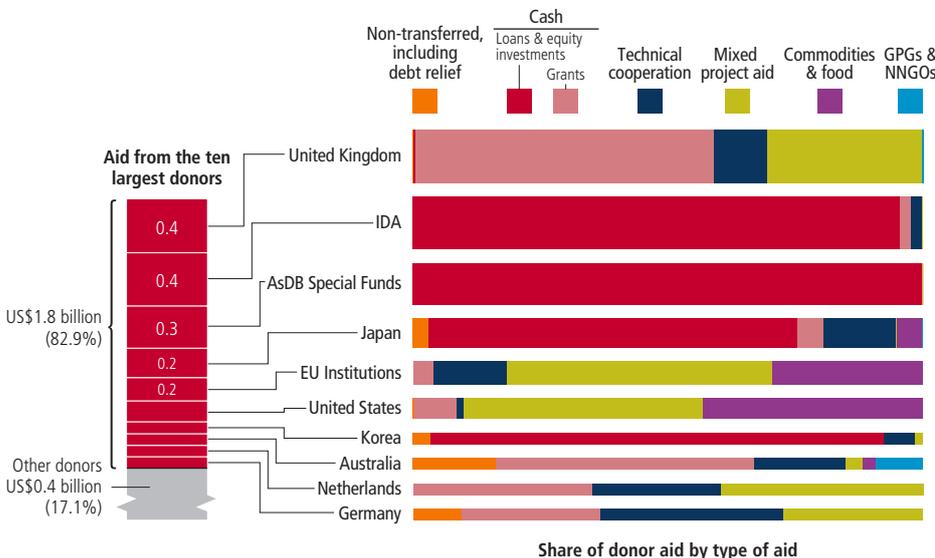
ODA per poor person has been flat since 2000, except for a spike in 2008

US\$, 2000–2011



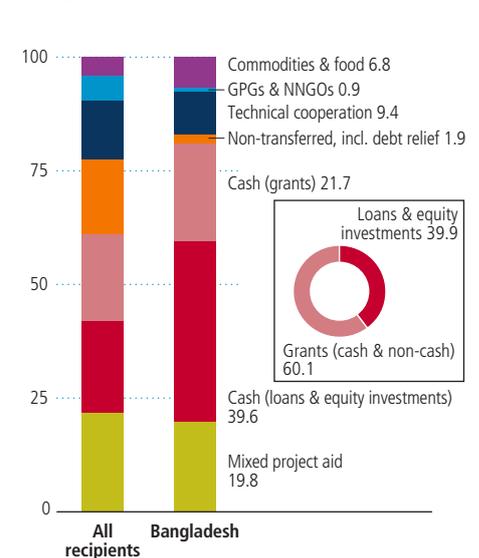
The UK gives mostly cash grants, IDA and AsDB loans and equity

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



40% of ODA is loans and equity

% of gross ODA, 2011

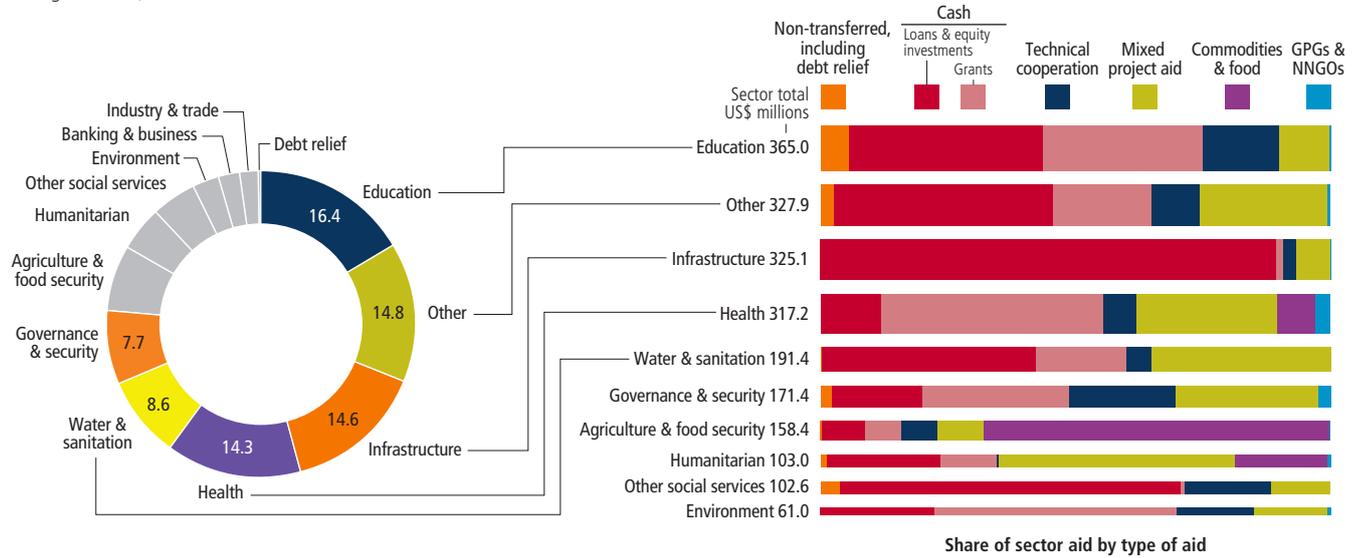


## What is aid spent on?

Three sectors account for 45% of ODA to Bangladesh: education (seventh largest recipient), infrastructure and health. Bangladesh is also the seventh largest recipient of ODA to water and sanitation. Cash dominates for most sectors: loans and equity account for almost 90% of ODA to infrastructure, while cash grants are the main form of ODA to health and environment. Commodities and food aid is the main form of ODA to agriculture and food security. The UK is the largest donor to water and sanitation and to industry and trade. Japan, the US, IDA and the EU are each the largest donor to one sector. The three largest donors account for less than half of ODA to health and for government and security.

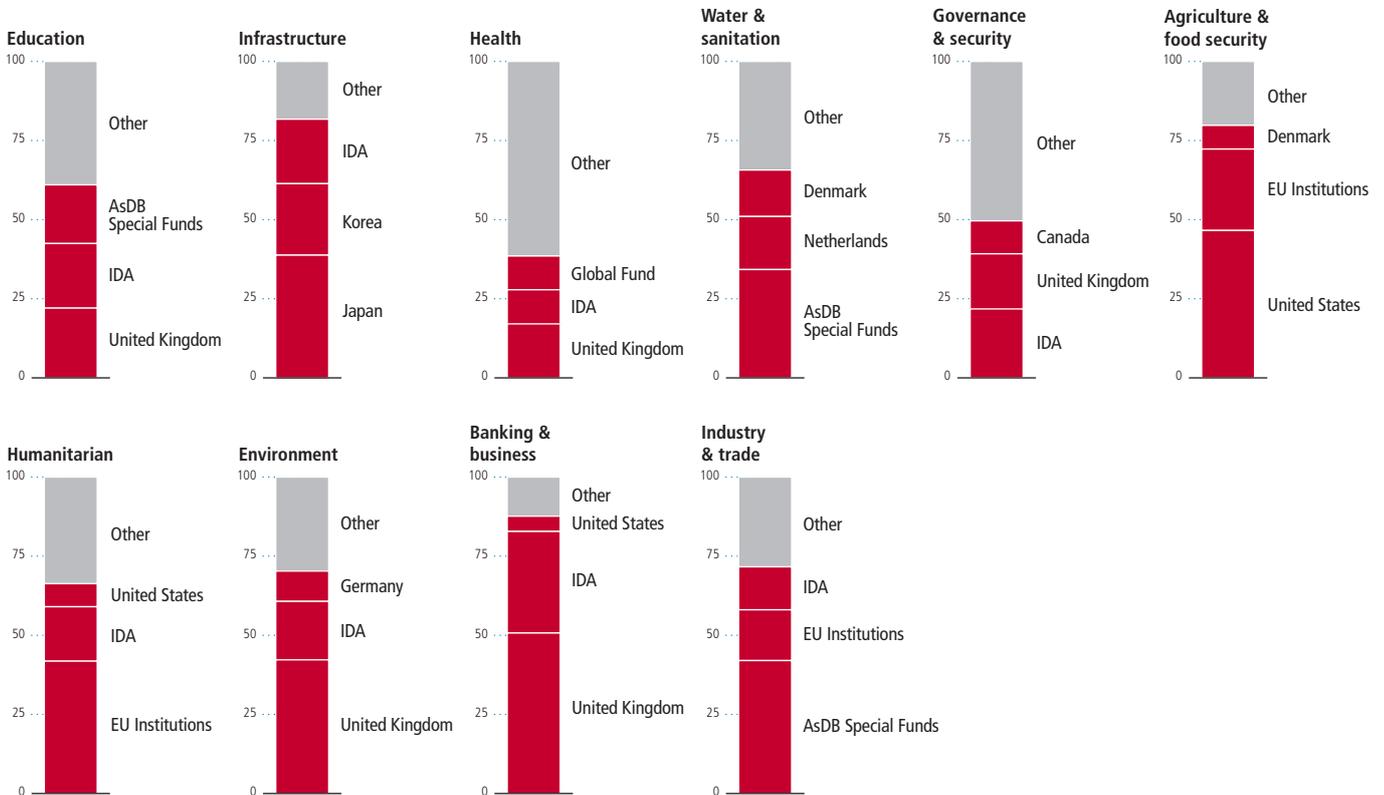
### 45% of ODA to Bangladesh goes to three main sectors; loans and equity dominate ODA to infrastructure; cash grants are the largest form for health

% of gross ODA, 2011



### The UK is the largest donor to Bangladesh in four sectors, the AsDB in two sectors

% of gross ODA, 2011



Note: The information in this profile is based on data from the DAC (ODA and other official flows), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI). All data in US\$ is in 2011 prices. Data on ODA includes assistance from all donors that report to the DAC; aid bundle figures may not align with totals elsewhere as data is drawn from different OECD DAC data sets. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see *Methodology* for details. AsDB is the Asian Development Bank. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Co-operation and Development. FDI is foreign direct investment. Global Fund is the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. GNI is gross national income. GPGs is global public goods. IDA is the International Development Association. NNGOs is Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). PPP is purchasing power parity.

# BURUNDI

Gross ODA received: US\$0.6 billion in 2011, 60th largest recipient  
 Government expenditure per capita: \$201.8 (PPP)  
 Population in extreme poverty: 6.1 million (81.3%) in 2006

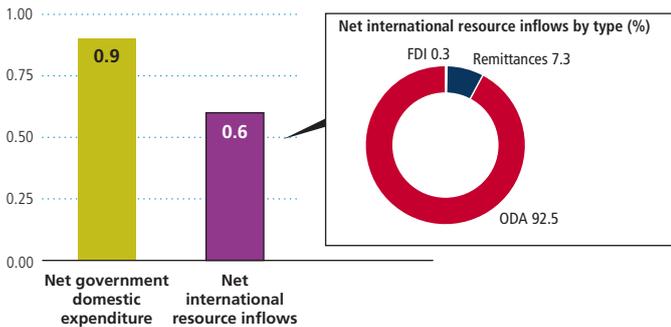
Burundi has the third highest rate of extreme poverty in the world. ODA is equivalent to 25% of national income (12th highest globally), or US\$92 per poor person in 2006. Domestic spending remains low but has grown alongside official flows.

- The largest donors to Burundi provide ODA in very different ways: IDA prefers cash grants, EU mixed project aid and Belgium technical cooperation.
- Governance and security receives the most ODA followed by health, mostly as cash grants.

## Resource flows to Burundi

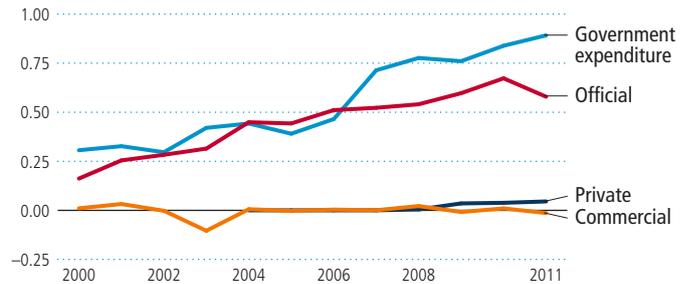
International flows are two-thirds the size of domestic spending; ODA accounts for 90% of international flows

US\$ billions, 2011



Both official flows to and domestic spending in Burundi have grown rapidly

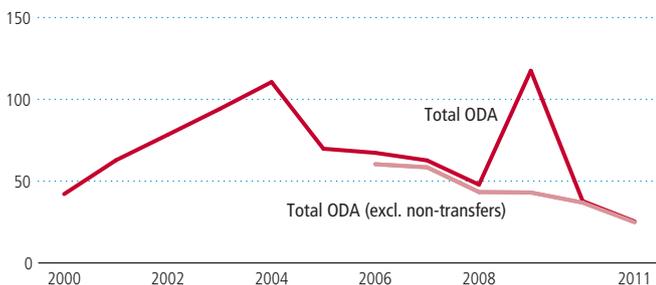
US\$ billions, 2000–2011



## ODA and poverty

ODA has fluctuated but is falling as a share of GNI

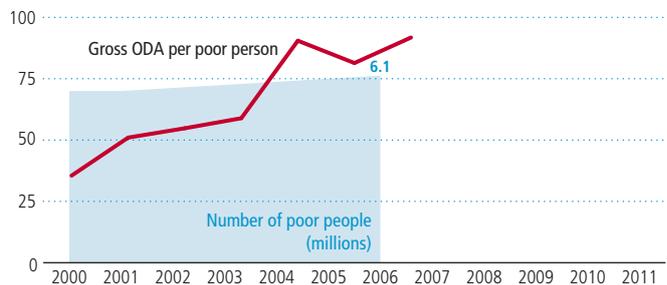
Gross ODA, % of GNI, 2000–2011



Note: The spike in 2009 is due to debt relief.

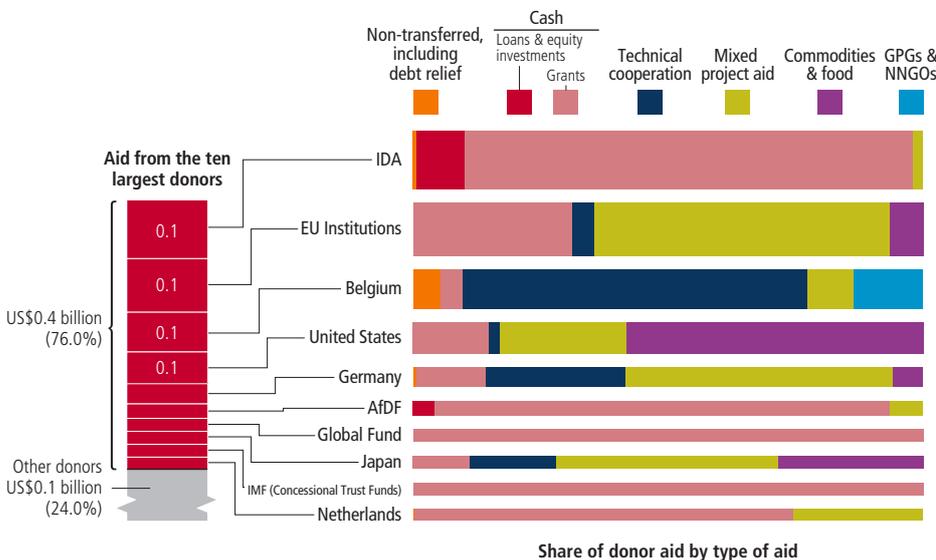
ODA per poor person increased between 2000 and 2006

US\$, 2000–2011



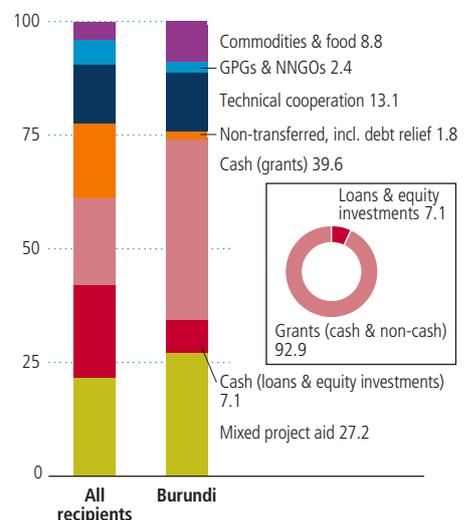
IDA is the largest donor, giving mostly cash grants

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



40% of ODA to Burundi is cash grants

% of gross ODA, 2011

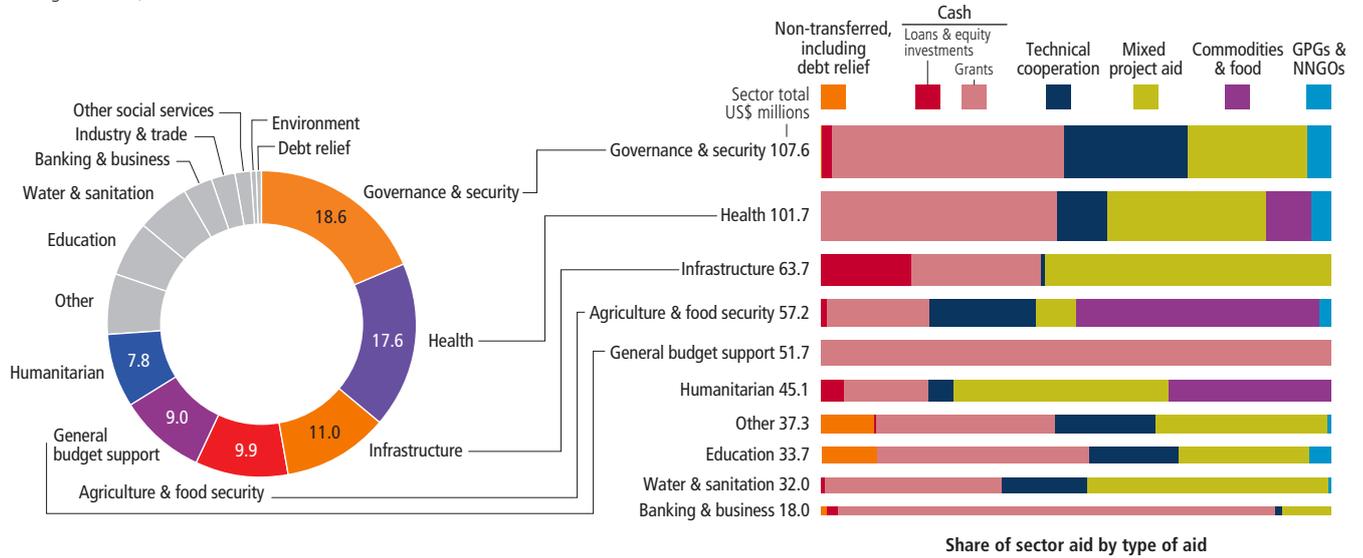


## What is aid spent on?

The largest sector of ODA to Burundi is governance and security, followed by health. Cash grants make up around half of ODA to both sectors. Infrastructure is the third largest sector, receiving mostly mixed project aid. All general budget support is given as cash grants. Commodities and food aid is important to agriculture and food security and to humanitarian assistance. IDA is the largest donor to environment and to banking and business and the second largest donor to four other sectors. The three largest donors provide almost all ODA to general budget support and environment and over 90% of ODA to water and sanitation and to banking and business but less than half of ODA to health and to government and security.

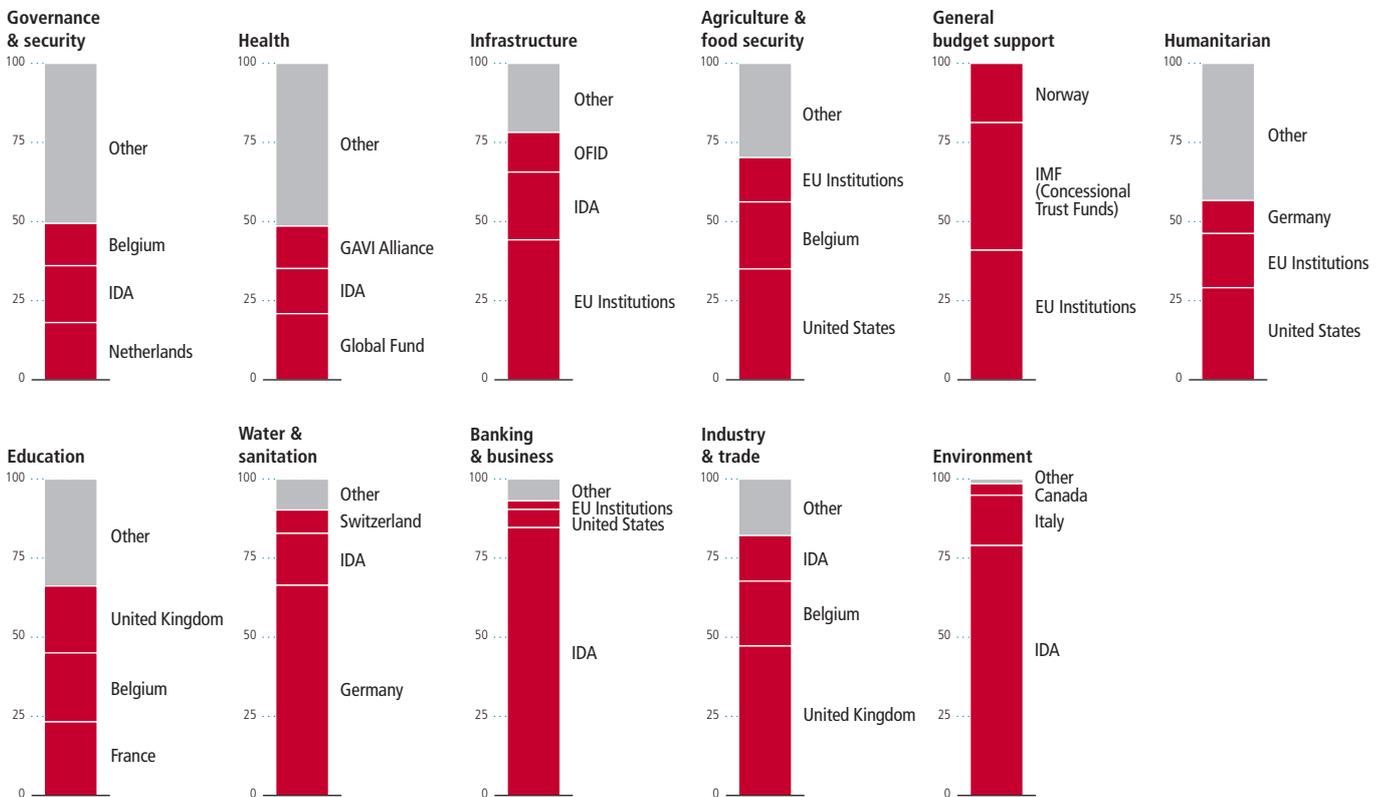
### Close to half of funding to the two largest sectors – governance and security and health – is cash grants

% of gross ODA, 2011



### Vertical funds and multilaterals dominate in two major sectors: health and infrastructure

% of gross ODA, 2011



Note: The information in this profile is based on data from the DAC (ODA and other official flows), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI). All data in US\$ is in 2011 prices. Data on ODA includes assistance from all donors that report to the DAC; aid bundle figures may not align with totals elsewhere as data is drawn from different OECD DAC data sets. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see *Methodology* for details. AfDF is the African Development Fund. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Co-operation and Development. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. GPGs is global public goods. IDA is the International Development Association. IMF is the International Monetary Fund. NNGOs is Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). OFID is the OPEC Fund for International Development. PPP is purchasing power parity.

# CHAD

Gross ODA received: US\$0.5 billion in 2011, 65th largest recipient  
 Government expenditure per capita: \$342.0 (PPP)  
 Population in extreme poverty: 5.7 million (61.9%) in 2003

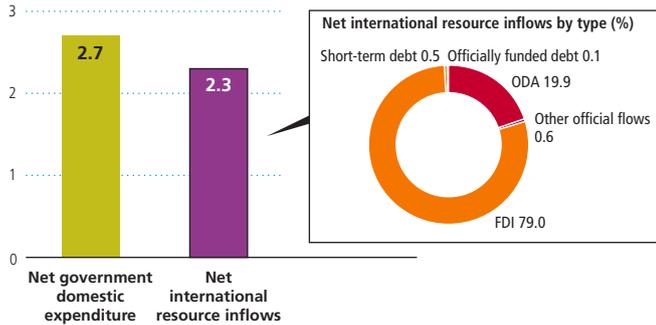
More than half of Chad's population lives in extreme poverty. ODA to Chad was equivalent to 6% of national income, or US\$72 per poor person, in 2003. Domestic spending has grown in recent years, as have commercial flows (FDI), though these flows have fluctuated considerably.

- EU Institutions are the largest donor to Chad; second largest donor the US gives mostly commodities and food aid.
- Humanitarian assistance accounts for almost half of ODA, mostly commodities and food aid; multilateral agencies and vertical funds are the largest donors to most other sectors.

## Resource flows to Chad

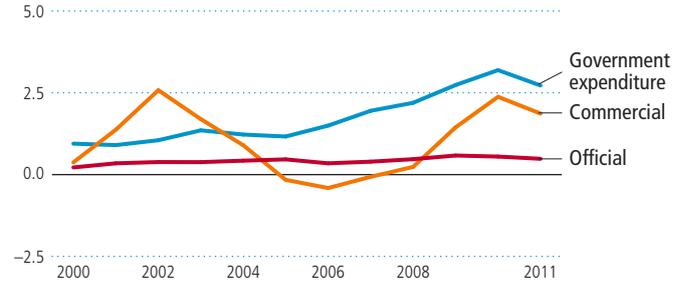
### Levels of domestic spending and international flows, led by FDI, are similar

US\$ billions, 2011



### Chad's domestic spending has risen; commercial flows have fluctuated but risen recently

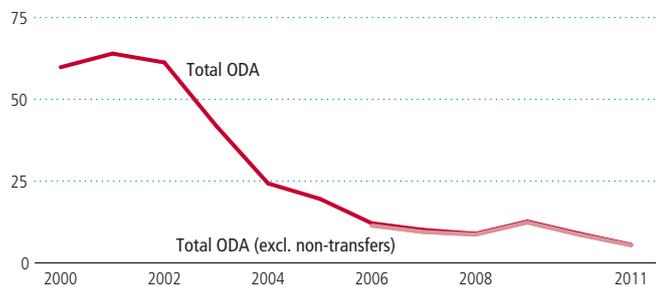
US\$ billions, 2000–2011



## ODA and poverty

### ODA to Chad has risen more slowly than national income

Gross ODA, % of GNI, 2000–2011



### ODA per capita has risen by a quarter since 2000

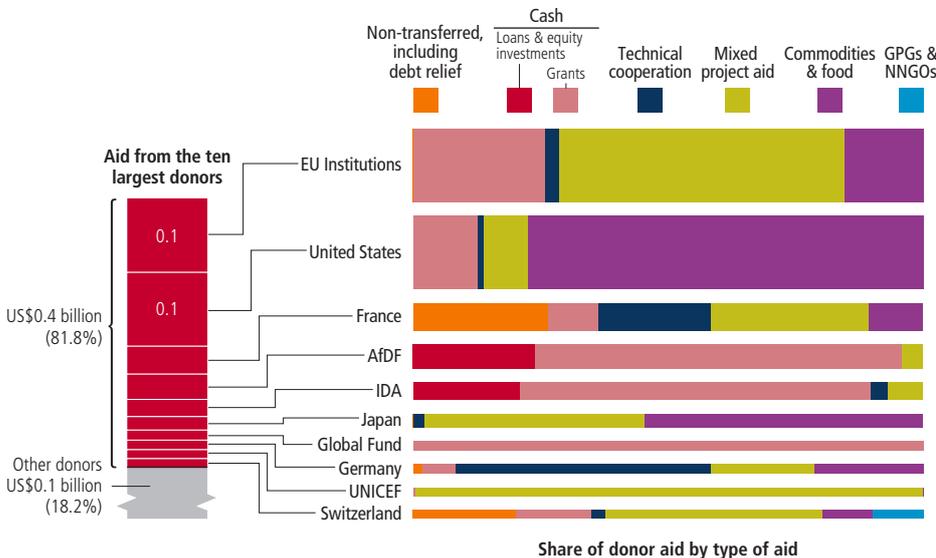
Gross ODA per capita, US\$, 2000–2011



Note: Poverty data is insufficient to create a figure comparable to those in other profiles.

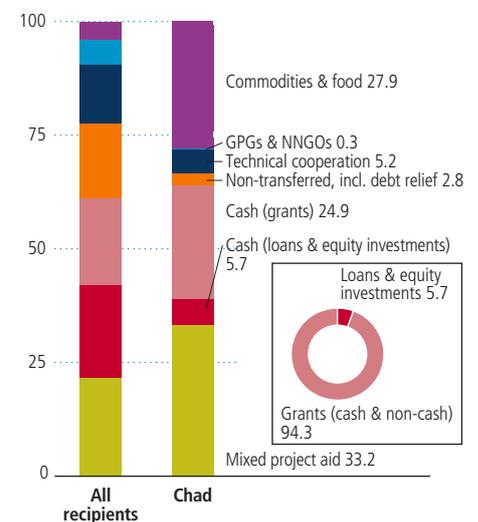
## EU Institutions are the largest donor

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



## Commodities and food aid is seven times the average

% of gross ODA, 2011





# CONGO, DEM. REP.

Gross ODA received: US\$7.5 billion in 2011, world's largest recipient  
 Government expenditure per capita: \$92.2 (PPP)  
 Population in extreme poverty: 51.8 million (87.7%) in 2006

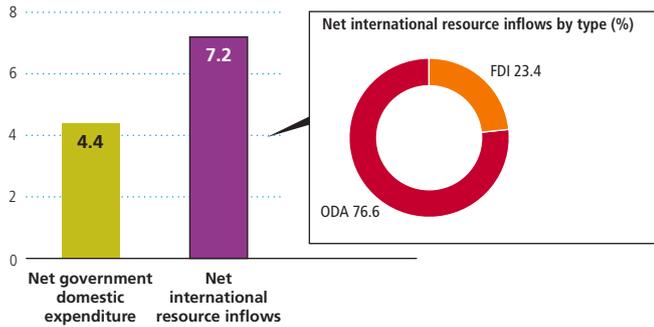
The Democratic Republic of Congo is the world's largest ODA recipient, with the fifth highest population in extreme poverty. ODA was equivalent to 52% of GNI, the third highest in 2006. Domestic spending has grown but remains extremely low by developing-country standards.

- Debt relief accounted for almost 70% of ODA in 2011, with the four largest donors providing almost all ODA in this form.
- Cash grants are important for ODA to health, infrastructure and general budget support.

