



# Development Co-operation Report 2018

JOINING FORCES TO LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND



The Development Assistance Committee: Enabling effective development



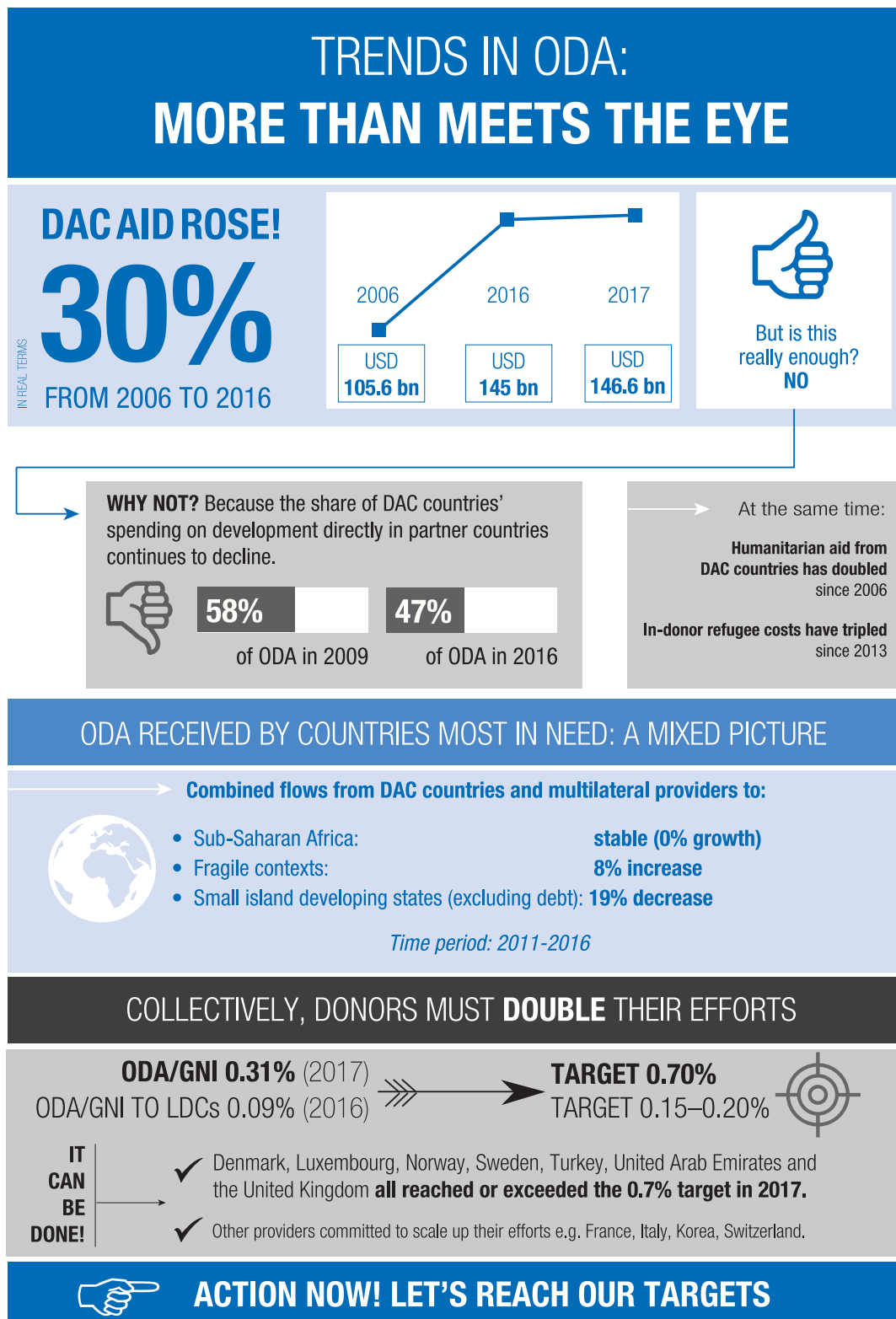
## Chapter 13

# Development finance and policy trends

*This chapter highlights emerging trends in official development assistance (ODA) from members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and other providers of development assistance. A key finding is that the growth in the total volume of concessional finance for development is enhanced by providers of development assistance beyond the DAC, due to the scaling up of their aid and better reporting. Furthermore, stronger global economic performance is not translating into more ODA. According to preliminary data, in 2017 net ODA from DAC members reached USD 146.6 billion, or 0.31% of gross national income, a slight fall of 0.6% in real terms from 2016. The fall was due in part to reduced spending on in-donor refugee costs. By contrast, DAC members' humanitarian aid increased by 6.1% in real terms, to USD 15.5 billion in 2017. Country programmable aid and flows to sub-Saharan Africa and small island developing states continue to decline, while the percentage of aid channelled through the multilateral system and civil society organisations is rising.*

## Infographic

## Trends in ODA

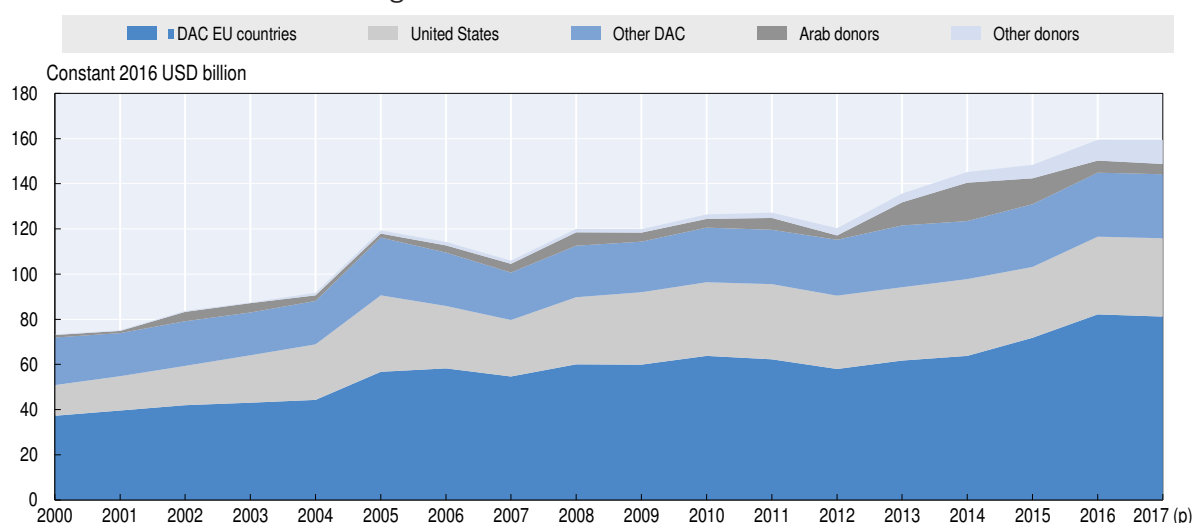


## The volume of official development assistance continues to increase

In the years before 2017, growth in official development assistance (ODA) from members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) reflected increasing support for humanitarian emergencies and the first-year costs of refugees in member countries. As spending on in-donor refugees decreased in 2017, net ODA flows from DAC countries have fallen slightly. It is not yet clear whether donors will fall back to earlier levels of total ODA, or whether the savings will translate into increased financing for developing countries in the years ahead.

Whatever the case may be, in 2017 the slight drop in ODA figures from DAC countries did not, in fact, bring about a reduction in the overall global volume of concessional finance for development. This volume continued to grow, reaching a total of USD 161 billion for the year<sup>1</sup> (Figure 13.1).

Figure 13.1. Net ODA from all donors



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### ***A slight decrease in DAC members' official development assistance was balanced by increases from other providers of development co-operation***

Preliminary data for 2017 show that net ODA from DAC members reached USD 146.6 billion, representing a slight fall of 0.6% in real terms. ODA also fell in proportion of gross national income (GNI), from 0.32% in 2016 to 0.31% in 2017. Excluding in-donor refugee costs, ODA increased by only 1.1% in real terms compared to 2016, and has doubled since 2000. Despite commitments made at the DAC High Level Meeting in 2014 (OECD, 2014<sup>[1]</sup>), in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (United Nations, 2015<sup>[2]</sup>), the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (United Nations, 2015<sup>[3]</sup>), and in the European Consensus on Development (European Commission, 2016<sup>[4]</sup>), ODA levels remain well below the United Nations target of 0.7% of GNI.

That the volume of development finance worldwide continued to grow in 2017, despite the decrease from DAC members, can be credited to increases from other providers of development co-operation that report their development financing to the OECD. This trend was led by increased humanitarian aid from Turkey, whose total ODA volume reached USD 8.14 billion, an increase of 40.4% over 2016. Meanwhile, an increase in grants from the United Arab Emirates to developing countries saw its assistance reach USD 4.6 billion, a rise of 6.5% over 2016. Moreover, contributions are on the rise by other providers not reporting their efforts to the OECD, including South-South providers (see In My View by Jorge Faurie, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship of Argentina). According to OECD estimates, these providers increased their ODA-like flows by 7% in 2016, reaching USD 7.4 billion.<sup>2</sup>

*In my view:*  
*Next year's BAPA+40 is a unique opportunity  
 to forge a new global consensus for international  
 development co-operation*

**Jorge Faurie, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship, Argentina**

In 2019, the Second High Level Conference of the United Nations for South South Co-operation, known as BAPA+40, will be held in Buenos Aires, Argentina. This conference will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA) of 1978 - a defining moment for technical co-operation among developing countries. BAPA has played a powerful role in kick starting new partnerships between countries of the South and in increasing demand for equitable and sovereign participation of developing countries in international relations.

Forty years down the road, in a deeply changed global context, it is time to take stock of our progress, the results of our international co-operation and the central role played by the BAPA. It is also time to step up a gear, build on the strengths of South-South co-operation and collaborate better to deliver the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other international agreements on financing for development, climate change and disaster risk reduction.

To respond to new challenges brought about by globalisation we need to ensure that our co-operation model is capable of taking into account the realities, capacities, and specific needs of each state and promotes increased integration while maintaining the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.

As the host country for the conference, Argentina is committed to facilitating a successful outcome that commits to redoubling South-South co-operation efforts and with all actors reaching a solid consensus to:

1. promote dialogue between South-South and traditional co-operation through, in particular, triangular co-operation;
2. rethink how a multidimensional concept of development can be embedded in the international co-operation system;
3. create a strategic framework for promoting effective south-south and triangular co-operation in science, technology and innovation;
4. build multi-actor alliances;
5. generate data and information systems that track and show the value of South-South and triangular co-operation in a more systematic way.

The 2019 BAPA+40 Conference offers policy makers an opportunity to re-evaluate what works well with the current BAPA in an evolving global context marked by major political, economic, social and technological transformation. As BAPA states, it will be impossible to reduce vulnerabilities across and within our countries without strengthening endogenous capacities and transferring new technologies and knowledge. In today's world, countries risk being left behind unless they reduce technological gaps and move towards more knowledge-intensive sectors that foster productive diversification, create quality jobs, sustainable production and international competitiveness.

In the same vein, tackling the issues that undermine development worldwide — such as extreme poverty, inequality and unsustainable growth, climate change, and humanitarian crises — requires a collective response and a new analytical framework that governments, multilateral organisations, and other international actors can rally behind to deliver the 2030 Agenda.

There is no doubt that global development is central to the interests, values and policies of the actors that make up the international system. Yet the apparent weakening of multilateral co-operation risks holding back progress in meeting internationally agreed goals and targets. The right and best response is global governance, regional integration and solidarity among countries. We must therefore revive the spirit of the BAPA at next year's conference. I invite all actors to join Argentina and other partners in betting, against all the odds, on a renewed global consensus on international co-operation that is resolutely committed to peace and development.



### Stronger economic performance is not translating into more ODA

The OECD expects the world economy to strengthen in 2018 and 2019, with global growth projected to rise to 4% from 3.7% in 2017. Growth in the France, Germany, Mexico, South Africa, Turkey and the United States, will be better than projected, with most G20 countries expected to experience improvements (OECD, 2018<sup>[5]</sup>). As countries recover from the global financial crisis it is time to rethink how commitments to address development financing made in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the European Consensus on Development might be met.

While austerity measures introduced to face the global financial crisis between 2007 and 2011 led to cuts in ODA budgets for several providers, aid spending increased by 20% in real terms from 2010 to 2017. Humanitarian aid rose by 66% in real terms during this period, and in-donor refugee costs rose by over 300% in real terms. By contrast, the growth in ODA for bilateral development projects, programmes and technical co-operation was only 4% (Figure 13.5).

Overall, a strengthening global economy is not yet translating into increases in the percentage of income that most countries allocate to development finance.<sup>3</sup> While total ODA has increased over the last decade, the percentage of GNI spent on ODA by DAC members has remained at about 0.31%. Significant increases in recent years by Germany, Italy, Korea, Switzerland and the United Kingdom have offset dramatic falls in ODA in Australia (down by USD 1.2 billion since 2012) and the Netherlands (down by USD 920 million since 2015). The ODA/GNI ratio in 2017 has dropped markedly in other DAC members too from highs recorded between 2007 and 2011 for Austria, Canada, Denmark, Ireland, New Zealand, Portugal and Spain (Table 13.1). Canada and New Zealand, however, have recently announced increases in ODA.

Table 13.1. **DAC countries where ODA as a percentage of GNI has dropped significantly**

	From	Level in 2017
Australia	0.34% in 2011	0.23%
Austria	0.50% in 2007	0.30%
Canada	0.34% in 2010	0.26%
Denmark	0.91% in 2010	0.72%
Ireland	0.59% in 2008	0.30%
Netherlands	0.82% in 2009	0.60%
New Zealand	0.30% in 2008	0.23%
Portugal	0.31% in 2011	0.18%
Spain	0.46% in 2009	0.19%

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In 2017, net ODA rose in 11 DAC countries but fell in another 18 (Figure 13.2). For several, the decrease was due to lower spending on in-donor refugees in 2017 compared to 2016. While almost unchanged from 2016, the United States continued to be the largest contributor of net ODA (Figure 13.3).

The United Arab Emirates provided 1.31% of its GNI as ODA, the highest of all reporting countries. Denmark, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden, Turkey and the United Kingdom met or exceeded the United Nations' target of allocating 0.7% of GNI as ODA (see Figure 13.3). Kuwait, which became a DAC Participant in 2017, met the UN target in 2016. Germany, having reached 0.7% of GNI for the first time in 2016 with a significant increase in spending on in-donor refugee costs, slipped back to 0.66% in 2017.

### Box 13.1. Efforts to increase official development assistance levels: The cases of France, Italy, Korea and Switzerland

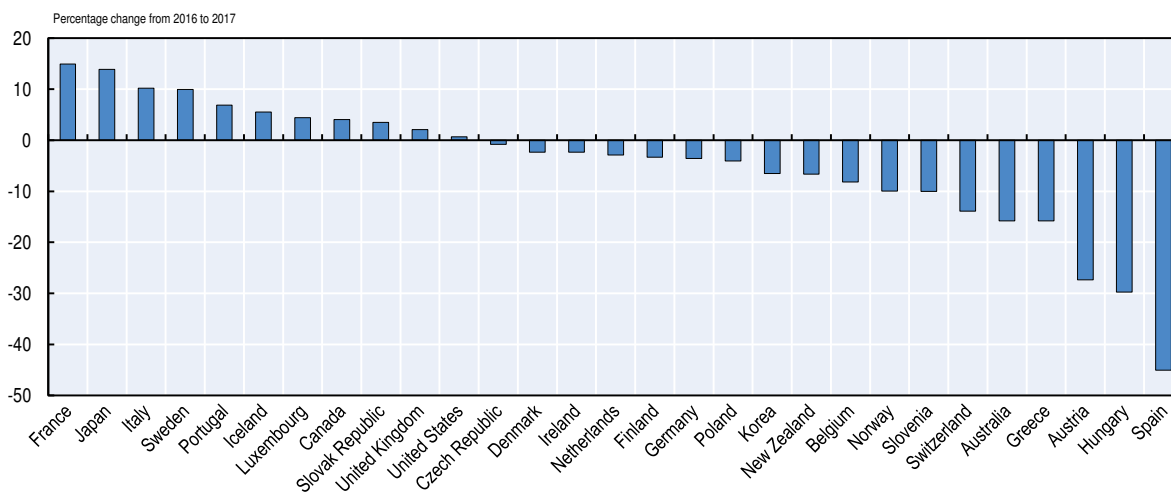
In 2017, President Macron of France committed to meet 0.55% ODA/GNI by the end of his mandate in 2022. In 2017, France's official development assistance (ODA) increased by 14.9% in real terms to reach USD 11 billion, or 0.43% of ODA/GNI, bringing the French effort almost back to 2012 levels.

In 2012, the government of Italy took action to reverse the significant decline in ODA since 2005 when its ODA stood at USD 5.09 billion, representing 0.29% of gross national income (GNI). From a low of USD 2.74 billion (0.14% of GNI) in 2012, Italy's ODA more than doubled in real terms, reaching USD 5.73 billion (0.29% of GNI) in 2017.

At USD 2.2 billion in 2017, Korea's ODA has increased by USD 1.64 billion (in 2016 prices) since 2006. This increase in volume has been matched by a steady increase in the ODA/GNI ratio, from 0.05% to 0.14% over the same period. Korea has set a goal of allocating 0.2% of its income, an estimated USD 3.2 billion, as ODA by 2020, which would be a 40% increase on 2016 levels.

In 2011, Switzerland committed to allocating 0.5% of GNI as ODA by 2015. It achieved this target in 2016, reaching an all-time high of 0.53% (USD 3.58 billion); however, its ODA dropped to 0.46% (USD 3.1 billion) in 2017.

Figure 13.2. Real change in net ODA from 2016 to 2017



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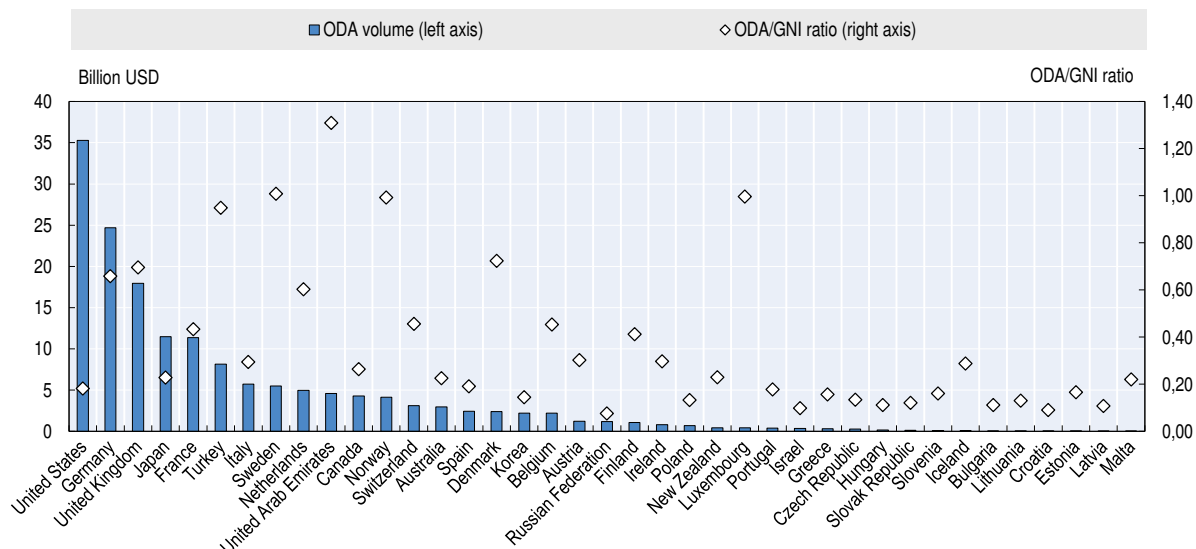
### Countries are providing more concessional loans and keeping aid untied

Most DAC countries provide ODA in the form of grants, meeting the requirements of the 1978 DAC Recommendation on the Terms and Conditions of Aid (OECD, 1978<sup>[6]</sup>), whereby members agreed to raise the grant element of ODA to 86%. France at 83.4% and Japan at 85.7% failed to meet the recommendation in 2016.

Since 2010, the share of loans in gross bilateral ODA has been around 15%. However, although the share has remained stable, the volume of concessional loans increased by 25% in real terms over the same time period. For some donors, the share of loans represented more than a fifth of their bilateral gross ODA in 2016: Japan (59%), France (45%), Poland (44%), Korea (39%), Portugal (27%) and Germany (23%) (Figure 13.4).



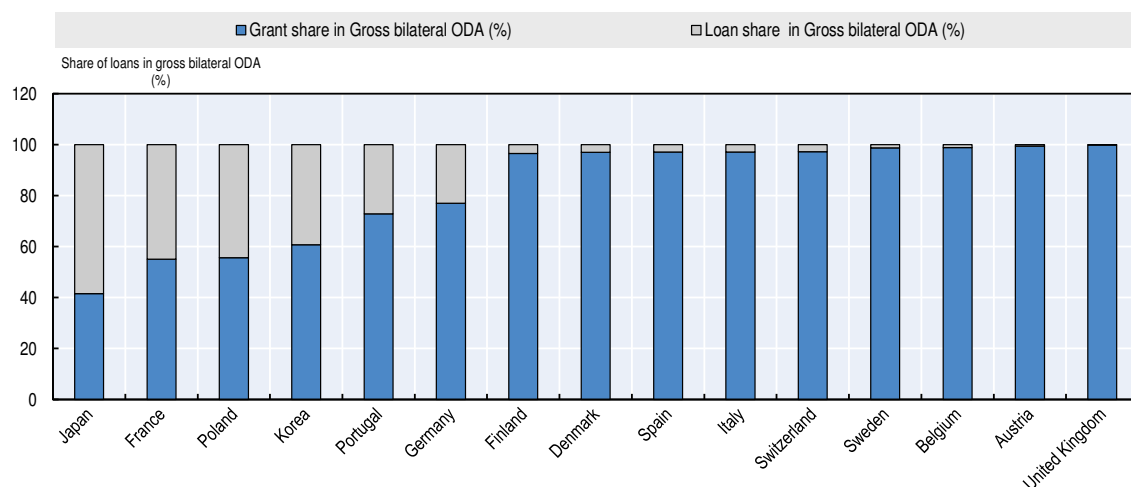
Figure 13.3. Net ODA flows, in volume and as percentage of GNI, 2017 (preliminary data)



Note: This chart includes preliminary 2017 ODA flows for DAC countries as well as non-DAC providers who reported their preliminary data.

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Figure 13.4. Share of grants and loans in loan-giving countries, 2016



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Differing interpretations of what makes a loan “concessional in character” have resulted in inconsistent reporting by different DAC members. In 2014, DAC members agreed to provide a fairer picture of the provider effort by changing how the grant element, which determines the concessional character of the loan, is calculated. They agreed that only grants and the “grant portion” of concessional loans would count as ODA. This provides a more realistic comparison of loans and grants, and stronger incentives to use grants and highly concessional loans to developing countries. Measuring ODA based on the grant equivalent methodology will be implemented in 2019 on ODA data reported in 2018 (OECD, 2014<sub>[1]</sub>).

Under the 2001 DAC Recommendation on Untying Official Development Assistance (OECD, 2014<sub>[7]</sub>), DAC members agreed to untie their ODA to least developed countries (LDCs) and heavily indebted poor countries to the greatest extent possible. In 2016, 88% of DAC members’ ODA covered by the recommendation was reported as untied, an increase of 5.7% compared to 2015. The increase is

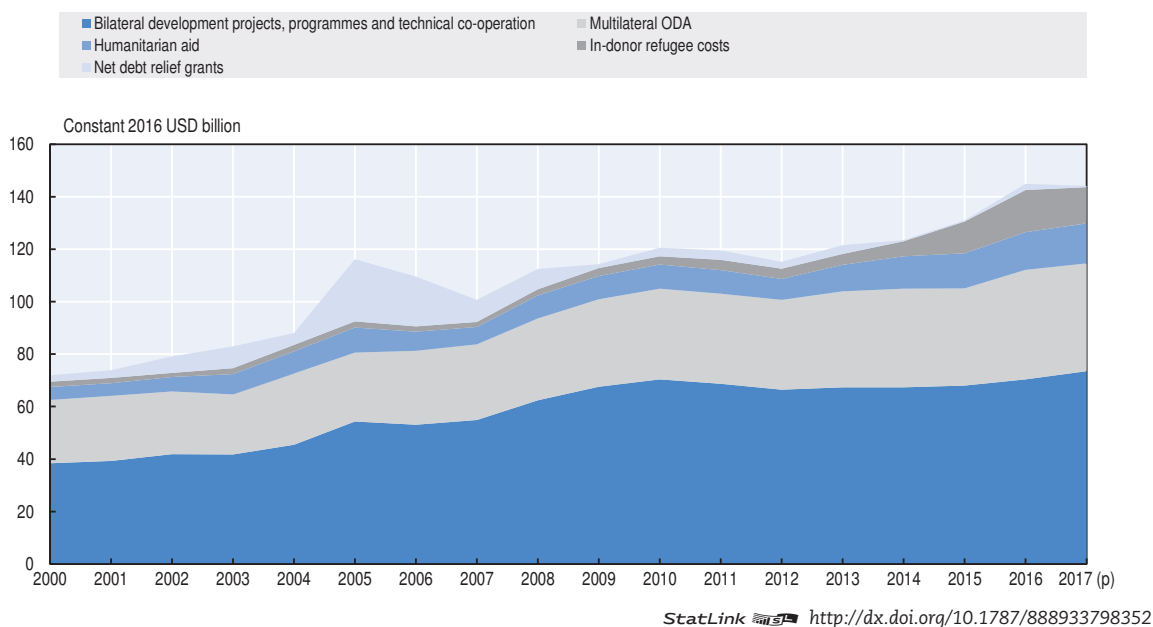
largely explained by the improved performance of the EU institutions (from 84.3% to 100%) and the United States (from 58.3% to 68.5%).

