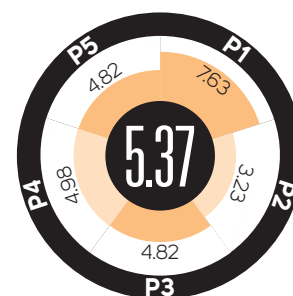


# UNITED STATES

HRI 2011  
Ranking  
**17th**



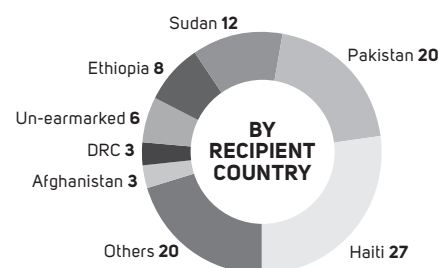
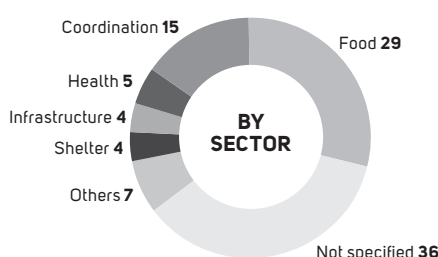
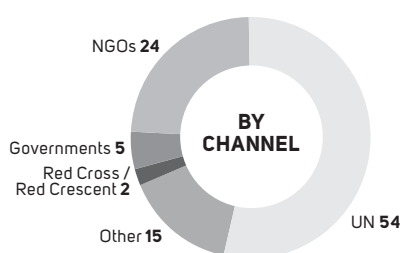
Group **2**  
LEARNING  
LEADERS

OFFICIAL  
DEVELOPMENT  
ASSISTANCE **0.21%**  
of GNI

HUMANITARIAN  
AID **17.3%**  
of ODA

**US \$17**  
Per person

## HUMANITARIAN AID DISTRIBUTION (%)



## GENDER RATING

POLICY

FUNDING

FIELD PERCEPTION

### STRENGTHS

Pillar	Type	Indicator	Score	% above OECD/DAC average
3	QT	Funding NGOs	7.28	+60.5%
1	QL	Adapting to changing needs	7.48	+19.2%
1	QT	Timely funding to complex emergencies	9.40	+18.8%
4	QL	Advocacy towards local authorities	6.48	+16.4%
4	QL	Facilitating safe access	5.93	+16.3%

### AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Pillar	Type	Indicator	Score	% below OECD/DAC average
3	QT	Un-earmarked funding	0.69	-86.7%
2	QT	Funding reconstruction and prevention	0.96	-78.5%
2	QT	Reducing climate-related vulnerability	0.92	-77.1%
2	QT	Funding international risk mitigation	1.43	-70.0%
4	QT	Human rights law	1.88	-69.6%

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE

The United States (US) ranked 17<sup>th</sup> in the HRI 2011, improving two positions from 2010. Based on the pattern of its scores, the US is classified as a Group 2 donor, "Learning Leaders". Donors in this group are characterised by their leading role in support of emergency relief efforts, strong capacity and field presence, and commitment to learning and improvement. They tend to do less well in areas such as prevention, preparedness, and risk reduction efforts. Other Group 2 donors include Canada, the European Commission, France and the United Kingdom.

The US' 2011 global score was below the OECD/DAC and Group 2 averages. The US scored below both averages in all pillars, with the exception of Pillar 1 (Responding to needs), where it scored above both averages.

Overall, the US performed significantly better in the qualitative, survey-based indicators than in the quantitative indicators. Humanitarian organisations in the field generally see the US as an engaged, committed partner, but with some clear areas for improvement. Compared to its OECD/DAC peers, the US did best in indicators on *Funding to NGOs*, *Adapting to changing needs*, *Timely funding to complex emergencies*, *Advocacy towards local authorities* and *Facilitating safe access*. Its scores were relatively the lowest in indicators on *Un-earmarked funding*, *Reducing climate-related vulnerability*, *Funding for reconstruction and prevention*, *Funding international risk mitigation* and *Human rights law*.