## Resource flows to Congo, Dem. Rep.

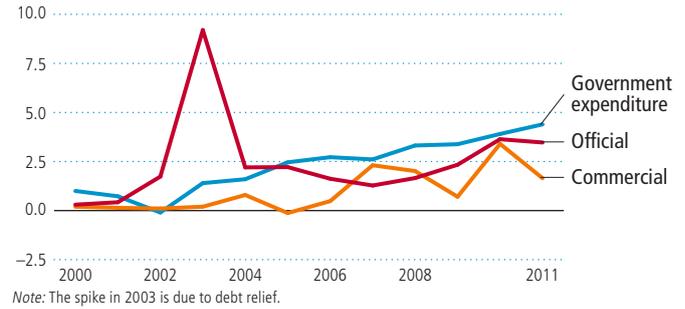
Domestic spending is around 60% of the level of international inflows

US\$ billions, 2011



Domestic spending, official and commercial flows have all been growing

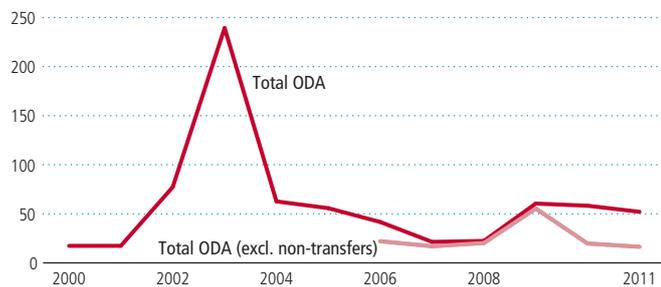
US\$ billions, 2000–2011



## ODA and poverty

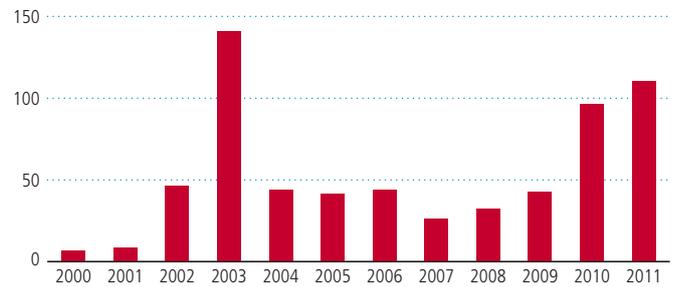
ODA is equivalent to over 50% of national income

Gross ODA, % of GNI, 2000–2011



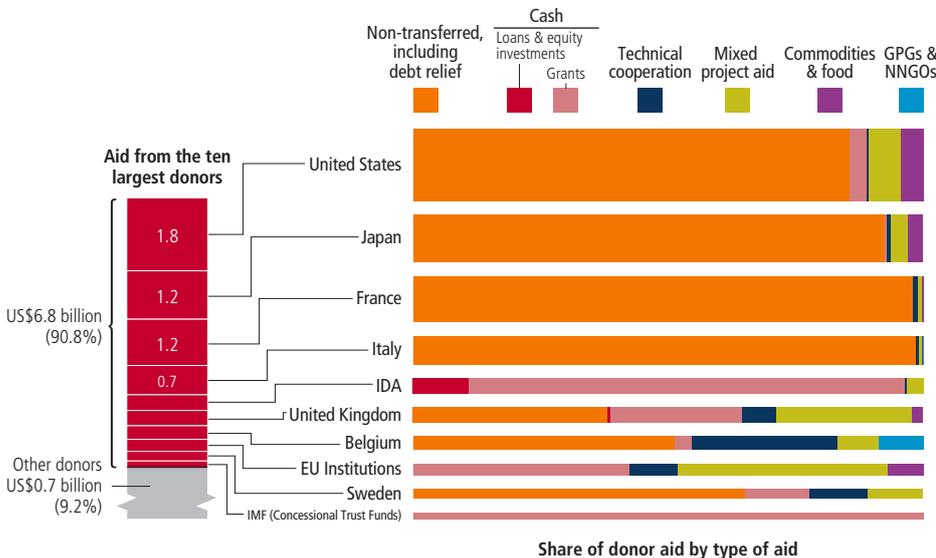
ODA per capita is 19 times higher than in 2000

Gross ODA per capita, US\$, 2000–2011



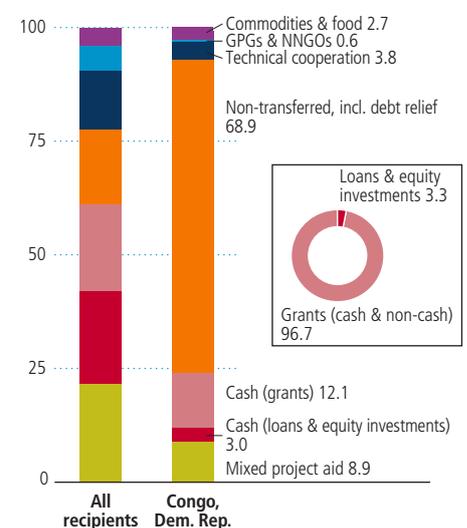
## The four largest donors provided almost all their ODA as debt relief in 2011

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



## Debt relief accounted for almost 70% of ODA in 2011

% of gross ODA, 2011

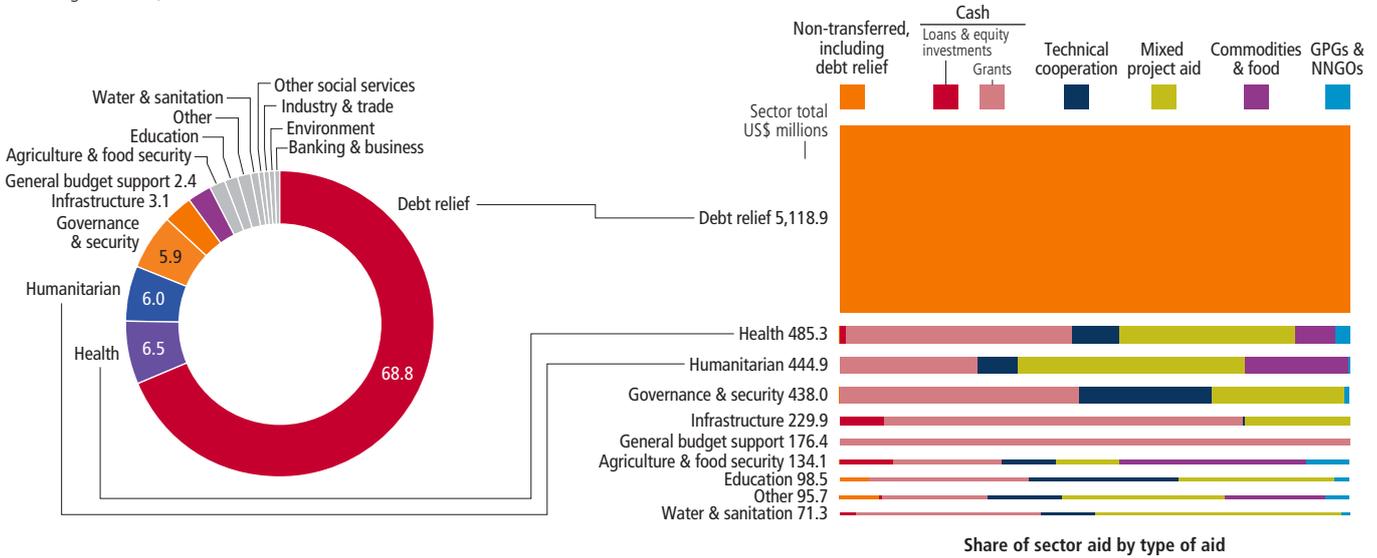


## What is aid spent on?

The Democratic Republic of Congo was the largest recipient of debt relief in 2011; this form of aid accounted for almost 70% of ODA to the country in 2011. It is also the fifth largest recipient of ODA to governance and security, the seventh largest recipient of ODA to health and the eighth largest recipient of ODA to general budget support. Cash grants are important to health, governance and security, and infrastructure. IDA is the largest donor to five sectors, providing most of the ODA to infrastructure, industry and trade, and banking and business. The IMF provides almost 90% of ODA to general budget support; EU Institutions provide the rest. The three largest donors give less than half of ODA to humanitarian assistance and to water and sanitation but give 97% of ODA to industry and trade.

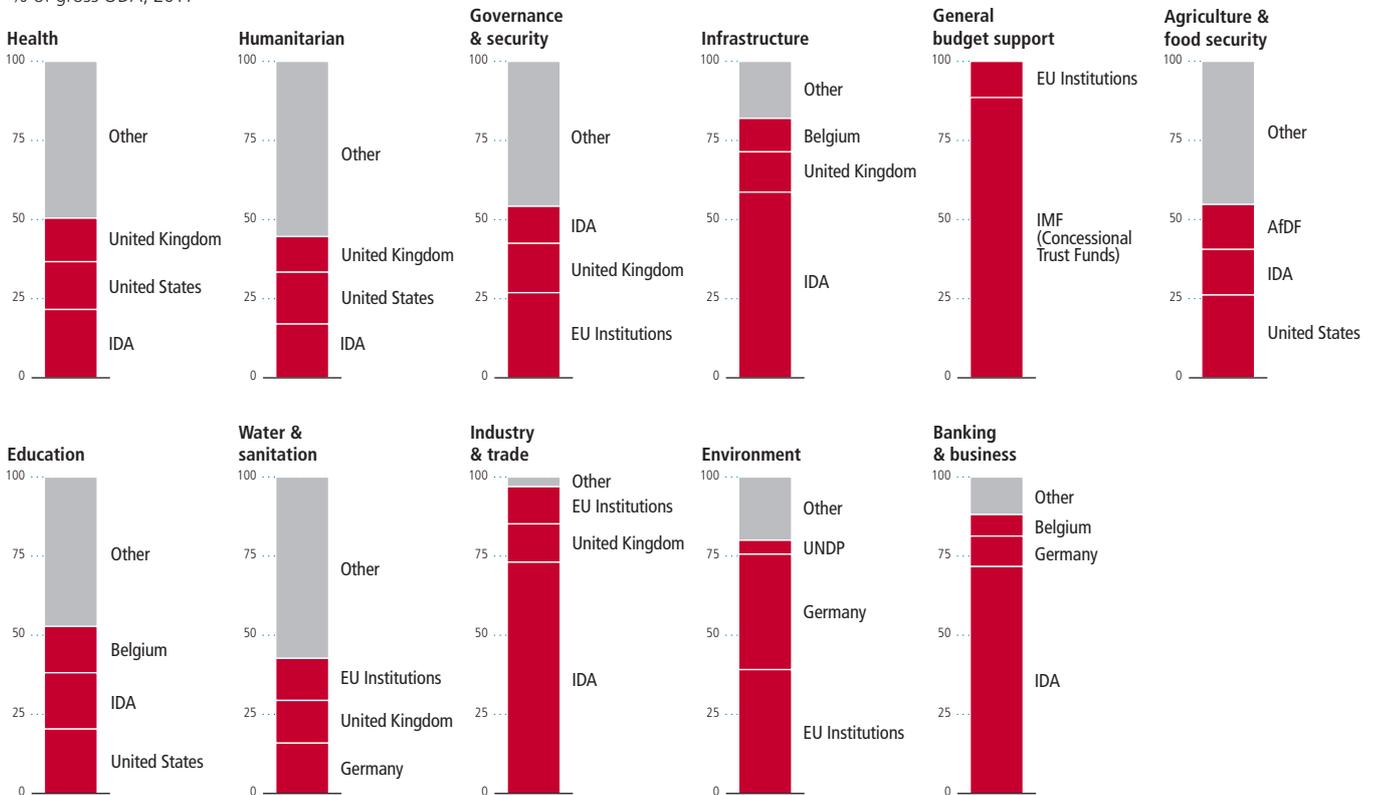
### Almost 70% of ODA to the Democratic Republic of Congo is debt relief; cash grants are the main form of ODA in several sectors

% of gross ODA, 2011



### IDA is the largest donor to the Democratic Republic of Congo for five sectors; the IMF provides most ODA to general budget support

% of gross ODA, 2011



Note: The information in this profile is based on data from the DAC (ODA and other official flows), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI). All data in US\$ is in 2011 prices. Data on ODA includes assistance from all donors that report to the DAC; aid bundle figures may not align with totals elsewhere as data is drawn from different OECD DAC data sets. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see *Methodology* for details. AfDF is the African Development Fund. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Co-operation and Development. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. GPGs is global public goods. IDA is the International Development Association. IMF is the International Monetary Fund. NNGOs is Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). PPP is purchasing power parity.

# ETHIOPIA

Gross ODA received: US\$3.6 billion in 2011, 7th largest recipient  
 Government expenditure per capita: \$159.6 (PPP)  
 Population in extreme poverty: 26.0 million (30.7%) in 2011

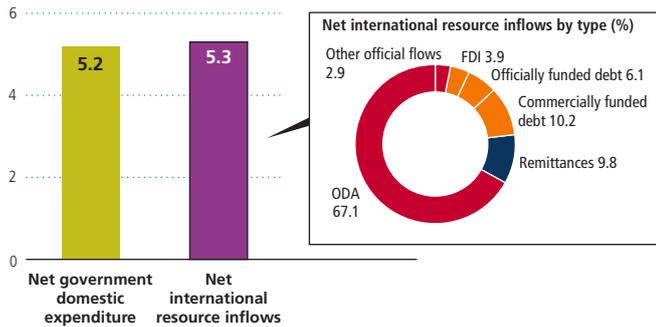
Ethiopia has the ninth largest population in extreme poverty in the world. ODA is equivalent to 12% of national income, or US\$138 per poor person. Domestic spending has grown but remains slightly below international flows.

- IDA is the largest donor to Ethiopia, giving mostly loans and equity, followed by the US and the UK.
- Cash grants are an important form of ODA to health, the largest single sector of ODA to Ethiopia, and to several other sectors.

## Resource flows to Ethiopia

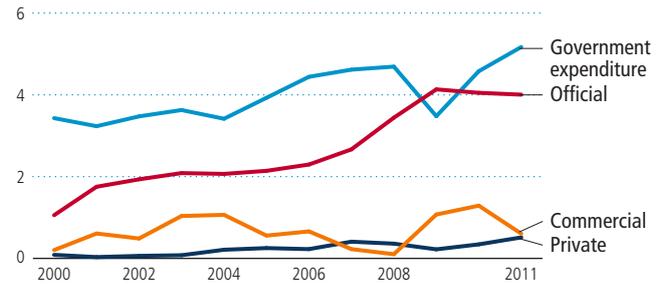
Domestic spending levels are slightly lower than international flows; ODA is the largest international flow

US\$ billions, 2011



Ethiopia's official flows grew more rapidly than domestic spending until 2009

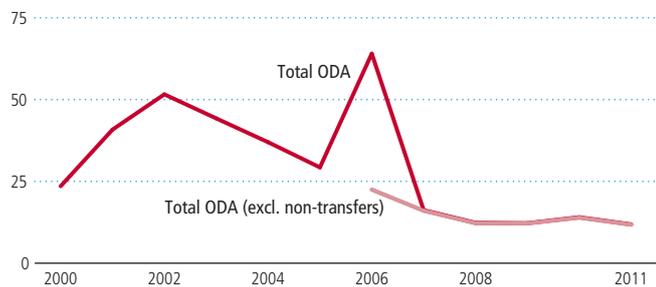
US\$ billions, 2000–2011



## ODA and poverty

ODA has risen more slowly than growing national income

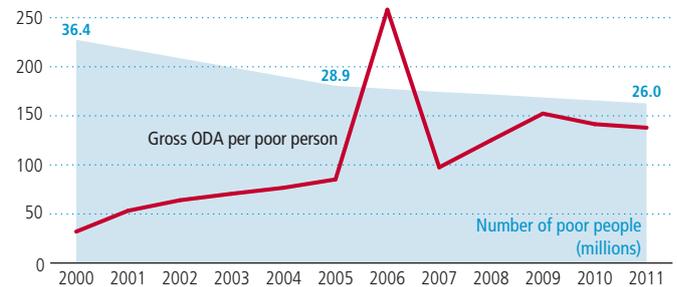
Gross ODA, % of GNI, 2000–2011



Note: The spike in 2006 is due to debt relief.

ODA per poor person is four times higher than in 2000, while numbers in poverty have fallen almost 30%

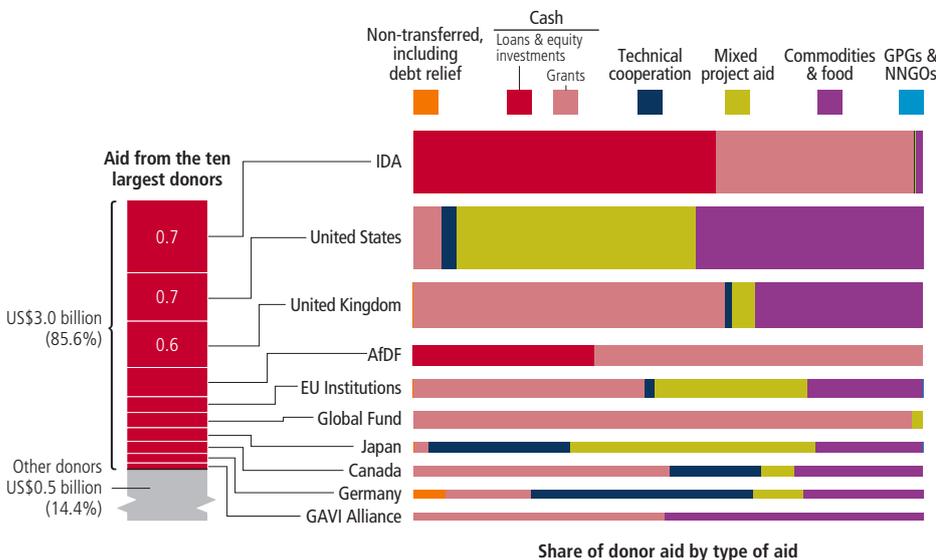
US\$, 2000–2011



Note: The spike in 2006 is due to debt relief.

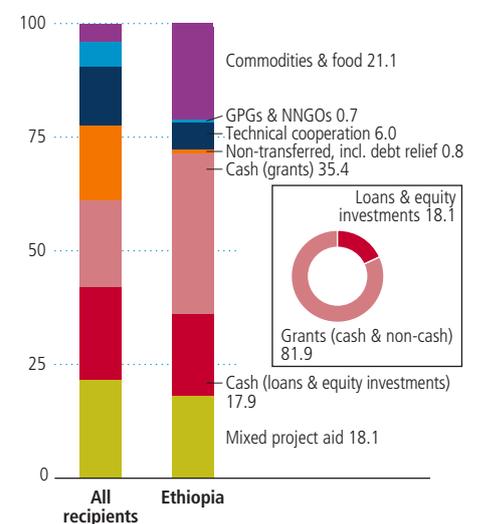
## IDA is the largest donor, giving mostly loans and equity

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



## Commodities and food aid accounts for more than 20% of ODA

% of gross ODA, 2011

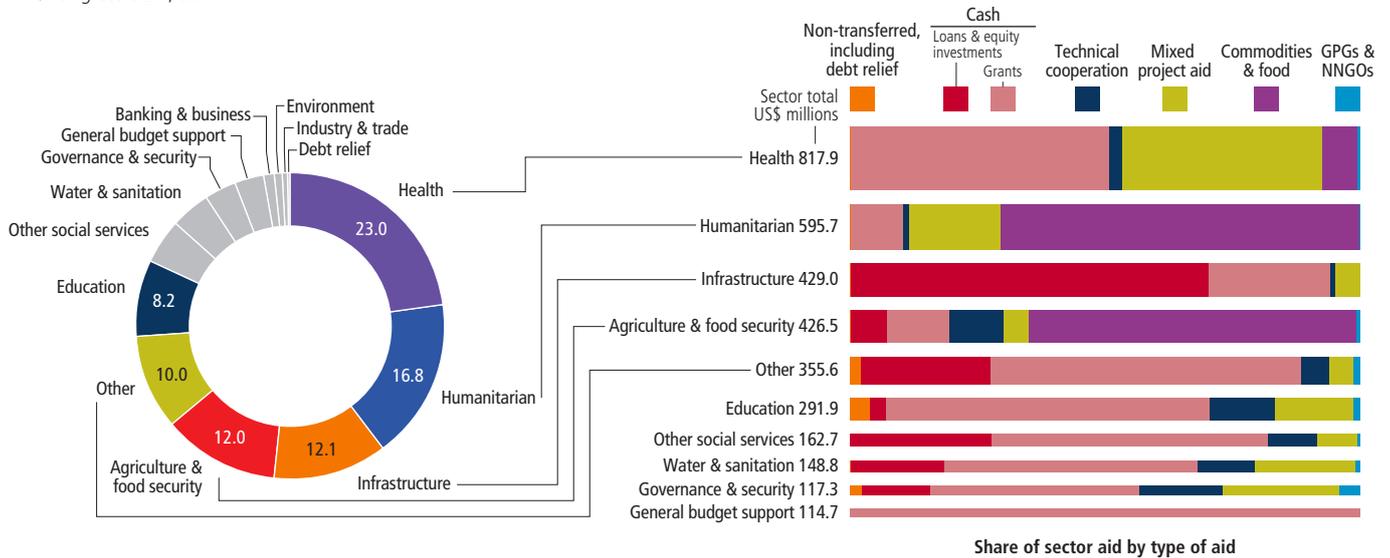


## What is aid spent on?

Ethiopia is the second largest recipient of ODA to health and to agriculture and food security. Ethiopia is also the fourth largest recipient of humanitarian assistance, the country's second largest sector. Humanitarian assistance and aid to agriculture and food security is provided mostly as commodities and food aid. Infrastructure, the third largest sector, receives mostly loans and equity. The US is the largest donor of aid to health and humanitarian assistance. The UK is the largest donor to four sectors, including education and agriculture and food security, while IDA is the largest donor to infrastructure. The three largest donors give around 50% or less of ODA to governance and security and environment. All ODA to general budget support comes from the AfDF.

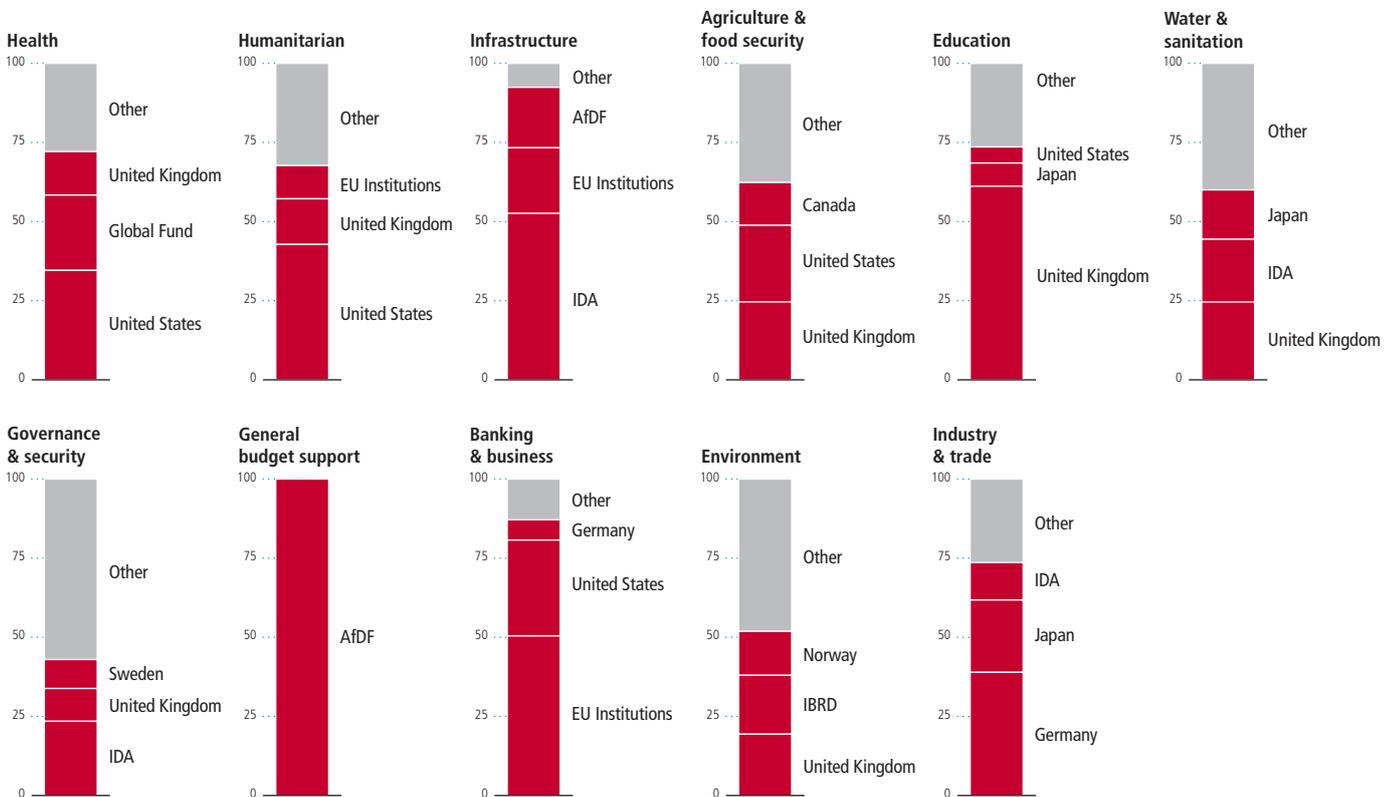
### Health is the largest sector for ODA to Ethiopia, mostly as cash grants; humanitarian assistance is second largest

% of gross ODA, 2011



### The UK, the US and IDA are the largest donors for most sectors, though the AfDF leads on budget support

% of gross ODA, 2011



Note: The information in this profile is based on data from the DAC (ODA and other official flows), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI). All data in US\$ is in 2011 prices. Data on ODA includes assistance from all donors that report to the DAC; aid bundle figures may not align with totals elsewhere as data is drawn from different OECD DAC data sets. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see *Methodology* for details. AfDF is the African Development Fund. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Co-operation and Development. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. GPGs is global public goods. IBRD is the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. IDA is the International Development Association. IMF is the International Monetary Fund. NNGOs is Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). PPP is purchasing power parity.

# HAITI

Gross ODA received: US\$1.7 billion in 2011, 19th largest recipient  
 Government expenditure per capita: \$339.9 (PPP)  
 Population in extreme poverty: 5.4 million (61.7%) in 2001

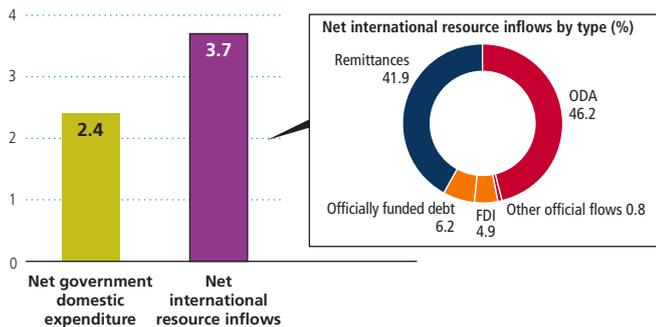
Almost 62% of Haiti's population lived in extreme poverty in 2001. ODA was equivalent to 23% of national income in 2001. Official flows peaked in 2010 with the response to the Haitian earthquake. Remittances are also important: Haiti is the eighth largest recipient of remittances as a share of GDP. Domestic spending has risen but is still low by developing-country standards.

- The US is the largest donor to Haiti; other major donors – Canada, the IDB and EU Institutions – give much ODA as cash grants, which are important to several sectors.
- The US is the largest donor to six sectors, including the largest: humanitarian assistance.

## Resource flows to Haiti

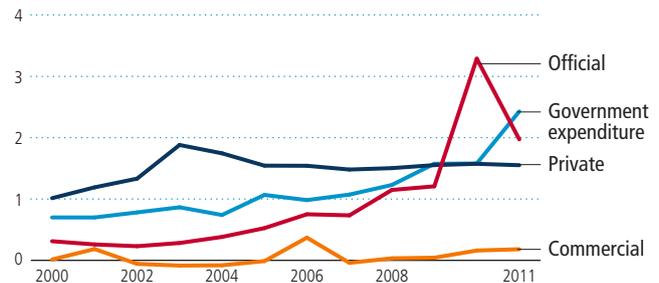
Domestic spending is two-thirds of international flows; ODA and remittances are the largest international flows

US\$ billions, 2011



Haiti's private flows and domestic spending have grown, with official flows growing – peaking in 2010

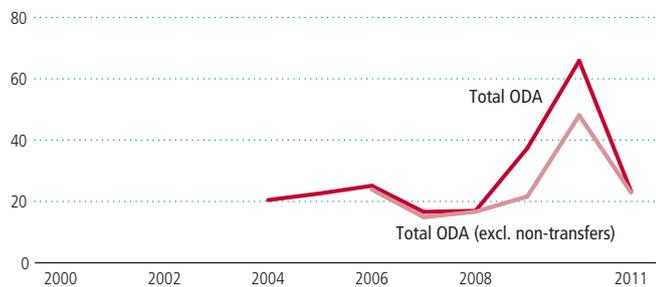
US\$ billions, 2000–2011



## ODA and poverty

ODA is equivalent to about a quarter of national income

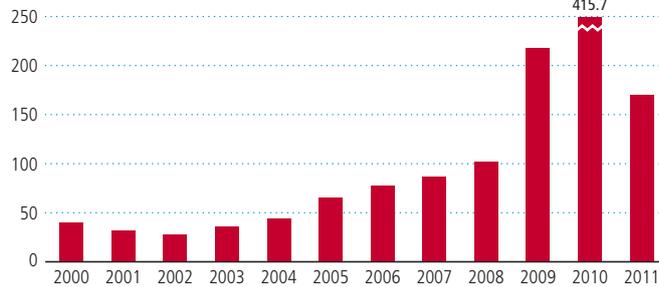
Gross ODA, % of GNI, 2000–2011



Note: The spike in 2010 is due to debt relief.

Haiti has no poverty data after 2001, but ODA per capita is eight times 2000 levels, having risen rapidly since 2009

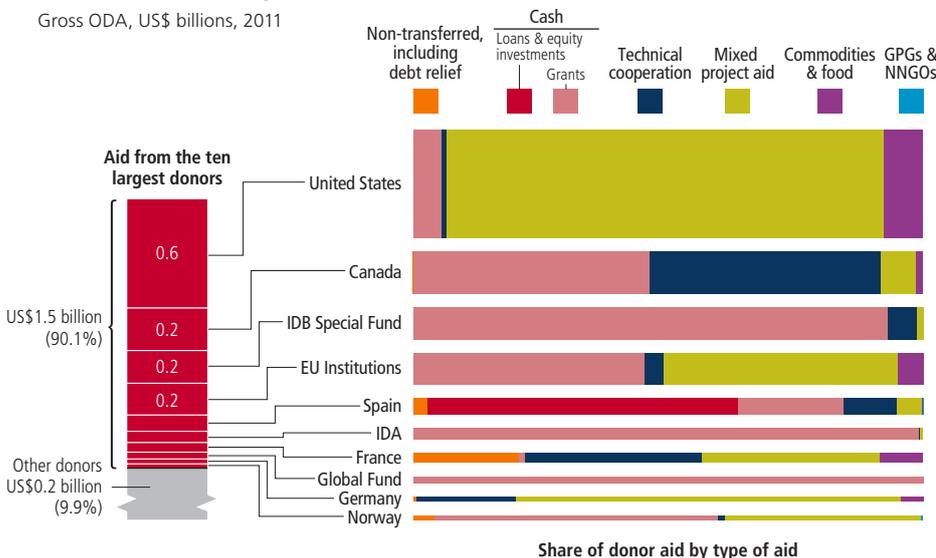
Gross ODA per capita, US\$, 2000–2011



Note: Poverty data is insufficient to create a figure comparable to those in other profiles.