While 22 DAC members untied between 90% and 100% of ODA covered by the recommendation, a few donors continue to fall short of their untying commitments. The untying ratio for Korea has substantially increased, from 49.1% in 2015 to 67.1% in 2016, but a recent peer review found that the percentage of Korea's ODA untied in the LDCs in 2015 (45.9%) was below the average for its total ODA (48.7%). Portugal's share also improved, increasing the share untied to 55.4% in 2016 from 38.9% in 2015. After significantly improving from 24% in 2014 to 44.2% in 2015, the Czech Republic's share of untied aid decreased to 34.2% in 2016. Austria's share dropped sharply from 84.8% in 2015 to 26.9% in 2016. The level of Poland's untied aid continues to be particularly low at 2%.

### An increase in crisis spending is displacing aid to address the drivers of fragility

DAC countries' efforts to deal with humanitarian crises and influxes of refugees have risen, from an average of 16% of bilateral ODA between 2010 and 2014 to an average of 28% between 2015 and 2017, representing a fifth of DAC countries' total net ODA in 2016 and 2017 (Figure 13.5). This demonstrates a shift towards responding to emergency situations rather than addressing the drivers of crises and fragility. Indeed, in 2016, for the 58 contexts identified as fragile on the 2018 OECD fragility framework, 27.5% of aid from DAC members was humanitarian.

Figure 13.5. **Components of DAC countries' net ODA flows**



### A growing share of aid is going to humanitarian crises

Since 2010, humanitarian aid from DAC countries has risen by 66% in real terms to reach USD 15.5 billion in 2017, a 6.1% increase in real terms compared to 2016. Most DAC countries saw increases in their humanitarian aid over this time period. The largest contributors in 2016 were the United States (USD 6.3 billion), Germany (USD 2 billion), the United Kingdom (USD 1.8 billion), Japan (USD 771 million) and Canada (USD 492 million); EU institutions provided USD 2.4 billion in 2016.

In 2016, countries in the Middle East, or hosting refugees from the Middle East, received over a third of total DAC humanitarian flows: the Syrian Arab Republic (USD 2 billion), Iraq (USD 1 billion), Yemen (USD 610 million), the West Bank and Gaza Strip (USD 525 million), Jordan (USD 353 million) Lebanon (USD 339 million) and Turkey (USD 490 million). Other countries also received substantial amounts: South Sudan (USD 781 million) and Ethiopia (USD 559 million).

With the ongoing humanitarian crises, and the growing share of ODA budgets being used to deal with them, there is a need to reassess ODA allocations and ensure that aid is not diverted to crisis spending without a focus on longer term economic development in developing countries.

### **Support to refugees in DAC countries has tripled**

The refugee crisis has had a particularly significant impact on DAC countries' ODA. Preliminary data show that ODA for in-donor refugee costs tripled from USD 4.9 billion in 2013 to USD 14.2 billion in 2017 for all DAC countries combined, accounting for 9.7% of total net ODA flows. In nine countries the share of in-donor refugees in total ODA in 2017 exceeded 10%, the highest being Iceland (36%), Italy (31%), Germany (25%) and Greece (23%). Spending on in-donor refugee costs fell by 13.6% in real terms from 2016 (Table 13.2).

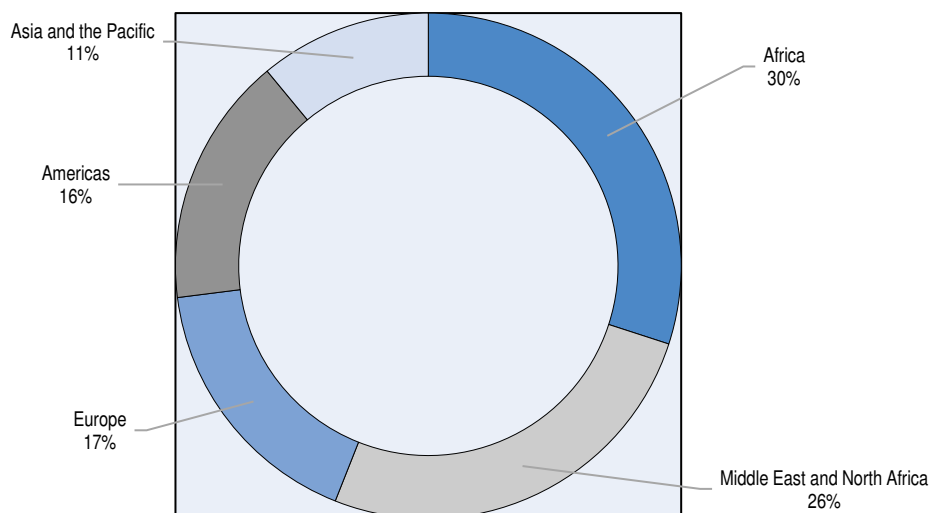
**Table 13.2. In-donor country refugee costs reported as ODA by DAC countries**

	In-donor refugee costs, million USD					In-donor refugee costs as a share of total net ODA (%)				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 (p)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 (p)
Australia	343	-	-	-	-	7.1	-	-	-	-
Austria	63	109	439	596	153	5.4	8.9	33.2	36.4	12.5
Belgium	156	187	228	376	316	6.8	7.6	12.0	16.3	14.3
Canada	211	216	213	390	467	4.3	5.1	5.0	9.9	10.9
Czech Republic	9	12	14	18	22	4.2	5.4	7.1	6.9	8.0
Denmark	162	256	397	412	73	5.5	8.5	15.5	17.4	3.0
Finland	21	16	39	130	77	1.5	1.0	3.0	12.3	7.3
France	453	485	363	467	566	4.0	4.6	4.0	4.8	5.0
Germany	139	171	3 019	6 585	6 084	1.0	1.0	16.8	26.6	24.6
Greece	21	21	59	147	72	8.9	8.6	24.9	39.8	22.7
Hungary	-	10	10	10	3	0.0	7.2	6.2	4.9	2.2
Iceland	0	3	5	16	25	0.9	6.8	11.8	26.7	36.3
Ireland	0	0	1	1	11	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.4
Italy	404	840	983	1 665	1 803	11.8	21.0	24.6	32.7	31.4
Japan	1	1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	0	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	373	935	1 326	434	835	6.9	16.8	23.2	8.7	16.9
New Zealand	19	20	17	17	17	4.3	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9
Norway	270	279	463	800	150	4.8	5.5	10.8	18.3	3.6
Poland	-	-	9	6	6	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.9	0.9
Portugal	2	1	3	4	3	0.3	0.2	0.9	1.3	0.8
Slovak Republic	1	1	2	2	1	1.1	1.2	2.0	1.5	0.6
Slovenia	0	0	7	7	1	0.2	0.1	11.2	8.9	1.8
Spain	25	18	32	89	218	1.0	1.0	2.3	2.1	9.0
Sweden	705	1 095	2 397	821	828	12.1	17.6	33.8	16.8	15.0
Switzerland	450	483	498	691	285	14.1	13.7	14.1	19.3	9.2
United Kingdom	51	222	390	574	491	0.3	1.2	2.1	3.2	2.7
United States	977	1 246	1 202	1 702	1 661	3.1	3.8	3.9	4.9	4.7
Total DAC of which:	4 854	6 629	12 115	15 960	14 170	3.6	4.8	9.2	11.0	9.7
DAC EU countries	2 584	4 382	9 718	12 343	11 565	3.6	5.8	13.2	15.0	14.0

Note: (p): preliminary.

Despite the focus on recent efforts by European countries, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees estimates that just 17% of the world's displaced people were hosted in Europe in 2016<sup>4</sup> (Figure 13.6). In that year, an unprecedented 65.6 million people were displaced by conflict and persecution all over the world, and the situation continues. The total number of refugees in Bangladesh, for example, stood at 876 049 in April 2018.<sup>5</sup>

Figure 13.6. **Regions hosting the world's displaced people**



Source: UNHCR (n.d.), *Refugees* (webpage), <http://www.un.org/en/sections/issues-depth/refugees/>

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### **A coherent and transparent approach to reporting financing for refugees and migrants is in development**

As DAC members faced the challenge of responding to growing numbers of refugees and migrants in 2015, it became apparent that a coherent, comparable and transparent approach was needed to report in-donor refugee costs in ODA statistics.

In a special survey carried out in 2015, 13 DAC countries indicated that in-donor refugee costs would be funded from budgets other than development co-operation, whereas 7 countries indicated that they would use their ODA budgets to fund these costs in 2015 and 2016. In order to preserve their ODA budgets, some members set a ceiling for in-donor refugee costs so that these would not exceed a certain share of their total ODA (e.g. Sweden at 30%). While Canada reports in-donor refugee costs as ODA, its spending is additional to the international assistance envelope. Australia does not report in-donor refugee costs as ODA.

The DAC agreed in 2017 to clarify the rules in order to assess what could or could not be counted as ODA. The clarifications highlighted the following:

- **Rationale:** As refugee protection is a legal obligation, the provision of assistance to refugees may be considered as a form of humanitarian assistance.
- **Categories of refugees:** The categories of refugees eligible for in-donor refugee costs must be based on legal definitions (i.e. asylum seekers and recognised refugees may be included).
- **The “12 month rule”:** Only costs within the first 12 months of eligible assistance may be counted as ODA.

- **Eligibility of specific costs:** Costs for temporary sustenance like food, shelter or training may be counted as ODA, but costs to integrate refugees in the donor country may not.
- **Methodology:** The DAC emphasised the need for a conservative approach in assessing the costs for in-donor refugees that was accurate and transparent.

### ***International focus on fragile contexts is too reactive***

The development-humanitarian-peace nexus is becoming increasingly important in fragile contexts, where crisis response is traditionally divided into silos and programmed according to a range of different mandates and financial tools, making the international response incoherent and reducing its effectiveness. In particular, humanitarian aid is being stretched in both scope and time well beyond its traditional mandate of saving lives. It is not a tool to solve the root causes of crises. As noted in the forthcoming OECD report, *States of Fragility 2018*, in crisis contexts development assistance should be used wherever possible, and humanitarian assistance only when necessary.

On average, DAC members spend 33% of their gross bilateral ODA in fragile contexts, amounting to USD 44.1 billion. The United States is the largest DAC donor in this area, spending USD 13.7 billion (47% of gross bilateral ODA), while Ireland, at USD 279 million (66% of gross bilateral ODA) leads DAC members in the percentage of its spending that goes to fragile contexts. In addition, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates focus most of their bilateral aid on humanitarian and fragile contexts such as in Jordan, Syria, the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and Yemen.

Unfortunately, peer reviews find that DAC members' attempts to achieve coherence between stabilisation, humanitarian aid and development are largely reactive. Except for France, the Netherlands and the United States, conflict prevention is often overlooked, and there are no links between early warnings of political, social or economic deterioration and a flexible and rapid response mechanism that could prevent a situation worsening.

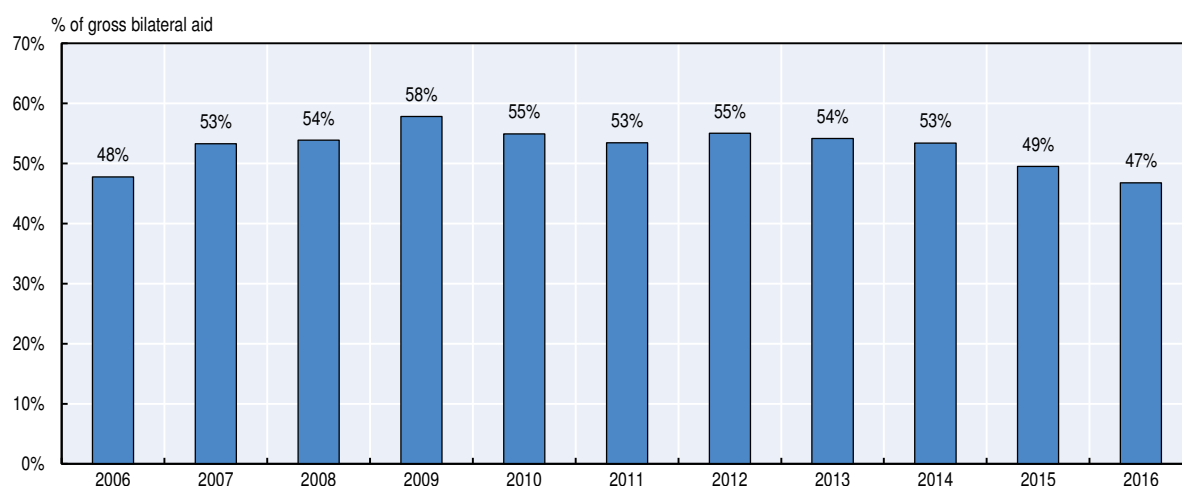
## **ODA commitments need to be honoured**

Countries that signed up to the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the European Consensus on Development as well as the DAC 2014 High Level Meeting have reinforced their commitments to address development financing. Despite this, ODA as a percentage of GNI remains stubbornly low; the commitment to the LDCs is far from being met by most DAC members; and financing for small island developing states (SIDS), sub-Saharan Africa and country programmable aid continues to decline. Greater efforts are needed to improve the quantity and quality of development finance, and the commitments made must be met if the ambitious 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement are to be achieved.

### ***The share of programmable aid to developing countries is falling despite increases in ODA***

In 2016, country programmable aid (CPA) represented 47% of DAC countries' gross bilateral ODA (USD 54 billion), down from 49% in 2015. From 2010 to 2014, the average share of CPA was 54%, remaining at roughly the same level while gross bilateral and gross total ODA continued to increase in volume. The recent decrease in CPA suggests that some DAC members have substituted in-donor refugee costs for ODA previously programmed at the country level. On the other hand, the decline may also represent an increase in regional funding and financing of global public goods (Figure 13.7).

Findings from recent DAC peer reviews suggest that DAC members are scaling up their thematic funds that are centrally managed and not earmarked for specific countries. This would suggest further decreases in the share of country programmable aid.

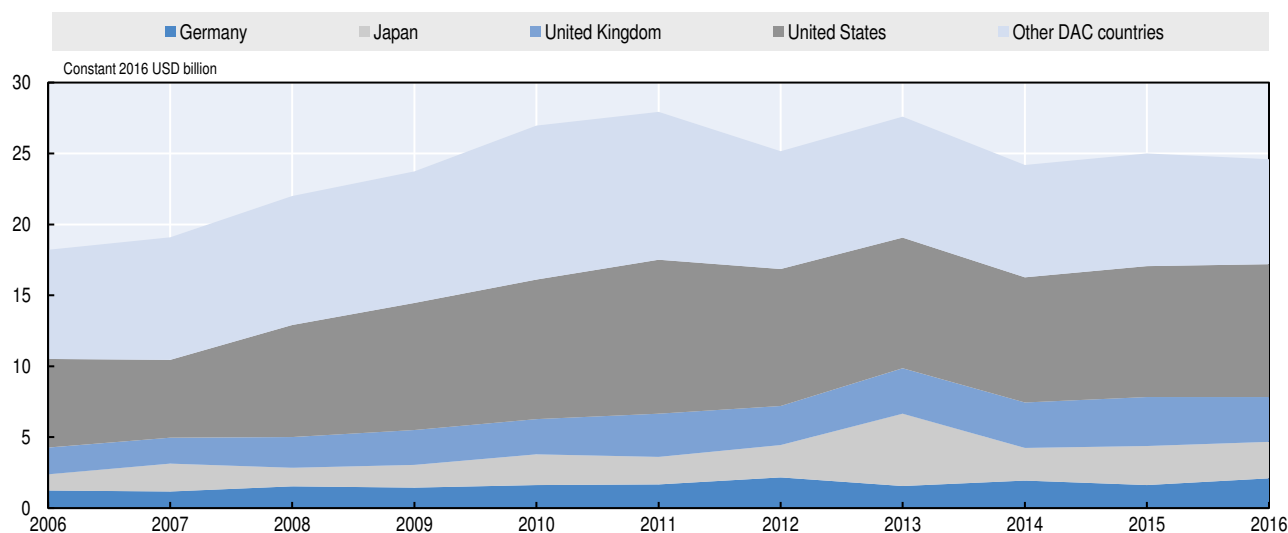
Figure 13.7. **Share of country programmable aid**

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### ***The decline in aid to least developed countries may be turning around***

Gross bilateral ODA flows from DAC countries to the LDCs have been declining: between 2011 and 2016, they fell by 17% in real terms. Preliminary data for 2017, however, indicate that this trend may be reversing: net ODA flows to the LDCs increased by 4%.

The United States is the largest donor by volume, followed by the United Kingdom, Japan and Germany. Combined these four countries provided more than two-thirds of total bilateral flows to the LDCs in 2016 (Figure 13.8).

Figure 13.8. **Bilateral ODA to least developed countries from DAC countries**

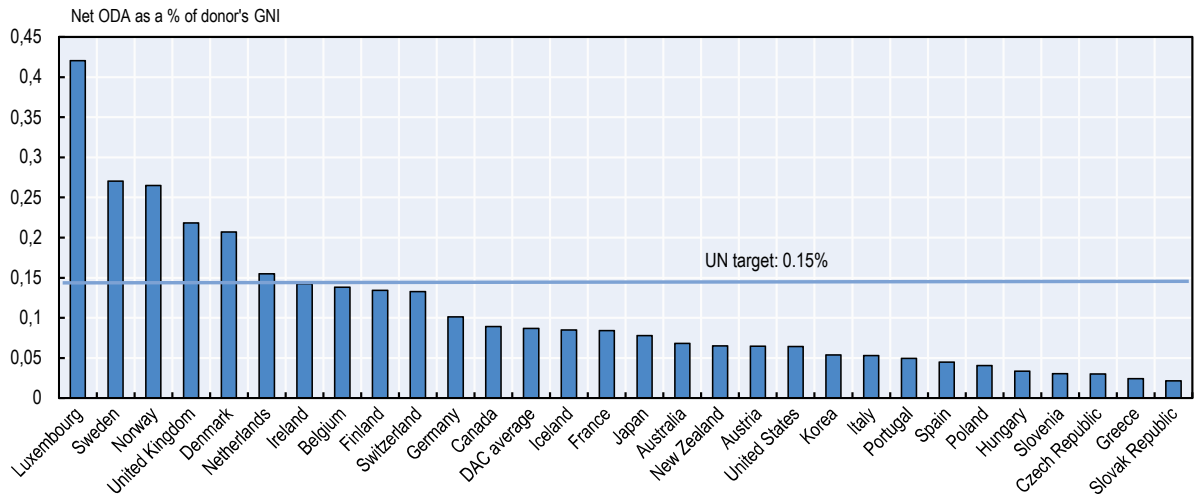
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Aside from bilateral ODA, DAC countries also provide aid through the multilateral system to the LDCs. In 2016, the volume of this aid increased by 20% compared to 2015, mostly due to larger contributions from DAC countries to EU institutions and regional development banks.

DAC countries provided 0.09% of their combined GNI as ODA to the LDCs in 2016, and only six met the United Nations target to allocate 0.15% of their GNI as ODA to the LDCs (Figure 13.9).



Figure 13.9. **Total net ODA to least developed countries as a percentage of donor's gross national income, 2016**



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In 2015-16, half of gross bilateral ODA expenditures from DAC countries were directed at 8 countries out of the 48 LDCs: Afghanistan (USD 3.4 billion), Ethiopia (USD 2.0 billion), the United Republic of Tanzania (USD 1.5 billion), Bangladesh (USD 1.4 billion), South Sudan (USD 1.3 billion), the Democratic Republic of Congo (USD 1.2 billion), Mozambique (USD 1.1 billion) and Uganda (USD 1.0 billion).

### ***Small island developing states remain vulnerable and overlooked***

Average external debt in SIDS has reached almost 60% of their GNI, exacerbated by the need to borrow in order to recover from the impact of natural disasters. New development solutions and approaches are needed to address the challenges faced by this group of vulnerable countries (Box 1.2).

#### **Box 1.2. The United Arab Emirates Pacific Partnership Fund – working with small island developing states**

The UAE-Pacific Partnership Fund helped deploy renewable energy in 11 small island developing states (SIDS) in the Pacific, filling some of the urgent investment gap in the energy sector in the region and providing capacity building on newly created energy assets. The fund is a USD 50 million grant facility established by the United Arab Emirates in 2013 and in operation until 2017. The United Arab Emirates worked with the state-owned company Masdar to run competitive, international tenders for project implementation. One of the country's strategic goals with the fund was to co-operate with other providers and build on existing activities in the region. This led to close technical co-ordination with several providers, such as the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank, Japan, the European Union and, especially, New Zealand in the case of the Solomon Islands. This marked the “first time an OECD member country used a UAE implementing agency” (Masdar, 2016<sup>[8]</sup>) and helped build trust between the United Arab Emirates and New Zealand through joint planning and implementation – both sides met regularly and disclosed project and investment details. The highly successful implementation of the fund led to the creation of a new fund targeting the renewable energy sector in the Caribbean region and which has been in operation since 2017.

Sources: Adapted from Casado-Asensio, J. and N. Piefer (2017), “Breaking down the myths of triangular co-operation in Middle East and North Africa”, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/41102acd-en>; and Masdar (2016), UAE-Pacific Partnership Fund, [www.masdar.ae/assets/downloads/content/4338/ppf\\_factsheet.pdf](http://www.masdar.ae/assets/downloads/content/4338/ppf_factsheet.pdf).

ODA to SIDS peaked in 2010 due to post-earthquake relief aid for Haiti. Since 2011, the total has fallen by nearly 30% (excluding debt relief). In 2016, gross bilateral ODA flows from DAC countries to SIDS were USD 4.8 billion, an increase of 65% in real terms compared to 2015, due to exceptional debt relief to Cuba, mainly from Spain. Excluding such debt grants, however, ODA flows fell by 10% in real terms from 2015.

In 2016, the top five DAC providers of gross bilateral ODA to SIDS were: Spain (USD 2.1 billion), Australia (USD 704 million), the United States (USD 648 million), Japan (USD 319 million) and France (USD 263 million). Combined these countries provided 85% of total flows to SIDS. If the exceptional debt relief is excluded, then New Zealand would replace Spain in the list of top five donors.

### ***Assistance to Africa, and especially sub-Saharan Africa, is falling when it needs to rise***

Gross bilateral ODA to the African continent fell by 10% in real terms between 2011 and 2016. The largest donors in 2016 were the United States (USD 10.2 billion), Germany (USD 4 billion), the United Kingdom (USD 3.9 billion), France (USD 3.2 billion) and Japan (USD 1.9 billion), which combined provided more than three-quarters of ODA flows to the African continent. Within this group, only aid from Germany and the United Kingdom increased between 2011 and 2016.

Within Africa, gross bilateral ODA to sub-Saharan Africa fell even more, by 13% in real terms between 2011 and 2016. The top aid recipients in the region in 2016 were Ethiopia (USD 2.1 billion), Kenya (USD 1.6 billion), Tanzania (USD 1.5 billion), South Sudan (USD 1.3 billion) and Nigeria (USD 1.2 billion). Regional programmes for sub-Saharan Africa amounted to USD 2.2 billion in 2016. By contrast, the largest drops were for Congo, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Mauritius and Togo, with aid falling by 60% or more in real terms in each country.