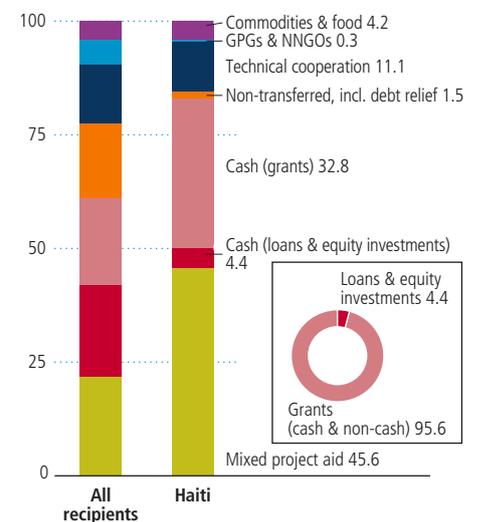
The US is the largest donor, with mostly mixed project aid; several other donors prefer cash grants

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



Almost a third of ODA is cash grants; almost half is mixed project aid

% of gross ODA, 2011

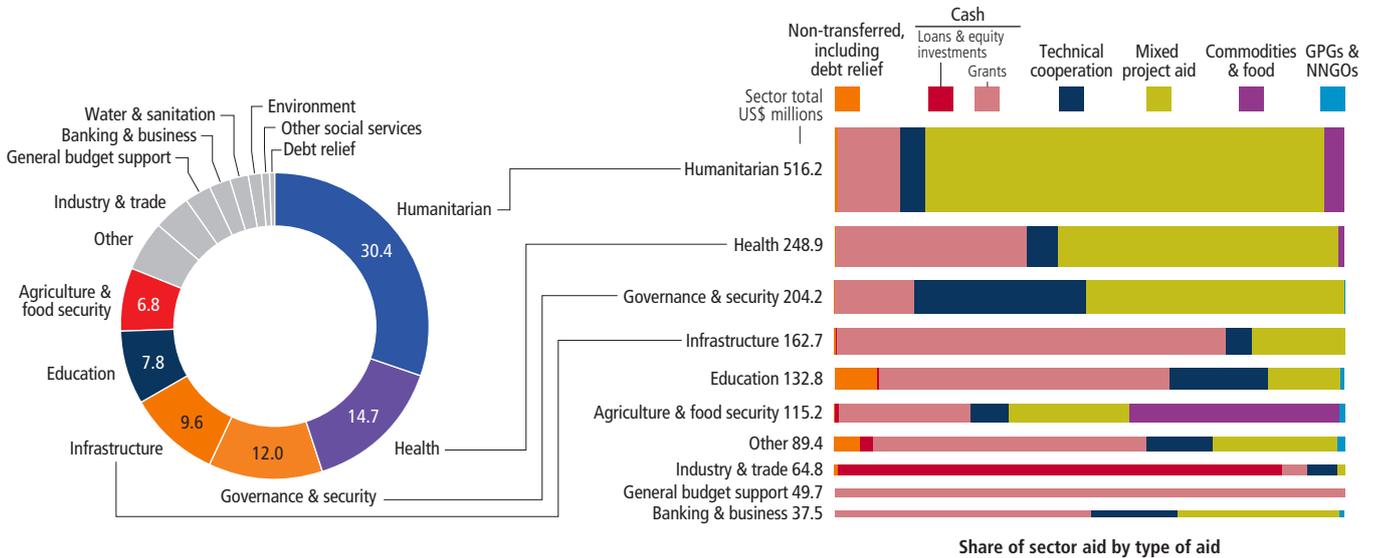


## What is aid spent on?

Haiti is the seventh largest recipient of humanitarian assistance, which accounts for 30% of ODA to the country. This and the next largest sectors, health and governance and security, receive mostly mixed project aid, but technical cooperation is important to the latter. Cash grants account for all ODA to general budget support and are important to health, infrastructure and education. Haiti is the tenth largest recipient of ODA to industry and trade. The US is the largest donor to the three largest sectors, while the IDB is the largest donor to two sectors, including infrastructure. The three largest donors (the US, Canada and the IDB) account for more than 70% of ODA to all but three small sectors. ODA to general budget support comes from EU Institutions and the IMF.

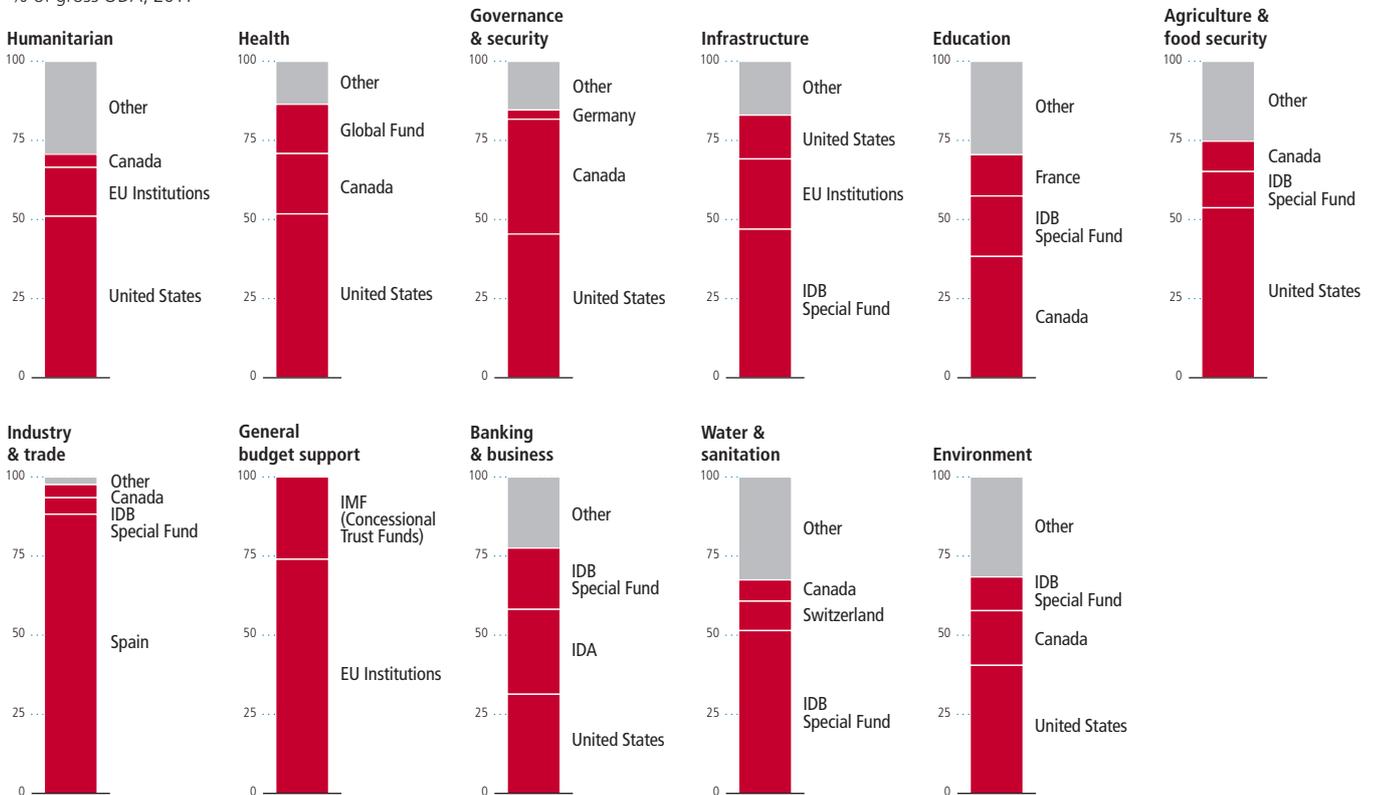
### 30% of ODA to Haiti is humanitarian assistance; the health sector is the second largest beneficiary of ODA in Haiti

% of gross ODA, 2011



### The US is the largest donor to Haiti for six sectors, including the three largest; the IDB is the largest donor for two sectors, including infrastructure

% of gross ODA, 2011



Note: The information in this profile is based on data from the DAC (ODA and other official flows), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI). All data in US\$ is in 2011 prices. Data on ODA includes assistance from all donors that report to the DAC; aid bundle figures may not align with totals elsewhere as data is drawn from different OECD DAC data sets. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see *Methodology* for details. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Co-operation and Development. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. GPGs is global public goods. IDA is the International Development Association. IDB is the Inter-American Development Bank. NNGOs is Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). PPP is purchasing power parity.

# INDONESIA

Gross ODA received: US\$2.7 billion in 2011, 10th largest recipient  
 Government expenditure per capita: \$739.8 (PPP)  
 Population in extreme poverty: 39.3 million (16.2%) in 2011

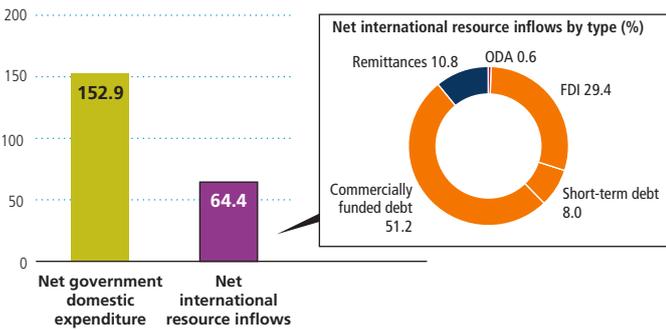
Indonesia has the sixth largest number of people in extreme poverty in the world. Receiving US\$68 per poor person, it remains a major ODA recipient, but aid as a share of national income has been declining. While government spending has risen since 2000, spending per capita is a little over half the developing-country average.

- Japan is the largest donor to Indonesia, giving mostly loans and equity, while several donors provide mostly technical cooperation.
- Almost 25% of ODA goes to infrastructure, mostly as loans and equity, with cash grants and technical cooperation important to other sectors. Japan is the largest donor to five sectors.

## Resource flows to Indonesia

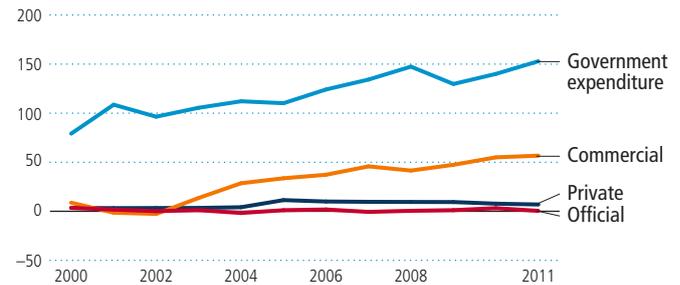
Government spending is more than twice the level of international flows

US\$ billions, 2011



Government spending has grown more rapidly than international flows; commercial flows have also risen

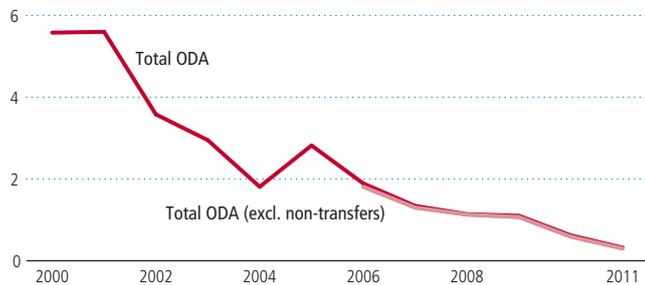
US\$ billions, 2000–2011



## ODA and poverty

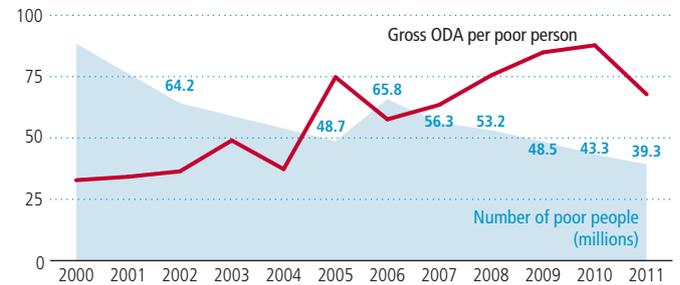
ODA's share of rapidly rising GNI has fallen steadily

Gross ODA, % of GNI, 2000–2011



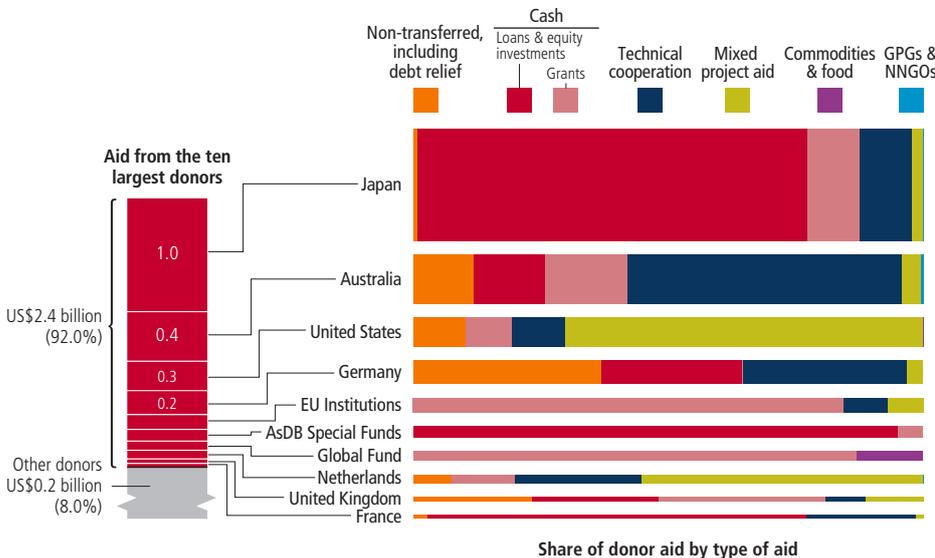
Aid per poor person has risen while the number of poor people has fallen

US\$, 2000–2011



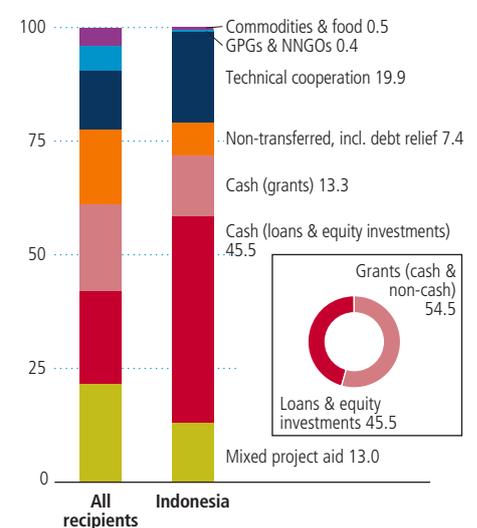
Japan is the largest donor, giving mostly loans and equity

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



Almost half of ODA is loans and equity

% of gross ODA, 2011

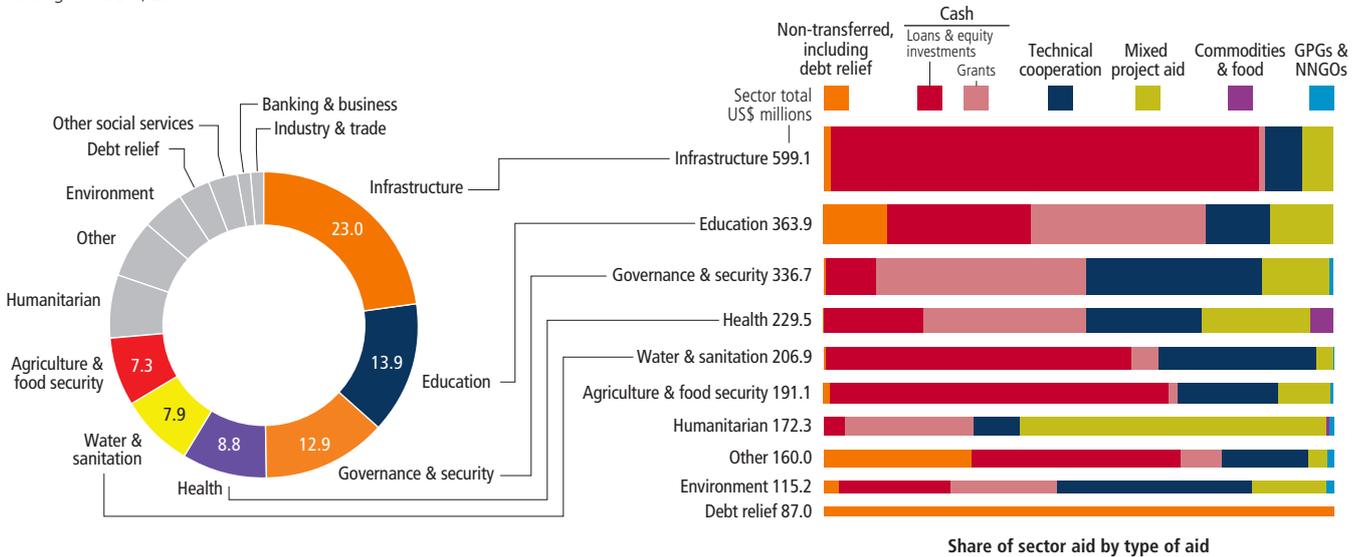


## What is aid spent on?

Almost a quarter of ODA to Indonesia is to infrastructure, making it the sixth largest recipient. ODA to infrastructure and several other sectors is mostly loans and equity. The country is also the eighth largest recipient of ODA to education, the second largest sector. Cash grants are important to governance and security, the third largest sector, as well as to health, humanitarian assistance and environment. Technical cooperation is important to governance and security as well as several other sectors. Japan is the largest donor to five sectors, providing over 75% of ODA to infrastructure. European donors are the largest donors to some smaller sectors, and EU Institutions are the largest donor to education, while the UK is the largest donor to industry and trade.

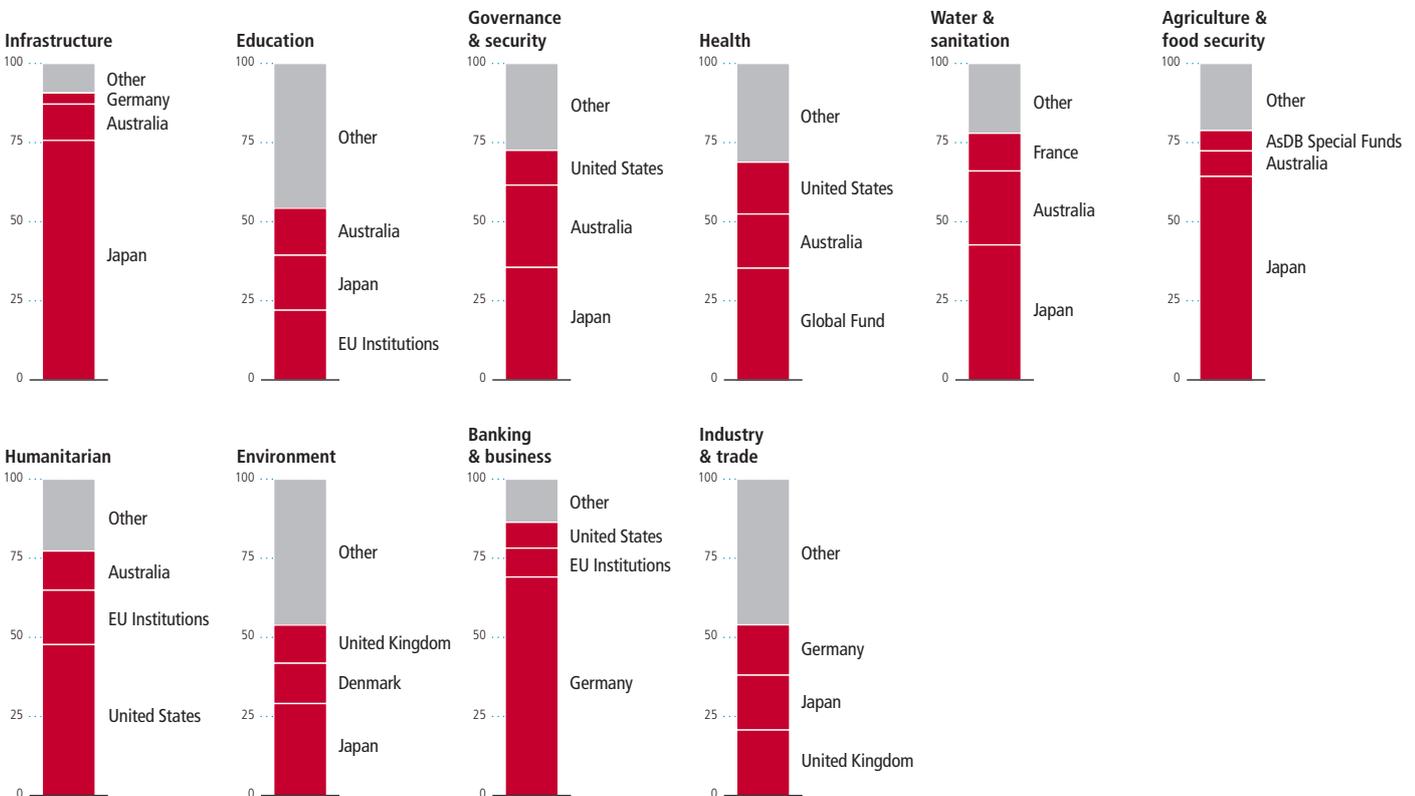
### Some 23% of ODA goes to infrastructure, mostly as loans and equity

% of gross ODA, 2011



### Japan is the largest donor to Indonesia to five sectors, while Australia also features prominently

% of gross ODA, 2011



Note: The information in this profile is based on data from the DAC (ODA and other official flows), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI). All data in US\$ is in 2011 prices. Data on ODA includes assistance from all donors that report to the DAC; aid bundle figures may not align with totals elsewhere as data is drawn from different OECD DAC data sets. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see *Methodology* for details. AsDB is the Asian Development Bank. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Co-operation and Development. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. GPGs is global public goods. NNGOs is Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). PPP is purchasing power parity.

# KENYA

Gross ODA received: US\$2.8 billion in 2011, 8th largest recipient  
 Government expenditure per capita: \$424.0 (PPP)  
 Population in extreme poverty: 15.4 million (43.4%) in 2005

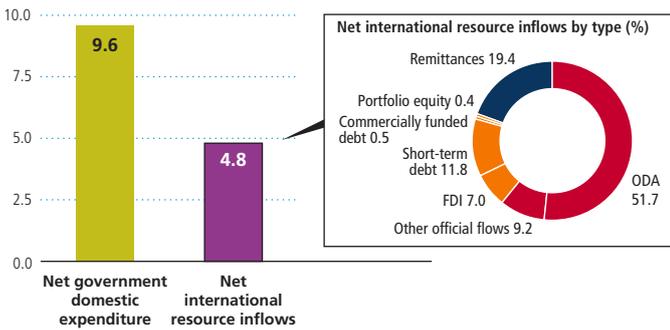
Kenya is a major recipient of ODA: US\$71 per poor person in 2005. Rising national income since 2000 means that although ODA has increased, the ODA to national income ratio has fallen to 8%. Government spending has increased more quickly but remains low by developing-country standards.

- The US is the largest donor to Kenya, followed by IMF Trust Funds (giving cash grants) and IDA (giving mostly loans and equity).
- Commodities and food aid accounts for 13% of ODA, higher than average and much of it humanitarian assistance. Over a quarter of ODA goes to health, with more than half of that from the US.

## Resource flows to Kenya

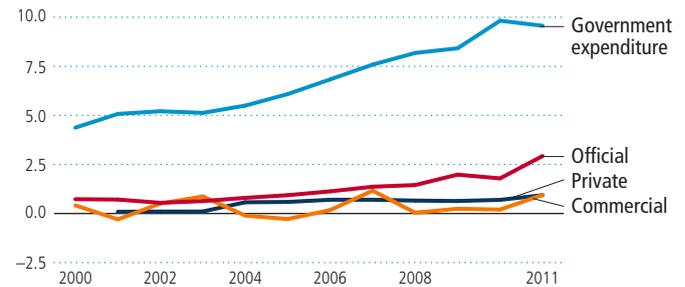
Domestic spending is almost twice the level of international flows, of which ODA is the largest

US\$ billions, 2011



Domestic spending has doubled, while official flows have also gradually increased

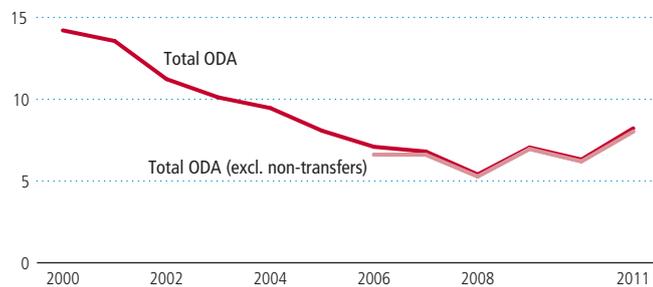
US\$ billions, 2000–2011



## ODA and poverty

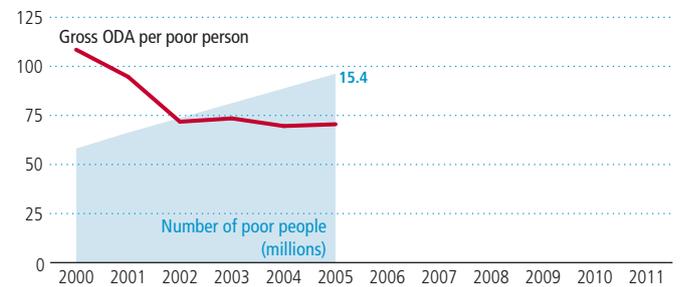
Over 2000–2008 GNI growth outpaced growth in ODA

Gross ODA, % of GNI, 2000–2011



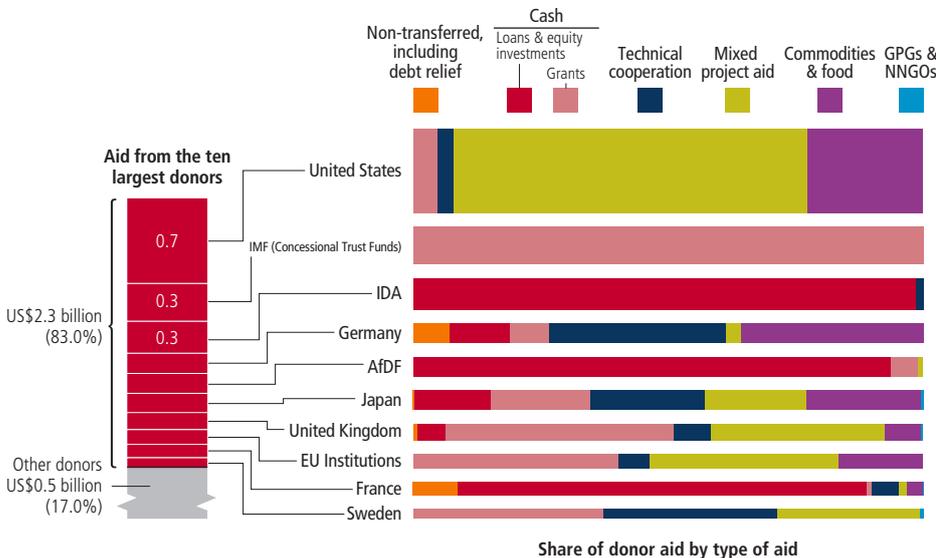
Poverty increased between 2000 and 2005, while ODA per poor person fell by a third

US\$, 2000–2011



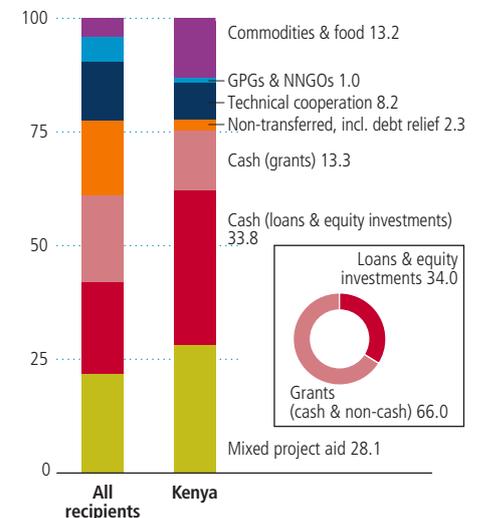
## The US provides mostly mixed project aid, the IMF cash grants

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



## A third of ODA is loans and equity

% of gross ODA, 2011

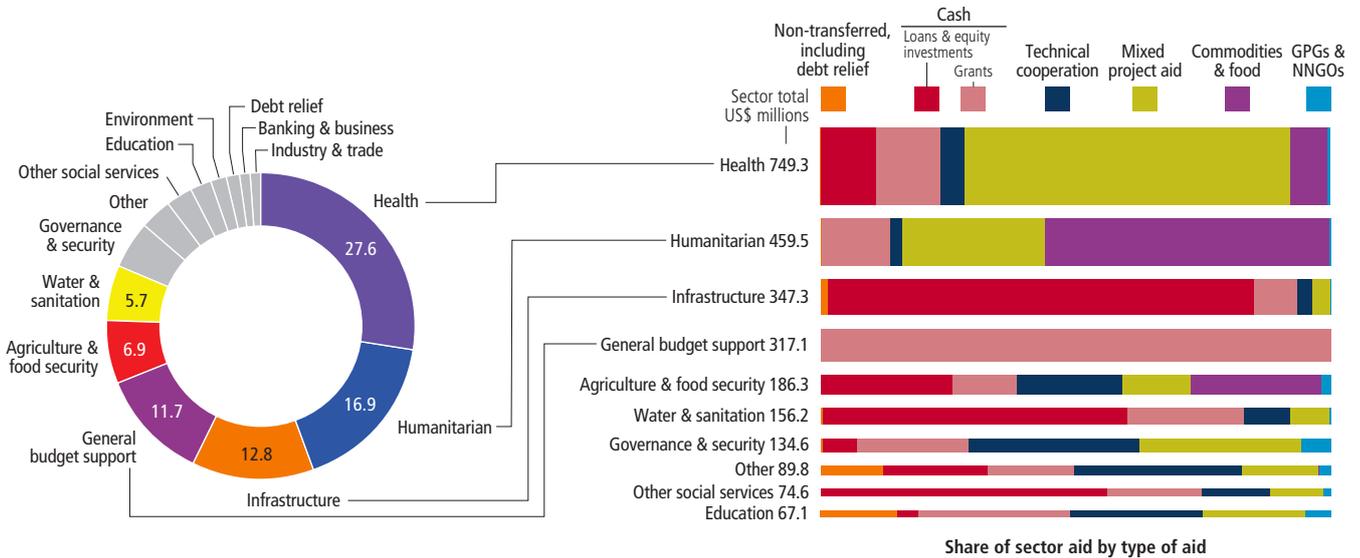


## What is aid spent on?

Kenya is the fourth largest recipient of ODA to health, receiving over a quarter of ODA. Humanitarian assistance, mostly commodities and food aid, accounts for 17% of ODA. Aid to infrastructure is mostly loans and equity. Kenya is the fifth largest recipient of ODA to general budget support, all cash grants by IMF Trust Funds. The US gives over half of ODA to health and is the largest donor of humanitarian assistance. The three largest donors account for over half of ODA to all sectors except governance and security. Multilaterals are the largest donors to four sectors, including infrastructure and general budget support.