## **Sustainable development requires a coherent approach and greater participation of other actors**

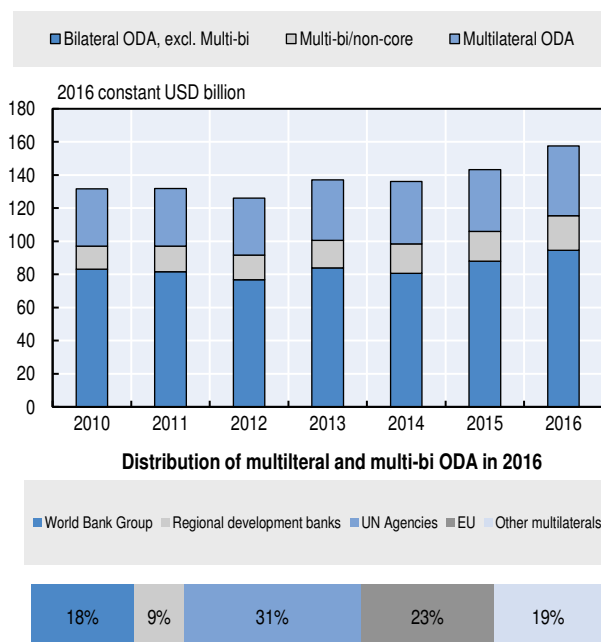
The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (United Nations, 2015<sup>[3]</sup>) and the Paris Agreement (United Nations, 2015<sup>[9]</sup>) provide a new framework for development co-operation, drawing on a broader set of policies, instruments and financing mechanisms. While development co-operation remains critical, especially for the LDCs and many SIDS and in fragile contexts, it needs to be complemented by coherent policies, regulations and approaches to sustainable development. Economic, trade, foreign, migration, defence and environmental policies need to achieve a positive impact on developing countries (OECD, 2017<sup>[10]</sup>). In addition, donors need to encourage other actors, particularly the private sector, to maximise their contribution to sustainable development in developing countries.

### ***Multilateral funding continues to rise***

Total concessional and non-concessional flows from multilateral organisations were USD 66 billion in 2016, and have increased by about 40% in real terms over the last five years. USD 42 billion of this was provided on concessional terms. The EU institutions, whose aid increased by 17%, and the World Bank's International Development Association, whose aid increased by 30%, together accounted for 60% of concessional financing to developing countries. Funding by United Nations organisations also increased by 30% in real terms.

In 2016, DAC countries channelled 40% of their total ODA to and through multilateral organisations, a slight increase from 2010 when it was 37%. The share of core (or assessed) contributions to multilateral organisations has remained stable at around 27% of total ODA, while aid channelled through international organisations has increased, from 11% in 2010 to 13% in 2016 (Figure 13.10). Finance geared towards specific programmes and funds has increased by 19% in real terms since 2010 to reach USD 16.3 billion in 2016. Contributions to pooled funds and basket funds<sup>6</sup> stood at USD 1.2 billion in 2016, having dropped by 10% since 2010.

Figure 13.10. **ODA channelled to and through the multilateral system by DAC countries, gross disbursements**



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933798447>

### **Private philanthropic flows are also increasing**

The volume of development finance delivered by private philanthropic institutions continues to increase. While modest in volume compared with ODA, foundations are significant players in the health and reproductive health sectors, where they were the third largest source of financing for developing countries behind the United States and The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

An OECD survey found that private foundations provided USD 23.9 billion from 2013 to 2015, averaging USD 7.96 billion per year (OECD, 2018<sub>[11]</sub>). Eighty-one per cent of giving came from just 20 foundations. The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation is the most significant of the 143 foundations surveyed, providing 49% of total philanthropic finance. Its aid has risen over the past five years by nearly 50% in real terms, reaching over USD 3 billion in 2016.

Middle-income countries received 67% of country allocable philanthropic funding and just one-third benefited the LDCs. Almost all funding (97%) was implemented through intermediary institutions. Africa was the largest beneficiary region, receiving about a third of this aid. Domestic philanthropic flows play an important role, representing 83% of total philanthropic flows in Turkey, 60% in Mexico and 35% in the People's Republic of China.

Foundations value engaging in coalitions with governments, donors, social entrepreneurs and civil society organisations (CSOs). The OECD suggests that donors could engage more systematically with private foundations (OECD, 2018<sub>[11]</sub>).

As the OECD expands its engagement with foundations and the coverage of DAC statistics improves, reported volumes of philanthropic finance will continue to increase. The United Postcode Lotteries commenced reporting in 2017 and more private donors will follow this year.

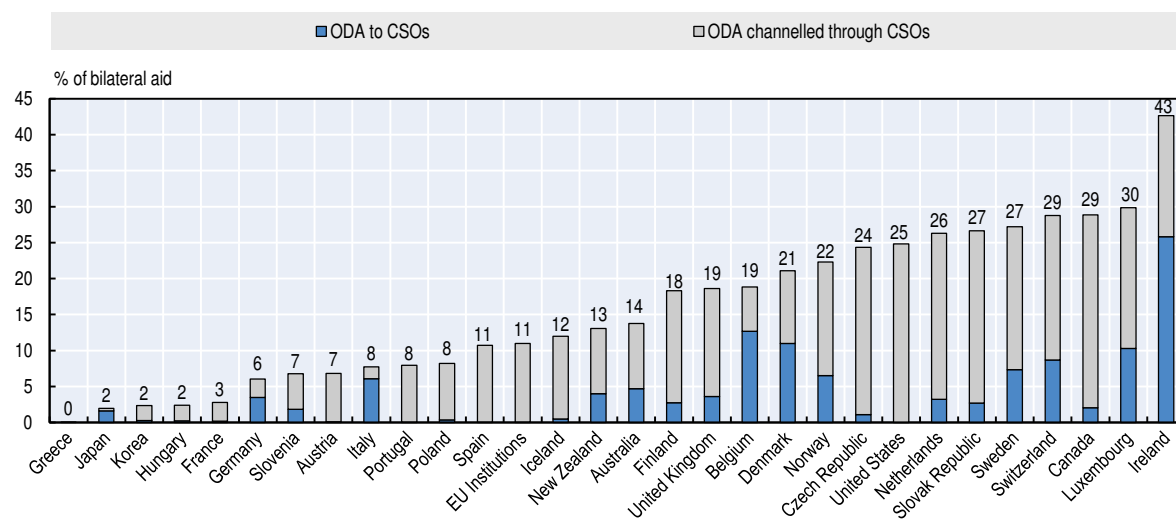
### **Civil society organisations are important partners in crisis response**

In 2016, DAC countries channelled nearly USD 18 billion to and through CSOs, which represented 15% of their bilateral ODA. A fifth was spent in Syria (USD 821 million, mostly on humanitarian aid), Ethiopia (USD 668 million), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (USD 433 million), Kenya (USD 408 million),

Afghanistan (USD 380 million), Nigeria (USD 377 million), Bangladesh (USD 348 million) and South Sudan (USD 342 million). Peer reviews undertaken in 2016 and 2017 found that the majority of DAC members channel their CSO funding to and through organisations registered in their own country. Australia, Denmark and the Netherlands channel significant volumes through non-governmental organisations based in developing countries, with this channel increasing in significance for Denmark.

Non-DAC countries channelled USD 346 million to and through CSOs, which represented 6.4% of their bilateral ODA.

Figure 13.11. **Share of ODA to and through CSOs by DAC countries, 2016**



Note: the value above each bar equals the sum of aid to and through civil society organisations (%).

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### The mobilisation of private investment remains modest

Increasing the volume of private sector investment in sustainable development is critical to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. For the time being, amounts of private sector investment mobilised by official development finance are modest. Donors need to step up their efforts to stimulate private investment while being careful to ensure that the necessary policy and regulatory frameworks are in place to facilitate this.

A 2016 OECD survey (Benn et al., 2016<sup>[12]</sup>) found that USD 81.1 billion was mobilised from the private sector by official development finance interventions from 2012 to 2015. Volumes increased annually, from USD 15.0 billion in 2012 to USD 26.8 billion in 2015. Guarantees represented 44% of the total. Most of the finance supported projects in middle-income countries (77%), especially in Africa which was the main region to benefit (30%). The banking sector received the largest share (33%), followed by energy (25%) and industry (14%), and 26% contributed to combating climate change.

Bilateral and multilateral development banks and development finance institutions are using blended finance instruments to help bridge the investment gap in developing countries, using public support to mobilise commercial investment. The OECD-DAC Blended Finance Principles were endorsed by the DAC High Level Meeting in 2017; building on these, the OECD's 2018 blended finance report recommends that DAC members ensure blended finance mobilises commercial resources that are not currently supporting development and better target blended finance to a broader range of development issues and contexts. This report found that donor governments had set up 167 dedicated facilities between 2000 and 2016 to pool public financing for blending, using a variety of approaches and instruments (OECD, 2018<sup>[13]</sup>).

### ***Financing for gender equality and environmental action is increasing***

While aid targeting gender equality and women's empowerment reached an all-time high in 2015-16 with USD 41.4 billion of bilateral contributions focusing on gender equality, only USD 4.6 billion of this aid was designed with these issues as the main objective. Gender equality is a policy priority for many DAC members. However, even though guidelines and strategies are in place, peer reviews find that implementation is lagging behind. DAC donors should design more aid programmes that specifically target gender equality and women's empowerment as a primary objective.

In 2016, total ODA commitments by DAC members in support of the environment were USD 38 billion, representing 32% of bilateral allocable ODA. This was an increase of 4% in real terms over 2015. Climate-related ODA was USD 30 billion, of which 52% supported climate mitigation only, 29% climate adaptation and 19% both.

Commitments with a "significant" focus on climate objectives have increased over the last five years for both adaptation and mitigation. This may in part be explained by enhanced emphasis by providers to take climate change considerations into account, and by a greater focus on reporting these data.

In 2015-16, five sectors received over 70% of total adaptation-related development finance, with the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector receiving 21% and the water supply and sanitation sector receiving 20%. This suggests that these two sectors are particularly vulnerable to the impact of climate change.

Peer reviews have found that while development finance is increasingly supporting global environmental issues, mainstreaming of environmental concerns in projects is relatively low. An ongoing DAC peer learning exercise is seeking to understand the obstacles to managing and mainstreaming environmental issues and share good practices and tools to promote synergies between environment and development interventions.

### ***There has been little change in sector financing***

Forthcoming OECD sector analysis finds that there has been very little change in the allocation of official development finance<sup>7</sup> to broad sectors in recent years. Between 2012 and 2016, 34% of official development finance was committed to social sectors and 33% to infrastructure. Concessional flows concentrated on social sectors such as education; health; governance and civil society; and social infrastructure and services, where ODA provides 81% of development finance. Infrastructure sectors (transport and storage, energy, water and communications) received 56% of ODA and 40% of other official flows. ODA represented 52% of flows to the productive sectors (agriculture, industry, mining and construction, and trade and tourism).

While private finance is mobilised in sectors where business is traditionally active (energy, banking and business, industry and mining), the report suggests that it could contribute more in the water and transport and storage sectors.

DAC countries provided an average of USD 87 billion per year in sector-allocable development finance from 2012 to 2016, with social sectors comprising some 40% of their portfolio. High volumes of funding are provided by a limited number of donors in most sectors, especially infrastructure with more than 80% provided by France, Germany, Japan, Korea, the United States and the multilateral development banks. The United States and the World Bank Group provided an average of USD 26.2 billion per year to the social sectors compared with USD 29.5 billion from the next 13 top contributors. The European Union and the United States provide the largest volume of governance financing, and Germany contributes 20% of grants to the education sector. Non-DAC providers are increasing their contribution to a number of sectors with the United Arab Emirates one of the top 10 bilateral providers in the production sector and Kuwait in the infrastructure sector.



Aid for trade commitments decreased to USD 51 billion in 2016 from USD 55.2 billion in 2015 (2016 constant prices). The drop was the highest in the energy sector, banking and financial services, and the agriculture sector. Despite this drop, aid for trade commitments remain high when compared to the 2002-05 baseline and more than doubled during this period, from USD 22.9 billion to USD 51 billion in 2016. Africa was the largest recipient of aid for trade (36%), followed by south and central Asia (25%).

2016 was the second year for which ODA to domestic revenue mobilisation (DRM) was tracked via a dedicated-purpose code in the OECD's Creditor Reporting System. ODA commitments for DRM were USD 291 million in 2016. The most significant development in ODA to DRM in 2016 was the provision of ODA loans, which represented 54% (USD 156 million) of total commitments to DRM, with one loan alone making up 38% of total commitments. By contrast, grants represented USD 135 million, a fall of 24% in real terms from 2015. ODA to DRM has become less focused on the LDCs since 2015, with only USD 37 million (13%) of total commitments for the LDCs, compared to USD 102 million (56%) in 2015.

### Key trends in summary

- Net ODA from DAC members was USD 146.6 billion in 2017, a slight fall of 0.6% in real terms from 2016.
- The overall volume of development finance continues to grow thanks to increases by providers of aid beyond the DAC members, including Turkey and the United Arab Emirates.
- DAC countries' humanitarian aid has increased by 66% since 2010 to reach USD 15.5 billion in 2017, a rise of 6.1% from 2016.
- Following dramatic increases in 2015 and 2016, DAC members' spending on in-donor refugee costs fell by 13.6% in 2017.
- DAC members have reversed the trend of declining aid to least developed countries since 2011, increasing their bilateral flows by 4% in 2017.
- The share of concessional loans has increased by 25% since 2010.
- In 2016, 88% of DAC members' ODA covered by the 2001 DAC Recommendation on Untying was reported as untied, an increase of 5.7% compared to 2015.
- Aid targeting gender equality and women's empowerment reached an all-time high in 2015-16 with USD 41.4 billion of bilateral contributions focusing on gender equality.

However, despite commitments made by DAC members in 2014, in the 2015 Addis Ababa Action Agenda and in the European Consensus on Development:

- ODA as a share of gross national income fell from 0.32% in 2016 to 0.31% in 2017.
- Country programmable aid represented 47% of bilateral ODA in 2017, down from 54% in the period 2010-14.
- Total ODA to least developed countries from DAC countries combined averaged 0.09%, well below the UN target of 0.15-0.20% of gross national income.
- Bilateral ODA to small island developing states has dropped by nearly 30% since 2011, excluding debt relief.
- Bilateral ODA to fragile and conflict-affected contexts fell by nearly 7% in real terms between 2011 and 2016.
- Bilateral ODA to sub-Saharan Africa fell by 13% in real terms between 2011 and 2016.

### Notes

1. The figure of USD 161 billion in 2017 includes preliminary 2017 ODA flows from DAC countries as well as other providers of development co-operation who reported these data to the OECD in spring 2018. Final and more comprehensive data will be available in December 2018.
2. See <http://www.oecd.org/dac/dac-global-relations/non-dac-reporting.htm>.



3. Annual gross domestic product in OECD countries averaged 2.1% between 2013 and 2017, with a high of 2.6% in 2015.
4. [www.un.org/en/sections/issues-depth/refugees](http://www.un.org/en/sections/issues-depth/refugees).
5. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/63289>.
6. Pooled funds are managed jointly with other donors or recipients; these may have specific purposes, modes of disbursement, etc. Basket funds have common project documents, common funding contracts and common reporting/audit procedures amongst donors.
7. Official development finance is defined as the sum of bilateral ODA, concessional and non-concessional resources from multilateral sources, and bilateral other official flows made available for reasons unrelated to trade.

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## Chapter 14

# Profiles of Development Assistance Committee members

*The profiles of Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members, which are presented in alphabetical order in this section, give key data on official development assistance (ODA) flows, channels, and thematic and geographic allocations. In line with the overall focus of the Development Co-operation Report 2018, the profiles also provide information on DAC members' approaches to Leaving no one behind which was gathered through a survey.*

This section was prepared by Valentina Sanna, in collaboration with Yasmin Ahmad, Elena Bernaldo de Quirós, Pierre Blanchard, Emily Bosch, Olivier Bouret, Beatrice Di Francesco, John Egan, Kerri Elgar, Mags Gaynor, Alejandro Guerrero-Ruiz, Rahul Malhotra, Ida Mc Donnell, Valentina Orrú, Aisha Salih, Andrzej Suchodolski, Valérie Thielemans and Hikaru Uzawa.

## AUSTRALIA

### Leaving no one behind: Australia's approach and priorities

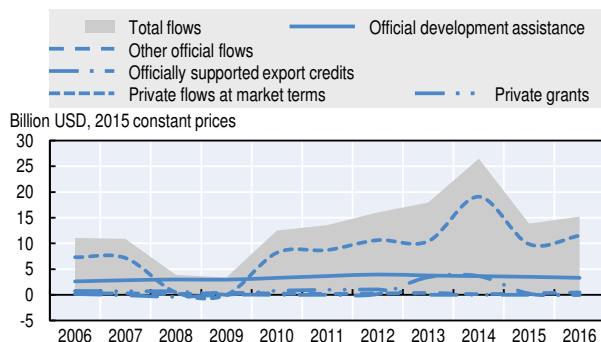
Australia is committed to leaving no one behind as per the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Its domestic and international approach to leaving no one behind is a theme of its first (in 2018) Voluntary National Review on the 2030 Agenda. Australia believes that the universal, indivisible and inalienable nature of human rights and the focus of its aid policy framework – notably poverty reduction, gender, disability and indigenous peoples – are consistent with leaving no one behind.

Australia has integrated the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into programme guidance including for its annual programme performance reports and aid investment plans. Its mapping of aid investments shows their relevance for several SDGs. For example, agriculture, fisheries and water investments contribute to at least seven SDGs.

Closing data gaps, targeting interventions for disadvantaged/vulnerable groups while addressing the multiple and intersecting forms of disadvantage across groups, and effectively mainstreaming leave no one behind in development co-operation, are key challenges it faces. It supports initiatives such as the Individual Deprivation Measure, is learning from gender mainstreaming, is looking at equity in programming, and is developing an inclusive growth and governance diagnostic tool to situate its country strategies for development co-operation firmly in the realities of the context.

### Financial flows from Australia to developing countries

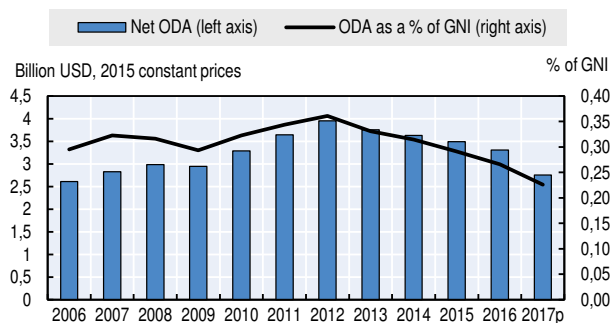
Figure 14.1. **Net resource flows to developing countries, 2006-16, Australia**



Note: Data on private flows at market terms and private grants are not available for 2009 or 2013-16. Data on officially supported export credits are not available for 2011.

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Figure 14.2. **Net ODA: Trends in volume and as a share of GNI, 2006-17, Australia**



P: preliminary data.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933791341>

### Australia's performance against commitments for effective development co-operation

Table 14.1. **Results of the 2016 Global Partnership monitoring round (updated), Australia**

Australia	Alignment and ownership by partner country (%)				Predictability (%)		Transparency		
	Use of country-led results frameworks	Funding recorded in countries' national budgets	Funding through countries' systems	Untied ODA	Annual predictability	Medium-term predictability	Retrospective statistics (OECD CRS)	Information for forecasting (OECD FSS)	Publishing to IATI
<b>2016</b>	71.9%	50.2%	32.8%	100.0%	95.9%	79.9%	good	needs improvement	fair
<b>Baseline</b>	-	34.8%	23.5%	100.0%	68.9%	51.5%	needs improvement	good	fair
<b>Trend</b>	-	↑	↑	=	↑	↑	↑	↓	=

Note: Please refer to Annex B for details on the indicators. Data on untied ODA, retrospective statistics and publishing to the IATI have been updated according to the latest information available.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933797497>

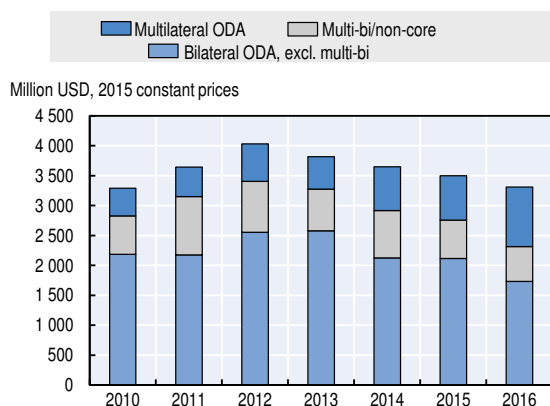
## Australia's official development assistance

Australia provided USD 3 billion in net ODA in 2017 (preliminary data), which represented 0.23% of gross national income (GNI) and a fall of 15.8% in real terms from 2016, due to cuts in its multilateral official development assistance (ODA). Australia did not report expenditure on in-donor refugee costs as ODA in 2017. It considers that its processing of irregular migrants does not align with Development Assistance Committee (DAC) rules for in-donor refugee costs.

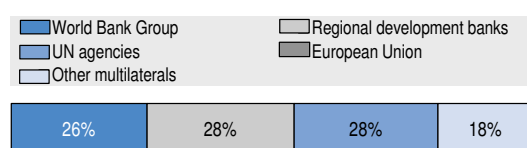
Australia's share of untied ODA (excluding administrative costs and in-donor refugee costs) was 100% in 2016, while the DAC average was 81.2%. The grant element of total ODA was 100% in 2016.

**In 2016, 69.9% of ODA was provided bilaterally.** Australia allocated 30.1% of total ODA as core contributions to multilateral organisations. In addition, it channelled 25.2% of its bilateral ODA for projects implemented by multilateral organisations (multi-bi/non-core).

Figure 14.3. ODA composition in 2010-16 and distribution of multilateral ODA in 2016, Australia



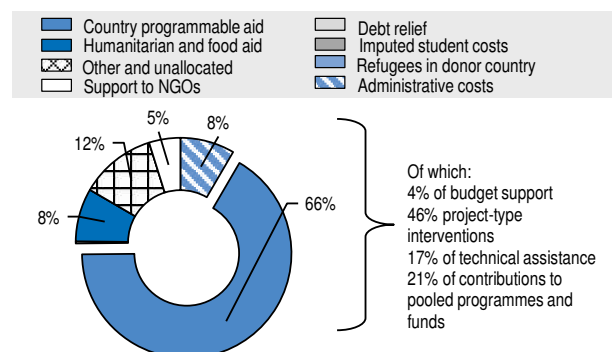
Distribution of multilateral and multi-bi ODA in 2016



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**In 2016, 66.5% of bilateral ODA was programmed with partner countries.** Australia's share of country programmable aid was above the DAC country average (46.8%) and 46% of this aid consisted of project-type interventions.

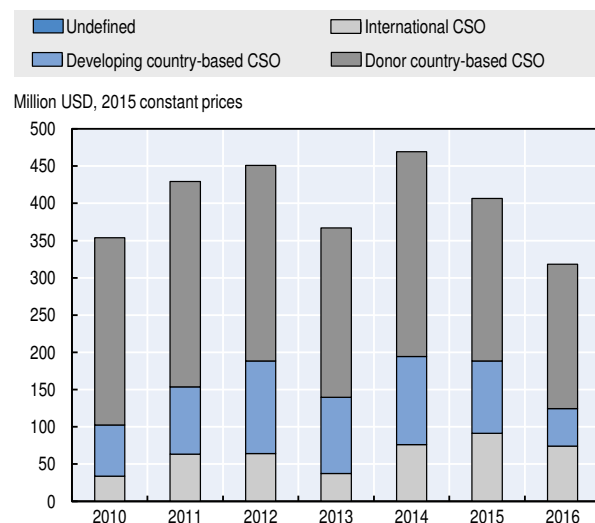
Figure 14.4. Composition of bilateral ODA, 2016, gross disbursements, Australia



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**In 2016, USD 315.6 million of bilateral ODA was channelled to and through civil society organisations (CSOs).** This represented 13.8% of bilateral ODA, compared with 14.8% in 2015.

Figure 14.5. Gross bilateral ODA disbursements to and through CSOs by type of CSO, 2010-16, Australia



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933791398>

In 2016, bilateral ODA was primarily focused on Asia and Oceania. USD 735 million was allocated to Oceania, USD 523.3 million to Far East Asia, and USD 216 million to south and central Asia.

Figure 14.6. Share of bilateral ODA by region, 2016, gross disbursements, Australia

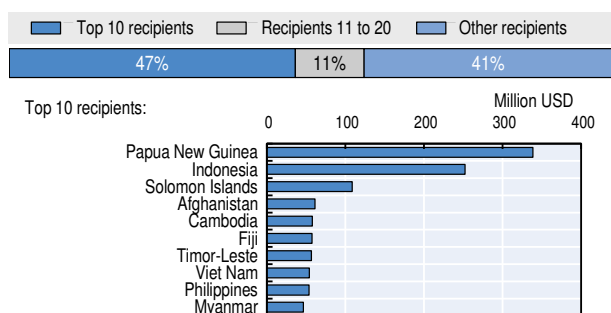


Note: Twenty-eight per cent of bilateral ODA allocated was unspecified by region in 2016. This share is not represented on the map.

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In 2016, 47.4% of bilateral ODA went to Australia's top 10 recipients. Its top recipients are in the Indo-Pacific region, where Australia invested 90% of country programmable aid in 2015-16. Australia's support to fragile contexts reached USD 0.8 billion in 2016 (36% of gross bilateral ODA). Support to fragile contexts consisted mainly of project-type interventions (43%), contributions to pooled funds (28%) and technical assistance (18%).

Figure 14.7. Bilateral ODA to top recipients, 2016, gross disbursements, Australia

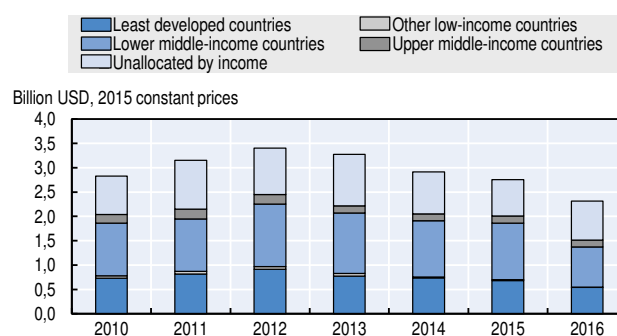


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In 2016, 23.3% of Australia's bilateral ODA was allocated to least developed countries (LDCs), corresponding to USD 534.4 million. This is down from 24.6% in 2015, but remains higher than the DAC average of 21.9%. Lower middle-income countries received the highest share of bilateral ODA in 2016 (35.7%).

At 0.07% of GNI in 2016, total ODA to the LDCs was lower than the UN target of 0.15% of GNI.

Figure 14.8. Bilateral ODA by income group, 2010-16, gross disbursements, Australia

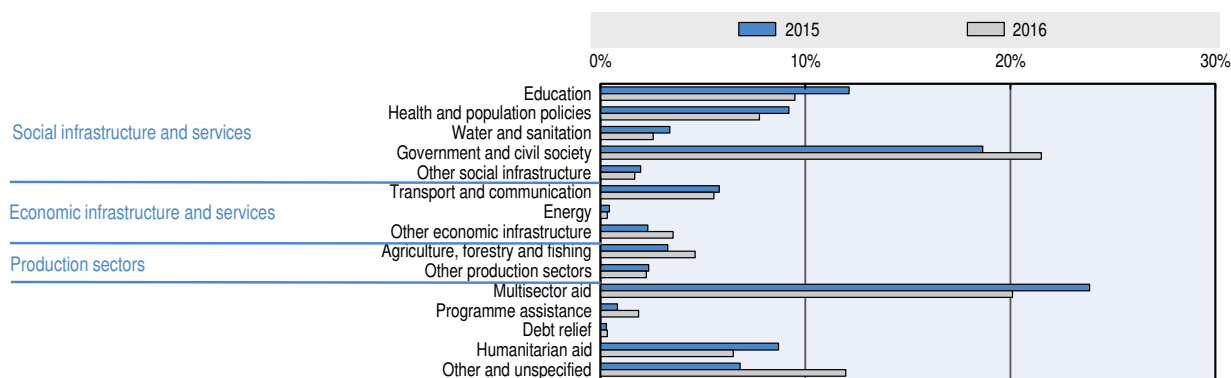


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In 2016, 43% of bilateral ODA was allocated to social infrastructure and services, representing USD 984.6 million. There was a strong focus on support to government and civil society (USD 492.6 million), education (USD 217.2 million), and health (USD 122.3 million). Humanitarian aid amounted to USD 148 million. In 2016, Australia committed USD 2.9 million (0.1% of bilateral allocable aid) to the mobilisation of domestic resources in developing countries. Australia also committed USD 372.7 million (17.8% of bilateral allocable aid) to promote aid for trade and to improve developing countries' trade performance and integration into the world economy.

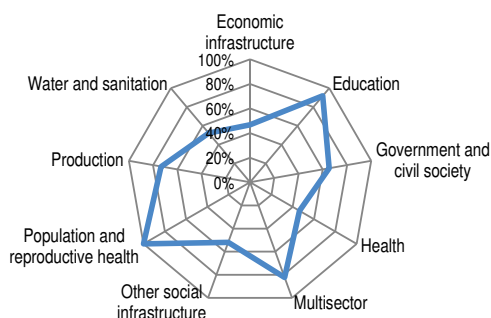
Figure 14.9. Share of gross bilateral ODA by sector, 2015-16, commitments, Australia



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933791474>

**USD 1.3 billion of bilateral ODA supported gender equality.** In 2016, 72% of Australia's bilateral allocable aid had gender equality and women's empowerment as a principal or significant objective. This is an important increase from 2015 (when it represented 54.1%) and is higher than the 2016 DAC country average of 36.5%. Australia's aid to population, reproductive health and education focuses on gender.

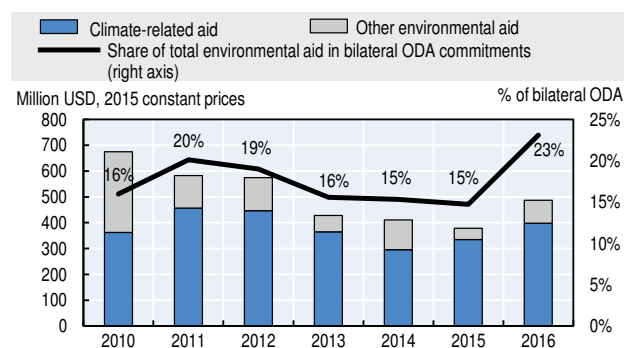
Figure 14.10. Share of bilateral allocable ODA in support of gender equality by sector, 2016, commitments, Australia



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933791493>

**USD 483 million of bilateral ODA supported the environment in 2016.** In 2016, 23.1% of Australia's bilateral allocable aid focused on the environment, compared with the DAC country average of 33%. In 2016, 18.9% of its bilateral allocable aid (USD 394.5 million) focused particularly on climate change, compared with the DAC country average of 25.7%.

Figure 14.11. Bilateral allocable ODA in support of global and local environment objectives, 2010-16, commitments, Australia



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933791512>

Note to reader: Annex B provides "Methodological notes on the profiles of Development Assistance Committee members".

## AUSTRIA

### Leaving no one behind: Austria's approach and priorities

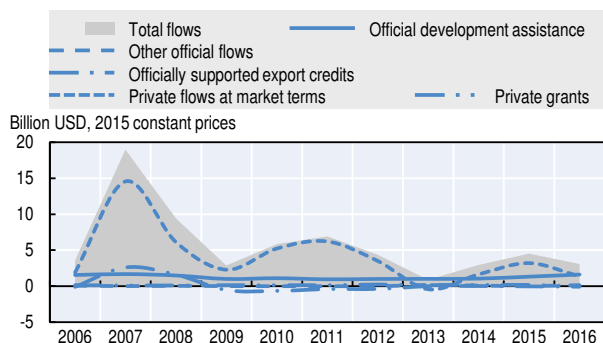
Austria believes that leaving no one behind has been a long-standing and integral part of its development co-operation. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development provides it with a fresh impetus to build on this experience and to make an explicit policy commitment to leaving no one behind.

One priority of Austrian development policy is to concentrate on people, their needs and rights, in particular those sections of the population that run the highest risk of poverty and live in particularly precarious circumstances, such as children, women, older people, persons with disabilities and other marginalised groups. Austrian development co-operation follows a human rights-based approach in all projects and programmes. It considers that development co-operation should target these groups from the outset. It also aims to reduce inequalities in all segments of society, which it considers to be a crucial precondition for sustainable economic, social and ecological development.

According to Austria, delivering on the principle to leave no one behind is challenging because of the focus on people and groups that are suffering entrenched discrimination and who are hard to reach, but also because long-term commitment and engagement are necessary to deliver positive change and to meet specific needs.

### Financial flows from Austria to developing countries

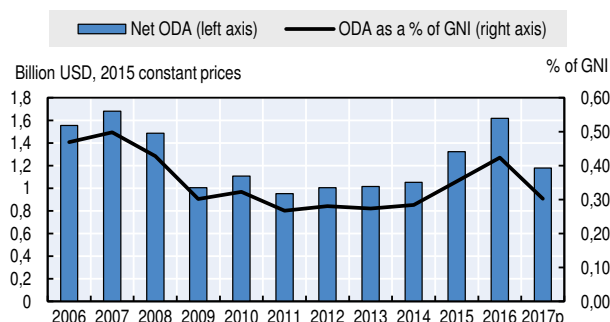
Figure 15.1. **Net resource flows to developing countries, 2006-16, Austria**



Note: Data on private grants are not available for 2016.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933791531>

Figure 15.2. **Net ODA: Trends in volume and as a share of GNI, 2006-17, Austria**



P: preliminary data.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933791550>

### Austria's performance against commitments for effective development co-operation

Table 15.1. **Results of the 2016 Global Partnership monitoring round (updated), Austria**

Austria	Alignment and ownership by partner country (%)				Predictability (%)		Transparency		
	Use of country-led results frameworks	Funding recorded in countries' national budgets	Funding through countries' systems	Untied ODA	Annual predictability	Medium-term predictability	Retrospective statistics (OECD CRS)	Information for forecasting (OECD FSS)	Publishing to IATI
<b>2016</b>	83.8%	62.3%	32.7%	51.8%	88.1%	58.1%	excellent	good	-
<b>Baseline</b>	-	76.7%	59.0%	36.4%	99.7%	73.2%	excellent	excellent	-
<b>Trend</b>	-	↓	↓	↑	↓	↓	=	↓	-

Note: Please refer to Annex B for details on the indicators. Data on untied ODA, retrospective statistics and publishing to the IATI have been updated according to the latest information available.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933791516>

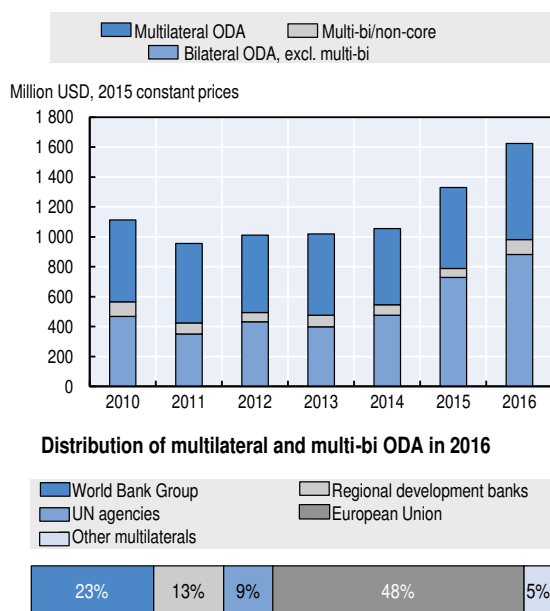
## Austria's official development assistance

In 2017, Austria provided USD 1.2 billion in net ODA (preliminary data), which represented 0.3% of gross national income (GNI) and a 27.4% decrease in real terms from 2016, due to a decrease in in-donor refugee costs. Austria plans to increase its spending on bilateral co-operation by increasing the operating budget for the Austrian Development Cooperation Agency by EUR 10 million in 2019. In 2017, in-donor refugee costs were USD 153 million, and represented 12.5% of Austria's total net official development assistance (ODA), compared to 36.4% in 2016.

Austria's share of untied ODA (excluding administrative costs and in-donor refugee costs) was 51.8% in 2016 (up from 36.4% in 2015), while the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) average was 81.2%. The grant element of total ODA was 100% in 2016 and loans amounted to 0.4% of gross ODA.

In 2016, 60.5% of Austria's ODA was provided bilaterally. Austria allocated 39.5% of total ODA as core contributions to multilateral organisations. In addition, it channelled 10.1% of its bilateral ODA for specific projects implemented by multilateral organisations (multi-bi/non-core).

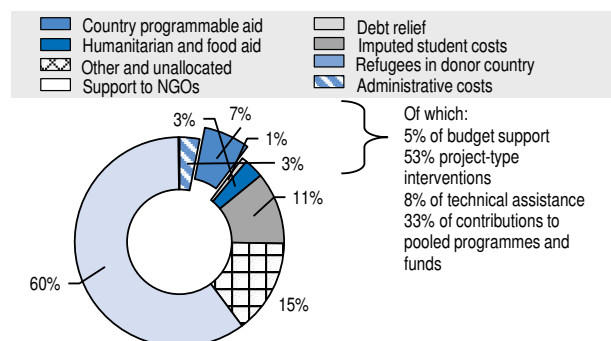
Figure 15.3. ODA composition in 2010-16 and distribution of multilateral ODA in 2016, Austria



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933791569>

In 2016, only 7.2% of Austria's bilateral ODA was programmed with partner countries, making Austria's share of country programmable aid lower than the DAC country average of 46.8% in 2016. Project-type interventions accounted for 53% of this aid. Sixty per cent of bilateral ODA was allocated to refugees in donor country.

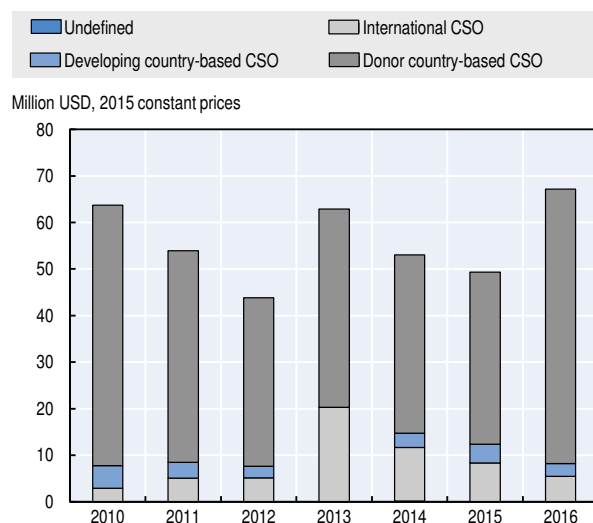
Figure 15.4. Composition of bilateral ODA, 2016, gross disbursements, Austria



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933791588>

In 2016, USD 68.8 million of bilateral ODA was channelled to and through civil society organisations (CSOs). ODA channelled to and through CSOs slightly increased as a share of bilateral ODA, from 6.3% in 2015 to 6.9% in 2016.

Figure 15.5. Gross bilateral ODA disbursements to and through CSOs by type of CSO, 2010-16, Austria



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933791607>

In 2016, bilateral ODA was primarily focused on Eastern Europe, sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East. This represented USD 127.7 million to Eastern Europe, USD 55.5 million to sub-Saharan Africa and USD 46 million to the Middle East.

Figure 15.6. **Share of bilateral ODA by region, 2016, gross disbursements, Austria**

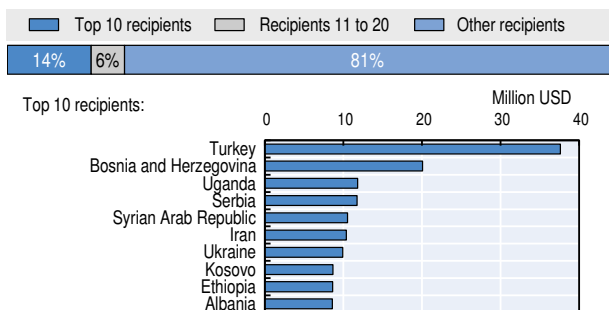


Note: Sixty-eight per cent of bilateral ODA allocated was unspecified by region in 2016. This share is not represented on the map.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933791626>

Austria allocated 13.9% of its bilateral ODA to its top 10 recipients in 2016. Three of its 11 priority partner countries and territories are among its top 10 recipients (Albania, Kosovo and Uganda). Austria's support to fragile contexts reached USD 89.7 million in 2016 (9% of gross bilateral ODA). Support to fragile contexts was distributed mainly to project-type interventions (30%), contributions to pooled funds (30%) and scholarships (26%).

Figure 15.7. **Bilateral ODA to top recipients, 2016, gross disbursements, Austria**

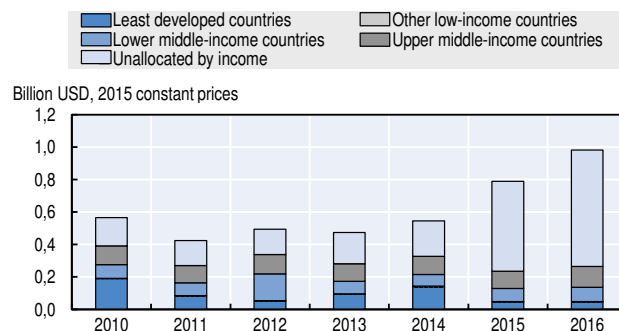


StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933791645>

In 2016, 4.6% of Austria's bilateral ODA (USD 45.9 million) was allocated to least developed countries (LDCs). This is a decrease from 5.6% in 2015 and is below the 2016 DAC average of 21.9%. Upper middle-income countries received the highest share of bilateral ODA in 2016 (13.1%), noting that 73.1% was unallocated by income group. The increase in international refugee flows and migration has resulted in a significant shift away from allocations to the LDCs, which represented 24.9% of bilateral ODA in 2014.

At 0.06% of GNI in 2016, Austria's total ODA to the LDCs was lower than the UN target of 0.15% of GNI.

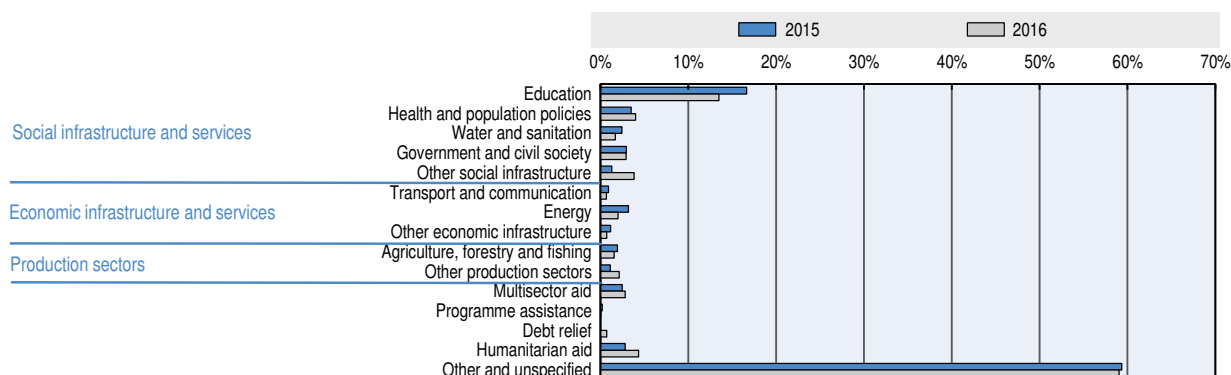
Figure 15.8. **Bilateral ODA by income group, 2010-16, gross disbursements, Austria**



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**In 2016, 26% of bilateral ODA was allocated to social infrastructure and services.** A total of USD 279.5 million of bilateral ODA was allocated to social sectors, with a strong focus on support to education (USD 145.2 million). Humanitarian aid amounted to USD 47 million. In 2016, Austria committed USD 75 million (23.2% of bilateral-allocable aid) to promote aid for trade and to improve developing countries' trade performance and integration into the world economy.

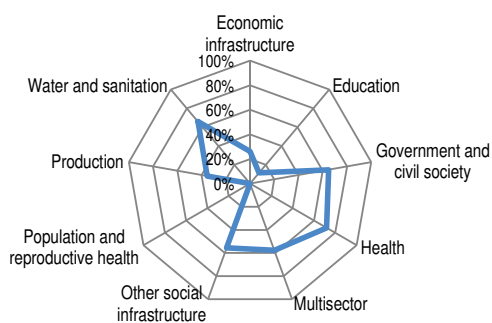
Figure 15.9. **Share of gross bilateral ODA by sector, 2015-16, commitments, Austria**



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933791683>

**USD 95.9 million of bilateral ODA supported gender equality.** In 2016, 44.8% of bilateral allocable aid had gender equality and women's empowerment as a principal or significant objective, remaining stable compared with 44.9% in 2015. This share is higher than the DAC country average of 36.5% in 2016. A high share of Austria's aid to health and government and civil society focuses on gender.

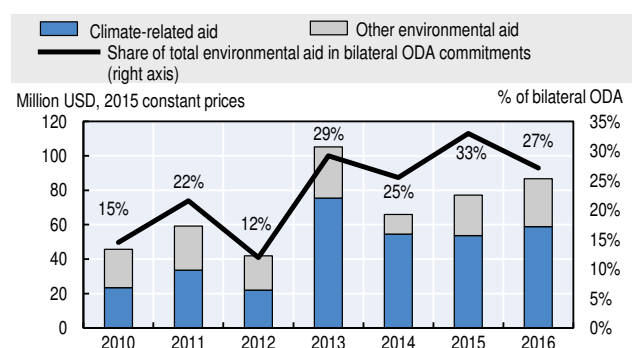
Figure 15.10. **Share of bilateral allocable ODA in support of gender equality by sector, 2016, commitments, Austria**



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933791702>

**USD 87.6 million of bilateral ODA supported the environment in 2016.** In 2016, 27.1% of Austria's bilateral allocable aid focused on the environment and 18.4% (USD 59.4 million) focused particularly on climate change, compared with the respective DAC country averages of 33% and 25.7%.

Figure 15.11. **Bilateral allocable ODA in support of global and local environment objectives, 2010-16, commitments, Austria**



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933791721>

Note to reader: Annex B provides "Methodological notes on the profiles of Development Assistance Committee members".

## BELGIUM

### Leaving no one behind: Belgium's approach and priorities

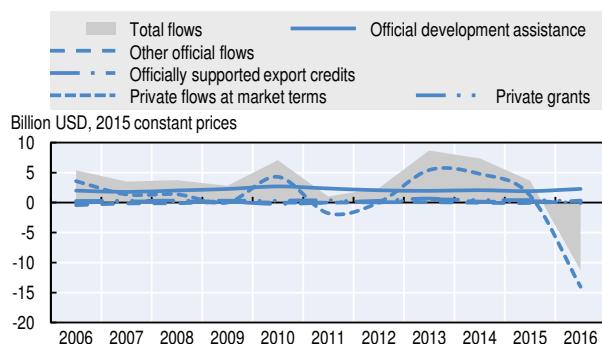
Belgium addresses the leave no one behind pledge of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through two strands: a focus on reaching out to those countries farthest behind and a focus on reaching out to those populations that are in a disadvantaged, vulnerable or marginalised situation.

In order to reach those left behind, Belgian development co-operation has a political priority to support least developed countries (LDCs): 12 out of its 14 partner countries are LDCs. It strives to allocate 50% of its official development assistance to the LDCs and fragile states.

Promoting human rights is a core theme of Belgium's development co-operation. Belgium's rights-based approach focuses on empowerment and human rights. It mainstreams the rights-based approach in all its interventions by focusing on specific individual rights of groups such as women and children; sexual and reproductive rights; and the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people. When taking decisions about the choice and the funding of partner governments, Belgium states that it pays particular attention to democratic legitimacy and good governance. It also strives to promote sustainable and inclusive economic development and strategic engagement with the private sector and civil society to achieve its objectives.