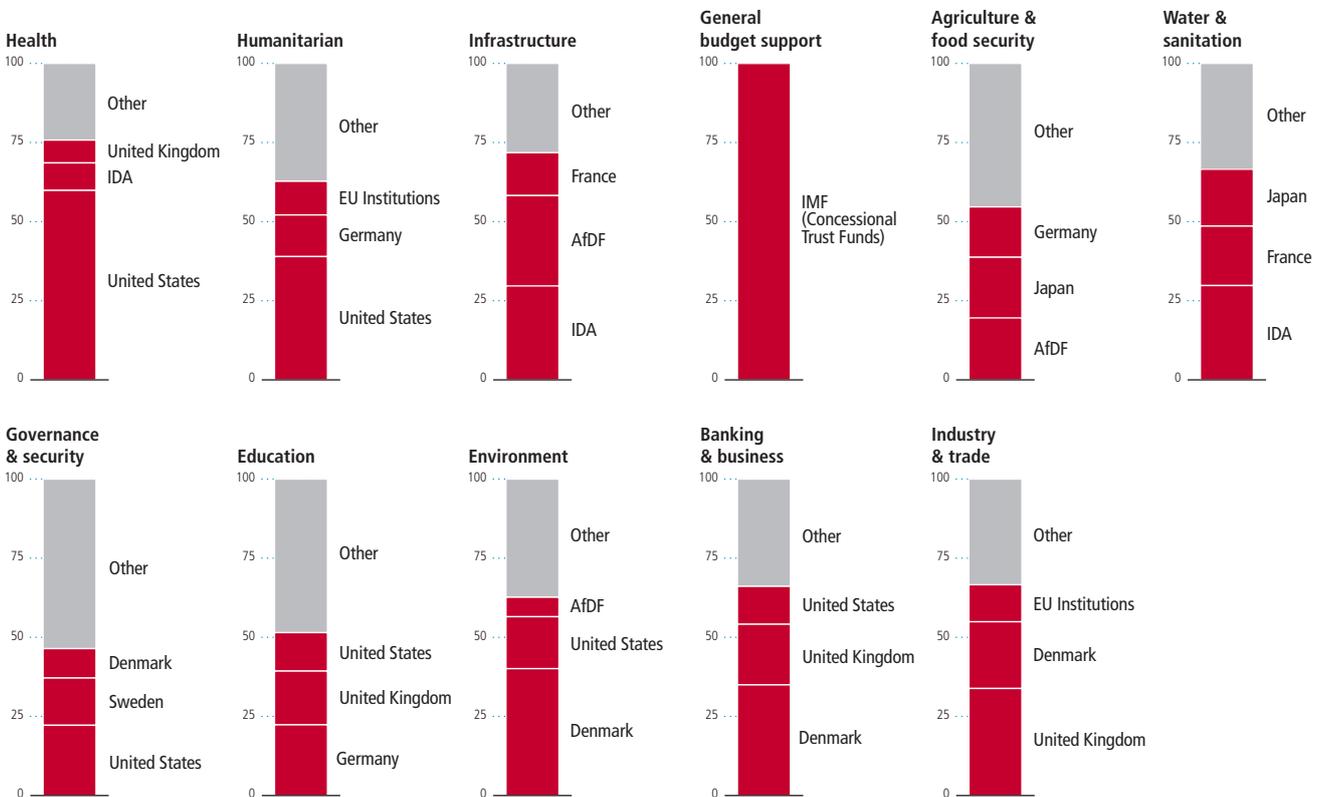
### Over a quarter of ODA to Kenya goes to health; different forms of ODA dominate for the four main sectors

% of gross ODA, 2011



### The US gives over half of ODA to Kenya to health and over a third of humanitarian assistance

% of gross ODA, 2011



Note: The information in this profile is based on data from the DAC (ODA and other official flows), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI). All data in US\$ is in 2011 prices. Data on ODA includes assistance from all donors that report to the DAC; aid bundle figures may not align with totals elsewhere as data is drawn from different OECD DAC data sets. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see *Methodology* for details. AfDF is the African Development Fund. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Co-operation and Development. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. GPGs is global public goods. IDA is the International Development Association. IMF is the International Monetary Fund. NNGOs is Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). PPP is purchasing power parity.

# LIBERIA

Gross ODA received: US\$1.0 billion in 2011, 41st largest recipient  
 Government expenditure per capita: \$147.9 (PPP)  
 Population in extreme poverty: 2.9 million (83.8%) in 2007

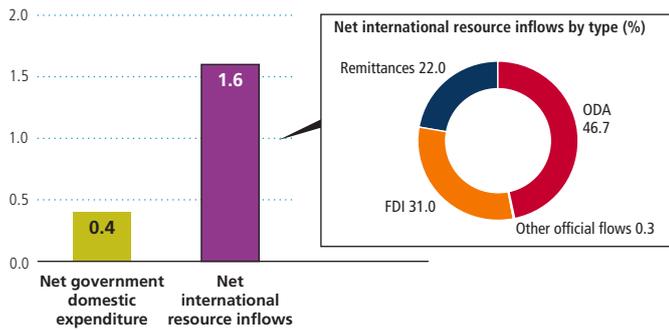
The majority of people in Liberia live in extreme poverty. ODA is equivalent to 70% of national income (second highest in the world), or US\$281 per poor person in 2007. While government spending has risen in recent years, other flows have grown faster. Liberia is also the fourth largest recipient of remittances as a share of GDP.

- Debt relief dominated ODA to Liberia in 2011, accounting for almost 40% of ODA. Japan and Germany gave most of their ODA in this form.
- Governance and security is the next largest sector, led by the US, followed by infrastructure, led by IDA.

## Resource flows to Liberia

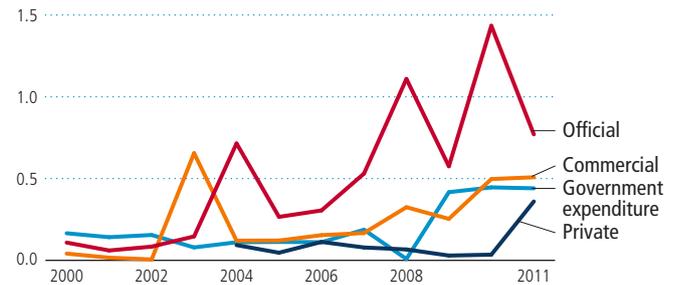
International flows – led by ODA and FDI – are more than four times government spending

US\$ billions, 2011



Official inflows have grown quicker than domestic government spending and other international inflows

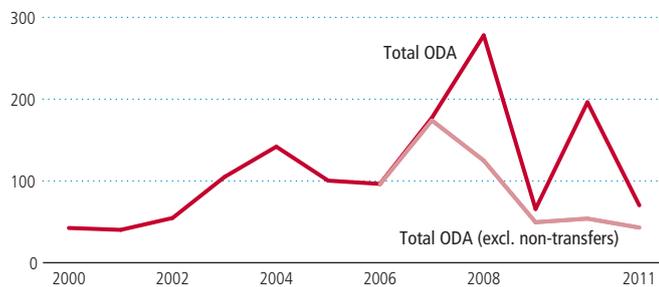
US\$ billions, 2000–2011



## ODA and poverty

ODA as a share of GNI has varied with debt relief

Gross ODA, % of GNI, 2000–2011



Note: The spike in 2004 is due to post-conflict reconstruction; the spikes in 2008 and 2010 are due to debt relief.

Liberia has recent poverty data only for 2007, but ODA per capita is nine times larger than in 2000

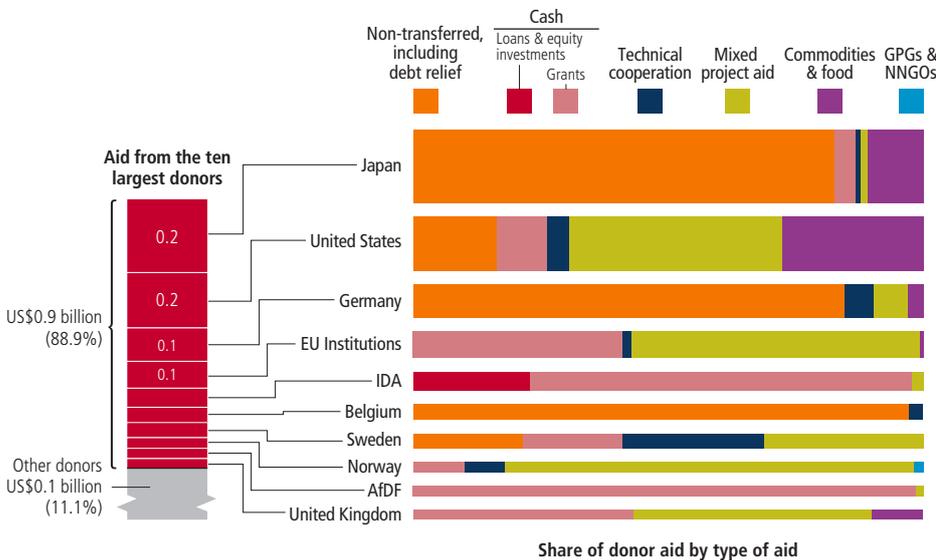
Gross ODA per capita, US\$, 2000–2011



Note: Poverty data is insufficient to create a figure comparable to those in other profiles.

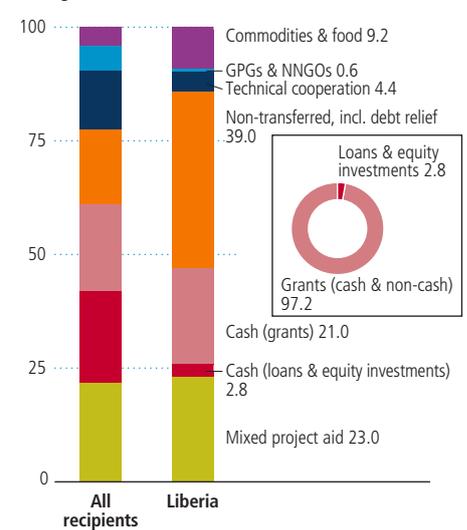
## Japan and Germany gave ODA mostly as debt relief

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



## 39% of ODA to Liberia in 2011 was non-transferred debt relief

% of gross ODA, 2011

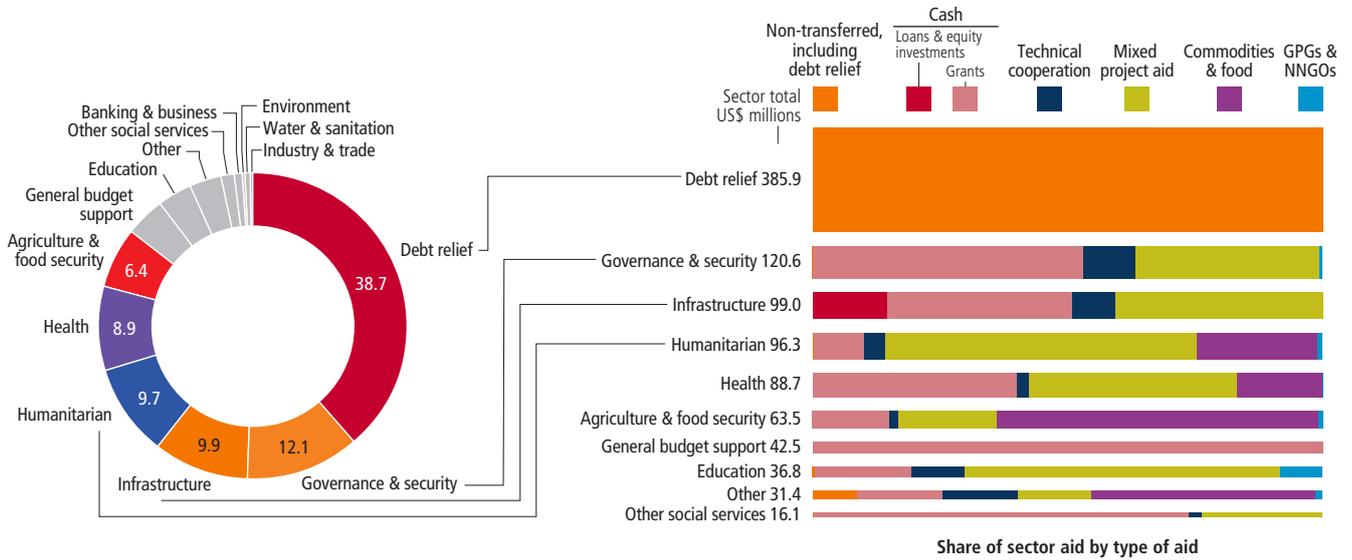


## What is aid spent on?

Liberia is the third largest recipient globally of ODA to debt relief. ODA to the second largest sector, governance and security, is mostly cash grants and mixed project aid. ODA to infrastructure includes some loans and equity. Commodity and food aid is important to several sectors, dominating ODA to agriculture and food security and to the 'other' category (aid that cannot be allocated to a particular sector). The US is the largest donor to seven sectors, IDA provides 43% of ODA to infrastructure and EU Institutions provide more than a quarter of humanitarian assistance. ODA to general budget support comes from EU Institutions and IMF Trust Funds.

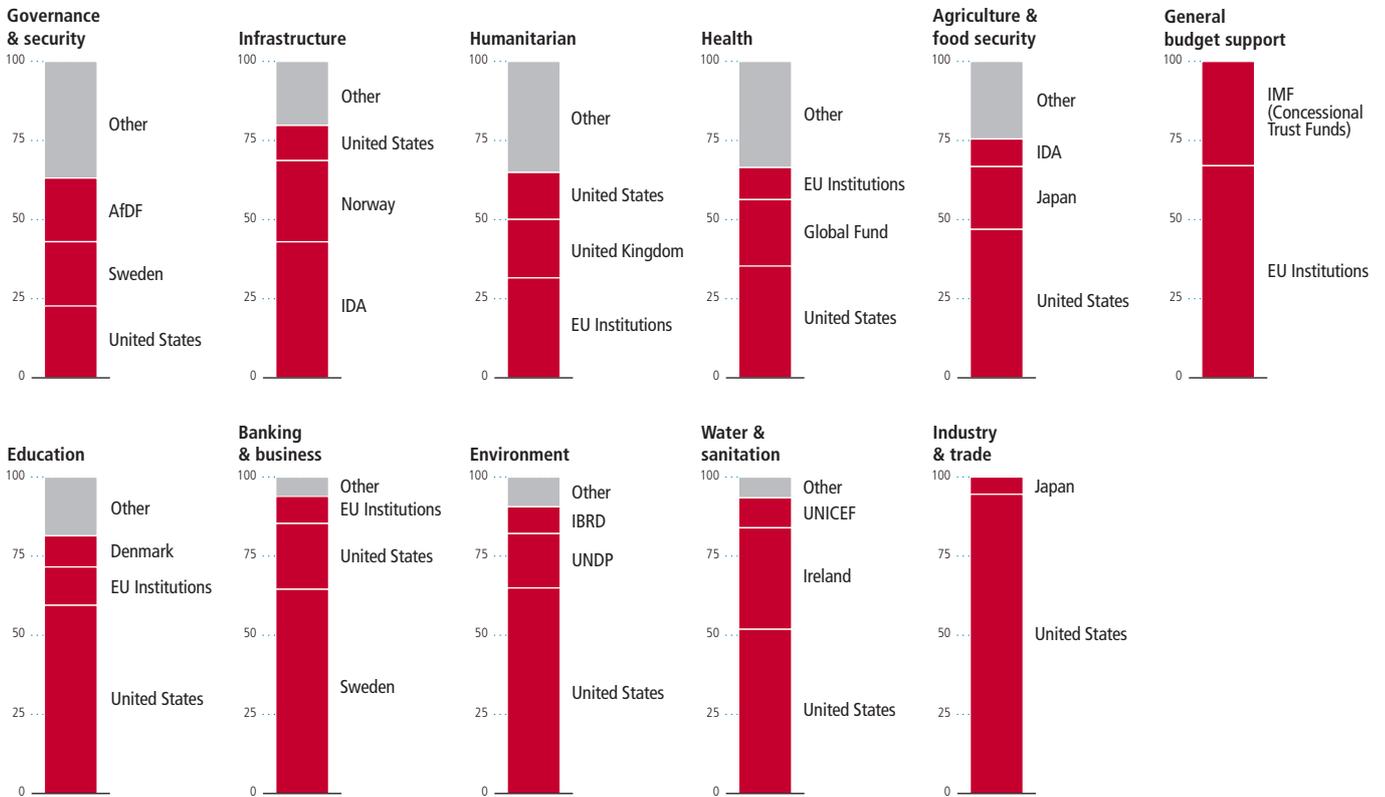
### After debt relief, governance and security was the largest sector, where cash grants are favoured

% of gross ODA, 2011



### The US is the largest donor to seven sectors; IDA is the largest donor to infrastructure

% of gross ODA, 2011



Note: The information in this profile is based on data from the DAC (ODA and other official flows), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI). All data in US\$ is in 2011 prices. Data on ODA includes assistance from all donors that report to the DAC; aid bundle figures may not align with totals elsewhere as data is drawn from different OECD DAC data sets. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see *Methodology* for details. AfDF is the African Development Fund. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Co-operation and Development. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. GPGs is global public goods. IBRD is the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. IDA is the International Development Association. IMF is the International Monetary Fund. NNGOs is Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). PPP is purchasing power parity. UNDP is the United Nations Development Programme. UNICEF is the United Nations Children's Fund.

# MALAWI

Gross ODA received: US\$0.8 billion in 2011, 44th largest recipient  
 Government expenditure per capita: \$276.9 (PPP)  
 Population in extreme poverty: 9.2 million (61.6%) in 2010

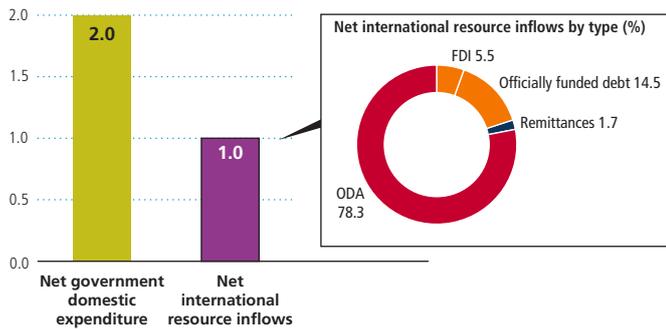
Over 60% of Malawi's population lives in extreme poverty, and ODA is an important flow – equivalent to 15% of national income, or US\$120 per poor person. Government spending has doubled since 2002 but remains low on a per capita basis, while official flows – including ODA – have grown gradually.

- Over 40% of ODA to Malawi is cash grants, though over a third of aid from the largest donor, the US, is commodities and food aid.
- Health is the largest sector for ODA, accounting for over 40% of ODA, mostly as cash grants. The Global Fund is the largest donor to health, followed by the US and the GAVI Alliance.

## Resource flows to Malawi

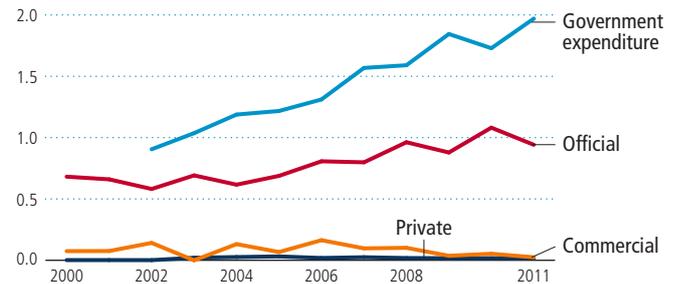
International flows, dominated by ODA, are about half of domestic spending levels...

US\$ billions, 2011



...which have doubled since 2002, while official flows have increased gradually

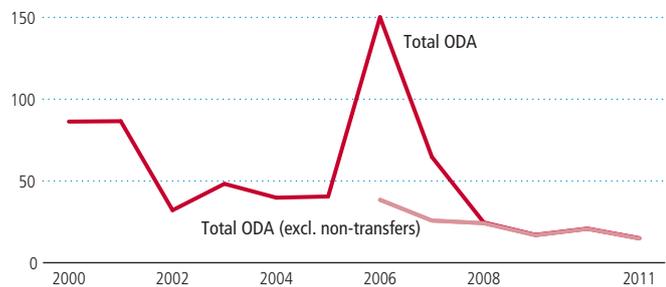
US\$ billions, 2000–2011



## ODA and poverty

ODA has fallen to around 15% of rapidly rising GNI

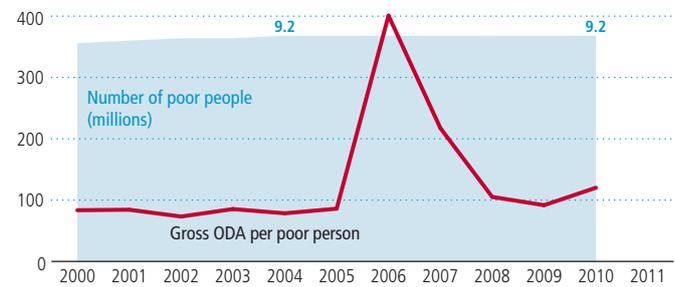
Gross ODA, % of GNI, 2000–2011



Note: The spike in 2006 is due to debt relief.

The number of people in extreme poverty has increased, as has ODA per poor person, by almost 50% since 2002

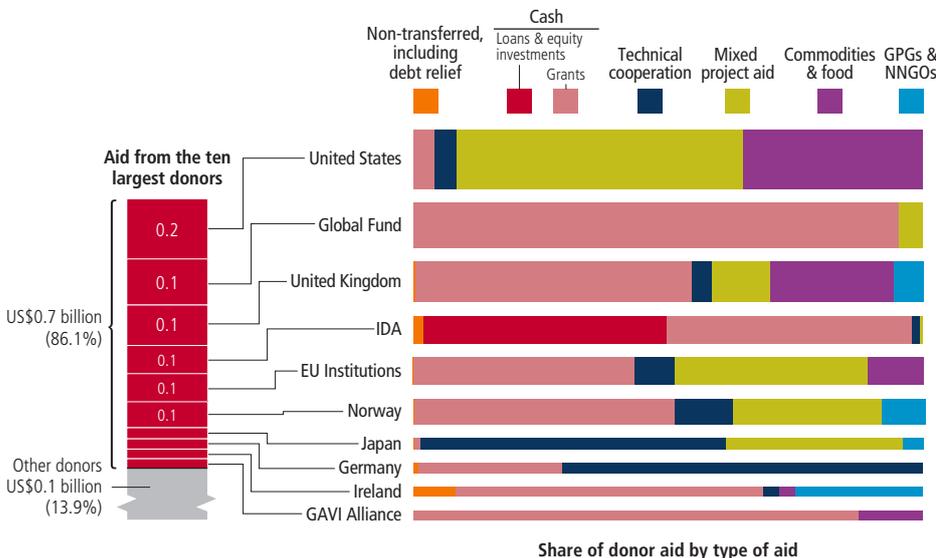
US\$, 2000–2011



Note: The spike in 2006 is due to debt relief.

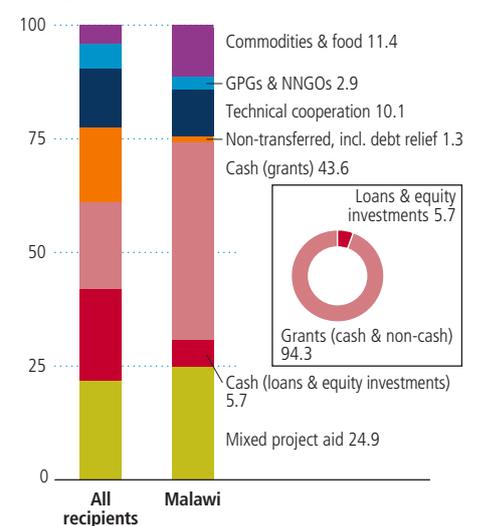
## A third of aid from the US is commodities and food

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



## More than two-fifths of ODA is cash grants

% of gross ODA, 2011

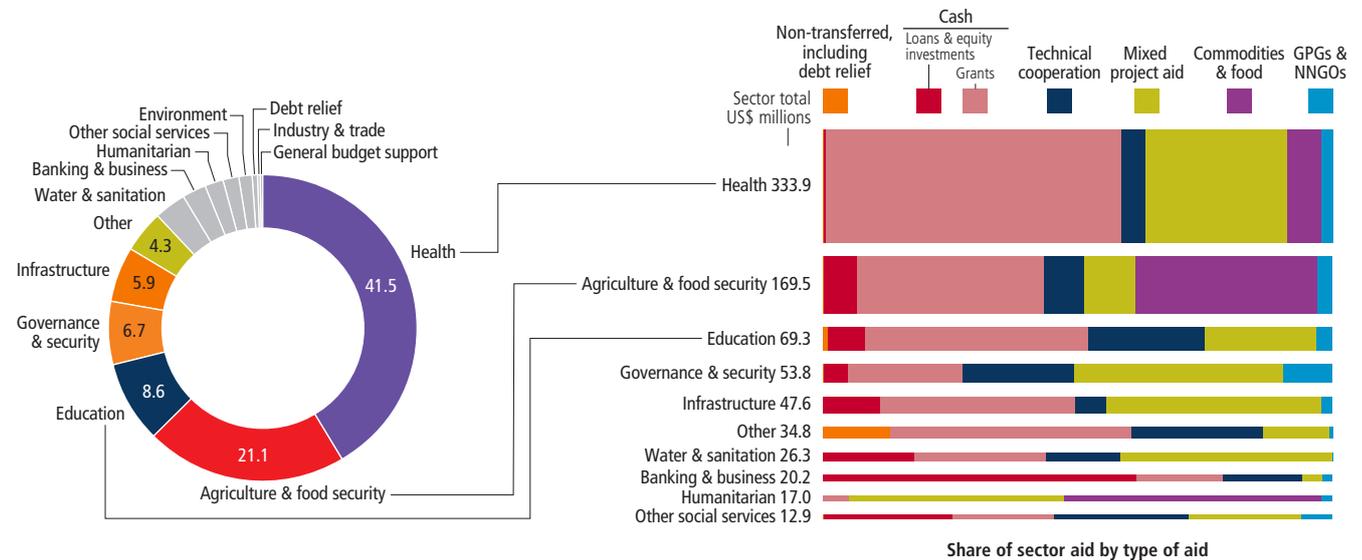


## What is aid spent on?

Over 40% of ODA to Malawi goes to health, mostly as cash grants, with some commodities and food aid and technical cooperation. A further fifth goes to agriculture and food security, the next largest sector, which has a similar mix, with more commodities and food aid (36%) and equity and loans. The US is the largest bilateral donor to the three largest sectors, with vertical funds – the Global Fund and the GAVI Alliance – providing most ODA to health. EU Institutions are the largest donor to some smaller sectors (giving all of the limited ODA to general budget support). The only sector to which the three largest donors provide less than half of ODA is governance and security.

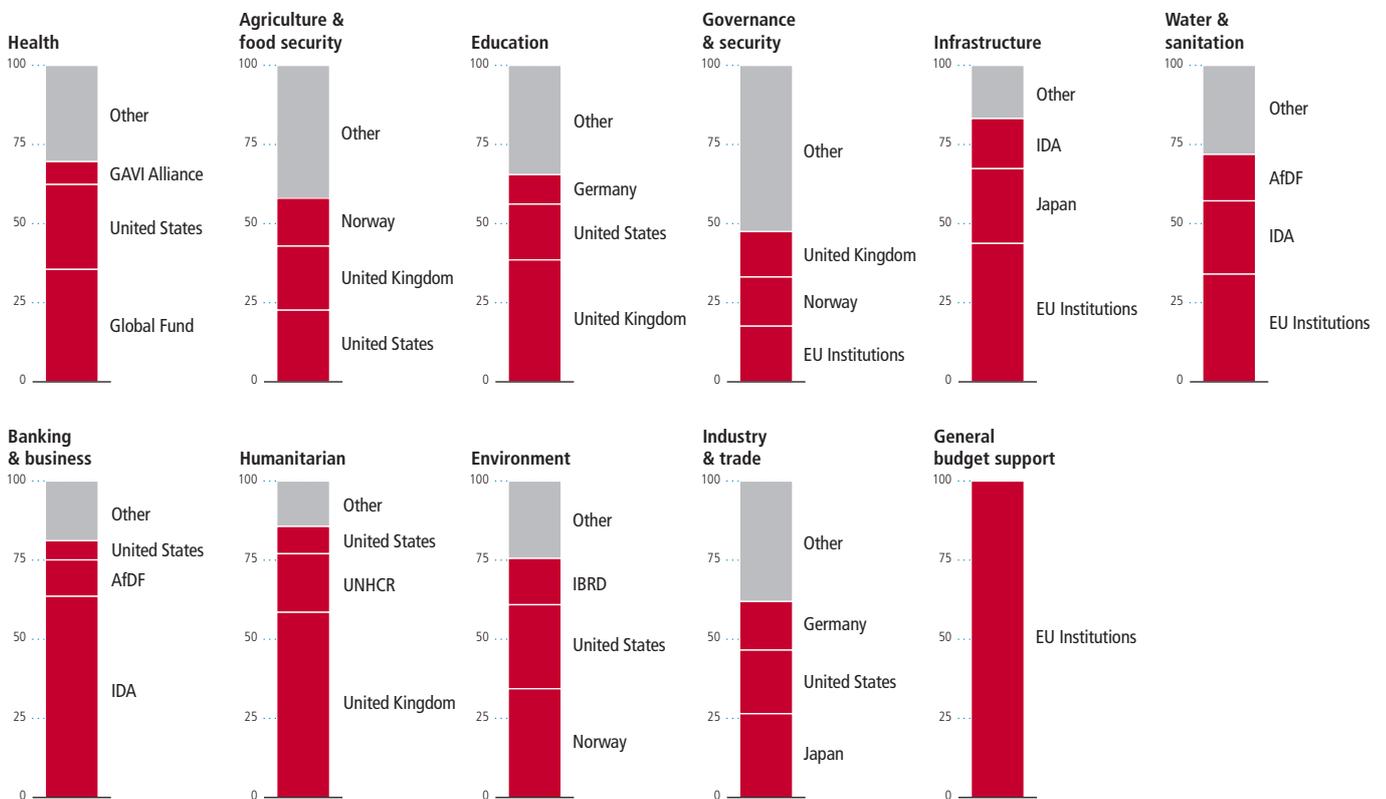
### Over 40% of ODA to Malawi goes to health, mostly as cash grants, an important form of aid in most sectors

% of gross ODA, 2011



### The Global Fund is the largest provider of ODA to health, while the US and the UK lead in the next two largest sectors

% of gross ODA, 2011



Note: The information in this profile is based on data from the DAC (ODA and other official flows), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI). All data in US\$ is in 2011 prices. Data on ODA includes assistance from all donors that report to the DAC; aid bundle figures may not align with totals elsewhere as data is drawn from different OECD DAC data sets. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see *Methodology* for details. AfDF is the African Development Fund. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Co-operation and Development. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. GPGs is global public goods. IBRD is the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. IDA is the International Development Association. NNGOs is Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). PPP is purchasing power parity. UNHCR is the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

# MALI

Gross ODA received: US\$1.3 billion in 2011, 24th largest recipient  
 Government expenditure per capita: \$221.9 (PPP)  
 Population in extreme poverty: 7.8 million (50.4%) in 2010

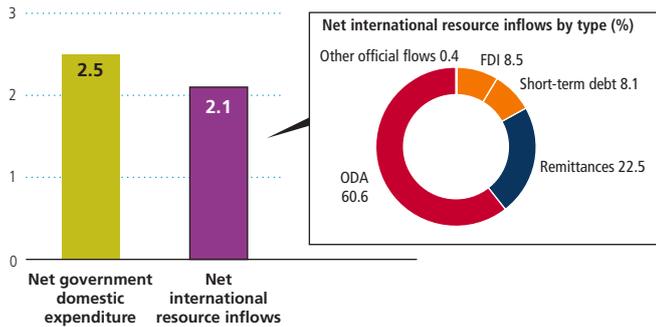
Half of Mali's population lives in extreme poverty, with the country receiving US\$155 in ODA per poor person. However, aid has fallen rapidly to 13% of national income. Government spending has almost doubled since 2000 but remains low on a per capita basis compared with other developing countries.