### Financial flows from Belgium to developing countries

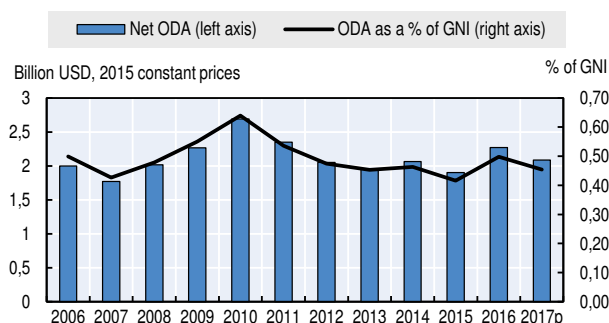
Figure 16.1. **Net resource flows to developing countries, 2006-16, Belgium**



Note: Data on private grants are not available for 2012.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933791740>

Figure 16.2. **Net ODA: Trends in volume and as a share of GNI, 2006-17, Belgium**



P: preliminary data.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933791759>

### Belgium's performance against commitments for effective development co-operation

Table 16.1. **Results of the 2016 Global Partnership monitoring round (updated), Belgium**

Belgium	Alignment and ownership by partner country (%)				Predictability (%)		Transparency		
	Use of country-led results frameworks	Funding recorded in countries' national budgets	Funding through countries' systems	Untied ODA	Annual predictability	Medium-term predictability	Retrospective statistics (OECD CRS)	Information for forecasting (OECD FSS)	Publishing to IATI
<b>2016</b>	<b>77.7%</b>	<b>35.3%</b>	<b>53.2%</b>	<b>95.8%</b>	<b>63.4%</b>	<b>59.8%</b>	<b>needs improvement</b>	<b>excellent</b>	<b>needs improvement</b>
<b>Baseline</b>	-	30.3%	23.2%	96.7%	79.6%	77.7%	good	good	good
<b>Trend</b>	-	↑	↑	↓	↓	↓	↓	↑	↓

Note: Please refer to Annex B for details on the indicators. Data on untied ODA, retrospective statistics and publishing to the IATI have been updated according to the latest information available.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933797535>



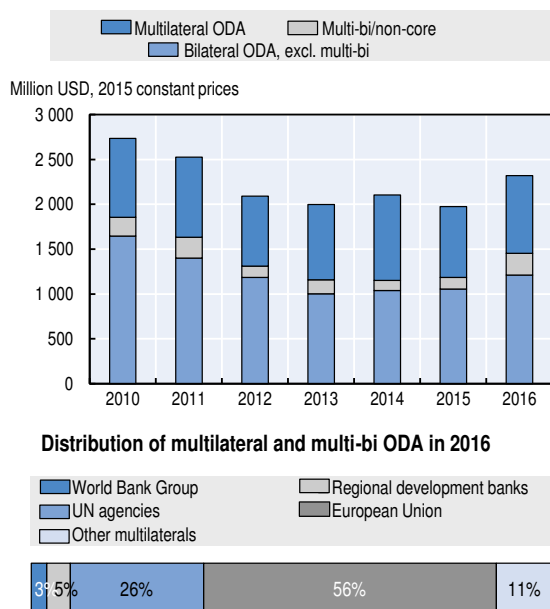
## Belgium's official development assistance

In 2017, Belgium provided USD 2.2 billion in net ODA (preliminary data), which represented 0.45% of gross national income (GNI) and a decrease of 8.2% in real terms from 2016, due to lower in-donor refugee costs and a slight decrease in other bilateral official development assistance (ODA). In 2017, in-donor refugee costs were USD 316 million and represented 14.3% of Belgium's total net ODA, compared to 16.3% in 2016.

There is a negative outlook for Belgium's ODA with the 2017 ODA budgeted expected to drop to 0.44% GNI. The government has repeatedly committed to reach the target of 0.7% ODA/GNI; however, significant budget restrictions are in place until 2019. Belgium's share of untied ODA (excluding administrative costs and in-donor refugee costs) was 95.8% in 2016, compared to the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) average of 81.2%. The grant element of total ODA was 99.8% in 2016 and loans amounted to 0.7% of gross ODA.

In 2016, 62.7% of ODA was provided bilaterally. Belgium allocated 37.3% of total ODA as core contributions to multilateral organisations. In addition, it channelled 16.7% of its bilateral ODA for specific projects implemented by multilateral organisations (multi-bi/non-core).

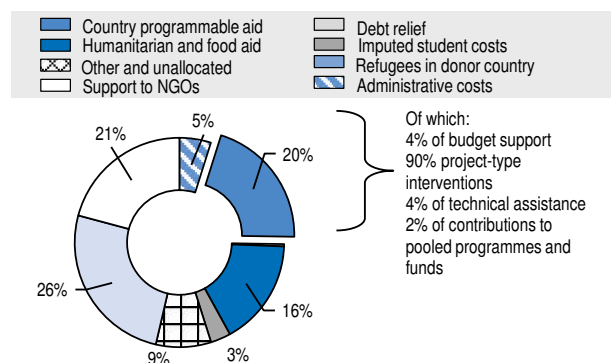
Figure 16.3. ODA composition in 2010-16 and distribution of multilateral ODA in 2016, Belgium



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In 2016, 20.4% of bilateral ODA was programmed with partner countries. The share of country programmable aid at 20% in 2016 was low compared with the DAC country average (46.8%). Project-type interventions accounted for 90% of this aid.

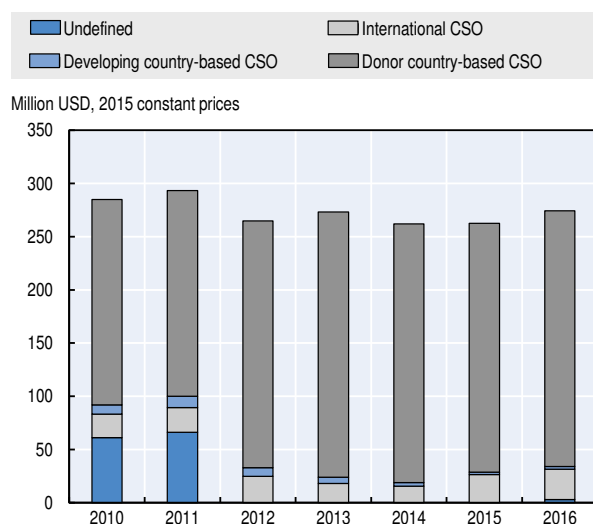
Figure 16.4. Composition of bilateral ODA, 2016, gross disbursements, Belgium



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933791797>

In 2016, USD 277.7 million of bilateral ODA was channelled to and through civil society organisations (CSOs). This was equivalent to 18.9% of Belgium's bilateral ODA, compared with 22.2% in 2015.

Figure 16.5. Gross bilateral ODA disbursements to and through CSOs by type of CSO, 2010-16, Belgium



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933791816>

**Bilateral ODA in 2016 was primarily focused on sub-Saharan Africa**, with USD 444 million allocated to this region. The Middle East received USD 93 million in 2016.

Figure 16.6. **Share of bilateral ODA by region, 2016, gross disbursements, Belgium**

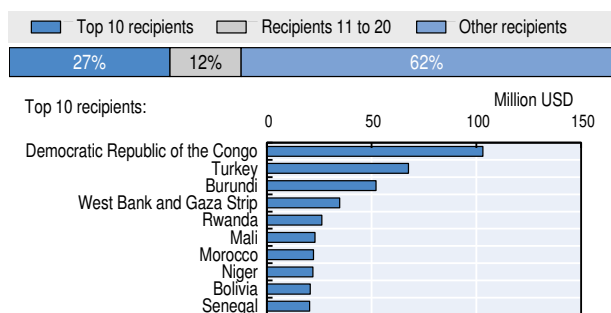


Note: Forty-eight per cent of bilateral ODA allocated was unspecified by region in 2016. This share is not represented on the map.

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**In 2016, 26.6% of bilateral ODA went to Belgium's top 10 recipients.** Eight of its 14 priority partner countries are among its top 10 recipients. The Democratic Republic of the Congo, Burundi and Rwanda are among its top 5 recipients. Belgium's support to fragile contexts reached USD 464.4 million in 2016 (32% of gross bilateral ODA). Support to fragile contexts consisted mainly of project-type interventions (64%) as well as contributions to pooled funds (32%).

Figure 16.7. **Bilateral ODA to top recipients, 2016, gross disbursements, Belgium**

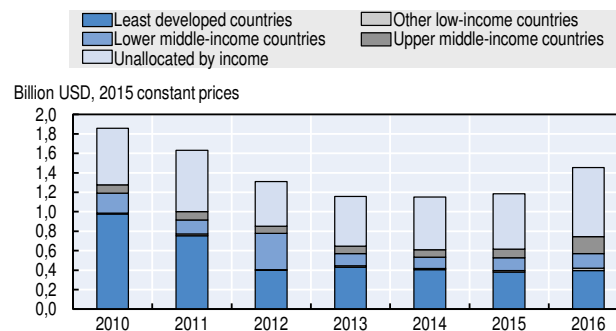


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**In 2016, 27.2% of Belgium's bilateral ODA was allocated to the LDCs**, amounting to USD 401.2 million. This is a decrease from 32.2% in 2015, but remains higher than the 2016 DAC average of 21.9%. The LDCs received the highest share of bilateral ODA in 2016, noting that 48.8% was unallocated by income group.

At 0.13% of GNI in 2016, Belgium's total ODA to the LDCs is below the UN target of 0.15% of GNI. Belgium intends to allocate 50% of total ODA and 0.20-0.25% GNI to the LDCs and fragile states by 2019.

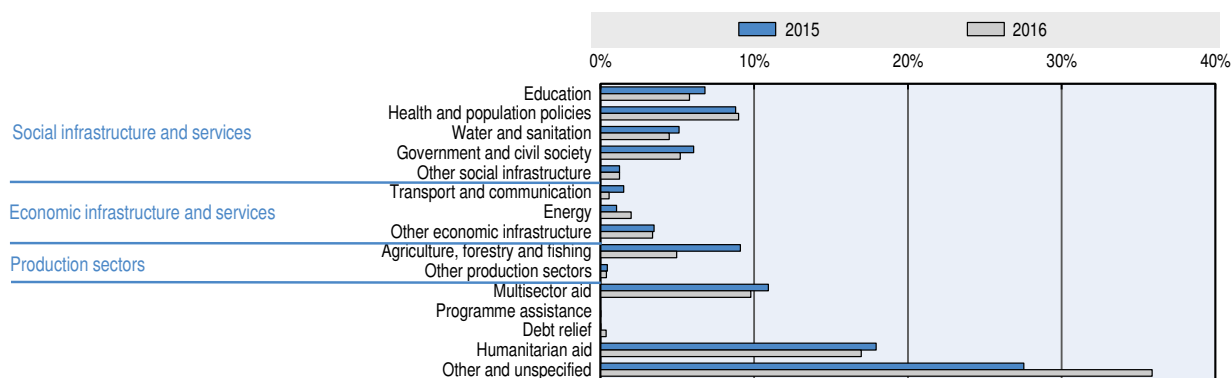
Figure 16.8. **Bilateral ODA by income group, 2010-16, gross disbursements, Belgium**



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933791873>

In 2016, 25.7% of bilateral ODA was allocated to social infrastructure and services, for a total of USD 361.4 million. There was a strong focus on health (USD 111.8 million), education (USD 81.5 million), and government and civil society (USD 73 million). Humanitarian aid amounted to USD 239 million. In 2016, Belgium committed USD 2.2 million (0.2% of bilateral allocable aid) to the mobilisation of domestic resources in developing countries. It also committed USD 159.1 million (17.7% of bilateral allocable aid) to promote aid for trade and to improve developing countries' trade performance and integration into the world economy.

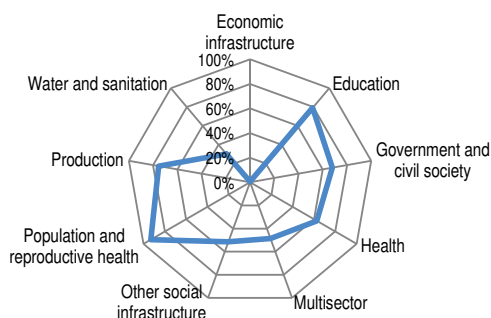
Figure 16.9. Share of gross bilateral ODA by sector, 2015-16, commitments, Belgium



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933791892>

**USD 452.3 million of bilateral ODA supported gender equality.** In 2016, 51% of Belgium's bilateral allocable aid had gender equality and women's empowerment as a principal or significant objective, compared with the DAC country average of 36.5%. This is a significant decrease from 75.9% in 2015. A high share of Belgium's aid to population, reproductive health and education focuses on gender.

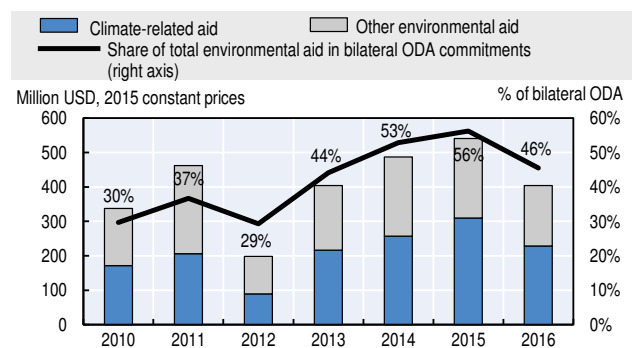
Figure 16.10. Share of bilateral allocable ODA in support of gender equality by sector, 2016, commitments, Belgium



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933791911>

**USD 409.2 million of bilateral ODA supported the environment.** In 2016, 45.5% of Belgium's bilateral allocable aid supported the environment and 25.7% (USD 231.4 million) focused particularly on climate change, compared with the respective DAC country averages of 33% and 25.7%.

Figure 16.11. Bilateral allocable ODA in support of global and local environment objectives, 2010-16, commitments, Belgium



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Note to reader: Annex B provides "Methodological notes on the profiles of Development Assistance Committee members".

## CANADA

### Leaving no one behind: Canada's approach and priorities

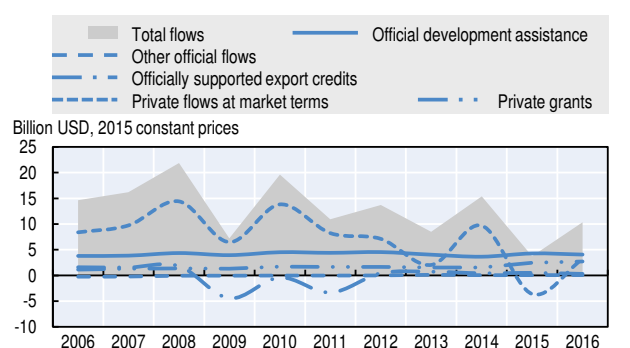
Canada's Feminist International Assistance Policy for development co-operation makes an explicit commitment to leaving no one behind which advocates for poverty eradication and a peaceful, inclusive and prosperous world.

Canada addresses leaving no one behind through a feminist approach which aims at protecting and promoting human rights for all, especially for the most vulnerable and marginalised groups, and at increasing the participation of these groups in decision making. Through this human rights-based and inclusive approach and its commitment to achieving SDG 5 for gender equality and empowering women and girls, Canada believes it will also drive progress towards the other Sustainable Development Goals given their interdependence. Canada applies its commitment to leaving no one behind in other policies that have a potential impact on developing countries, e.g. trade, climate and migration policies.

Canada is mainstreaming leaving no one behind in its development programming and project cycle. It conducts broad country contextual analysis for programme and project planning and selection. It uses specific analytical tools such as the Multidimensional Poverty Index as a data and evidence base for identifying and targeting needs.

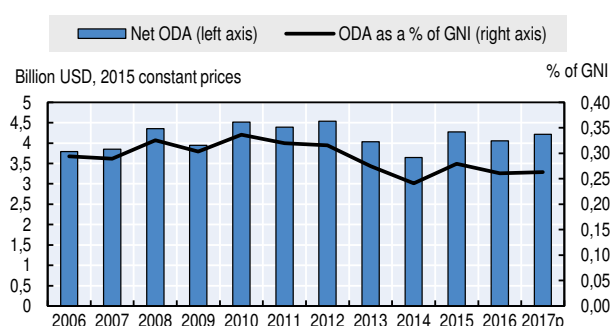
### Financial flows from Canada to developing countries

Figure 17.1. **Net resource flows to developing countries, 2006-16, Canada**



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Figure 17.2. **Net ODA: Trends in volume and as a share of GNI, 2006-17, Canada**



P: preliminary data.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933791968>

### Canada's performance against commitments for effective development co-operation

Table 17.1. **Results of the 2016 Global Partnership monitoring round (updated), Canada**

Canada	Alignment and ownership by partner country (%)				Predictability (%)		Transparency		
	Use of country-led results frameworks	Funding recorded in countries' national budgets	Funding through countries' systems	Untied ODA	Annual predictability	Medium-term predictability	Retrospective statistics (OECD CRS)	Information for forecasting (OECD FSS)	Publishing to IATI
<b>2016</b>	54.5%	68.3%	51.7%	95.6%	82.9%	59.2%	excellent	excellent	good
<b>Baseline</b>	-	73.4%	64.5%	98.5%	81.6%	65.2%	excellent	excellent	good
<b>Trend</b>	-	↓	↓	↓	↑	↓	=	=	=

Note: Please refer to Annex B for details on the indicators. Data on untied ODA, retrospective statistics and publishing to the IATI have been updated according to the latest information available.

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## Canada's official development assistance

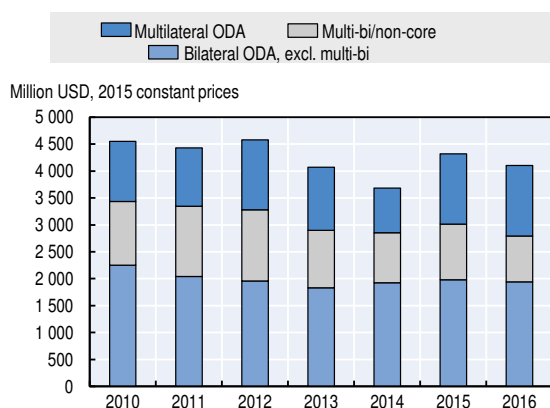
In 2017, Canada provided USD 4.3 billion in net ODA (preliminary data). This represented 0.26% of gross national income (GNI) and an increase of 4.1% in real terms from 2016 due to an increase in its humanitarian assistance, in-donor refugee costs and climate financing. In 2017, in-donor refugee costs were USD 467 million and represented 10.9% of Canada's total net official development assistance (ODA), compared to 9.9% in 2016.

Canada's share of untied ODA (excluding administrative costs and in-donor refugee costs) was 95.6% in 2016 (down from 98.5% in 2015), which is above the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) average of 81.2%. The grant element of total ODA was 97.8% in 2016.

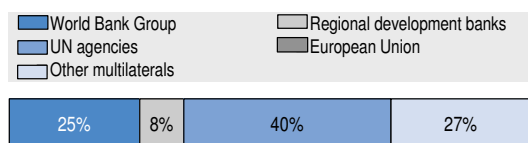
**In 2016, 68% of bilateral ODA was provided bilaterally.**

In 2016, Canada allocated 32% of total ODA as core contributions to multilateral organisations. In addition, it channelled 30.5% of its bilateral ODA for specific projects implemented by multilateral organisations (multi-bi/non-core).

Figure 17.3. ODA composition in 2010-16 and distribution of multilateral ODA in 2016, Canada



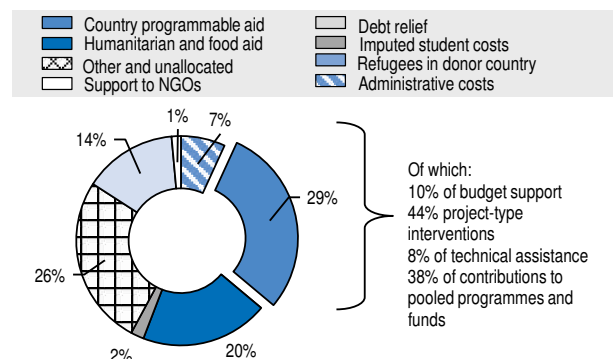
Distribution of multilateral and multi-bi ODA in 2016



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933791987>

**In 2016, 29.3% of bilateral ODA was programmed with partner countries.** Canada's share of country programmable aid was lower than the DAC country average (46.8%) in 2016 and project-type interventions accounted for 44% of this aid. Twenty-six per cent of Canada's bilateral ODA was categorised as "other and unallocated".

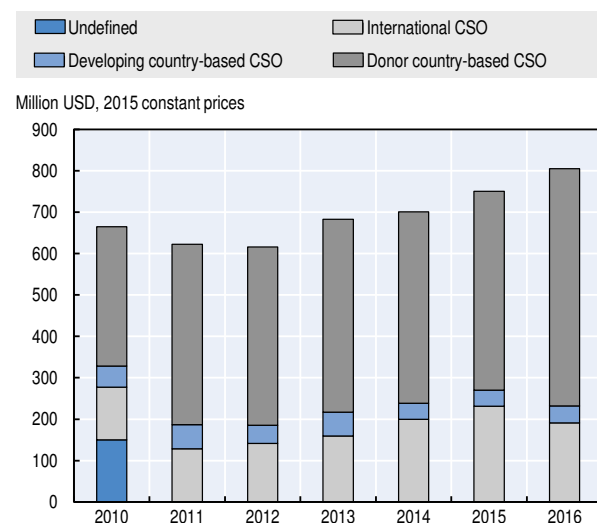
Figure 17.4. Composition of bilateral ODA, 2016, gross disbursements, Canada



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933792006>

**In 2016, USD 780.2 million of bilateral ODA was channelled to and through civil society organisations (CSOs).** Aid channelled to and through CSOs increased as a share of bilateral ODA, from 24.9% in 2015 to 28.9% in 2016.

Figure 17.5. Gross bilateral ODA disbursements to and through CSOs by type of CSO, 2010-16, Canada



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933792025>

**In 2016, bilateral ODA primarily focused on sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East.** USD 913.4 million of bilateral ODA was allocated to sub-Saharan Africa, and USD 283.1 million to the Middle East.

Figure 17.6. **Share of bilateral ODA by region, 2016, gross disbursements, Canada**

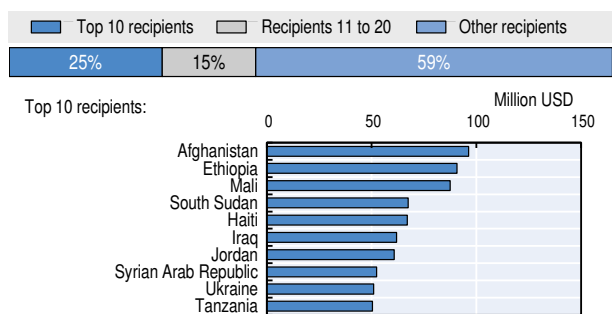


Note: Twenty per cent of bilateral ODA allocated was unspecified by region in 2016. This share is not represented on the map.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933792044>

**In 2016, 25.3% of bilateral ODA went to Canada's top 10 recipients.** Canada's support to fragile contexts reached USD 1.1 billion in 2016 (41% of gross bilateral ODA). Support to fragile contexts was distributed mainly between contributions to pooled funds (49%) and project-type interventions (41%).

Figure 17.7. **Bilateral ODA to top recipients, 2016, gross disbursements, Canada**

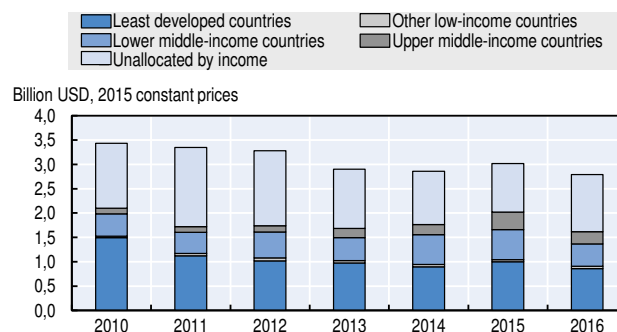


StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933792063>

**In 2016, 30.7% of gross bilateral ODA disbursements were allocated to the LDCs,** amounting to USD 830.3 million. The share has decreased from 33.1% in 2015 but remains higher than the 2016 DAC average of 21.9%. The LDCs received the highest share of bilateral ODA in 2016, noting that 42% was unallocated by income group.

At 0.09% of GNI in 2016, total ODA to the LDCs was lower than the UN target of 0.15% of GNI.

Figure 17.8. **Bilateral ODA by income group, 2010-16, gross disbursements, Canada**

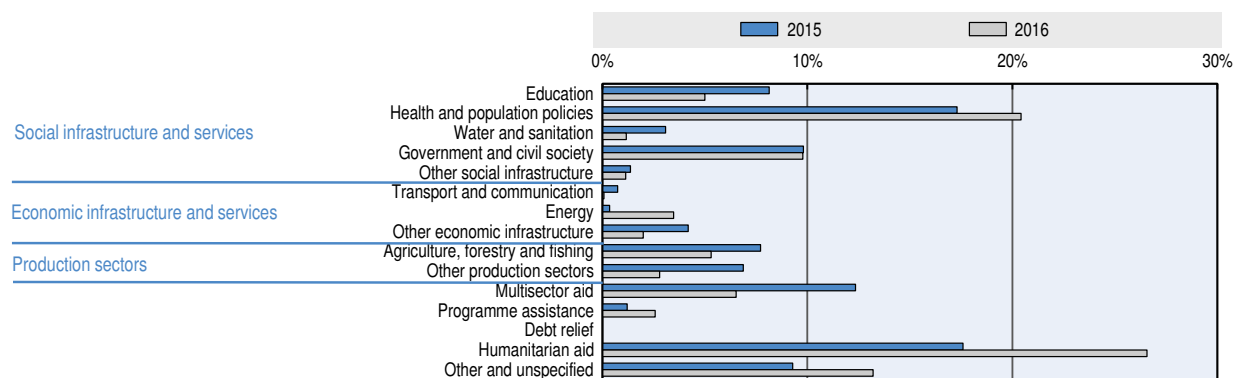


StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933792082>



In 2016, 37.5% of bilateral ODA commitments were allocated to social infrastructure and services, amounting to USD 1.5 billion. There was a strong focus on support to health (USD 652.2 million) and government and civil society (USD 381.9 million). Humanitarian aid amounted to USD 1 billion. In 2016, Canada committed USD 6.4 million (0.2% of bilateral allocable aid) to the mobilisation of domestic resources in developing countries. It also committed USD 531.1 million (15.8% of bilateral allocable aid) to promote aid for trade and to improve developing countries' trade performance and integration into the world economy.

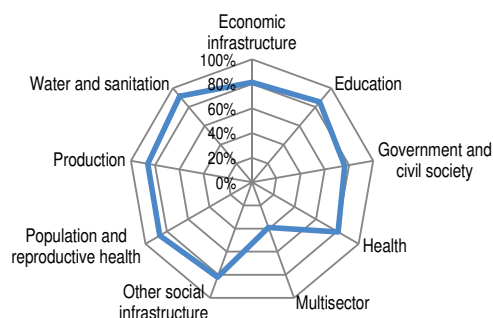
Figure 17.9. Share of gross bilateral ODA by sector, 2015-16, commitments, Canada



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933792101>

**USD 2.3 billion of bilateral ODA commitments supported gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in 2016.** In 2016, 68.9% of Canada's bilateral allocable aid had gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls as either a principal or significant objective (down from 71.7% in 2015), compared with the DAC country average of 36.5%. Canada has a strong focus on gender in all sectors.

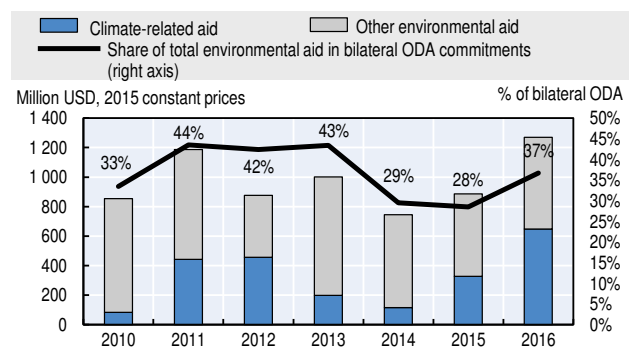
Figure 17.10. Share of bilateral allocable ODA in support of gender equality by sector, 2016, commitments, Canada



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933792120>

**USD 1.2 billion of bilateral ODA commitments supported the environment in 2016.** In 2016, 36.7% of Canadian bilateral allocable aid supported the environment and 18.7% (USD 628.5 million) focused particularly on climate change (up from 10.6% in 2015), compared with the respective DAC country averages of 33% and 25.7%.

Figure 17.11. Bilateral allocable ODA in support of global and local environment objectives, 2010-16, commitments, Canada



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933792139>

Note to reader: Annex B provides “Methodological notes on the profiles of Development Assistance Committee members”.

## CZECH REPUBLIC

### Leaving no one behind: The Czech Republic's approach and priorities

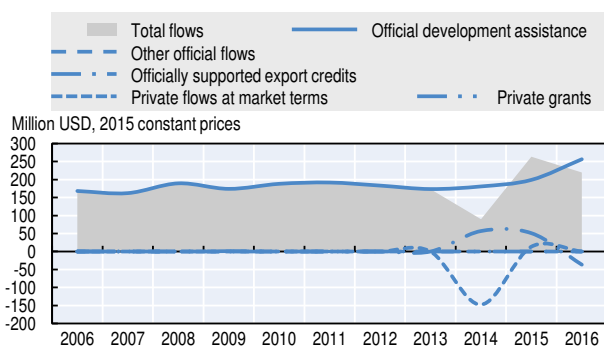
The Czech Republic committed to leaving no one behind in its Development Co-operation Strategy 2018-2030. It addresses leaving no one behind through its focus on the humanitarian-development nexus; efforts to create a more coherent and sustainable impact by ensuring synergies between bilateral and multilateral activities; through its partnerships between public, private and civil society actors; and by developing innovative financial instruments.

Czech development co-operation targets ethnic minorities and other socially excluded groups, as well as people with health-related disabilities. It also deliberately targets poorer and marginalised regions in its partner countries. To identify where need is greatest, the Czech Republic uses internationally recognised criteria and indicators such as the Human Development Index, the Fund for Peace's Fragile State Index or EU needs assessments.

A key challenge with addressing leaving no one behind for the Czech Republic is finding efficient ways to monitor progress with leaving no one behind so as to avoid additional and costly administrative burdens.

### Financial flows from the Czech Republic to developing countries

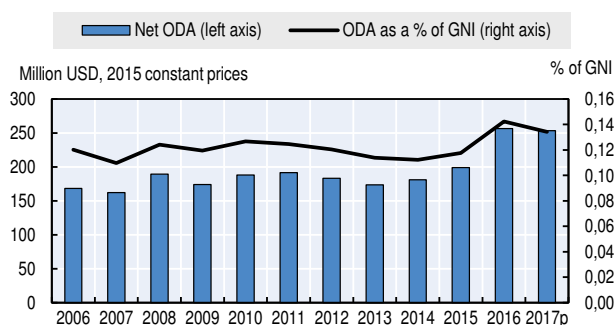
Figure 18.1. **Net resource flows to developing countries, 2006-16, Czech Republic**



Note: Data on private flows at market terms are only available for 2014 and 2015. Data on private grants are only available for 2009. Data on officially supported export credits are only available for 2014, 2015 and 2016.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933792158>

Figure 18.2. **Net ODA: Trends in volume and as a share of GNI, 2006-17, Czech Republic**



P: preliminary data.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933792177>

### The Czech Republic's performance against commitments for effective development co-operation

Table 18.1. **Results of the 2016 Global Partnership monitoring round (updated), Czech Republic**

Czech Republic	Alignment and ownership by partner country (%)				Predictability (%)		Transparency		
	Use of country-led results frameworks	Funding recorded in countries' national budgets	Funding through countries' systems	Untied ODA	Annual predictability	Medium-term predictability	Retrospective statistics (OECD CRS)	Information for forecasting (OECD FSS)	Publishing to IATI
<b>2016</b>	61.1%	100.0%	0.0%	45.9	72.5%	66.7%	fair	excellent	-
<b>Baseline</b>	-	13.3%	6.9%	44.3	100.0%	67.5%	excellent	good	-
<b>Trend</b>	-	↑	↓	↑	↓	↓	↓	↑	-

Note: Please refer to Annex B for details on the indicators. Data on untied ODA, retrospective statistics and publishing to the IATI have been updated according to the latest information available.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933797573>

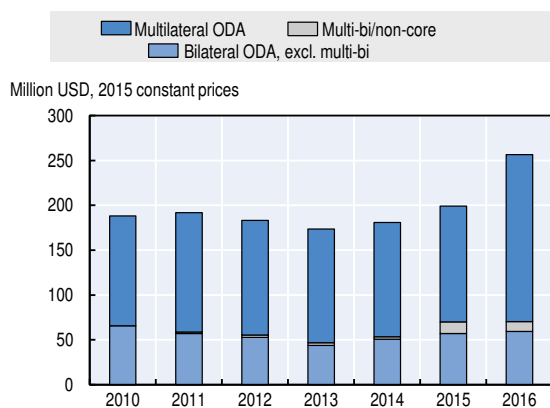
## The Czech Republic's official development assistance

In 2017, the Czech Republic provided USD 272 million in net ODA (preliminary data). This represented 0.13% of gross national income (GNI) and a decrease of 0.8% in real terms from 2016, due to a slight decrease in technical assistance and administrative costs. It plans to increase its official development assistance (ODA) to reach an intermediary target of 0.17% of ODA/GNI by 2020. The 2016 DAC Peer Review of the Czech Republic recommended that it should prepare a more ambitious plan for reaching its commitment of 0.33% ODA/GNI by 2030 (OECD, 2016<sup>[1]</sup>). In 2017, in-donor refugee costs were USD 22 million and represented 8% of the Czech Republic's total net ODA, compared to 6.9% in 2016.

Its share of untied ODA (excluding administrative costs and in-donor refugee costs) increased from 44.3% in 2015 to 45.9% in 2016, but is below the 2016 Development Assistance Committee (DAC) average of 81.2%. The grant element of total ODA was 100% in 2016.

**In 2016, 27.4% of ODA was provided bilaterally.** In 2016, the Czech Republic allocated 72.6% of total ODA as core contributions to multilateral organisations. In addition, it channelled 15.6% of its bilateral ODA for specific projects implemented by multilateral organisations (multi-bi/non-core).

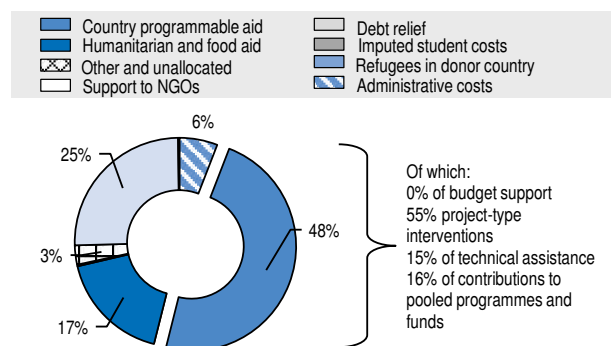
Figure 18.3. ODA composition in 2010-16 and distribution of multilateral ODA in 2016, Czech Republic



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933792196>

**In 2016, 48% of bilateral ODA was programmed with partner countries.** The Czech Republic's share of country programmable aid was above the DAC country average of 46.8% in 2016. Project-type interventions made up 55% of this aid.

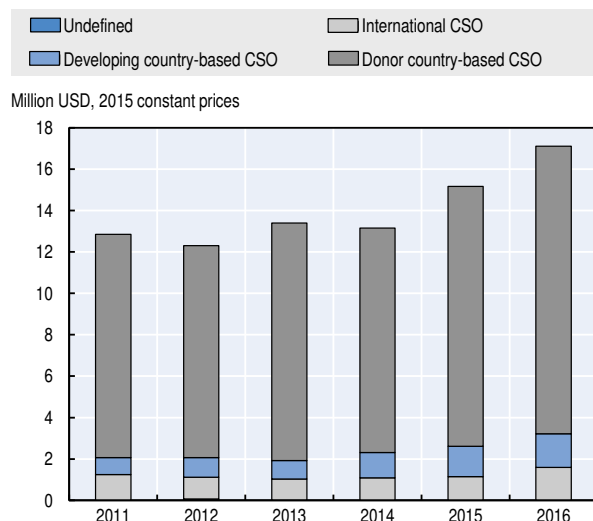
Figure 18.4. Composition of bilateral ODA, 2016, gross disbursements, Czech Republic



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933792215>

**In 2016, USD 17.4 million of bilateral ODA was channelled to and through civil society organisations (CSOs).** Between 2015 and 2016, the Czech Republic's ODA channelled to and through CSOs increased as a share of bilateral aid, from 21.6% to 24.3%.

Figure 18.5. Gross bilateral ODA disbursements to and through CSOs by type of CSO, 2011-16, Czech Republic



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933792234>

In 2016, bilateral ODA was primarily focused on Eastern Europe and the Middle East. USD 19 million of bilateral ODA was allocated to Eastern Europe and USD 11.2 million to the Middle East.

Figure 18.6. Share of bilateral ODA by region, 2016, gross disbursements, Czech Republic

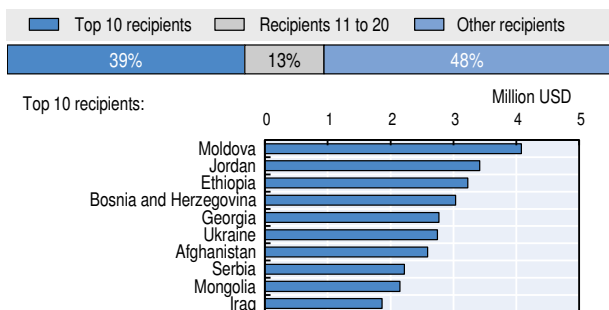


Note: Thirty-two per cent of bilateral ODA allocated was unspecified by region in 2016. This share is not represented on the map.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933792253>

In 2016, 39.4% of bilateral ODA went to the Czech Republic's top 10 recipients. Seven of its priority countries are among its top 10 recipients. Its support to fragile contexts reached USD 13.4 million in 2016 (19% of gross bilateral ODA). Support to fragile contexts was distributed mainly between project-type interventions (64%) and contributions to pooled funds (23%).

Figure 18.7. Bilateral ODA to top recipients, 2016, gross disbursements, Czech Republic

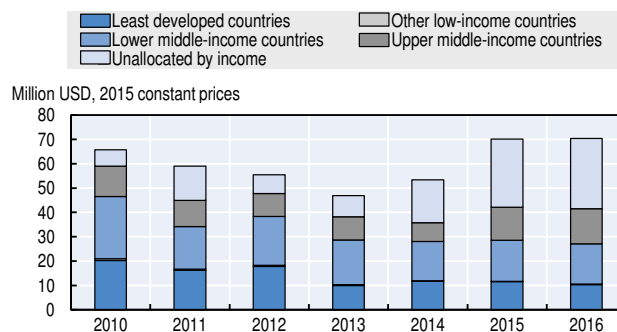


StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933792272>

In 2016, 14.6% of bilateral ODA was allocated to least developed countries (LDCs), amounting to USD 10.4 million. The share of ODA to the LDCs decreased from 16.4% in 2015 and remains lower than the 2016 DAC average of 21.9%. Lower middle-income countries received the highest share of bilateral ODA in 2015 (23.5%), noting that 41% was unallocated by income group.

At 0.03% of GNI in 2016, total ODA to the LDCs was below the UN target of 0.15% of GNI.

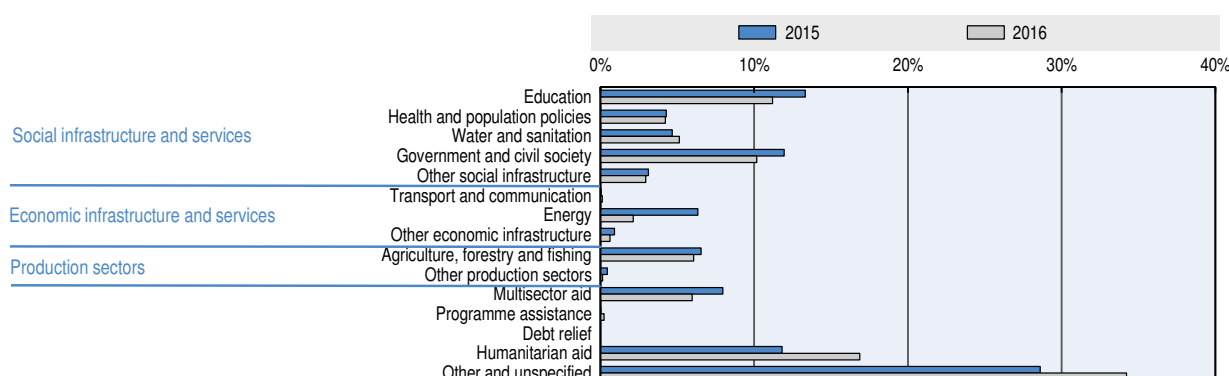
Figure 18.8. Bilateral ODA by income group, 2010-16, gross disbursements, Czech Republic



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933792291>

In 2016, 33.7% of bilateral ODA was allocated to social infrastructure and services, amounting to USD 24.1 million, with a strong focus on support to education (USD 8 million) and government and civil society (USD 7.3 million). Humanitarian aid amounted to USD 12 million. The Czech Republic committed USD 6.5 million (13.6% of bilateral allocable aid) to promote aid for trade and to improve developing countries' trade performance and integration into the world economy in 2016.

Figure 18.9. Share of gross bilateral ODA by sector, 2015-16, commitments, Czech Republic

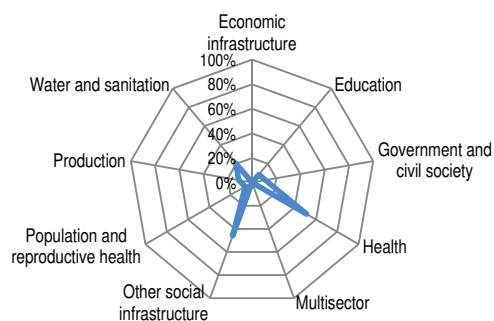


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The amount of bilateral ODA supporting gender equality reached USD 5.1 million. In 2016, 17.6% of Czech bilateral allocable aid had gender equality and women's empowerment as a principal or significant objective, compared with the DAC country average of 36.5%.

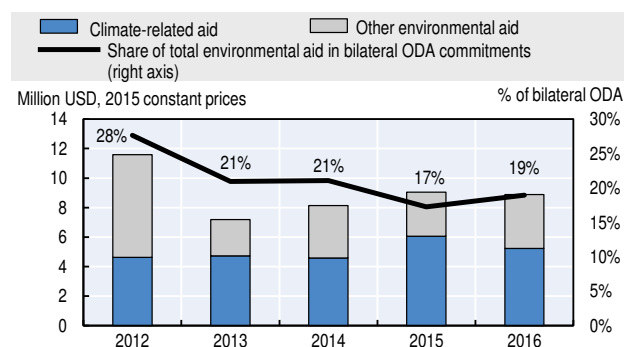
USD 9 million of bilateral ODA supported the environment. In 2016, 18.9% of Czech bilateral allocable aid supported the environment and 11.1% (USD 5.3 million) focused particularly on climate change, compared with the respective DAC country averages of 33% and 25.7%.

Figure 18.10. Share of bilateral allocable ODA in support of gender equality by sector, 2016, commitments, Czech Republic



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933792329>

Figure 18.11. Bilateral allocable ODA in support of global and local environment objectives, 2012-16, commitments, Czech Republic



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933792348>

Note to reader: Annex B provides "Methodological notes on the profiles of Development Assistance Committee members".

## Reference

OECD (2016), *OECD Development Co-operation Peer Reviews: Czech Republic 2016*, OECD Development Co-operation Peer Reviews, OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264264939-en>.

## DENMARK

### Leaving no one behind: Denmark's approach and priorities

Danish development co-operation is committed to the Sustainable Development Goals and “a world in balance without extreme poverty, with sustainable growth and development – financially, socially and environmentally – where no one is left behind.” Denmark sees an important role for official development assistance (ODA) in supporting groups and countries “left behind” because they are not the first to benefit from other types of development finance.

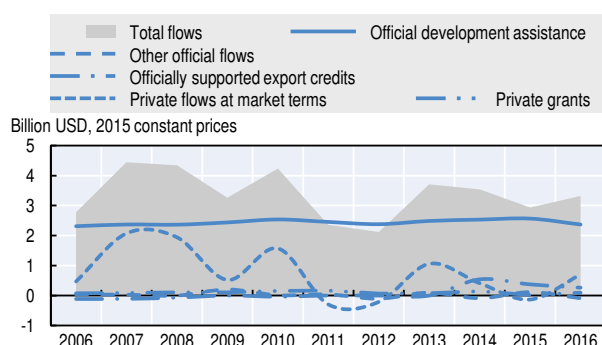
Denmark's policy seeks to fight poverty and reduce inequality by working to secure equal opportunities for everyone and eliminate discriminatory legislation, policies and practice. It focuses on four priorities – 1) security and development; 2) migration and development; 3) inclusive, sustainable growth; and 4) development. It invests the bulk of ODA in fragile countries and regions where poverty and vulnerability are extensive.

For Denmark, taking a leave no one behind approach helps overcome the Millennium Development Goals' challenge of unequal progress and can help direct attention to the furthest behind groups. However, measuring progress will be a challenge because of the lack of data about people left behind and need for greater of clarity of the concept to guide action.

Denmark finds that its human-rights based approach helps it to fulfil its global obligation of making the Sustainable Development Goals a reality for everyone.

### Financial flows from Denmark to developing countries

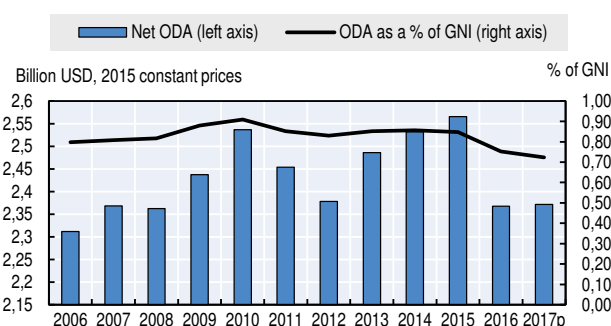
Figure 19.1. **Net resource flows to developing countries, 2006-16, Denmark**



Note: Data on officially supported export credits are not available for 2009.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933792367>

Figure 19.2. **Net ODA: Trends in volume and as a share of GNI, 2006-17, Denmark**



P: preliminary data.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933792386>

### Denmark's performance against commitments for effective development co-operation

Table 19.1. **Results of the 2016 Global Partnership monitoring round (updated), Denmark**

Denmark	Alignment and ownership by partner country (%)				Predictability (%)		Transparency		
	Use of country-led results frameworks	Funding recorded in countries' national budgets	Funding through countries' systems	Untied ODA	Annual predictability	Medium-term predictability	Retrospective statistics (OECD CRS)	Information for forecasting (OECD FSS)	Publishing to IATI
<b>2016</b>	56.4%	86.3%	89.1%	99.0%	77.1%	66.7%	fair	good	good
<b>Baseline</b>	-	55.8%	65.7%	100.0%	92.1%	71.8%	needs improvement	excellent	good
<b>Trend</b>	-	↑	↑	↓	↓	↓	↑	↓	=

Note: Please refer to Annex B for details on the indicators. Data on untied ODA, retrospective statistics and publishing to the IATI have been updated according to the latest information available.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933797592>



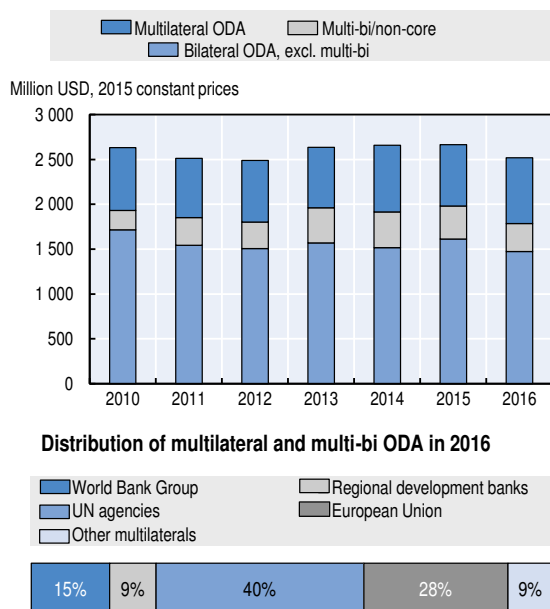
## Denmark's official development assistance

In 2017, Denmark provided USD 2.4 billion in net ODA (preliminary data), which represented 0.72% of gross national income (GNI), and a 2.3% decrease in real terms from 2016, due to a decrease in in-donor refugee costs. Denmark is one of five Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members having met the UN target of 0.7% ODA/GNI. Denmark's official development assistance (ODA) is expected to drop to approximately 0.7%, in line with government policy. Budget projections indicate bilateral ODA cuts of 54% and multilateral cuts of 49%. In 2017, in-donor refugee costs were USD 73 million and represented 3% of Denmark's total net ODA, compared to 17.4% in 2016.

Denmark's share of untied ODA (excluding administrative costs and in-donor refugee costs) was 99% in 2016 (down from 100% in 2015), compared to the DAC country average of 81.2%. The grant element of total ODA was 100% in 2016. Loans amounted to 2.1% of gross ODA.

In 2016, 70.8% of ODA was provided bilaterally. Denmark allocated 29.2% of total ODA as core contributions to multilateral organisations. In addition, it channelled 17.4% of its bilateral ODA for specific projects implemented by multilateral organisations (multi-bi/non-core).

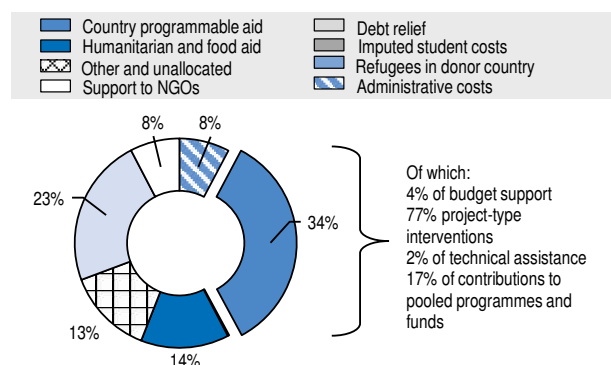
Figure 19.3. ODA composition in 2010-16 and distribution of multilateral ODA in 2016, Denmark



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933792405>

In 2016, 34.4% of bilateral ODA was programmed with partner countries. Denmark's share of country programmable aid was lower than the DAC country average (46.8%). Project-type interventions made up 77% of this aid.