- Several major donors provide ODA mostly as cash grants, which account for 30% of ODA.
- Agriculture and food security is the largest sector, followed by health and infrastructure; the US and Canada are the largest donors to these three sectors.

## Resource flows to Mali

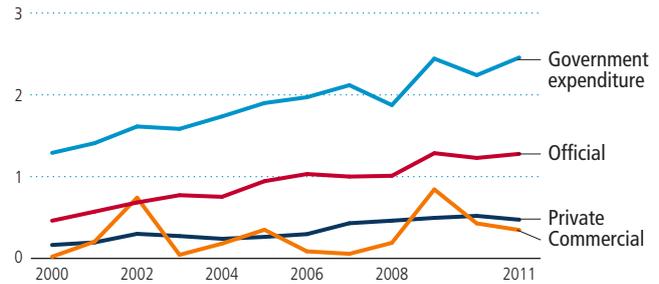
### Domestic spending and international flows, led by ODA, are at comparable levels

US\$ billions, 2011



### Mali's domestic expenditure has almost doubled since 2000, while official and private flows have also increased

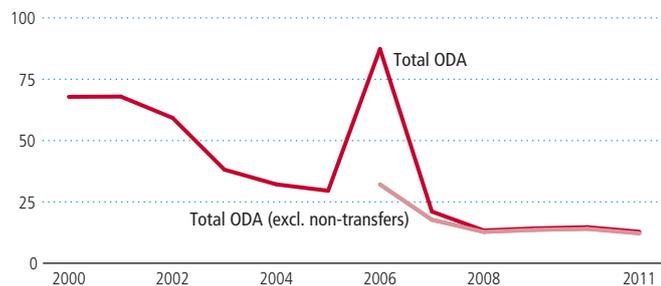
US\$ billions, 2000–2011



## ODA and poverty

### ODA has grown more slowly than national income

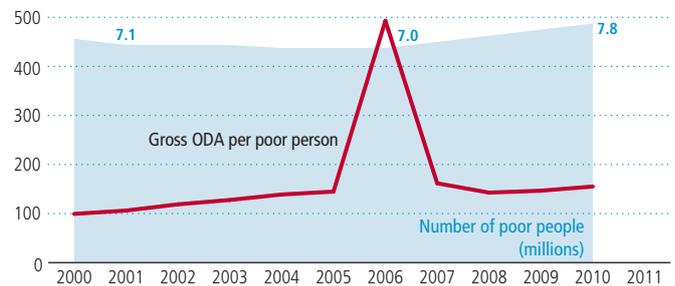
Gross ODA, % of GNI, 2000–2011



Note: The spike in 2006 is due to debt relief.

### Poverty levels have increased, as has ODA per poor person, by over 50%

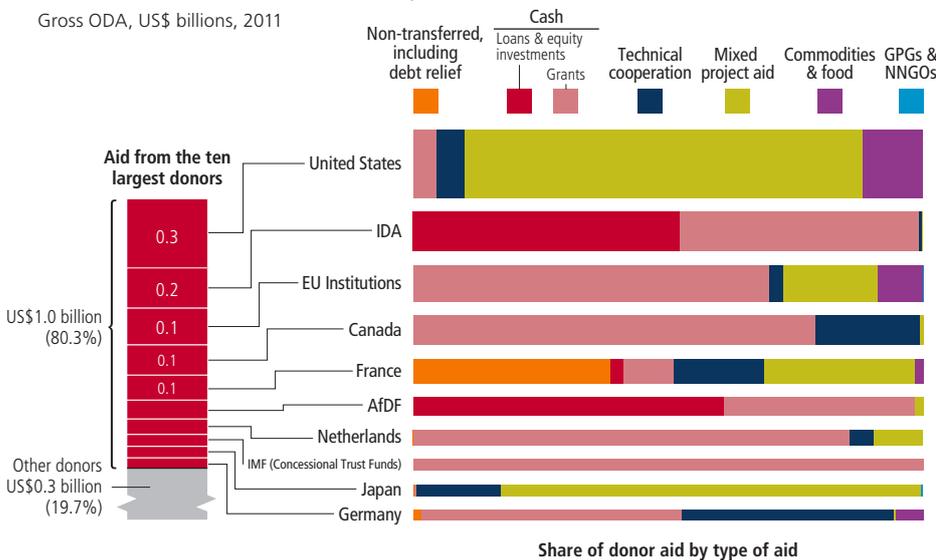
US\$, 2000–2011



Note: The spike in 2006 is due to debt relief.

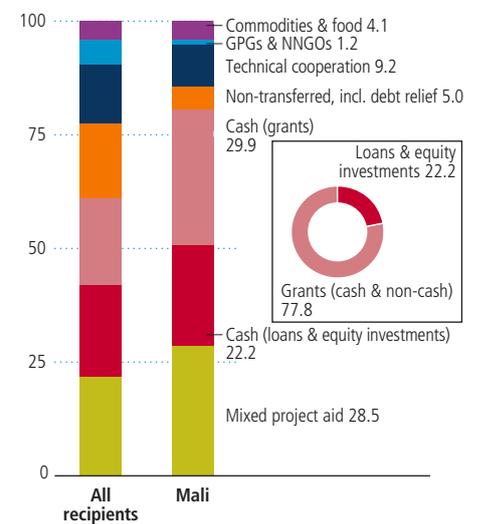
### Several donors prefer to provide aid as cash grants, IDA and AfDF as loans and equity

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



### Almost a third of ODA to Mali is cash grants

% of gross ODA, 2011

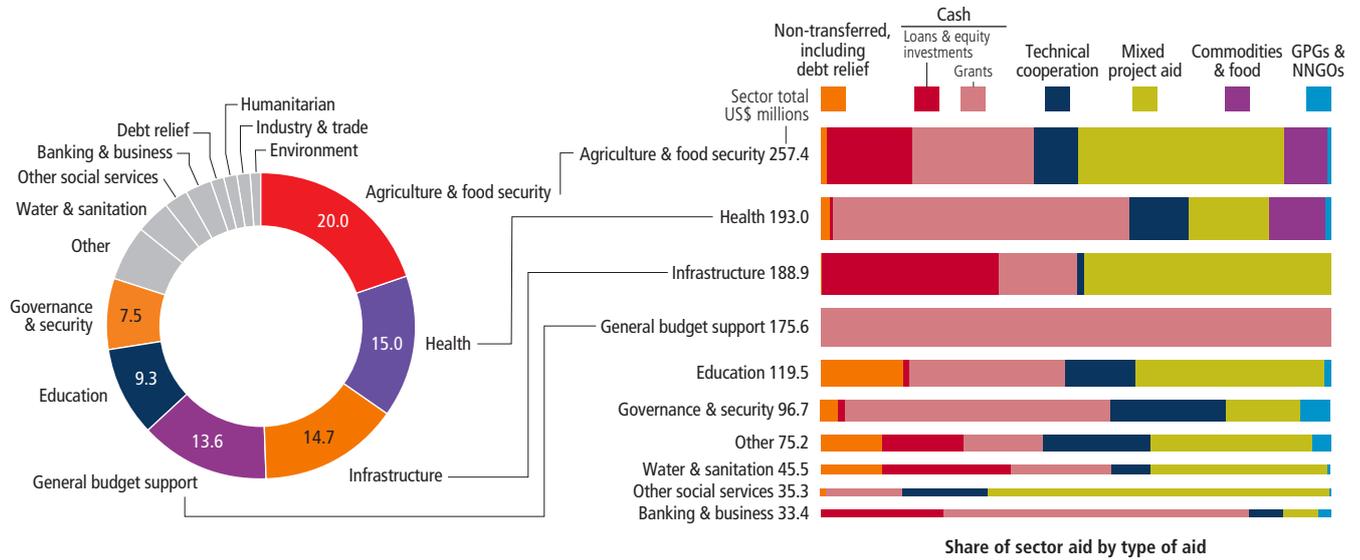


## What is aid spent on?

Three sectors account for half of ODA to Mali. The country is the sixth largest recipient of ODA to agriculture and food security, the largest sector in Mali. ODA to agriculture and food security is provided in various forms, including as technical cooperation and as commodities and food aid. ODA to health is primarily cash grants, with a mix of other types. Loans and equity is important for ODA to infrastructure, the third largest sector. ODA to general budget support accounts for about 14% of ODA, provided as cash grants, with IMF Trust Funds and EU Institutions the largest donors. The US is the largest single donor to agriculture and food security and to infrastructure. Canada is the largest donor to health.

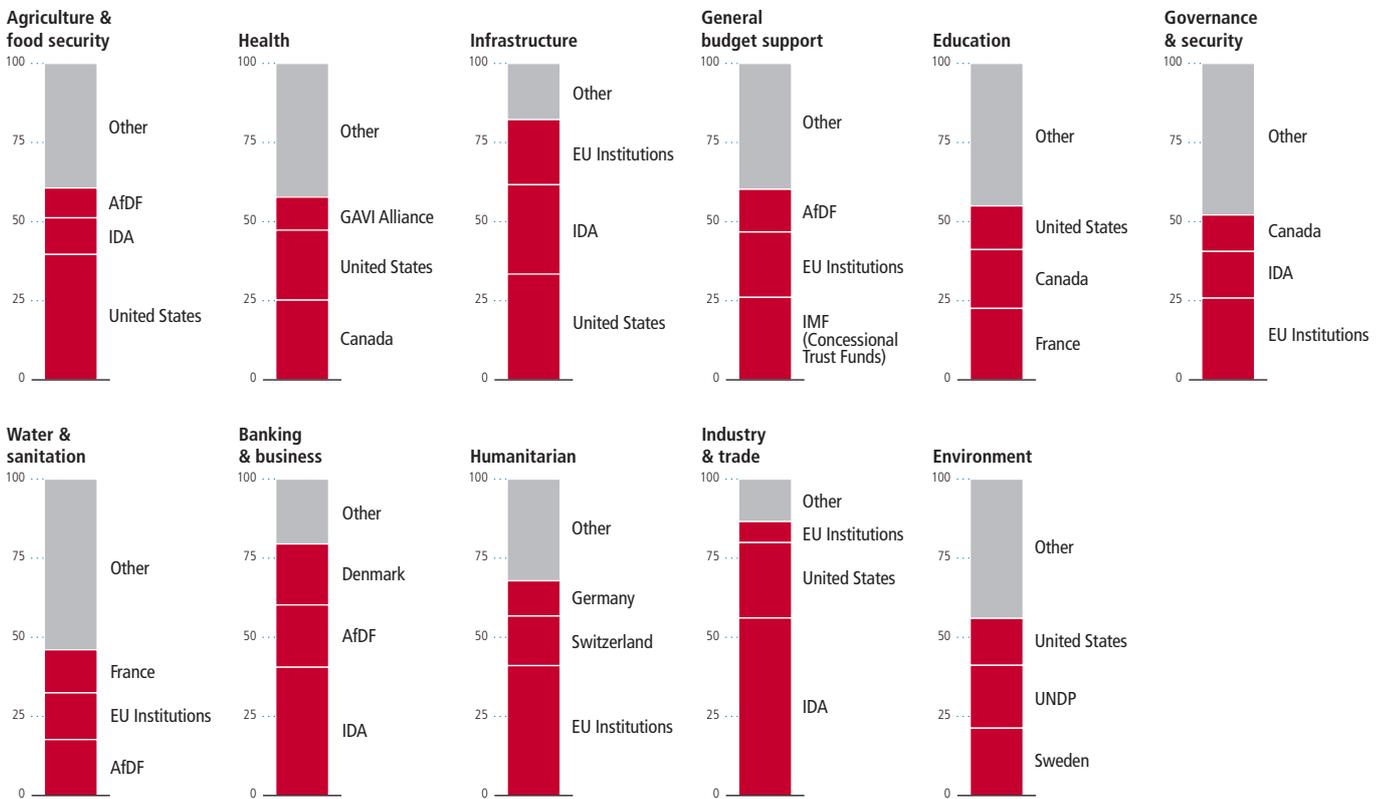
### A fifth of ODA to Mali goes to agriculture and food security; cash grants are the majority of health and budget support

% of gross ODA, 2011



### The US is the largest donor of aid to agriculture and food security and infrastructure; Canada is the largest donor to health

% of gross ODA, 2011



Note: The information in this profile is based on data from the DAC (ODA and other official flows), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI). All data in US\$ is in 2011 prices. Data on ODA includes assistance from all donors that report to the DAC; aid bundle figures may not align with totals elsewhere as data is drawn from different OECD DAC data sets. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see *Methodology* for details. AfDF is the African Development Fund. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Co-operation and Development. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. GPGs is global public goods. IDA is the International Development Association. IMF is the International Monetary Fund. NNGOs is Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). PPP is purchasing power parity. UNDP is the United Nations Development Programme.

# MOZAMBIQUE

Gross ODA received: US\$2.1 billion in 2011, 14th largest recipient  
 Government expenditure per capita: \$255.1 (PPP)  
 Population in extreme poverty: 13.3 million (59.6%) in 2008

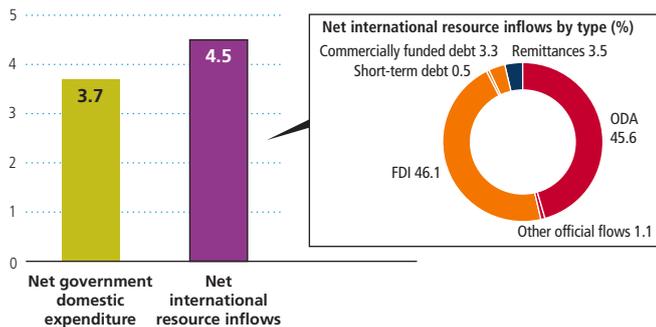
While domestic spending is rising, it remains slightly lower than international flows, led by FDI and ODA. ODA has fallen as a share of national income, to 17%, but Mozambique still received US\$157 in ODA per poor person in 2008.

- 40% of ODA is cash grants; second largest donor Portugal gives almost 90% of aid as commodities and food aid.
- Nearly a quarter of ODA goes to health, led by the US; a fifth goes to general budget support, led by European donors.

## Resource flows to Mozambique

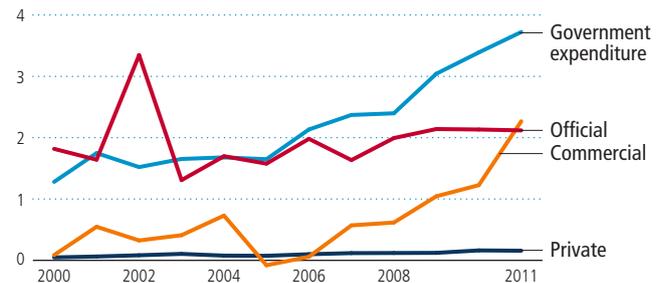
Levels of international flows, led by FDI and ODA, are above domestic spending

US\$ billions, 2011



## Mozambique's domestic expenditure has almost tripled since 2000

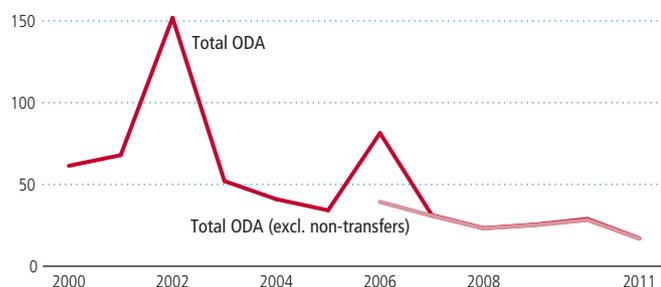
US\$ billions, 2000–2011



## ODA and poverty

ODA as a share of national income has been falling

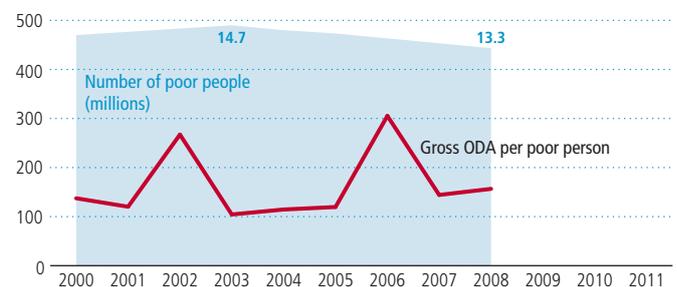
Gross ODA, % of GNI, 2000–2011



Note: The spikes in 2002 and 2006 are due to debt relief.

## Poverty levels have fallen since 2002, while ODA per poor person has risen around 15%

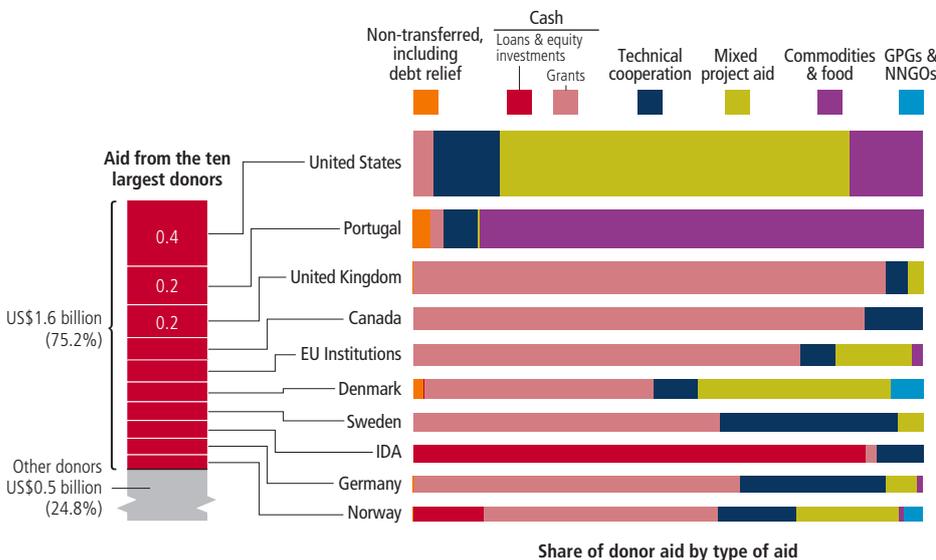
US\$, 2000–2011



Note: The spikes in 2002 and 2006 are due to debt relief.

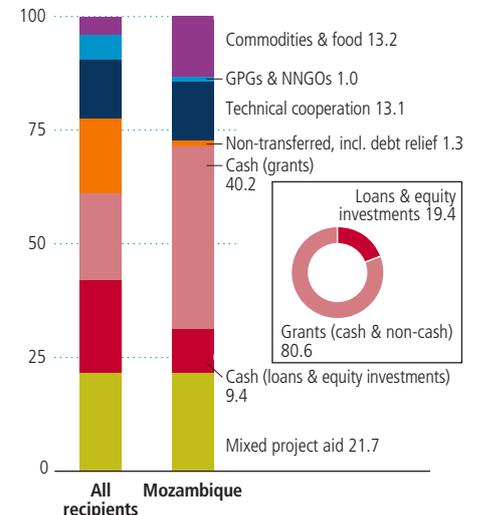
## Second largest donor Portugal gives 87% of ODA as commodities and food aid

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



## Cash grants to Mozambique are twice the average share for all recipients

% of gross ODA, 2011

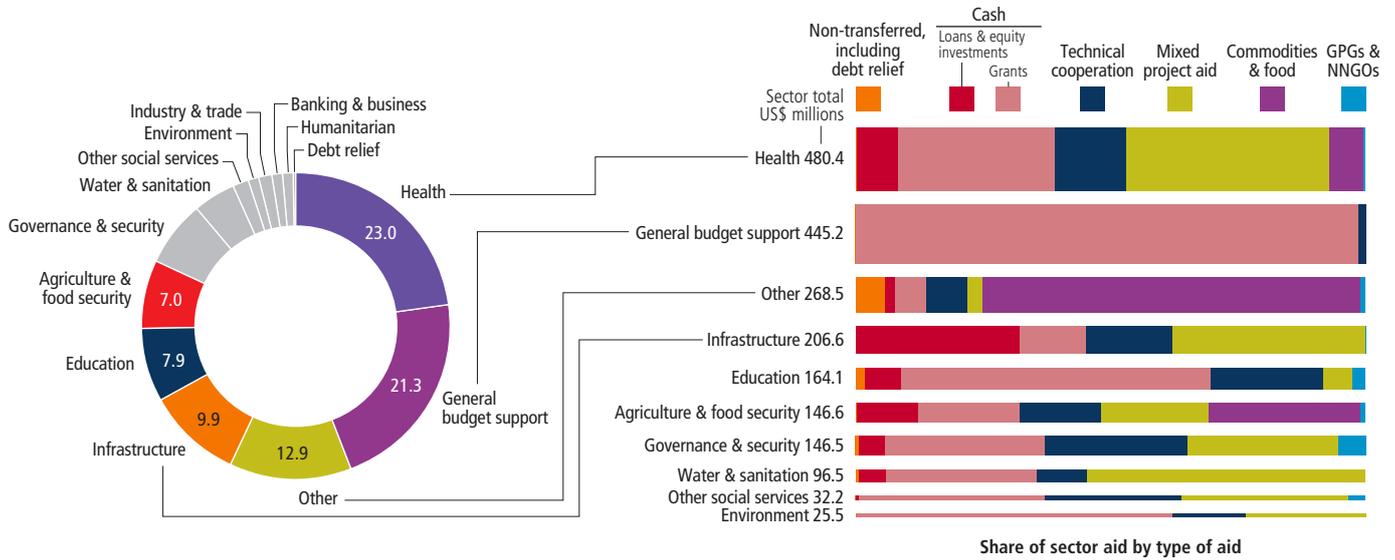


## What is aid spent on?

Mozambique is the eighth largest recipient of ODA to health globally, with almost a quarter of the aid to the country going to the sector, mostly as cash grants and mixed project aid. Mozambique is also the second largest recipient of ODA to general budget support, the country's second largest sector – mostly as cash grants with some technical cooperation. ODA to 'other' sectors is mostly commodities and food aid; ODA to infrastructure accounts for a tenth of ODA. The US is the largest donor to health, infrastructure and three other sectors. The UK provides most general budget support.

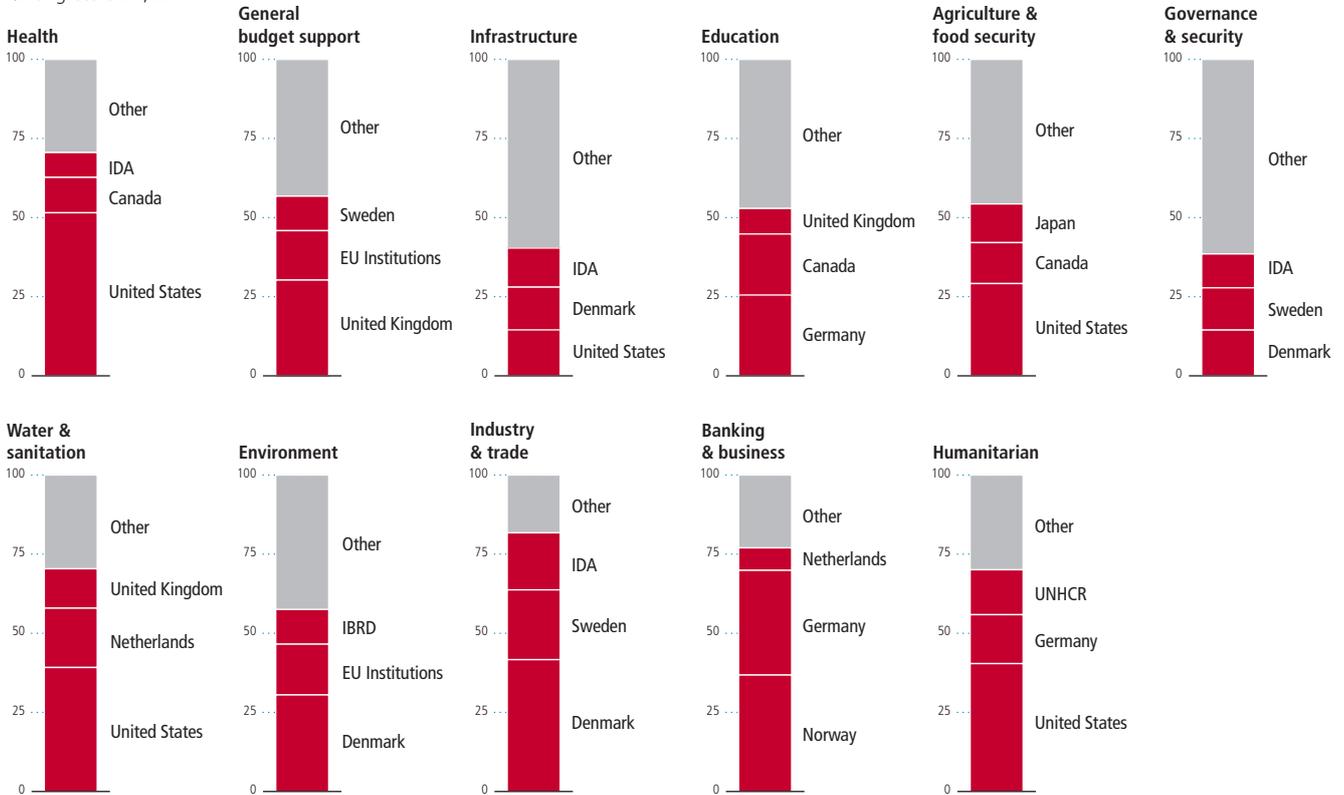
### Almost a quarter of ODA to Mozambique goes to health; a fifth goes to general budget support

% of gross ODA, 2011



### The US is the largest donor to Mozambique in five sectors, including the largest, health; European donors are the largest providers of general budget support

% of gross ODA, 2011



Note: The information in this profile is based on data from the DAC (ODA and other official flows), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI). All data in US\$ is in 2011 prices. Data on ODA includes assistance from all donors that report to the DAC; aid bundle figures may not align with totals elsewhere as data is drawn from different OECD DAC data sets. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see *Methodology* for details. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Co-operation and Development. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. GPGs is global public goods. IBRD is the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. IDA is the International Development Association. NNGOs is Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). PPP is purchasing power parity. UNHCR is the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

# PAKISTAN

Gross ODA received: US\$4.4 billion in 2011, 4th largest recipient  
 Government expenditure per capita: \$479.3 (PPP)  
 Population in extreme poverty: 35.2 million (21.0%) in 2008

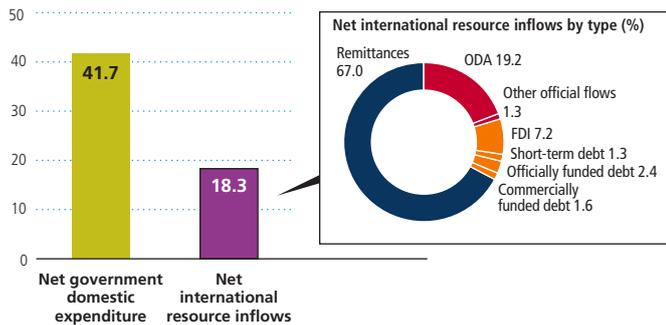
Pakistan has the seventh highest number of poor people in the world. While it is the fourth largest aid recipient, aid was equivalent to just 2% of national income, or US\$63 per poor person, in 2008. Pakistan is also the sixth largest recipient of remittances, which account for 67% of international inflows.

- The US is the largest donor, providing one-third of aid to Pakistan, though IDA provides most loans and equity.
- The US is also the largest donor to most sectors; much sectoral aid is humanitarian, although education is significant.

## Resource flows to Pakistan

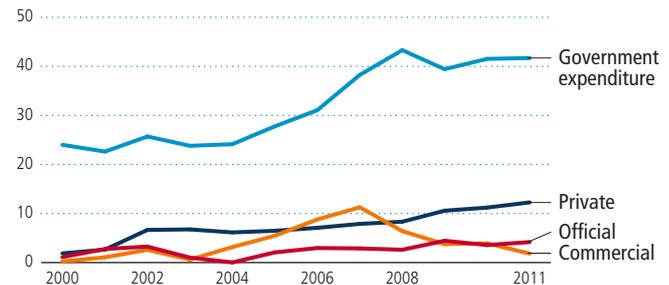
Remittances are about two-thirds of international inflows...