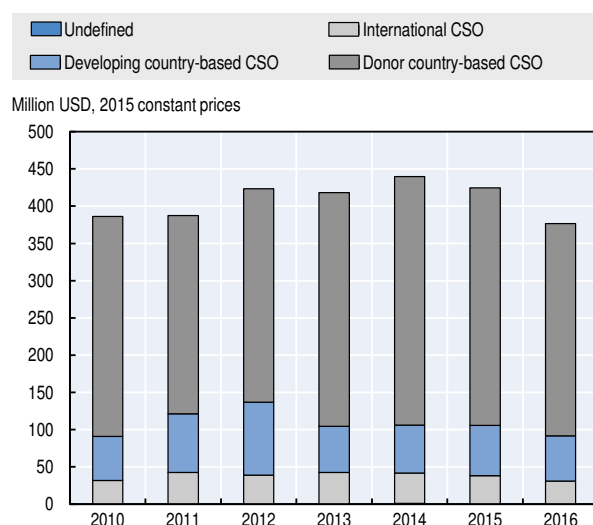
Figure 19.4. Composition of bilateral ODA, 2016, gross disbursements, Denmark



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933792424>

In 2016, USD 377 million of bilateral ODA was channelled to and through civil society organisations (CSOs). Denmark channelled 21.1% of its bilateral ODA to and through CSOs in 2016 (remaining stable from 21.4% in 2015).

Figure 19.5. Gross bilateral ODA disbursements to and through CSOs by type of CSO, 2010-16, Denmark



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933792443>

**Bilateral ODA was primarily focused on sub-Saharan Africa.** In 2016, Denmark allocated USD 449.4 million to sub-Saharan Africa and USD 130.2 million to the Middle East.

Figure 19.6. **Share of bilateral ODA by region, 2016, gross disbursements, Denmark**

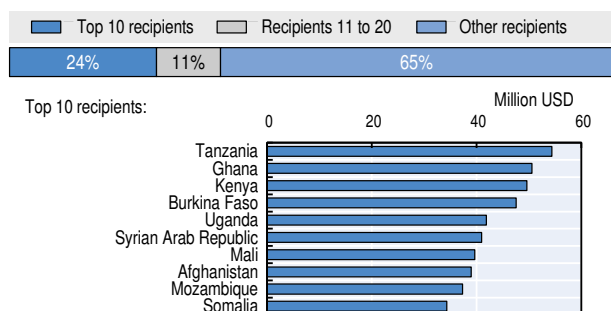


Note: Fifty-five per cent of bilateral ODA allocated was unspecified by region in 2016. This share is not represented on the map.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933792462>

**In 2016, 24.4% of bilateral ODA went to Denmark's top 10 recipients.** Nine of the top 10 recipients of Danish aid were priority countries, with the exception being the Syrian Arab Republic. In 2015, Denmark had at total of 22 priority countries which was reduced to 14 in 2016. In 2016, its support to fragile contexts reached USD 558.6 million (31% of gross bilateral ODA). Support to fragile contexts consisted mainly of project-type interventions (78%) and contributions to pooled funds (16%).

Figure 19.7. **Bilateral ODA to top recipients, 2016, gross disbursements, Denmark**

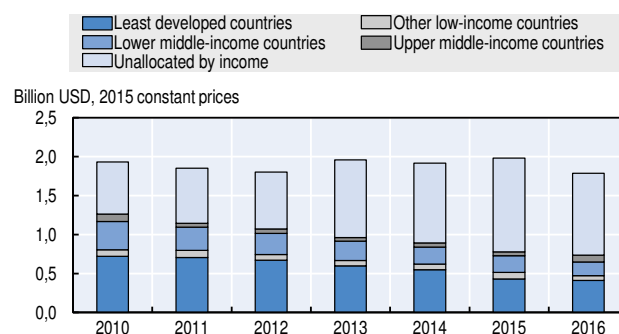


StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933792481>

**In 2016, 23.1% of bilateral ODA was allocated to least developed countries (LDCs),** amounting to USD 412.1 million. This is an increase from 21.7% in 2015 and is slightly higher than the 2016 DAC average of 21.9%. The LDCs still received the highest share of bilateral ODA in 2015, noting that 58.9% was unallocated by income group.

At 0.21% of GNI in 2016, total ODA to the LDCs was above the UN target of 0.15% of GNI.

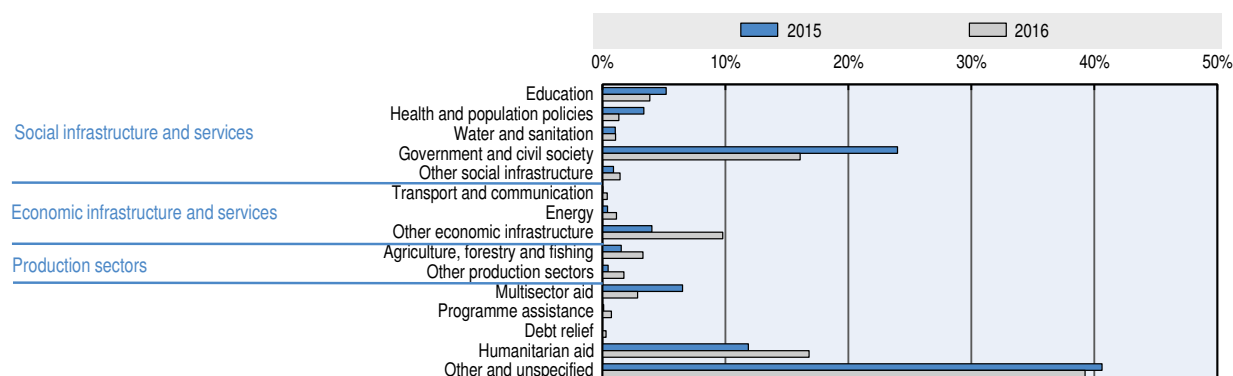
Figure 19.8. **Bilateral ODA by income group, 2010-16, gross disbursements, Denmark**



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933792500>

In 2016, 23.8% of bilateral ODA was allocated to social infrastructure and services, reaching USD 359 million, with a strong focus on support to government and civil society (USD 242.9 million). Banking and financial services also received strong support, amounting to USD 107 million. USD 254 million was allocated to humanitarian aid. In 2016, Denmark committed USD 241.5 million (23.2% of bilateral allocable aid) to promote aid for trade and to improve developing countries' trade performance and integration into the world economy.

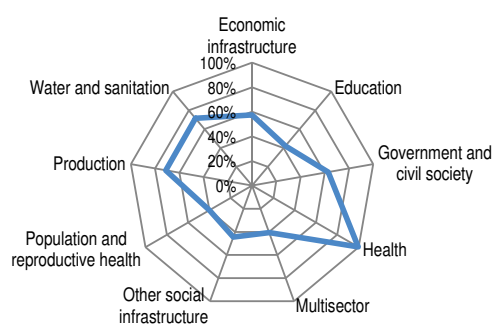
Figure 19.9. Share of gross bilateral ODA by sector, 2015-16, commitments, Denmark



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933792519>

**USD 288.7 million of bilateral ODA supported gender equality.** In 2016, 33.9% of Danish bilateral allocable aid had gender equality and women's empowerment as a principal or significant objective, compared with the DAC country average of 36.5%. It is, however, lower than in 2015, when it stood at 56.8%. All of Denmark's aid to health focuses on gender.

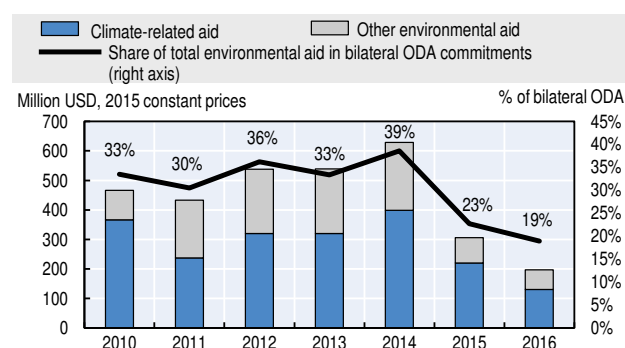
Figure 19.10. Share of bilateral allocable ODA in support of gender equality by sector, 2016, commitments, Denmark



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933792538>

**USD 197.1 million of bilateral ODA supported the environment.** In 2016, 18.9% of Danish bilateral allocable aid supported the environment and 12.5% (USD 130.5 million) focused particularly on climate change, compared with the respective DAC country averages of 33% and 25.7%.

Figure 19.11. Bilateral allocable ODA in support of global and local environment objectives, 2010-16, commitments, Denmark



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933792557>

Note to reader: Annex B provides "Methodological notes on the profiles of Development Assistance Committee members".

## EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS

### Leaving no one behind: The European Union institutions' approach and priorities

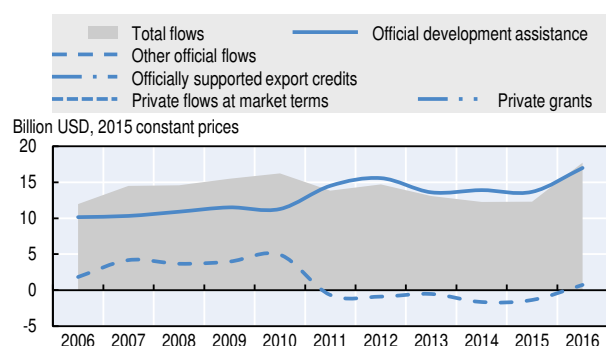
The European Commission's development co-operation aims to eradicate poverty, by fostering the sustainable economic, social and environmental development of developing countries. The new European Consensus on Development affirms that eradicating poverty, tackling discriminations and inequalities, and leaving no one behind are at the heart of the Commission's policy.

The Commission works to enhance social cohesion; to reduce inequality of outcomes; and to promote equal opportunities for all, inclusive sustainable growth, and universal, sustainable and equitable social protection systems. It is committed to allocating at least 20% of its official development assistance to social inclusion and human development. It implements a rights-based approach to development, respecting all human rights and promoting inclusion and participation, non-discrimination, equality and equity, transparency and accountability. It sees this as key to leaving no one behind. Through the approach it pays particular attention to disadvantaged and marginalised groups, including children and the elderly in vulnerable situations; persons with disabilities; lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons; migrants and indigenous peoples.

The Commission is updating its programming and reporting tools to address inequalities; to further implement the rights-based approach and gender equality commitments; and to assess progress with delivery of the 2030 Agenda and the European Consensus in line with the pledge to leave no one behind.

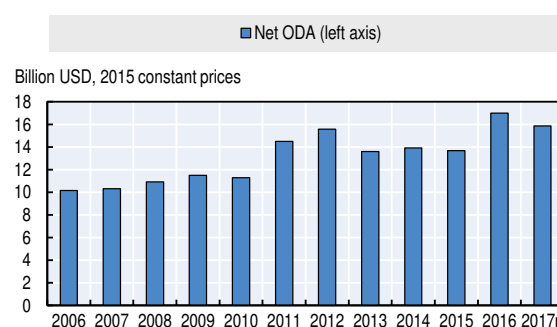
### Financial flows from the European Union institutions to developing countries

Figure 20.1. **Net resource flows to developing countries, 2006-16, EU institutions**



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933792576>

Figure 20.2. **Net ODA: Trends in volume, 2006-17, EU institutions**



P: preliminary data.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933792595>

### The European Union institutions' performance against commitments for effective development co-operation

Table 20.1. **Results of the 2016 Global Partnership monitoring round (updated), EU institutions**

EU institutions	Alignment and ownership by partner country (%)				Predictability (%)		Transparency		
	Use of country-led results frameworks	Funding recorded in countries' national budgets	Funding through countries' systems	Untied ODA	Annual predictability	Medium-term predictability	Retrospective statistics (OECD CRS)	Information for forecasting (OECD FSS)	Publishing to IATI
<b>2016</b>	70.3%	60.2%	45.0%	71.8	72.6%	84.6%	excellent	excellent	good
<b>Baseline</b>	-	67.8%	47.9%	62.3	87.3%	69.4%	good	good	good
<b>Trend</b>	-	↓	↓	↑	↓	↑	↑	↑	=

Note: Please refer to Annex B for details on the indicators. Data on untied ODA, retrospective statistics and publishing to the IATI have been updated according to the latest information available.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933797611>

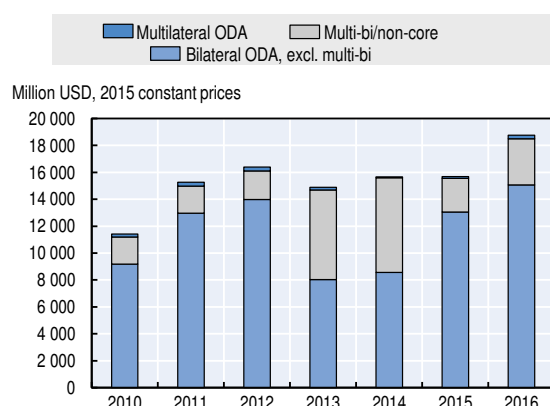
## The European Union institutions' official development assistance

In 2017, the EU institutions provided USD 16.5 billion in net ODA (preliminary data), which represented a 6.7% decrease in real terms from 2016, mostly due to a lower level of loan disbursements.

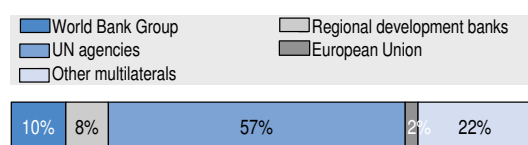
The EU institutions' share of untied ODA (excluding administrative costs and in-donor refugee costs) was 71.8% in 2016 (up from 62.3% in 2015). Loans represented 5.3% of gross ODA.

In 2016, almost all of the EU's gross ODA (98.4%) was provided bilaterally. The EU channelled 18.5% of its bilateral ODA for projects implemented by multilateral organisations (multi-bi/non-core).

Figure 20.3. ODA composition in 2010-16 and distribution of multilateral ODA in 2016, EU institutions



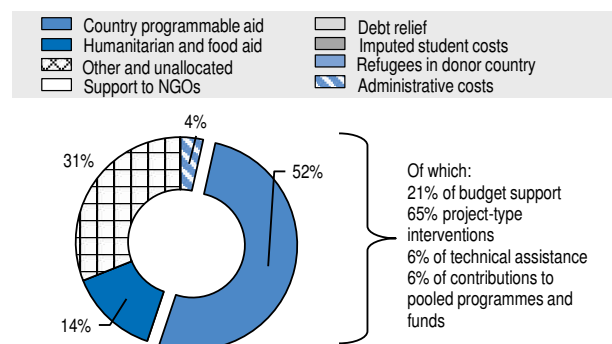
Distribution of multilateral and multi-bi ODA in 2016



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933792614>

In 2016, 51.6% of the EU institutions' bilateral ODA was programmed with partner countries. Project-type interventions accounted for 65% of country programmable aid, while budget support accounted for 21%. Thirty-one per cent of bilateral ODA was categorised as "other and unallocated".

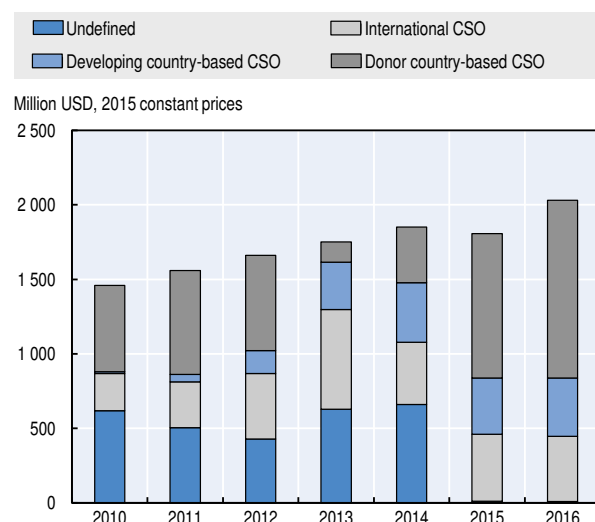
Figure 20.4. Composition of bilateral ODA, 2016, gross disbursements, EU institutions



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933792633>

In 2016, USD 2 billion of bilateral ODA was channelled to and through civil society organisations (CSOs), corresponding to 11% of bilateral ODA, remaining stable from 11.6% in 2015.

Figure 20.5. Gross bilateral ODA disbursements to and through CSOs by type of CSO, 2010-16, EU institutions



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933792652>

**Bilateral ODA focused primarily on Eastern Europe and sub-Saharan Africa.** In 2016, USD 5.5 billion was allocated to Eastern Europe and USD 4.5 billion to sub-Saharan Africa.

Figure 20.6. **Share of bilateral ODA by region, 2016, gross disbursements, EU institutions**

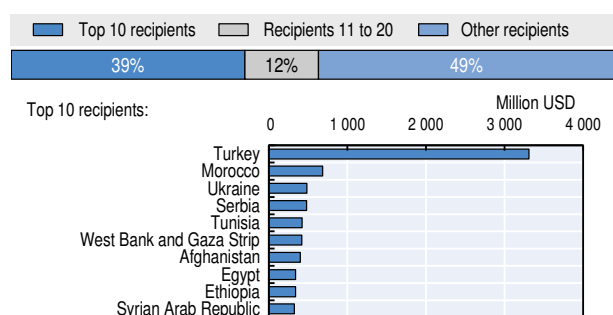


Note: Eleven per cent of bilateral ODA allocated was unspecified by region in 2016. This share is not represented on the map.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933792671>

**In 2016, 38.7% of bilateral ODA went to the top 10 recipients.** The European Union has specific agreements and instruments with 79 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries and 16 of its eastern and southern neighbour countries. In 2016, its support to fragile contexts reached USD 6.2 billion (33% of gross bilateral ODA). Support to fragile contexts consisted mainly of project-type interventions (76%) and contributions to pooled funds (9%).

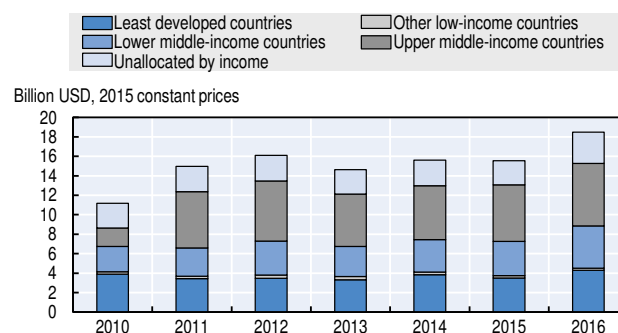
Figure 20.7. **Bilateral ODA to top recipients, 2016, gross disbursements, EU institutions**



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933792690>

**In 2016, 23.1% of bilateral ODA was allocated to least developed countries (LDCs),** which amounted to USD 4.3 billion. The share increased from 22.4% in 2015. Upper middle-income countries still received the highest share of bilateral ODA in 2016 (34.7%). This is partly due to the instrument for pre-accession with nine European countries.

Figure 20.8 **Bilateral ODA by income group, 2010-16, gross disbursements, EU institutions**

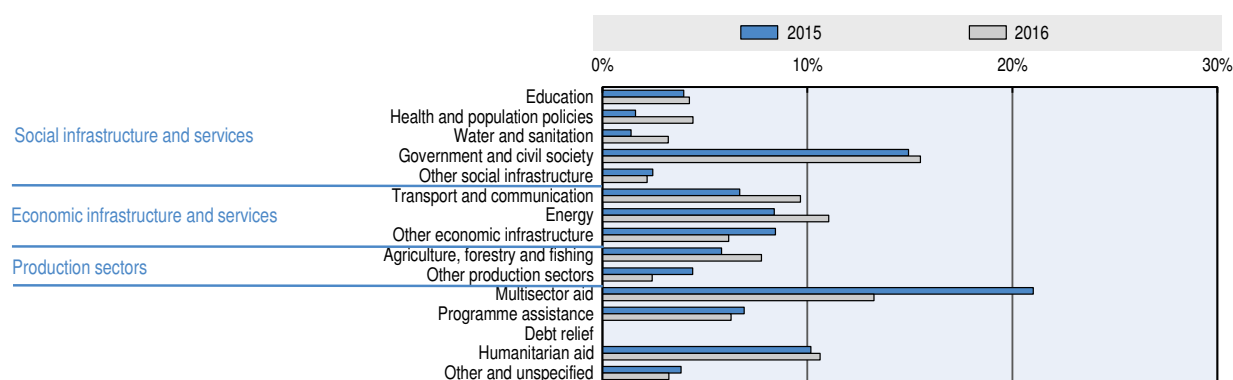


StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933792709>



In 2016, 29.6% of bilateral ODA was allocated to social infrastructure and services (USD 6.9 billion), with a strong focus on government and civil society (USD 3.6 billion). Twenty-seven per cent was allocated to economic infrastructure and services, with a focus on energy generation and supply (USD 2.6 billion), and transport and storage (USD 2.1 billion). USD 2.5 billion was allocated to humanitarian aid. In 2016, the EU institutions committed USD 7.7 million (0.04% of bilateral allocable aid) to the mobilisation of domestic resources in developing countries. The EU also committed USD 8.6 billion (39.6% of bilateral allocable aid) to promote aid for trade and to improve developing countries' trade performance and integration into the world economy.

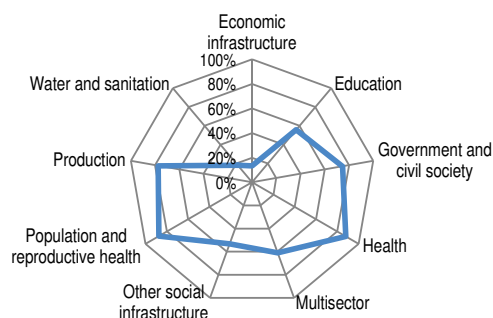
Figure 20.9. Share of gross bilateral ODA by sector, 2015-16, commitments, EU institutions



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933792728>

**USD 9.8 billion of bilateral ODA supported gender equality.** In 2016, 44.9% of the EU's bilateral allocable aid had gender equality and women's empowerment as a principal or significant objective, compared to 52.7% in 2015. A high share of the EU's aid to population and reproductive health, health, and production focuses on gender.

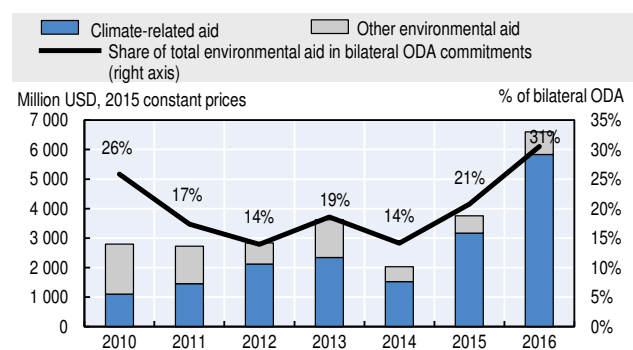
Figure 20.10. Share of bilateral allocable ODA in support of gender equality by sector, 2016, commitments, EU institutions



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933792747>

**USD 6.6 billion of bilateral ODA supported the environment in 2016.** This represented 30.5% of bilateral allocable aid (up from 20.8% in 2015). In 2016, 27% (USD 5.9 billion) of the EU's bilateral allocable aid focused particularly on climate change.

Figure 20.11. Bilateral allocable ODA in support of global and local environment objectives, 2010-16, commitments, EU institutions



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933792766>

Note to reader: Annex B provides "Methodological notes on the profiles of Development Assistance Committee members".

## FINLAND

### Leaving no one behind: Finland's approach and priorities

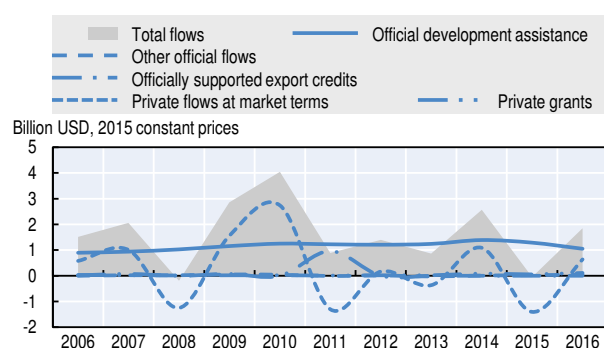
Finland's 2016 development policy is guided by a human rights-based approach and focuses on low-income countries. In line with these priorities, its development investments should comply with minimum standards, including adherence to human rights principles, equality, participation and non-discrimination, non-contribution to human rights violations or to existing discriminatory structures and norms. Finland is committed to mainstreaming leave no one behind in its development co-operation with a specific focus on the rights of women and persons with disabilities. It also promotes and funds universal and non-discriminatory basic services such as inclusive education and the right to education for children with disabilities.

Finland is in the process of updating its guidelines for its policy's three cross-cutting objectives: gender equality, non-discrimination and climate sustainability. The guidelines aim to collect and analyse disaggregated data in a systematic way and to better operationalise and monitor development outcomes from a leave no one behind perspective.