US\$ billions, 2011



...and have grown rapidly; private and official flows are also rising, but commercial flows have fallen since 2007

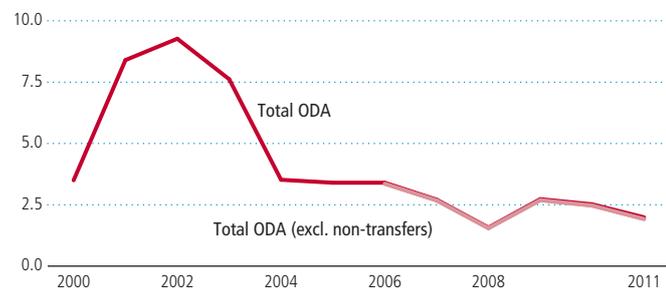
US\$ billions, 2000–2011



## ODA and poverty

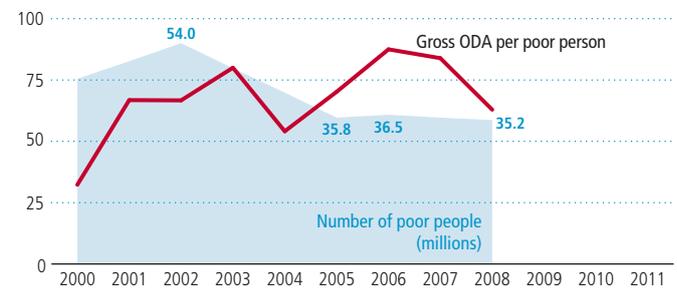
As a share of Pakistan's rising GNI, aid has fallen to 2%

% of GNI, 2000–2011



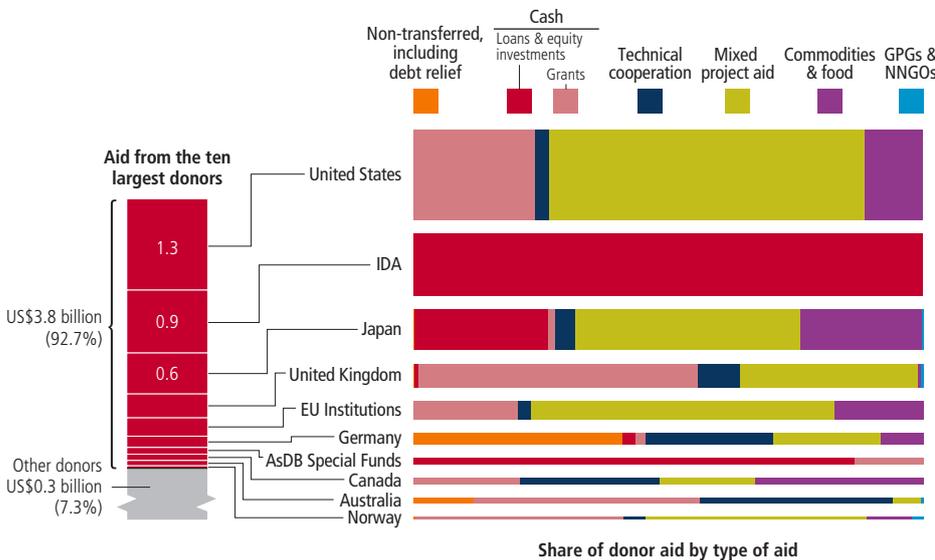
Poverty has fallen, as ODA per poor person has almost doubled from US\$32 in 2000

US\$, 2000–2011



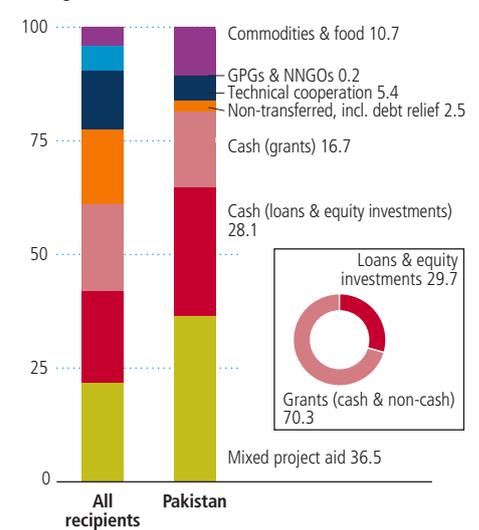
## The US provides one-third of aid to Pakistan

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



## More than a third of Pakistan aid goes to mixed projects

% of gross ODA, 2011

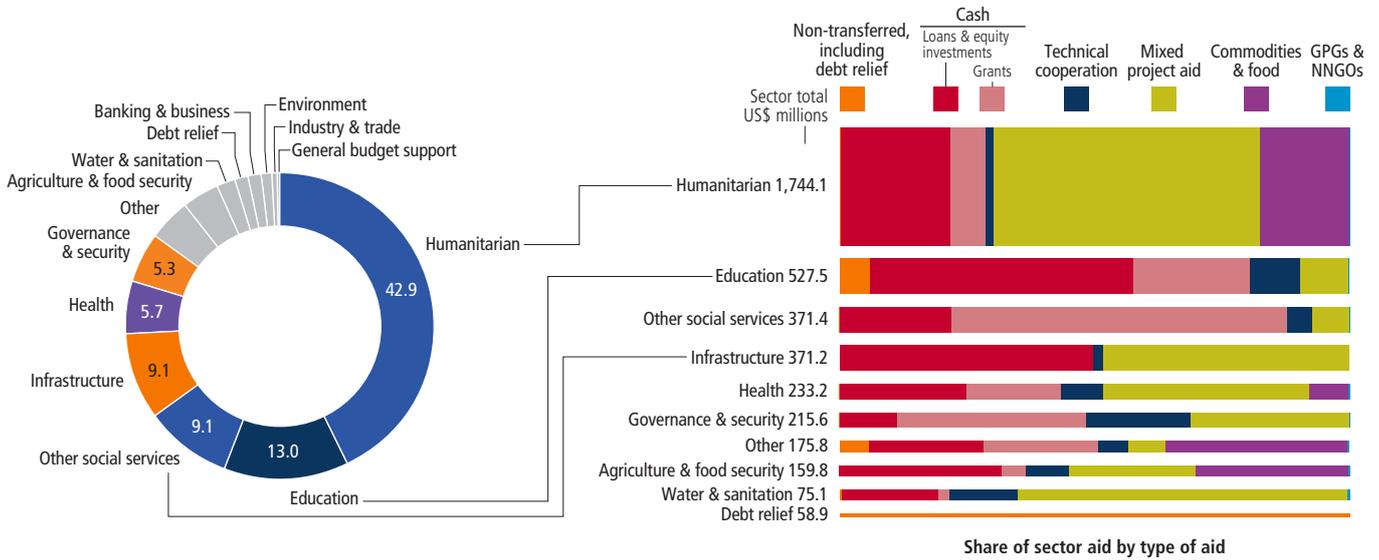


## What is aid spent on?

Pakistan was the third largest recipient of humanitarian assistance in 2011, following the 2010 and 2011 floods. Aid to education, infrastructure and other social services each account for around 10% or more of ODA. ODA to education, infrastructure and environment is dominated by loans and equity investments, though for most sectors the largest element is mixed project aid. The US is the largest single donor to most sectors, but IDA is the largest donor to education and environment, and Japan is the largest donor to water and sanitation. The three largest donors provide 94% of ODA to infrastructure but just over half of ODA to health. The US provides all ODA to general budget support.

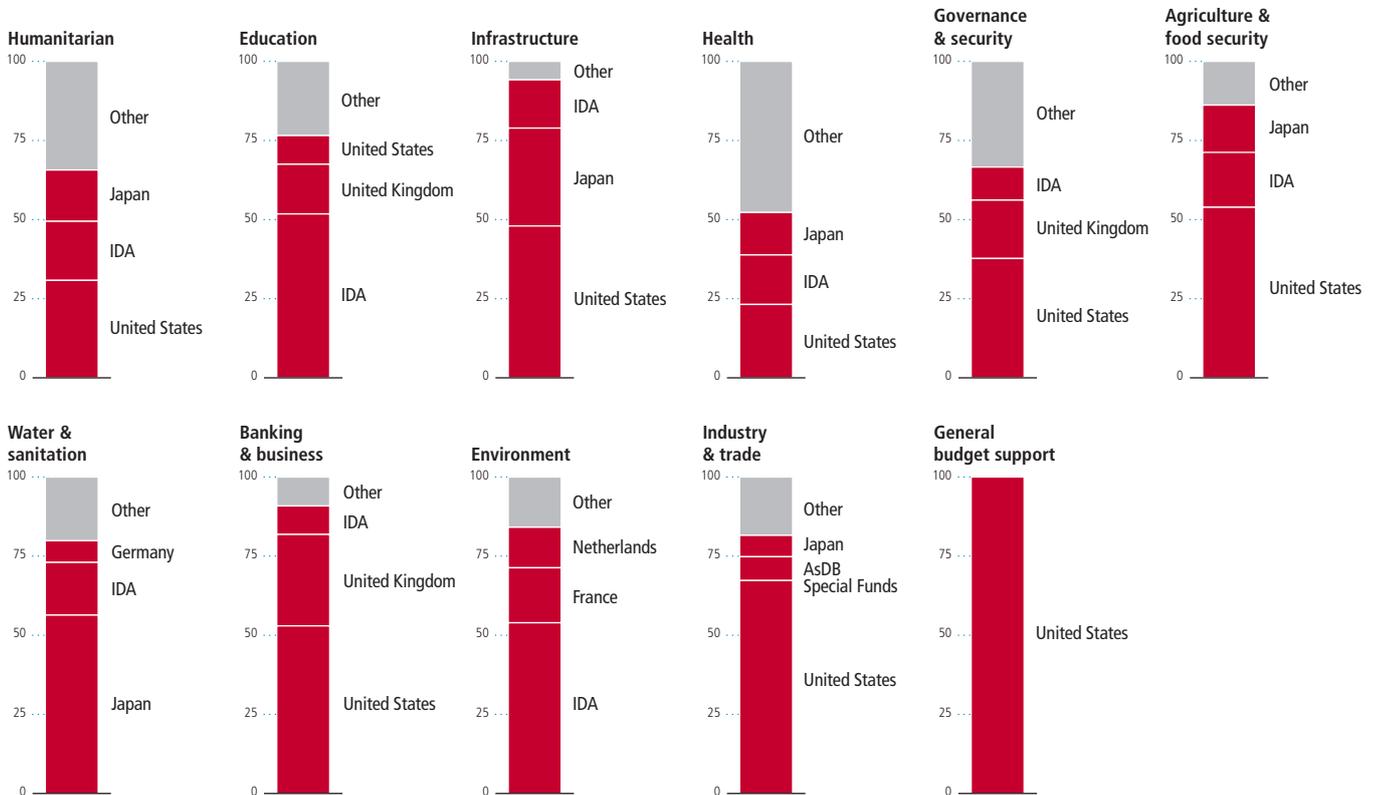
### Humanitarian assistance is the largest sector for ODA to Pakistan, mostly as mixed project aid, followed by education, mostly as loans and equity

% of gross ODA, 2011



### The US is the largest donor to most sectors; IDA is the largest to education and environment

% of gross ODA, 2011



Note: The information in this profile is based on data from the DAC (ODA and other official flows), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI). All data in US\$ is in 2011 prices. Data on ODA includes assistance from all donors that report to the DAC; aid bundle figures may not align with totals elsewhere as data is drawn from different OECD DAC data sets. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see *Methodology* for details. AsDB is the Asian Development Bank. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Co-operation and Development. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. GPGs is global public goods. IDA is the International Development Association. NNGOs is Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). PPP is purchasing power parity.

# RWANDA

Gross ODA received: US\$1.3 billion in 2011, 25th largest recipient  
 Government expenditure per capita: \$274.9 (PPP)  
 Population in extreme poverty: 6.9 million (63.2%) in 2011

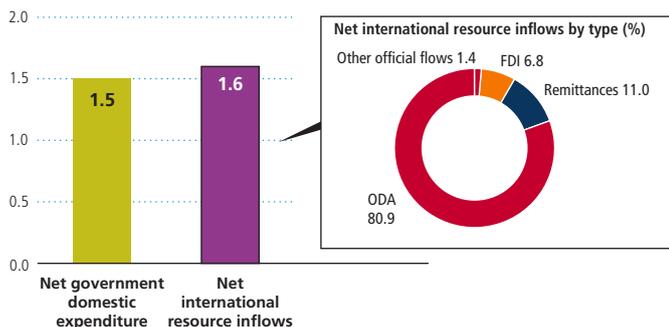
Nearly two-thirds of Rwandans live in extreme poverty. ODA is equivalent to 20% of national income, the 15th highest in the world, and amounts to US\$186 per poor person. Government spending and official flows are both growing rapidly, with some increases in private flows in more recent years.

- Cash grants make up almost half of aid to Rwanda, with most major donors providing ODA primarily in this form.
- A quarter of ODA goes to health, led by the Global Fund and the US, while ODA to general budget support is the second largest sector, led by the UK and the AfDF.

## Resource flows to Rwanda

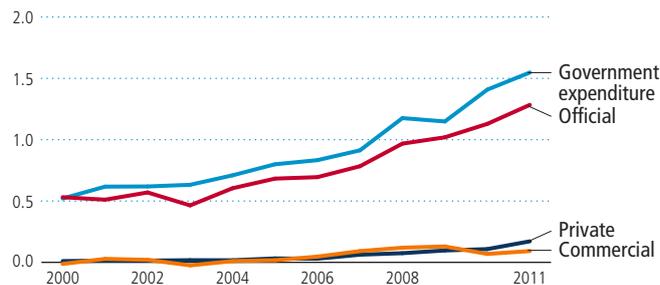
International flows, dominated by ODA, are comparable to levels of domestic spending

US\$ billions, 2011



Rwanda's domestic expenditure and official flows have both grown rapidly

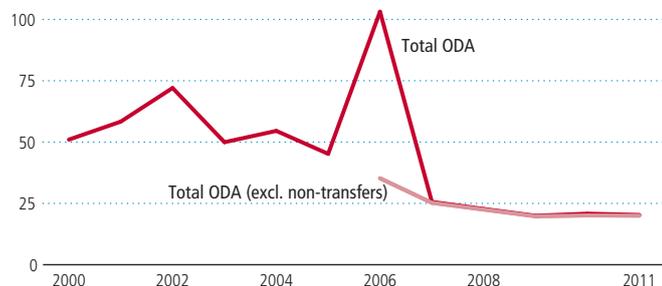
US\$ billions, 2000–2011



## ODA and poverty

Aid has fallen to 20% of faster growing national income

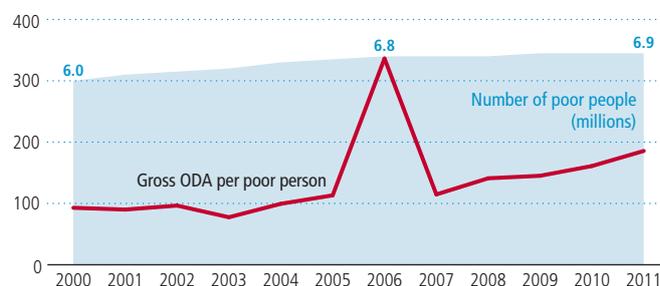
Gross ODA, % of GNI, 2000–2011



Note: The spike in 2006 is due to debt relief.

Rwanda's ODA per poor person has doubled, while numbers in poverty have increased

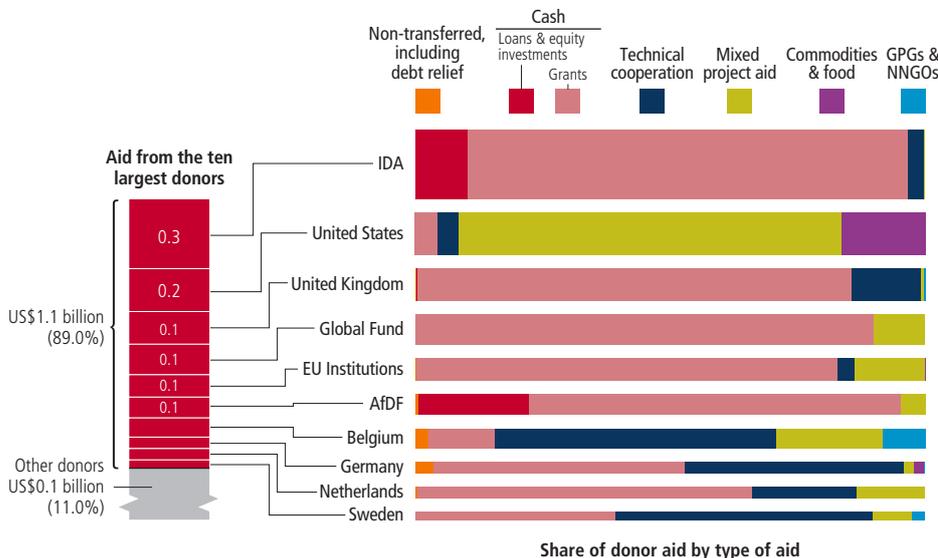
US\$, 2000–2011



Note: The spike in 2006 is due to debt relief.

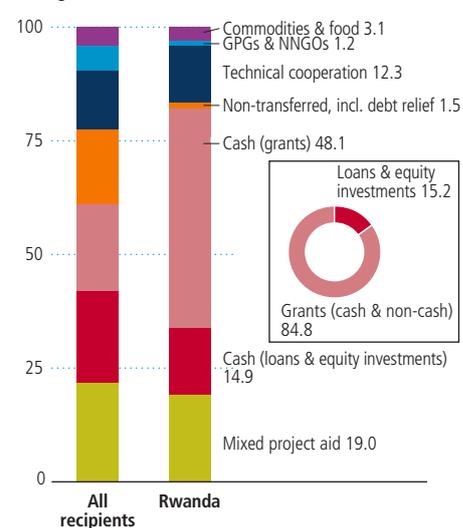
Most ODA from larger donors is cash grants; the US favours mixed project aid

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



Almost half of ODA to Rwanda is cash grants

% of gross ODA, 2011

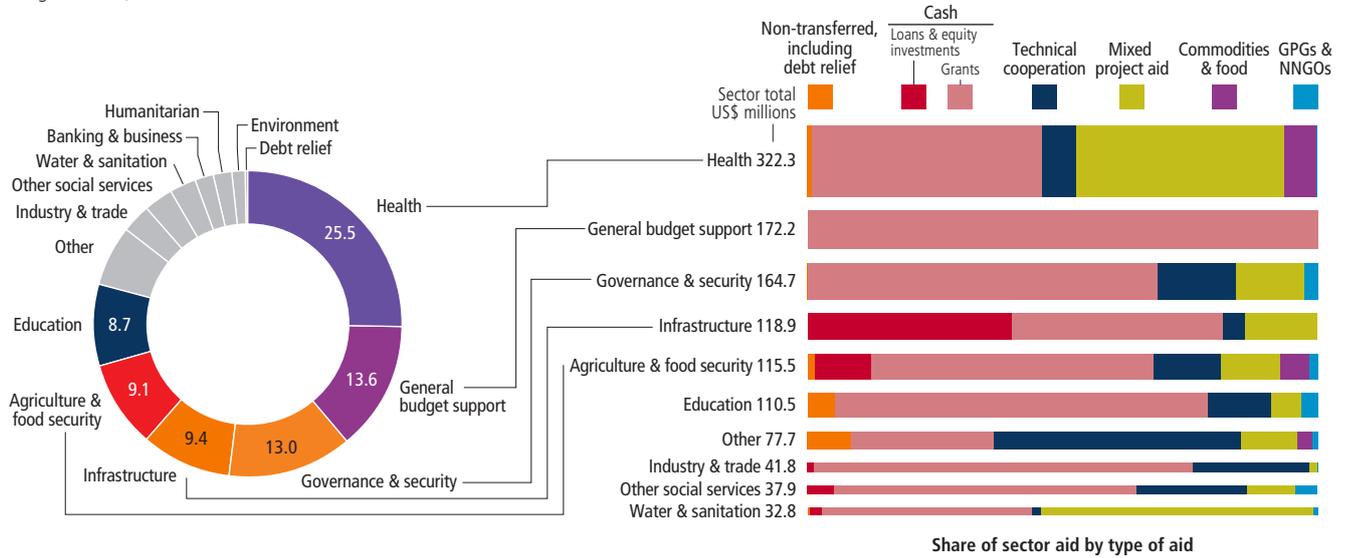


## What is aid spent on?

More than a quarter of ODA to Rwanda goes to health, a large part of this is cash grants and mixed project aid. Cash grants dominate in the second and third largest sectors, namely general budget support, where Rwanda is the tenth largest recipient, and governance and security. Apart from budget support, the largest sectors all receive at least some technical cooperation. IDA is the largest donor to seven sectors, including governance and security and infrastructure, but not the two largest sectors. The Global Fund and the US are the largest donors to health, and the UK and the AfDF are the largest donors to general budget support. The three largest donors provide more than half of ODA to every sector.

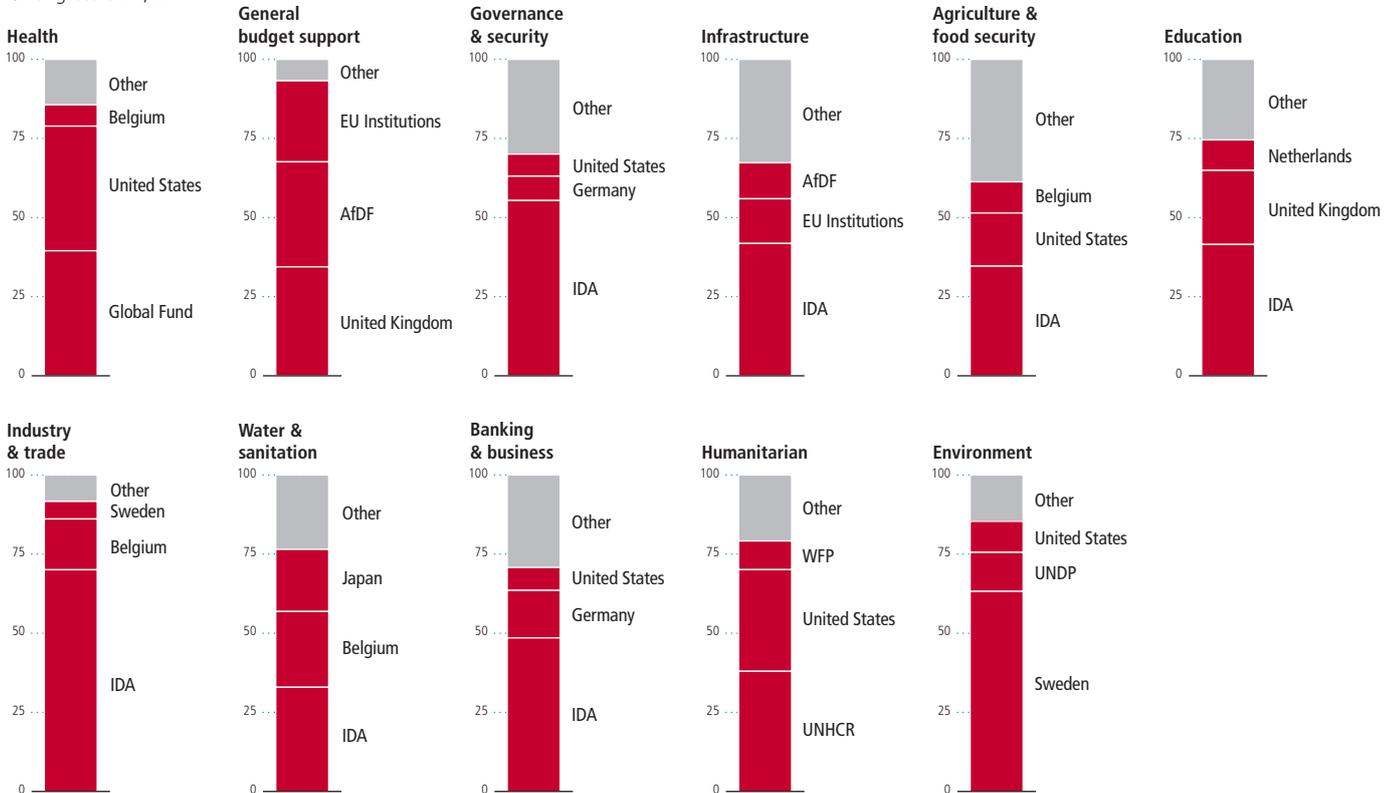
### A quarter of ODA to Rwanda goes to health, followed by general budget support and governance and security, where cash grants dominate

% of gross ODA, 2011



### The IDA is the largest donor to Rwanda for seven sectors, though the Global Fund and the UK are the largest donors to the two largest sectors

% of gross ODA, 2011



Note: The information in this profile is based on data from the DAC (ODA and other official flows), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI). All data in US\$ is in 2011 prices. Data on ODA includes assistance from all donors that report to the DAC; aid bundle figures may not align with totals elsewhere as data is drawn from different OECD DAC data sets. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see *Methodology* for details. AfDF is the African Development Fund. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Co-operation and Development. FDI is foreign direct investment. Global Fund is the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. GNI is gross national income. GPGs is global public goods. IDA is the International Development Association. NNGOs is Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). PPP is purchasing power parity. UNDP is the United Nations Development Programme. UNHCR is the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

# SOLOMON ISLANDS

Gross ODA received: US\$0.3 billion in 2011, 82nd largest recipient  
 Government expenditure per capita: \$1,292.5 (PPP)  
 Population in extreme poverty: (no data available)

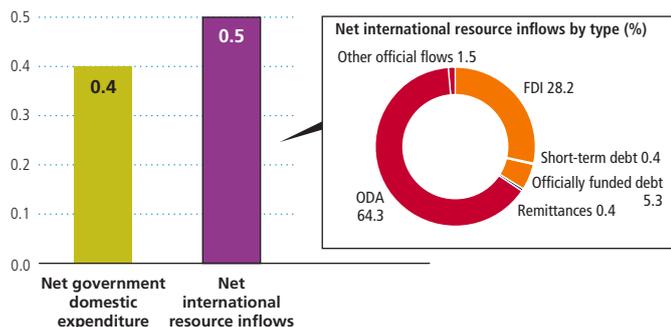
Aid is equivalent to half of the Solomon Islands' national income. It is the fourth highest in the world on this measure. Domestic spending levels are below international inflows, led by ODA, but have grown in recent years, almost tripling on a per capita basis since 2000, and is now close to the developing-country average.

- Australia is by far the largest donor, providing 75% of ODA, the majority as technical cooperation, a form of aid that accounts for two-thirds total ODA.
- Well over half of ODA goes to governance and security, mostly as technical cooperation. Australia is the largest donor to the three largest sectors.

## Resource flows to Solomon Islands

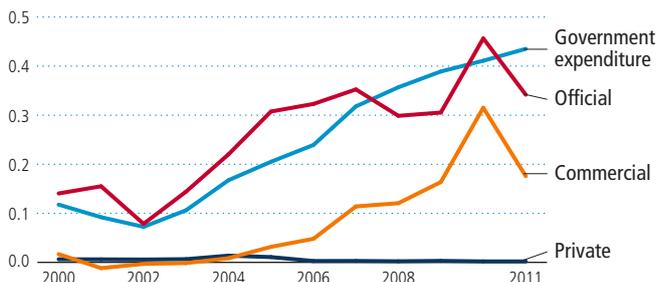
International flows, dominated by ODA and FDI, exceed domestic spending levels

US\$ billions, 2011



Domestic resources, official flows and commercial flows have all grown in recent years

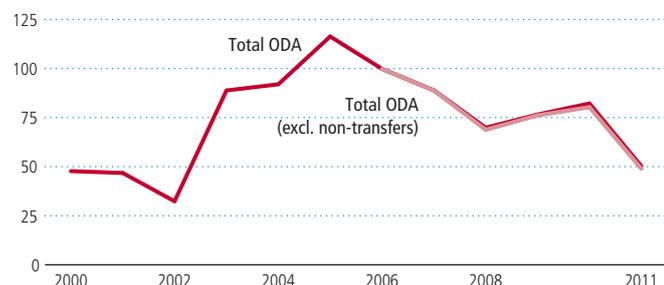
US\$ billions, 2000–2011



## ODA and poverty

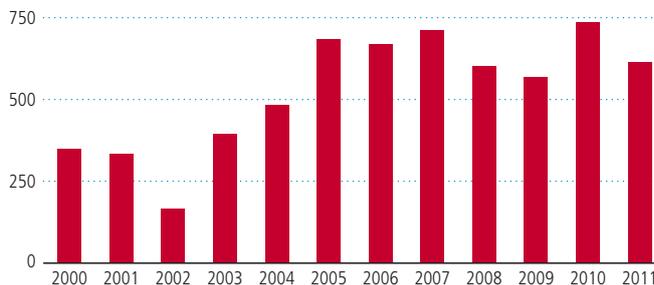
Aid as a share of GNI has fallen from 114% in 2005

Gross ODA, % of GNI, 2000–2011



No recent poverty data is available, but ODA per capita is almost quadruple 2000 levels

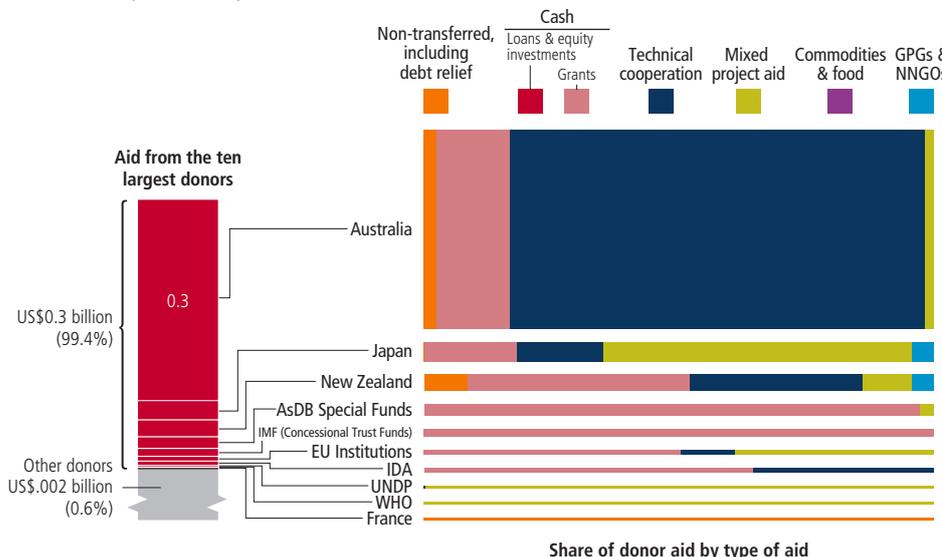
Gross ODA per capita, US\$, 2000–2011



Note: Poverty data is insufficient to create a figure comparable to those in other profiles.

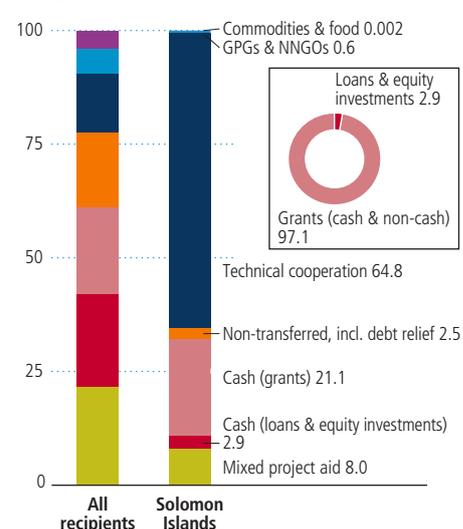
Australia provides 75% of ODA, more than 80% of it as technical cooperation

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



Almost two-thirds of overall aid is technical cooperation

% of gross ODA, 2011

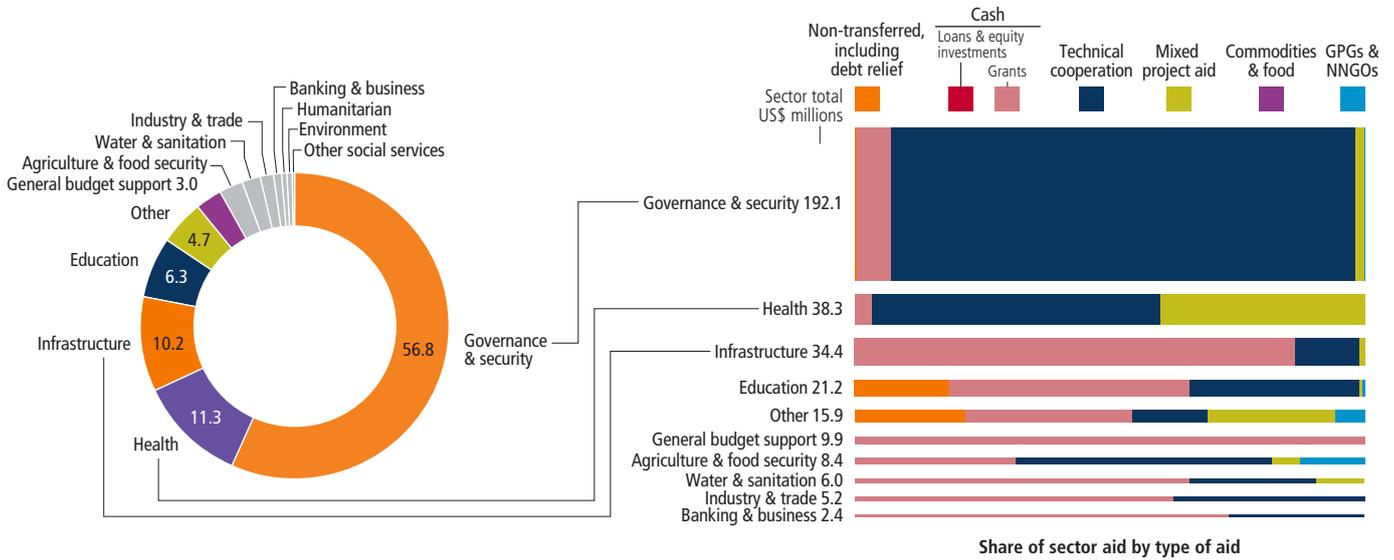


## What is aid spent on?

Aid to governance and security accounts for well over half of total ODA to the Solomon Islands: over 90% of this is technical cooperation. Health is the second largest sector, accounting for just over one-tenth of the total, over half as technical cooperation. ODA to infrastructure accounts for a further tenth. Cash grants are also important to smaller sectors. Australia is the largest donor to seven sectors, including the largest three. New Zealand is the largest donor of ODA to education, and IMF Trust Funds provide almost all ODA to general budget support (all as cash grants). For all sectors the three largest donors provide more than three-quarters of ODA.

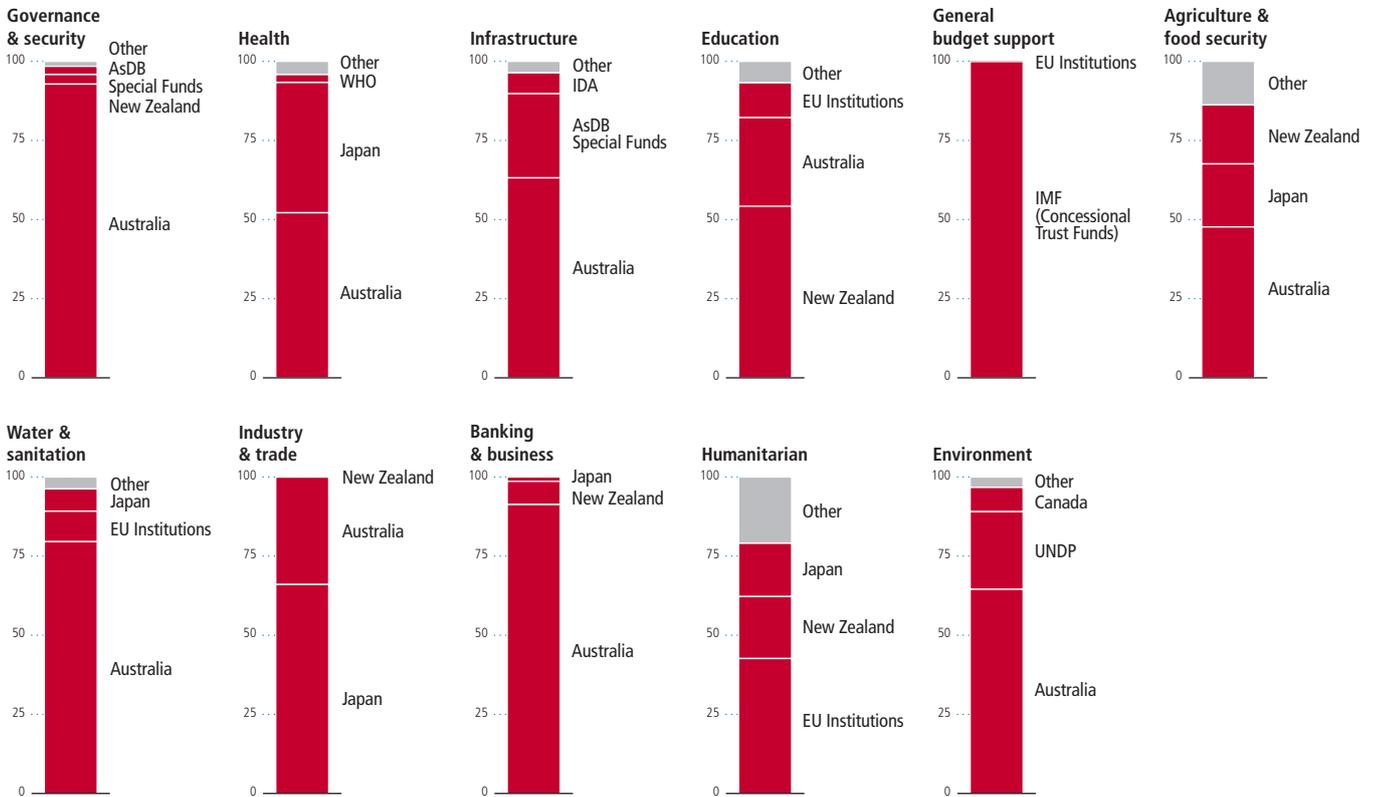
### ODA to governance and security accounts for well over half of ODA to the Solomon Islands and is almost entirely as technical cooperation

% of gross ODA, 2011



### Australia is the largest donor to the Solomon Islands for seven sectors – including the three largest

% of gross ODA, 2011



Note: The information in this profile is based on data from the DAC (ODA and other official flows), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI). All data in US\$ is in 2011 prices. Data on ODA includes assistance from all donors that report to the DAC; aid bundle figures may not align with totals elsewhere as data is drawn from different OECD DAC data sets. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see *Methodology* for details. AsDB is the Asian Development Bank. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Co-operation and Development. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. GPGs is global public goods. IDA is the International Development Association. IMF is the International Monetary Fund. NNGOs is Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). PPP is purchasing power parity. UNDP is the United Nations Development Programme. WHO is the World Health Organization.

# SUDAN

Gross ODA received: US\$1.2 billion in 2011, 30th largest recipient  
 Government expenditure per capita: \$479.2 (PPP)  
 Population in extreme poverty: 6.5 million (19.8%) in 2009

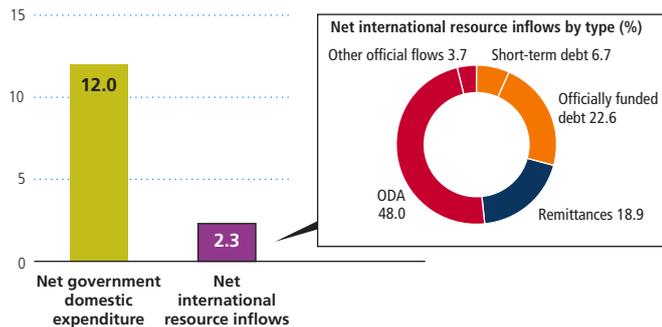
While Sudan received US\$398 in aid per poor person in 2009, aid was equivalent to less than 2% of national income. Remittances and debt flows are also important international flows for Sudan. While government spending has more than tripled, it remains low compared with other developing countries.

- Cash grants account for a third of ODA to Sudan, although the largest donors provide ODA in very different forms.
- The four largest sectors account for 90% of ODA; almost half of ODA is humanitarian assistance.

## Resource flows to Sudan

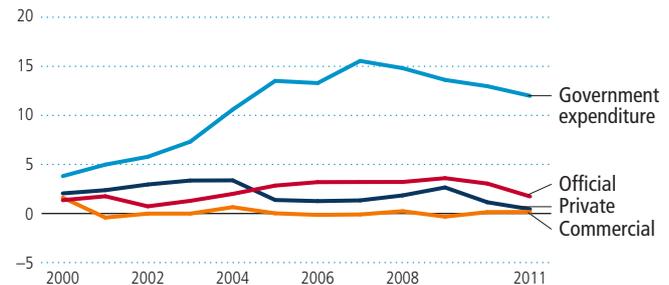
Domestic expenditure levels are over five times international flows; ODA is the largest international flow

US\$ billions, 2011



Sudan's domestic resources increased rapidly until 2007 then declined

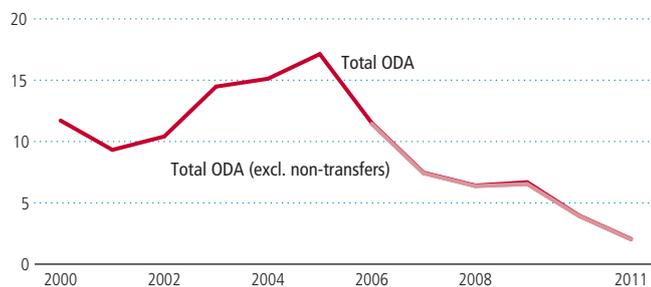
US\$ billions, 2000–2011



## ODA and poverty

ODA as a share of national income has fallen

Gross ODA, % of GNI, 2000–2011



Sudan only has recent poverty data for 2008, but ODA per capita is now five times the 2000 level

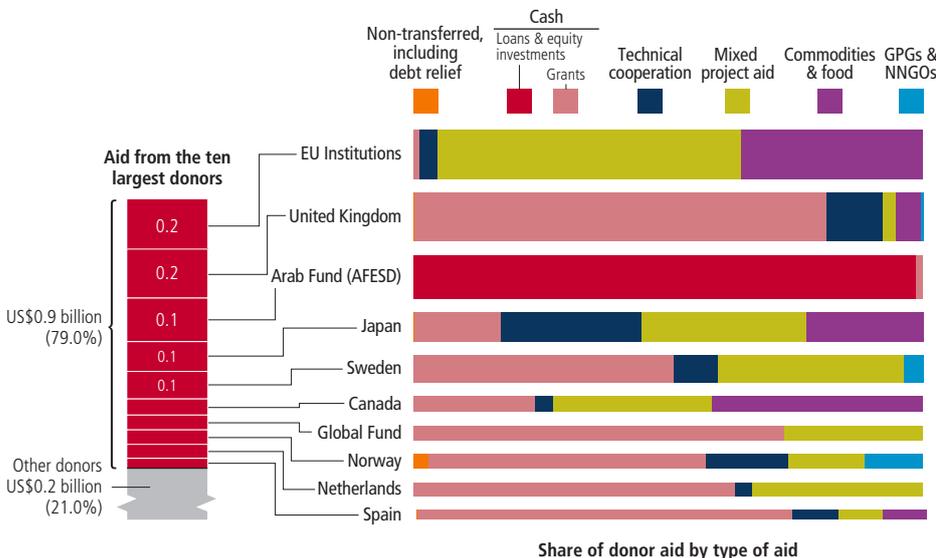
Gross ODA per capita, US\$, 2000–2011



Note: Poverty data is insufficient to create a figure comparable to those in other profiles.

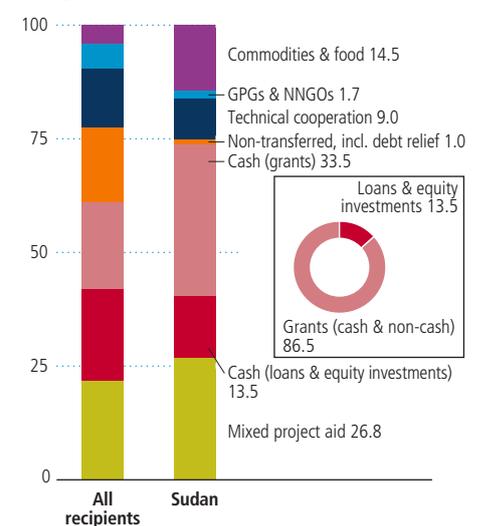
## The three largest donors give ODA in very different forms

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



## Cash grants are a third of ODA to Sudan

% of gross ODA, 2011

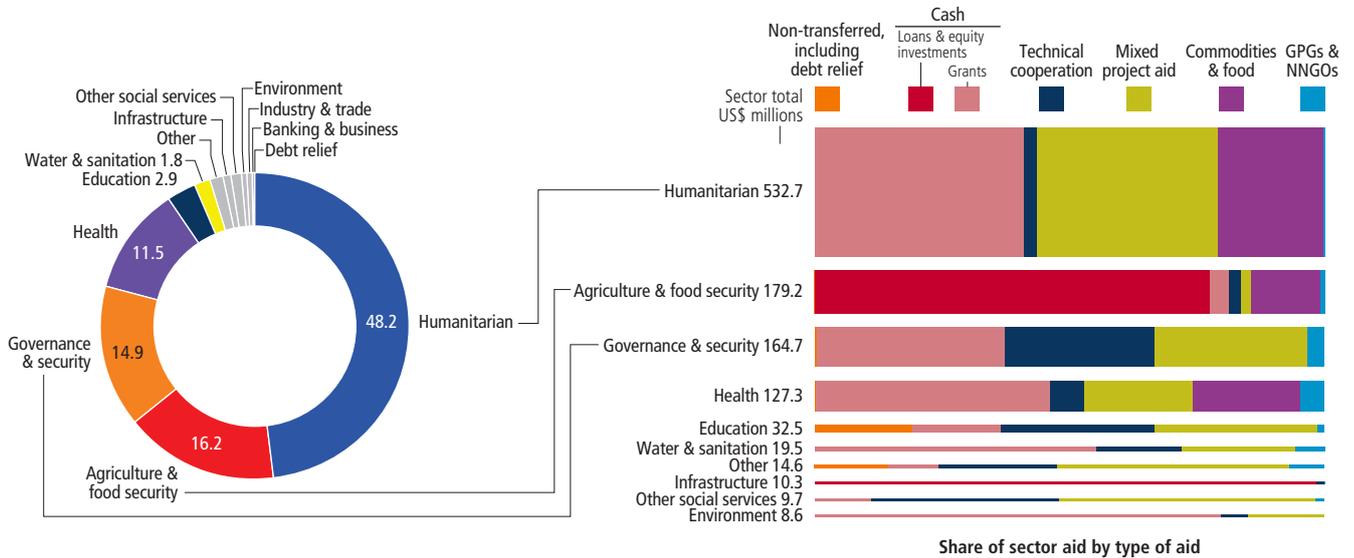


## What is aid spent on?

Over 90% of ODA to Sudan goes to just four sectors. Almost half is humanitarian assistance, largely cash grants, mixed project aid, and commodities and food aid. Most aid to agriculture and food security, the second largest sector, is loans and equity. Cash grants and technical cooperation are important to governance and security. ODA to health is mostly cash grants, though commodities and food aid is also important. EU Institutions, the UK and Japan provide just over half of ODA as humanitarian assistance. The Arab Fund (AFESD) provides over 70% of ODA to agriculture and food security; the Global Fund and the GAVI Alliance are the largest donors to health.

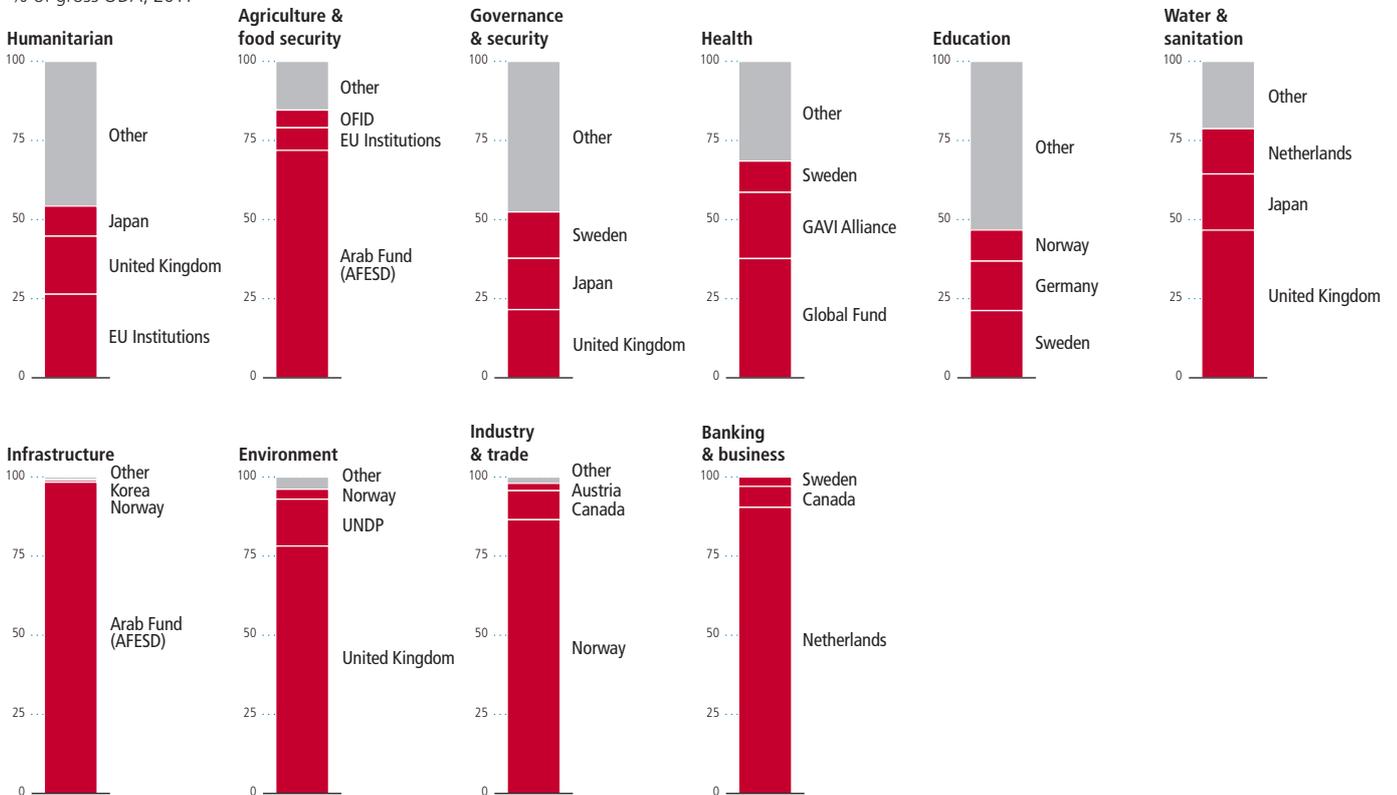
### The four largest sectors account for 90% of ODA to Sudan, almost half of the total being humanitarian assistance

% of gross ODA, 2011



### Half of humanitarian assistance to Sudan comes from the three largest donors; multilateral organisations dominate aid to agriculture and food security

% of gross ODA, 2011



Note: The information in this profile is based on data from the DAC (ODA and other official flows), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI). All data in US\$ is in 2011 prices. Data on ODA includes assistance from all donors that report to the DAC; aid bundle figures may not align with totals elsewhere as data is drawn from different OECD DAC data sets. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see *Methodology* for details. AFESD is the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Co-operation and Development. FDI is foreign direct investment. Global Fund is the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. GNI is gross national income. GPGs is global public goods. NNGOs is Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). OFID is the OPEC Fund for International Development. PPP is purchasing power parity. UNDP is the United Nations Development Programme.

# TANZANIA

Gross ODA received: US\$2.5 billion in 2011, 11th largest recipient  
 Government expenditure per capita: \$309.9 (PPP)  
 Population in extreme poverty: 27.9 million (67.9%) in 2007

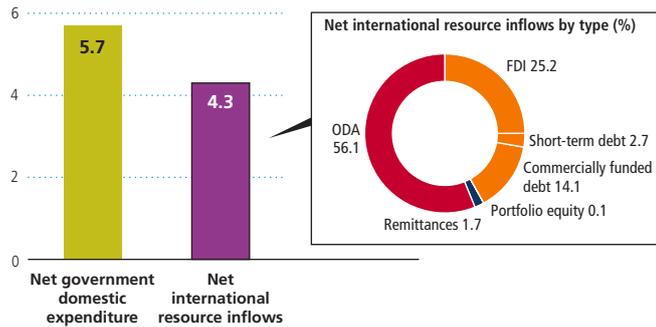
Tanzania has the eighth most people living in extreme poverty. Domestic expenditure has tripled since 2000. ODA makes up over half of international flows, and ODA per poor person was US\$118 in 2007, while growth has led the ratio of ODA to national income to fall to 11%.

- 37% of ODA to Tanzania is cash grants, the form favoured by most major donors, though IDA and the AfDF provide mostly loans and equity.
- Three sectors account for over 60% of ODA to Tanzania. The largest is health, with 46% provided by the US, followed by general budget support.

## Resource flows to Tanzania

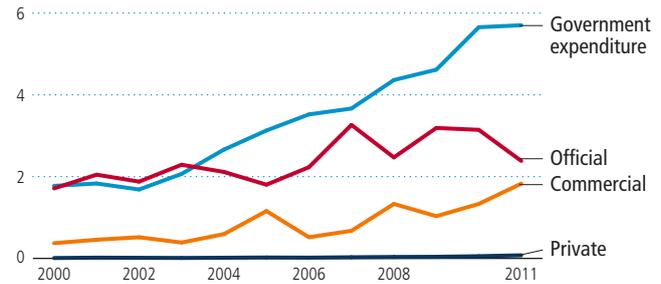
Domestic expenditure levels are higher than international flows; ODA is the largest international flow

US\$ billions, 2011



Tanzania's domestic resources have tripled since 2000, growing faster than official and commercial flows

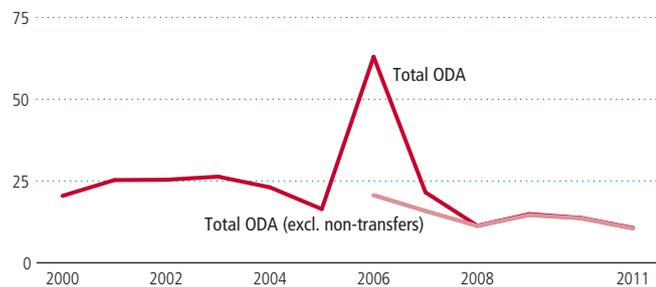
US\$ billions, 2000–2011



## ODA and poverty

Aid as a share of national income has generally fallen

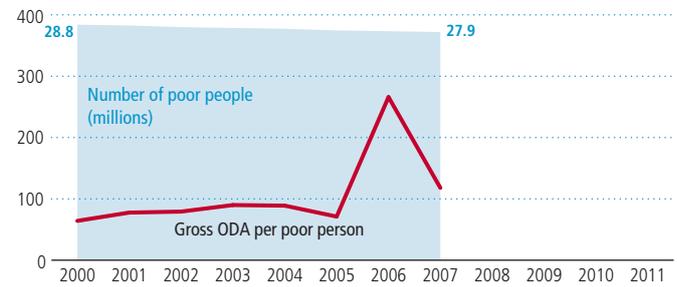
Gross ODA, % of GNI, 2000–2011



Note: The spike in 2006 is due to debt relief.

While poverty levels fell slightly, ODA per poor person almost doubled

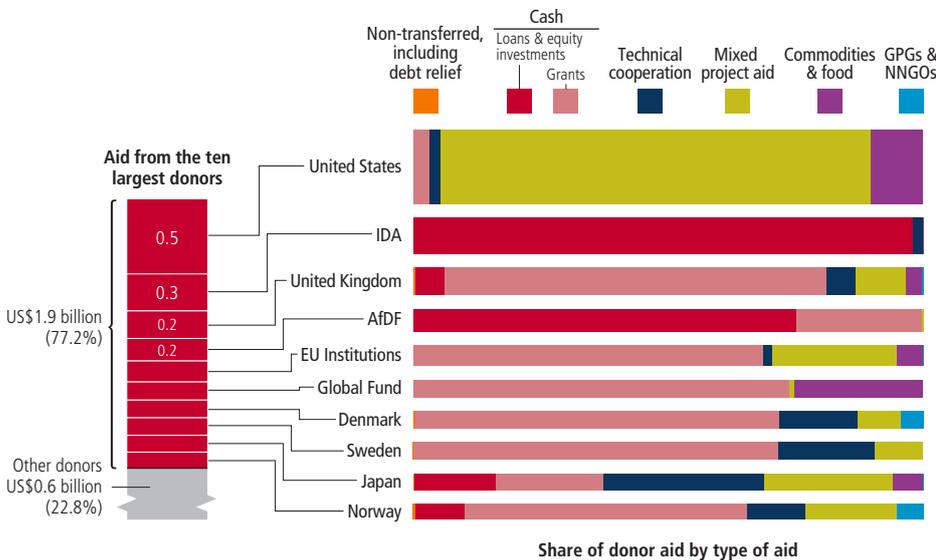
US\$, 2000–2011



Note: The spike in 2006 is due to debt relief.

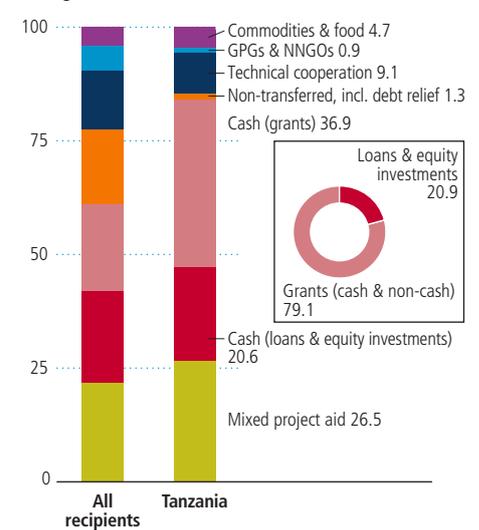
## The largest donors tend to favour cash grants

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



## Cash grants account for over a third of aid to Tanzania

% of gross ODA, 2011

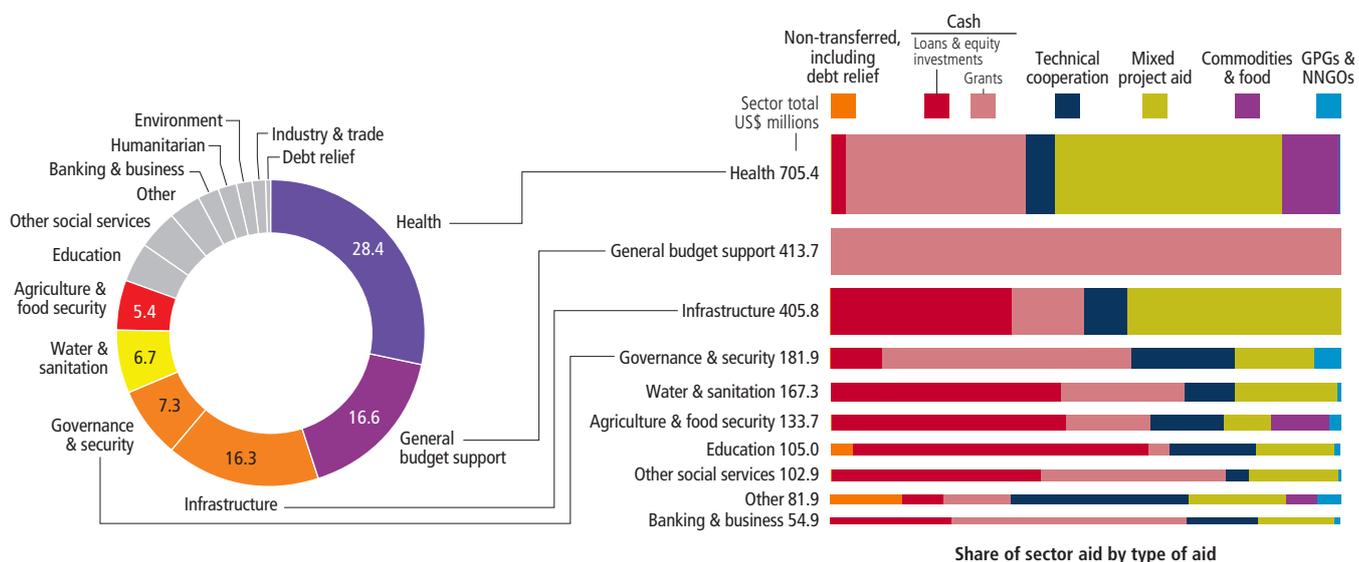


## What is aid spent on?

Over 60% of ODA to Tanzania goes to three sectors. The country is the fifth largest recipient of ODA to health globally, which accounts for over a quarter of aid to the country. This is provided in a mix of forms, largely mixed project aid and cash grants. It is also the third largest recipient of ODA to general budget support (almost all as cash grants) and the tenth largest recipient of ODA to infrastructure (loans and equity account for about a third). The US provides almost half of ODA to health and more than a quarter of ODA to infrastructure. The UK is the largest donor to general budget support, providing around a quarter, alongside EU Institutions and Sweden. The three largest donors provide around half of ODA to the five largest sectors after health.

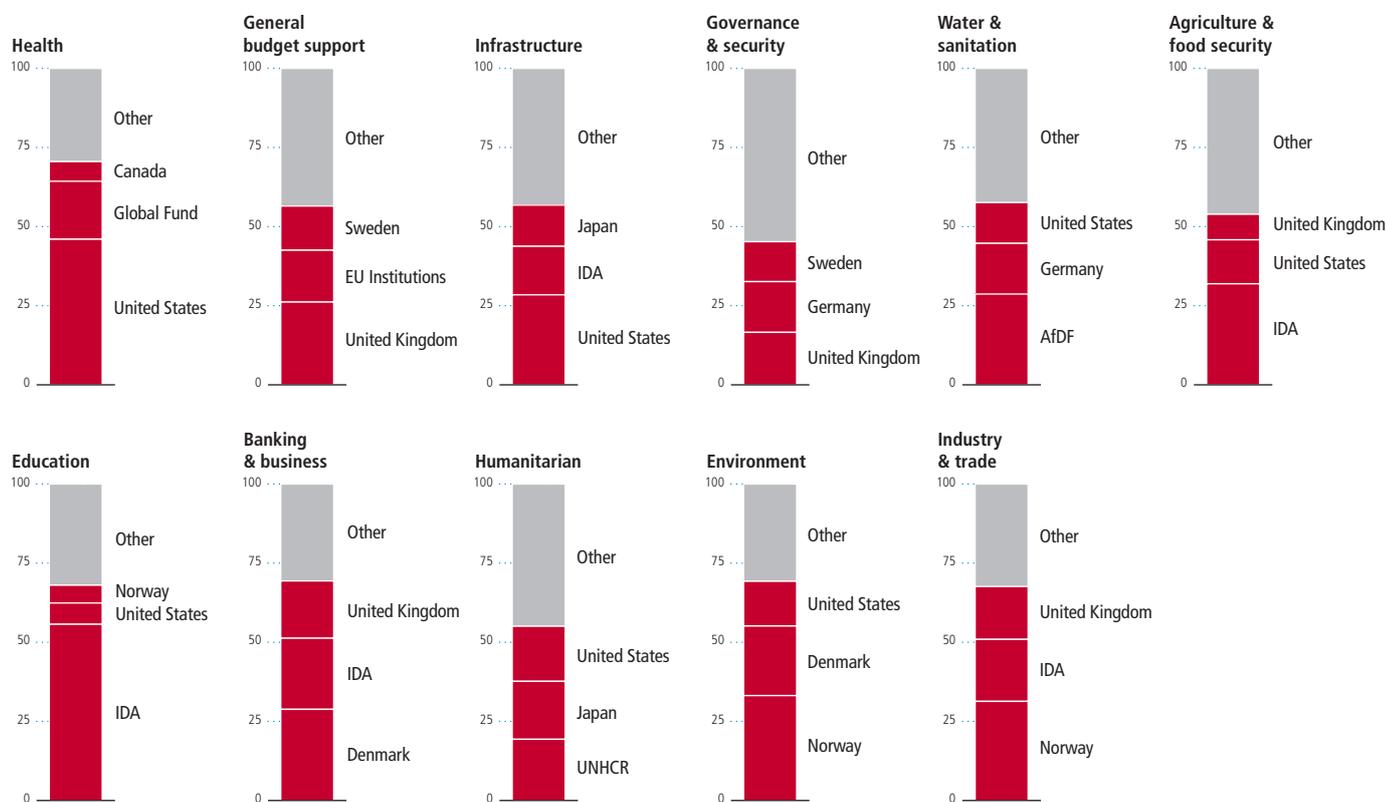
### The three largest sectors account for 60% of ODA to Tanzania; about a quarter of aid goes to health

% of gross ODA, 2011



### The US provides 46% of ODA to health, while the UK provides a quarter of general budget support

% of gross ODA, 2011



Note: The information in this profile is based on data from the DAC (ODA and other official flows), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI). All data in US\$ is in 2011 prices. Data on ODA includes assistance from all donors that report to the DAC; aid bundle figures may not align with totals elsewhere as data is drawn from different OECD DAC data sets. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see *Methodology* for details. AfDF is the African Development Fund. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Co-operation and Development. FDI is foreign direct investment. Global Fund is the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. GNI is gross national income. GPGs is global public goods. IDA is the International Development Association. NNGOs is Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). PPP is purchasing power parity. UNHCR is the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

# UGANDA

Gross ODA received: US\$1.6 billion in 2011, 20th largest recipient  
 Government expenditure per capita: \$239.6 (PPP)  
 Population in extreme poverty: 12.3 million (38.0%) in 2009

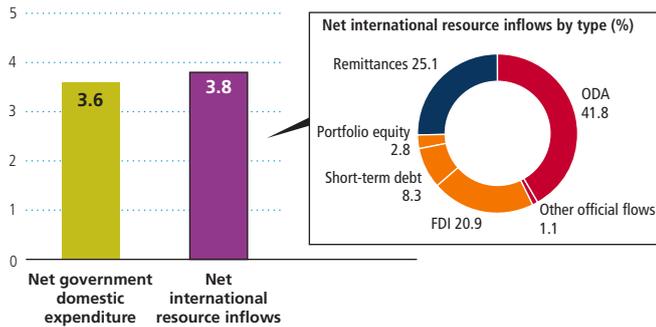
Aid remains an important resource for Uganda, but while economic growth means its share of national income is declining (9.9% in 2011), aid per poor person is on an upward trend, reaching US\$183 in 2009. ODA per poor person was US\$157 and has been on an upward trend.

- The US and IDA are the largest donors, with IDA giving mostly loans and equity.
- Health received the most aid, followed by infrastructure and governance and security; loans and equity are important to infrastructure.

## Resource flows to Uganda

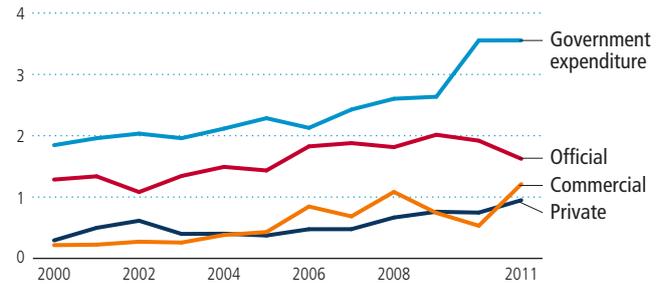
Domestic spending and international flows are at comparable levels; ODA is the largest inflow

US\$ billions, 2011



## Domestic resources have grown faster than other flows

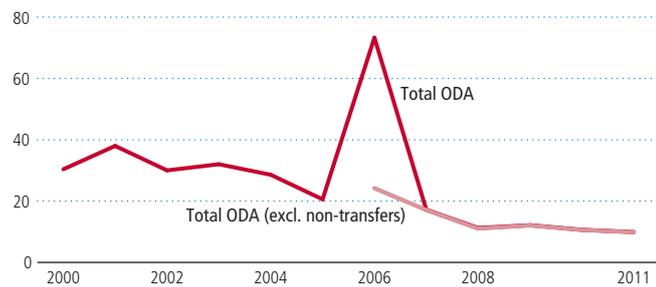
US\$ billions, 2000–2011



## ODA and poverty

GNI tripled over 2000–2011, but aid rose only 10%

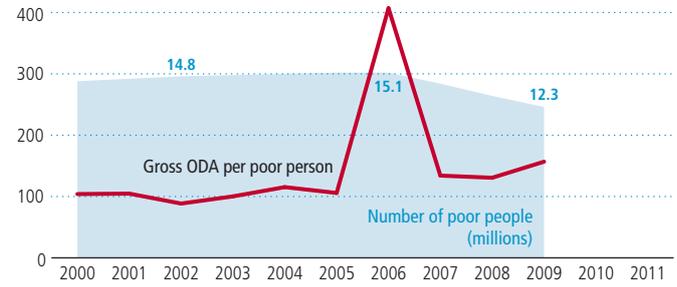
% of GNI, 2000–2011



Note: The peak in 2006 is due to relief.

## While poverty levels fell between 2006 and 2009, ODA per poor person was 50% higher than in 2000

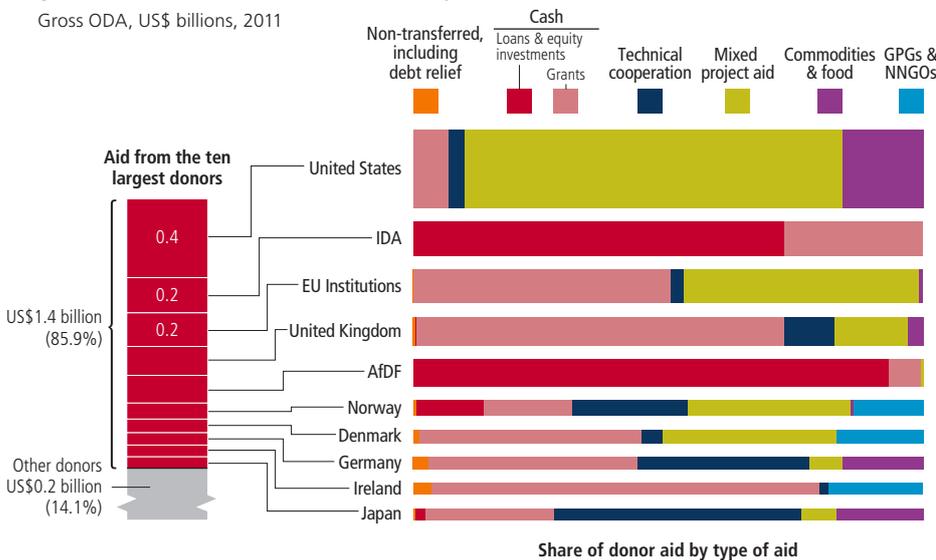
US\$, 2000–2011



Note: The peak in 2006 is due to relief.

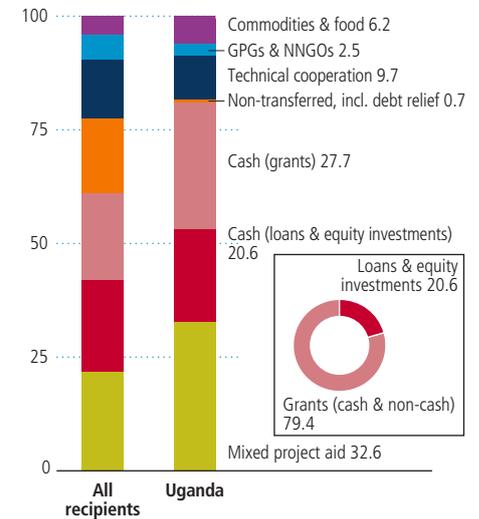
## The US is the largest donor; IDA (the second largest) gives 73% of aid as loans and equity

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



## Uganda's aid profile is similar to the all-recipient average

% of gross ODA, 2011

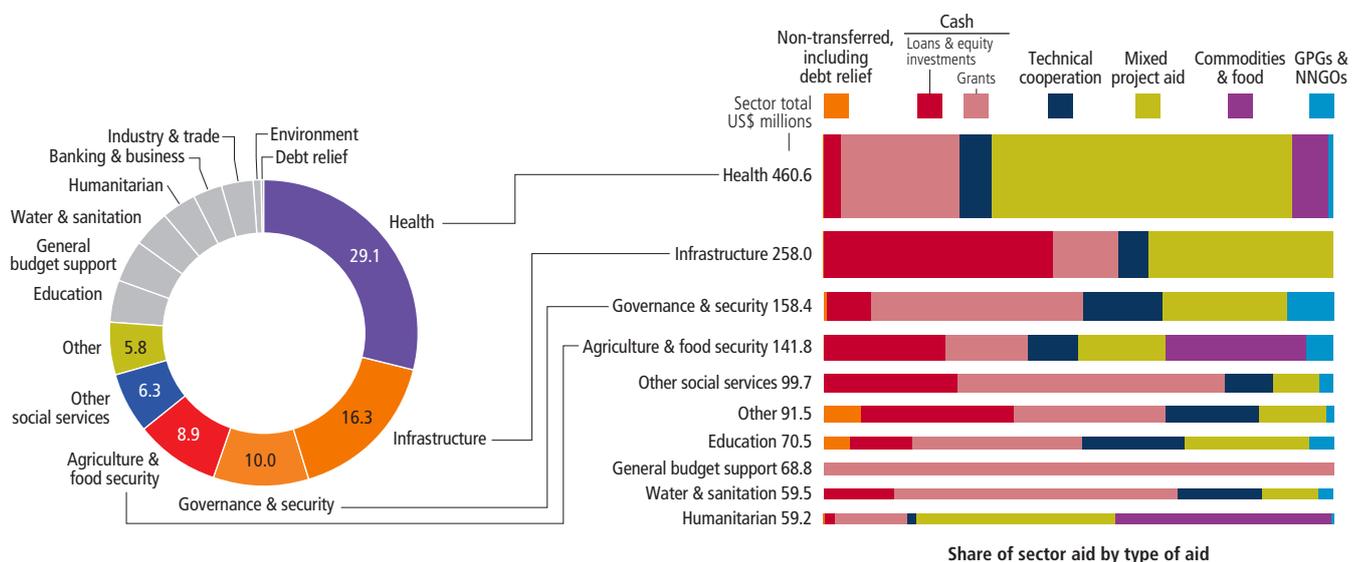


## What is aid spent on?

The health sector receives the largest share of aid: Uganda is the ninth largest recipient of ODA to health. This, plus infrastructure and governance and security, accounts for over half of ODA to Uganda. The major sectors have varied mixes of forms of ODA: almost half of ODA to infrastructure is loans and equity, while 60% of ODA to health is mixed project aid. All ODA to general budget support comes from three donors. The three largest donors account for over 75% of ODA to health, infrastructure, and banking and business but 40% or less of ODA to governance and security and to education.

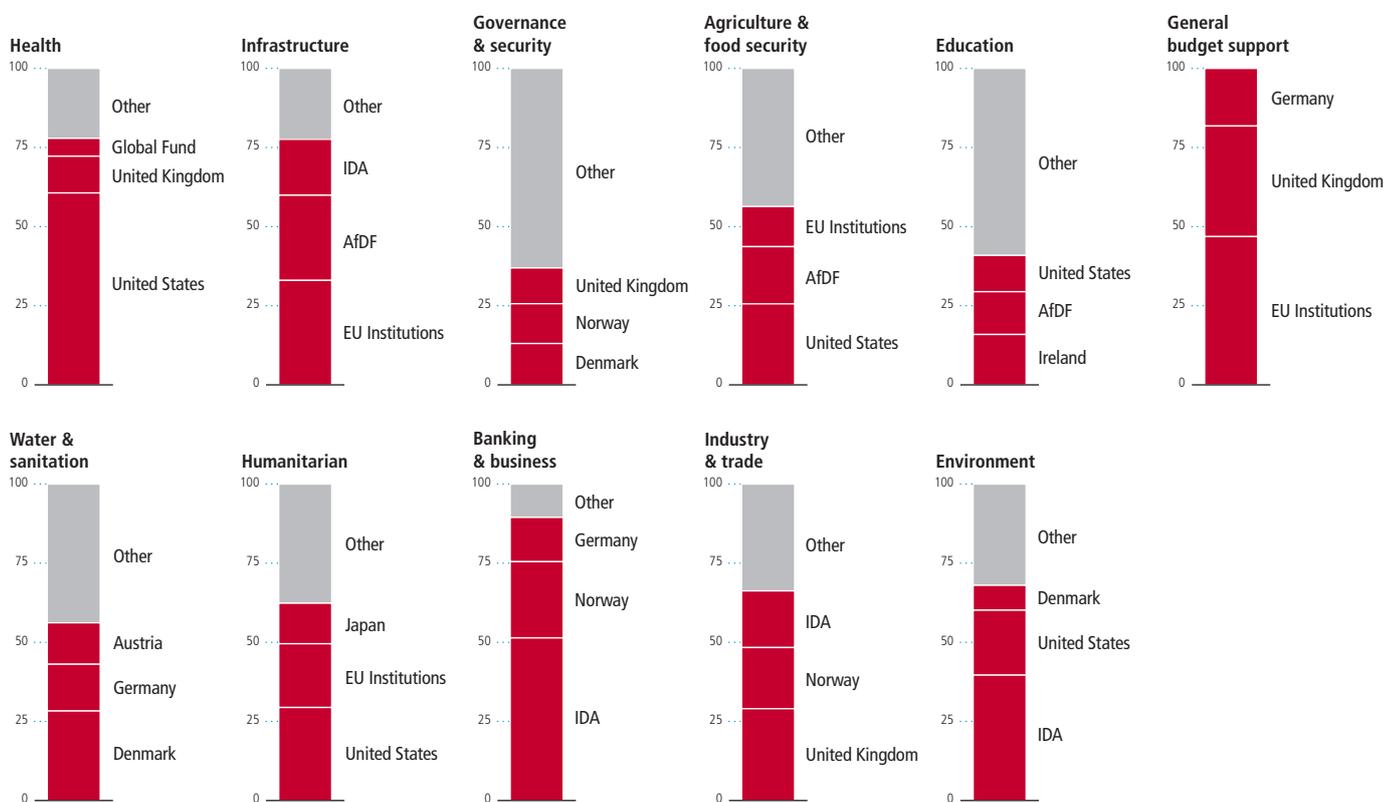
### Almost a third of ODA to Uganda goes to health, mostly as mixed project aid, followed by infrastructure, mostly as loans and equity

% of gross ODA, 2011



### The US provides over 60% of aid to health; multilateral organisations dominate in infrastructure

% of gross ODA, 2011



Note: The information in this profile is based on data from the DAC (ODA and other official flows), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI). All data in US\$ is in 2011 prices. Data on ODA includes assistance from all donors that report to the DAC; aid bundle figures may not align with totals elsewhere as data is drawn from different OECD DAC data sets. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see *Methodology* for details. AfDF is the African Development Fund. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Co-operation and Development. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. GPGs is global public goods. IDA is the International Development Association. NNGOs is Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). PPP is purchasing power parity.

# VIET NAM

Gross ODA received: US\$4.2 billion in 2011, 5th largest recipient  
 Government expenditure per capita: \$911.8 (PPP)  
 Population in extreme poverty: 14.3 million (16.9%) in 2008

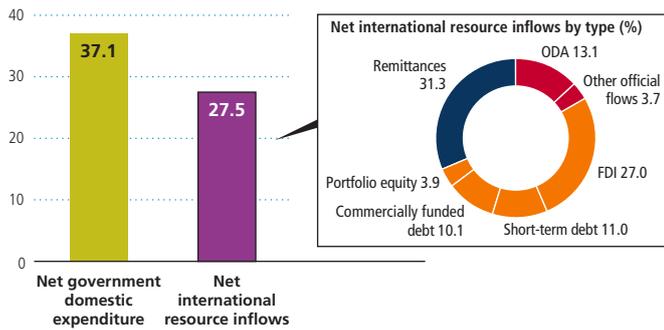
While Viet Nam is a major recipient of aid globally, aid is equivalent to less than 4% of national income. Government spending has almost tripled since 2000; international flows have also increased. ODA now represents just 13% of those international flows, while FDI and remittances now dominate.

- Japan is the largest donor, providing aid mostly as loans and equity, a form also favoured by IDA.
- Infrastructure accounts for a third of ODA, mostly provided by Japan.

## Resource flows to Viet Nam

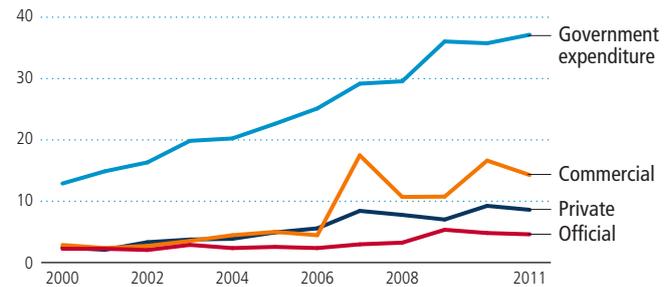
Domestic expenditure levels exceed international flows, dominated by remittances and FDI

US\$ billions, 2011



Domestic resources have almost tripled since 2000; international flows have also increased

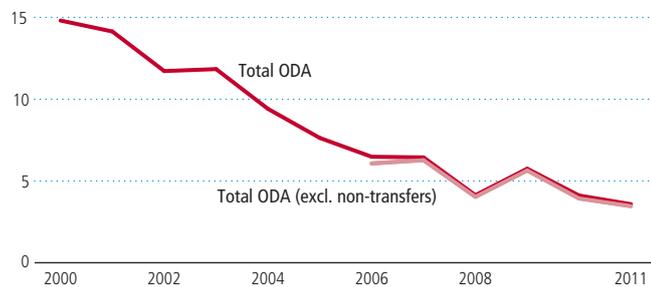
US\$ billions, 2000–2011



## ODA and poverty

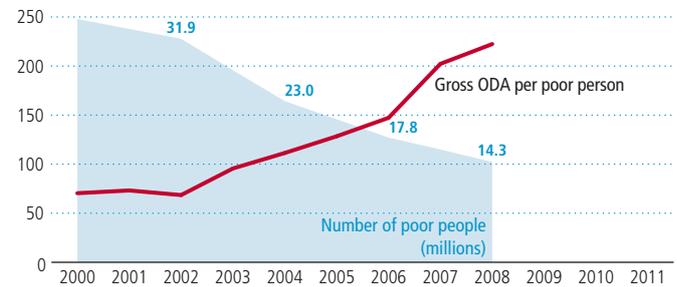
ODA has steadily fallen to 3.6% of rapidly growing GNI

Gross ODA, % of GNI, 2000–2011



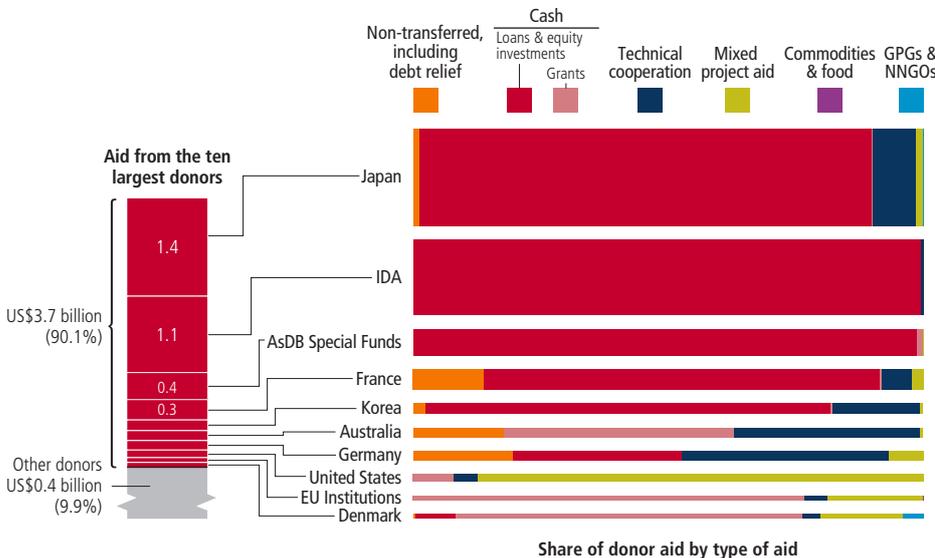
Poverty has fallen 40% since 2000, while ODA per poor person has more than tripled

US\$, 2000–2011



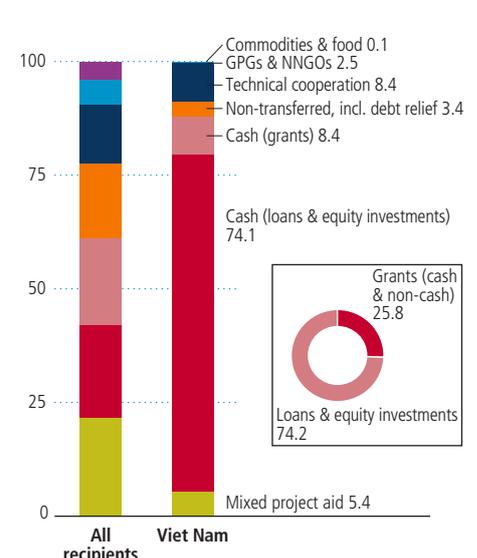
Japan provides a third of aid to Viet Nam, almost 90% of it as loans and equity

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



Almost 75% of aid is loans and equity

% of gross ODA, 2011

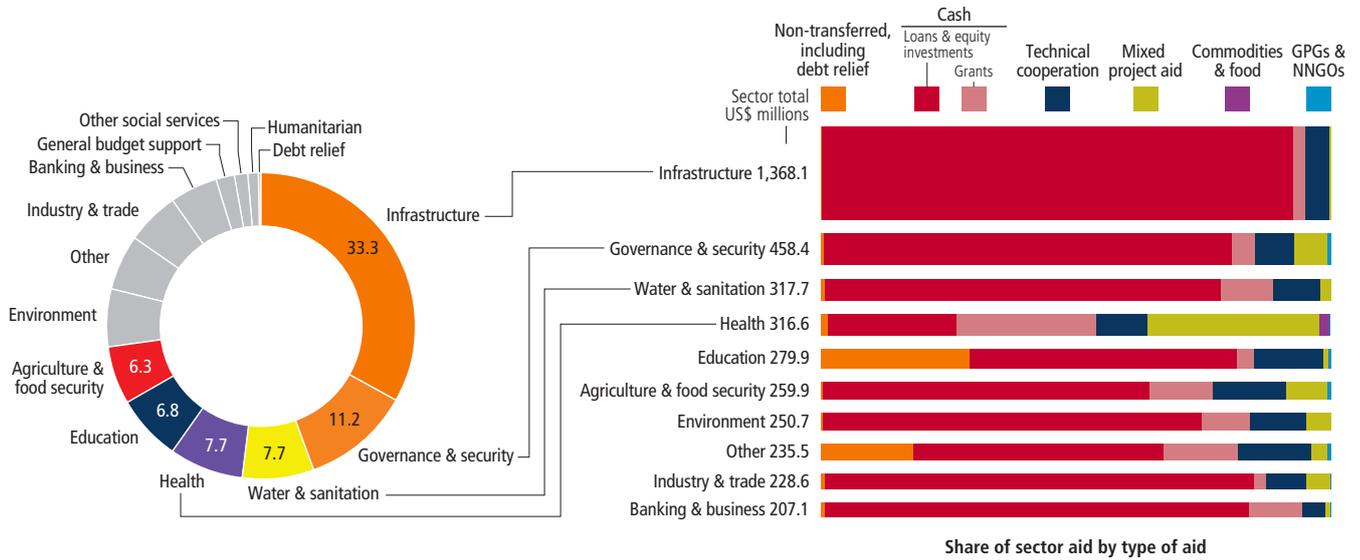


## What is aid spent on?

One-third of aid to Viet Nam goes to infrastructure. Some 77% or more of ODA to this and the other two largest sectors – governance and security and water and sanitation – is provided as loans and equity, though this form accounts for less than a third of ODA to health, the fourth largest sector. Japan provides almost two-thirds of aid to infrastructure. IDA provides 70% of ODA to governance and security and is the largest donor to education (the fourth largest sector) and humanitarian assistance.

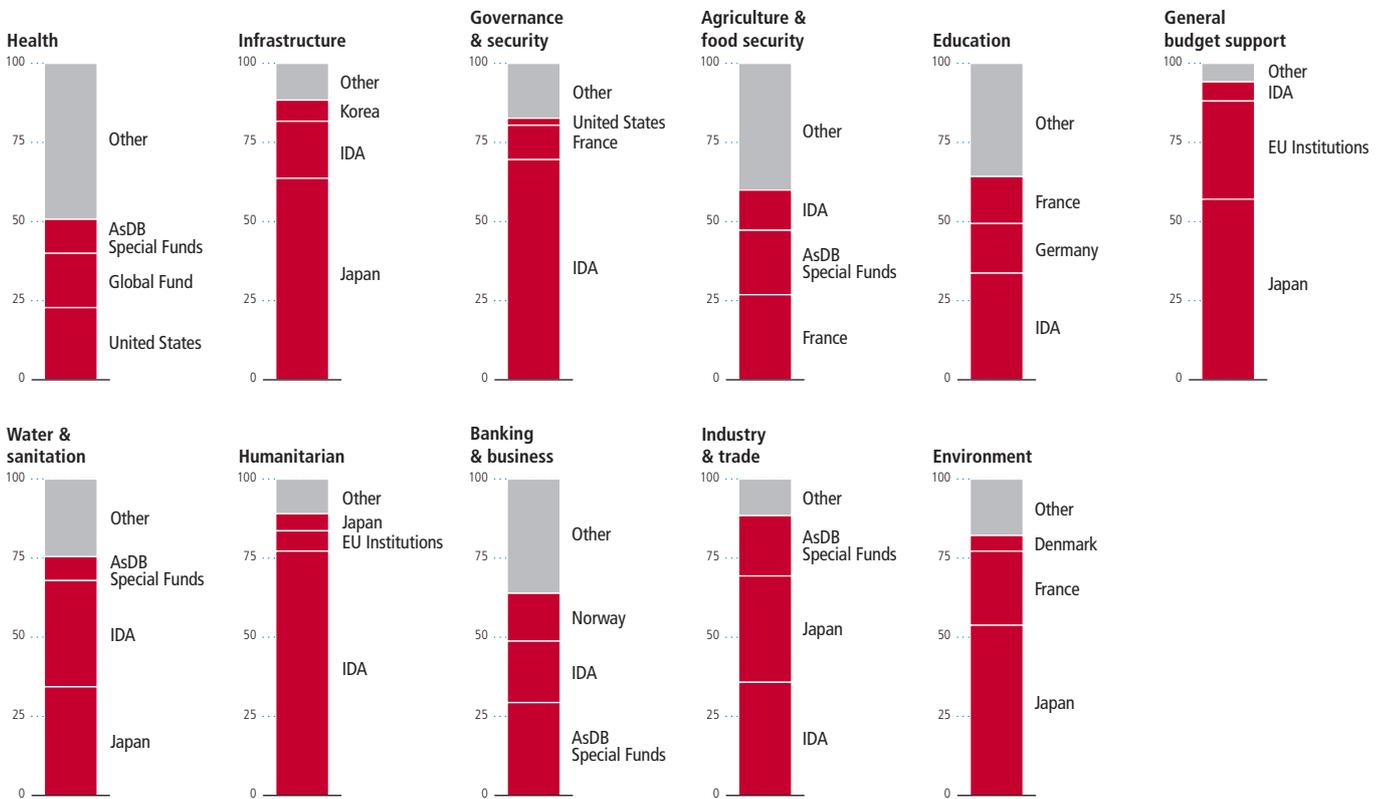
### The infrastructure sector receives a third of ODA to Viet Nam, 92% of it as loans and equity

% of gross ODA, 2011



### Japan provides almost two-thirds of aid to infrastructure; 70% of ODA to governance and security is provided by IDA

% of gross ODA, 2011



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