For Finland, key challenges to mainstreaming a leave no one behind approach across all development interventions are: 1) the absence of strategic and policy guidance; 2) modest incentives to systematically analyse inequalities and discriminatory structures to guide funding decisions and programming; and 3) incomplete accountability systems.

### Financial flows from Finland to developing countries

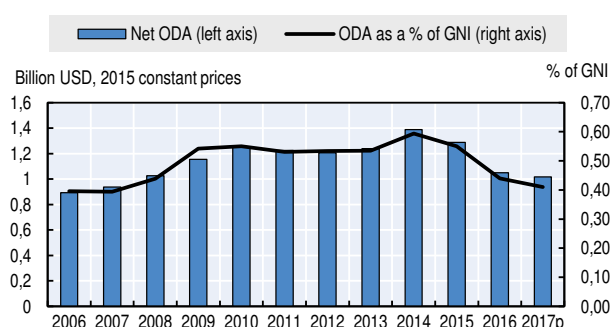
Figure 21.1. **Net resource flows to developing countries, 2006-16, Finland**



Note: Data on other official flows are not available for 2006. Data on officially supported export credits are only available for 2006, 2007, 2009 and 2011.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933792785>

Figure 21.2. **Net ODA: Trends in volume and as a share of GNI, 2006-17, Finland**



P: preliminary data.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933792804>

### Finland's performance against commitments for effective development co-operation

Table 21.1. **Results of the 2016 Global Partnership monitoring round (updated), Finland**

Finland	Alignment and ownership by partner country (%)				Predictability (%)		Transparency		
	Use of country-led results frameworks	Funding recorded in countries' national budgets	Funding through countries' systems	Untied ODA	Annual predictability	Medium-term predictability	Retrospective statistics (OECD CRS)	Information for forecasting (OECD FSS)	Publishing to IATI
<b>2016</b>	67.0%	60.7%	37.3%	95.3	92.7%	43.7%	good	good	good
<b>Baseline</b>	-	63.3%	56.7%	92.6	82.8%	64.5%	fair	excellent	needs improvement
<b>Trend</b>	-	↓	↓	↑	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑

Note: Please refer to Annex B for details on the indicators. Data on untied ODA, retrospective statistics and publishing to the IATI have been updated according to the latest information available.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933797630>

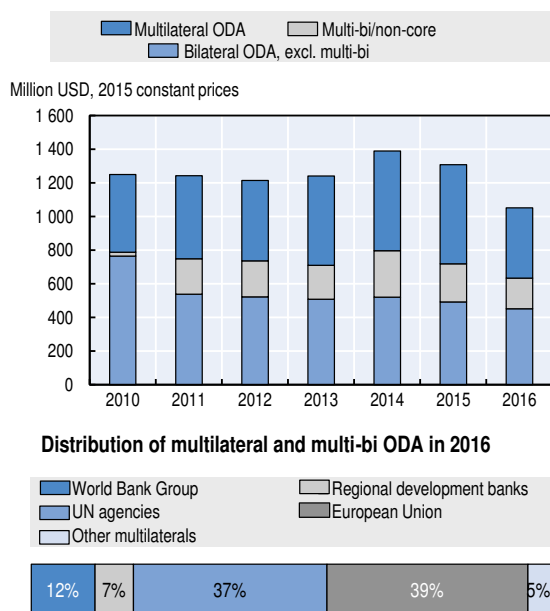
## Finland's official development assistance

In 2017, Finland provided USD 1.1 billion in net ODA (preliminary data), which represented 0.41% of gross national income (GNI) and a fall of 3.3 % in real terms from 2016 due to a decrease in in-donor refugee costs. Finland, like other EU member countries, committed in 2015 to provide 0.7% of GNI as official development assistance (ODA) by 2030. In 2017, in-donor refugee costs were USD 77 million and represented 7.3% of Finland's total net ODA, compared to 12.3% in 2016.

The share of Finnish ODA that is untied (excluding administrative costs and in-donor refugee costs) has increased, from 92.6% in 2015 to 95.3% in 2016, compared to the 2016 Development Assistance Committee (DAC) average of 81.2%. The grant element of total ODA was 100% in 2016. Loans amounted to 2.1% of gross ODA.

In 2016, 60.3% of ODA was provided bilaterally. Finland allocated 39.7% of total ODA as core contributions to multilateral organisations. In addition, it channelled 28.7% of its bilateral ODA for specific projects implemented by multilateral organisations (multi-bi/non-core).

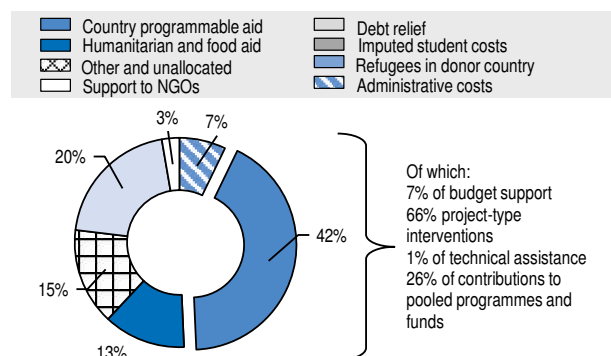
Figure 21.3. ODA composition in 2010-16 and distribution of multilateral ODA in 2016, Finland



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933792823>

In 2016, 42.1% of bilateral ODA was programmed with partner countries. Finland's share of country programmable aid was below the DAC country average (46.8%) in 2016. Project-type interventions accounted for 66% of this aid.

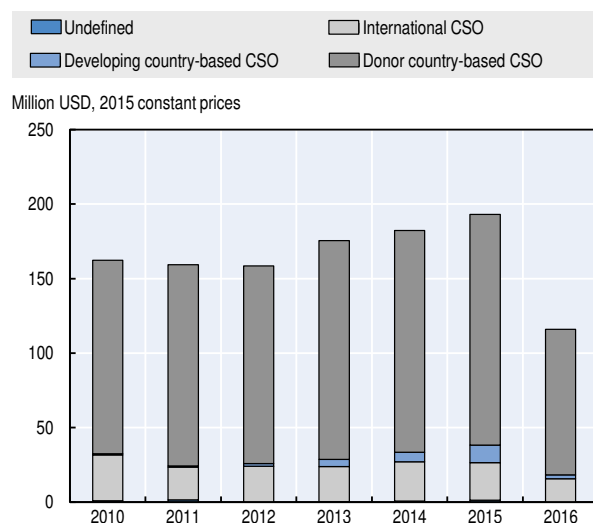
Figure 21.4. Composition of bilateral ODA, 2016, gross disbursements, Finland



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933792842>

In 2016, USD 117 million of bilateral ODA was channelled to and through civil society organisations (CSOs). ODA channelled to and through CSOs decreased between 2015 and 2016 as a share of bilateral aid (from 26.9% in 2015 to 18.3% in 2016).

Figure 21.5. Gross bilateral ODA disbursements to and through CSOs by type of CSO, 2010-16, Finland



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933792861>

**Bilateral ODA was primarily focused on sub-Saharan Africa and south and central Asia.** In 2016, USD 160.8 million was allocated to sub-Saharan Africa and USD 86.6 million to south and central Asia.

Figure 21.6. **Share of bilateral ODA by region, 2016, gross disbursements, Finland**

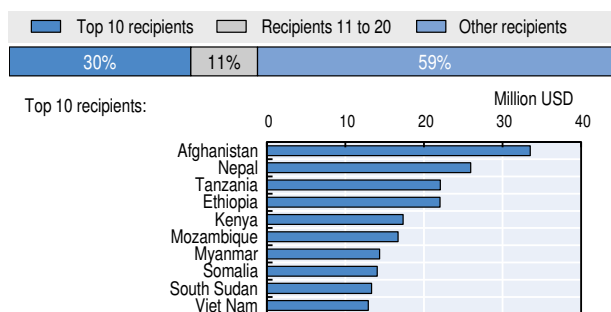


Note: Forty-three per cent of bilateral ODA allocated was unspecified by region in 2016. This share is not represented on the map.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933792880>

**In 2016, 30.1% of bilateral ODA went to Finland's top 10 recipients.** All of its nine long-term partner countries are among its top 10 recipients of bilateral ODA. In 2016, Finland's support to fragile contexts reached USD 251.3 million (39% of gross bilateral ODA). Support to fragile contexts consisted mainly of project-type interventions (65%) and contributions to pooled funds (27%).

Figure 21.7. **Bilateral ODA to top recipients, 2016, gross disbursements, Finland**

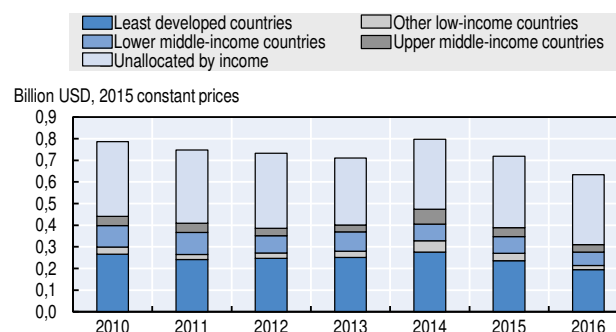


StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933792899>

**The share of bilateral ODA that was allocated to least developed countries (LDCs) was 30.6%,** amounting to USD 195.8 million in 2016. The share decreased from 32.8% in 2015, but remains higher than the 2016 DAC average of 21.9%. The LDCs received the highest share of bilateral ODA compared with other income groups in 2015, noting that 51% was unallocated by income group.

At 0.13% of GNI in 2016, total ODA to the LDCs was below the UN target of 0.15% of GNI.

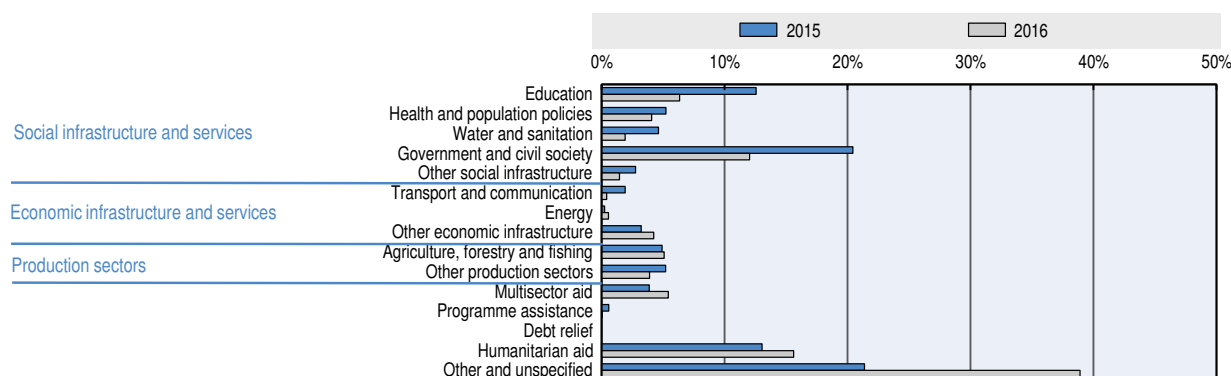
Figure 21.8. **Bilateral ODA by income group, 2010-16, gross disbursements, Finland**



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933792918>

In 2016, 25.8% of bilateral ODA was allocated to social infrastructure and services, amounting to USD 124.6 million, with a strong focus on support to government and civil society (USD 58.1 million). USD 75 million was allocated to humanitarian aid. In 2016, Finland committed USD 1.2 million (0.4% of bilateral allocable aid) to the mobilisation of domestic resources in developing countries. It also committed USD 63.8 million (21.2% of bilateral allocable aid) to promote aid for trade and to improve developing countries' trade performance and integration into the world economy.

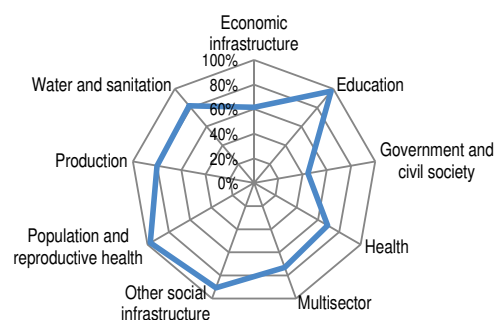
Figure 21.9. Share of gross bilateral ODA by sector, 2015-16, commitments, Finland



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933792937>

**USD 159.6 million of bilateral ODA supported gender equality in 2016.** In 2016, 53.2% of Finland's bilateral allocable aid had gender equality and women's empowerment as a principal or significant objective, compared with the DAC country average of 36.5%. This is an increase from 49.9% in 2015. A high share of Finland's aid to population and reproductive health, education, and other social infrastructure focuses on gender.

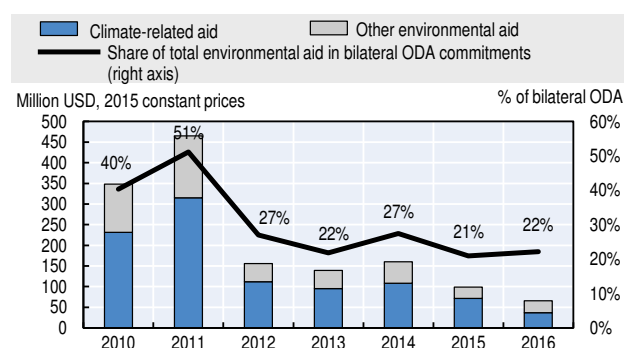
Figure 21.10. Share of bilateral allocable ODA in support of gender equality by sector, 2016, commitments, Finland



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933792956>

**USD 66.6 million of bilateral ODA supported the environment in 2016.** In 2016, 22.1% of Finland's bilateral allocable aid focused on the environment and 12.3% (USD 37.1 million) focused on climate change, compared with respective DAC country averages of 33% and 25.7%.

Figure 21.11. Bilateral allocable ODA in support of global and local environment objectives, 2010-16, commitments, Finland



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933792975>

Note to reader: Annex B provides "Methodological notes on the profiles of Development Assistance Committee members".

## FRANCE

### Leaving no one behind: France's approach and priorities

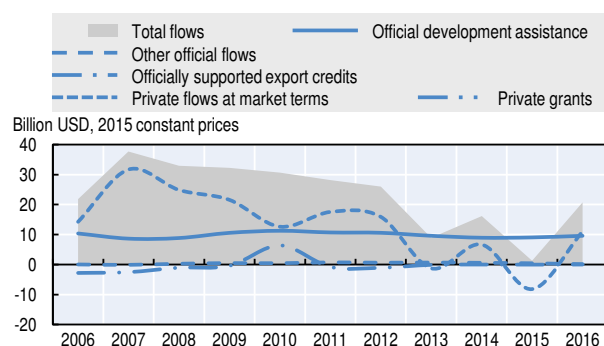
France has fully endorsed the 2030 Agenda, committing itself to leave no one behind, in the conclusions of the 2016 and 2018 Committee for International Cooperation and Development. In particular, to deliver on this commitment, the Agence française de développement (AFD) has set a target of having a “100% social link”, meaning that every project it finances should contribute to reinforcing social links, reducing inequalities, and enhancing access to social services and culture, with a special focus on gender equality and access to education for youth.

According to France, delivering on the principle to leave no one behind has the potential to boost inclusivity and effectiveness and to contribute to reducing inequalities within developing countries. At the same time, it believes that least developed countries should remain at the core of development co-operation efforts. A key challenge to success in leaving no one behind are the cultural and social constraints to ensuring that specific categories of the population are included in economic and social development.

France mainstreams a leave no one behind lens through the AFD's diagnostic tools such as its “sustainable development analysis and opinion mechanism”. The AFD has also adopted an environmental and social risk management policy based on the World Bank's Environment and Social Standards.

### Financial flows from France to developing countries

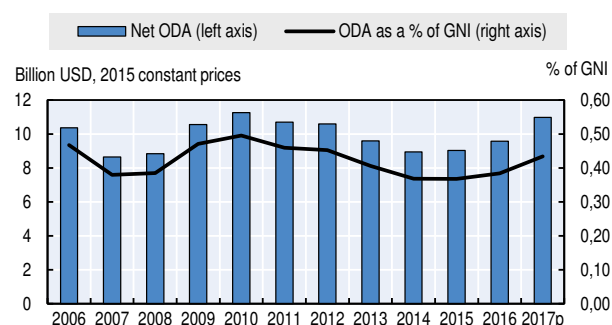
Figure 22.1. **Net resource flows to developing countries, 2006-16, France**



Note: Data on export credits are not available for 2016.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933792994>

Figure 22.2. **Net ODA: Trends in volume and as a share of GNI, 2006-17, France**



P: preliminary data.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933793013>

### France's performance against commitments for effective development co-operation

Table 22.1. **Results of the 2016 Global Partnership monitoring round (updated), France**

France	Alignment and ownership by partner country (%)				Predictability (%)		Transparency		
	Use of country-led results frameworks	Funding recorded in countries' national budgets	Funding through countries' systems	Untied ODA	Annual predictability	Medium-term predictability	Retrospective statistics (OECD CRS)	Information for forecasting (OECD FSS)	Publishing to IATI
<b>2016</b>	60.0%	63.9%	67.3%	96.3	80.3%	58.7%	fair	good	needs improvement
<b>Baseline</b>	-	57.1%	70.3%	95.6	86.1%	82.2%	good	fair	needs improvement
<b>Trend</b>	-	↑	↓	↑	↓	↓	↓	↑	-

Note: Please refer to Annex B for details on the indicators. Data on untied ODA, retrospective statistics and publishing to the IATI have been updated according to the latest information available.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933797649>



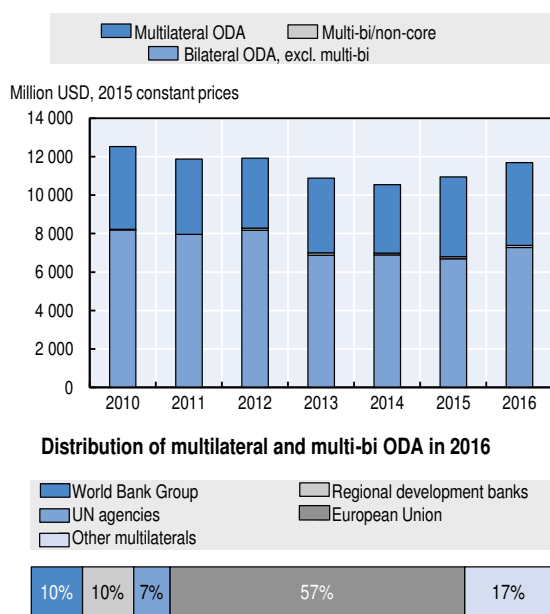
## France's official development assistance

In 2017, France provided USD 11.4 billion in net ODA (preliminary data), which represented 0.43% of gross national income (GNI) and a 14.9% increase in real terms from 2016, due to an increase in bilateral lending and contributions to multilateral organisations (UN bodies in particular). The government has committed to achieve a 0.55% ODA/GNI ratio by 2022 and France is committed, at the European level, to collectively achieve a 0.7% ODA/GNI ratio by 2030. In 2017, in-donor refugee costs were USD 566 million and represented 5% of France's total net official development assistance (ODA), compared to 4.8% in 2016.

France's share of untied ODA (excluding administrative costs and in-donor refugee costs) was 96.3% in 2016 (increasing from 95.6% in 2015), compared to the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) average of 81.2%. The grant element of total ODA was 83.4 % in 2016, lower than in 2015 (when it stood at 85.6%) and below the DAC compliance grant element norm of 86%. Loans amounted to 28.4% of gross ODA in 2016.

In 2016, 63.2% of ODA was provided bilaterally. France allocated 36.8% of total ODA as core contributions to multilateral organisations. In addition, it channelled 2.8% of its bilateral ODA for specific projects implemented by multilateral organisations (multi-bi/non-core).

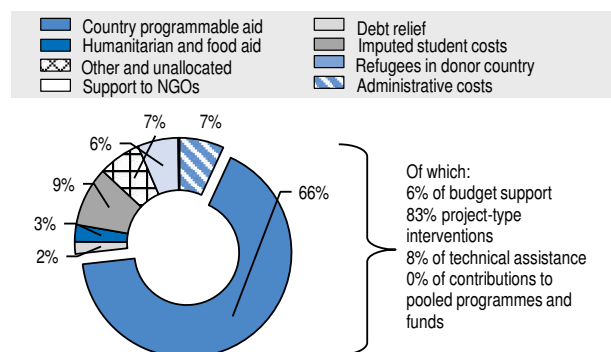
Figure 22.3. ODA composition in 2010-16 and distribution of multilateral ODA in 2016, France



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933793032>

In 2016, 66.4% of French gross bilateral ODA was programmed with partner countries. France's share of country programmable aid was higher than the DAC country average (46.8%) in 2016. Project-type interventions made up 83% of this aid.

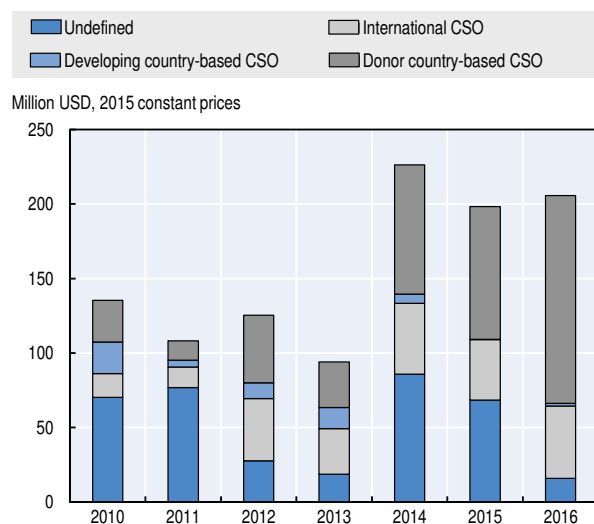
Figure 22.4. Composition of bilateral ODA, 2016, gross disbursements, France



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933793051>

In 2016, USD 206.6 million of bilateral ODA was channelled to and through civil society organisations (CSOs). France's ODA to and through CSOs remained stable between 2015 and 2016 as a share of bilateral aid (it was 2.9% in 2015 and 2.8% in 2016).

Figure 22.5. Gross bilateral ODA disbursements to and through CSOs by type of CSO, 2010-16, France



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933793070>

**In 2016, bilateral ODA primarily focused on sub-Saharan Africa, North Africa and South America.** In 2016, France allocated USD 2.1 billion to sub-Saharan Africa, USD 997.1 million to North Africa and USD 623.5 million to South America.

Figure 22.6. **Share of bilateral ODA by region, 2016, gross disbursements, France**

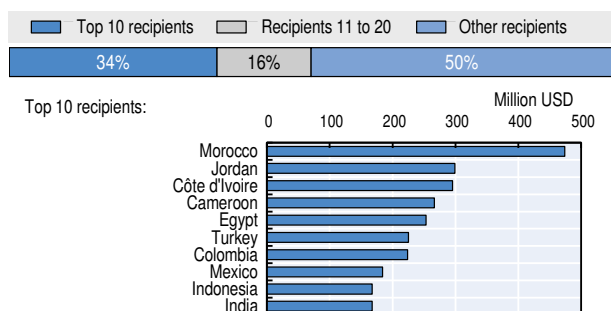


Note: Twenty per cent of bilateral ODA allocated was unspecified by region in 2016. This share is not represented on the map.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933793089>

**In 2016, 34.4% of bilateral ODA went to France's top 10 recipients.** The French government has committed that at least 50% of France's grant ODA should go to its 17 priority partner countries, all but one in sub-Saharan Africa. In 2016, however, none of these priority countries was on the list of top 10 recipients. France's support to fragile contexts reached USD 2 billion in 2016 (27% of gross bilateral ODA). Support to fragile contexts consisted mainly of project-type interventions (73%) and scholarships (10%).

Figure 22.7. **Bilateral ODA to top recipients, 2016, gross disbursements, France**

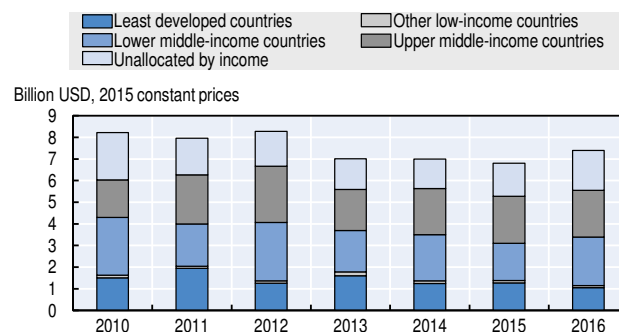


StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933793108>

**In 2016, 14.3% of gross bilateral ODA was allocated to least developed countries (LDCs),** amounting to USD 1.1 billion. This is a decrease from 2015 (when it stood at 18.8%), and is lower than the 2016 DAC average of 21.9%. Lower middle-income countries received the highest share of bilateral ODA in 2016 (30.3%).

At 0.08% of GNI in 2016, ODA to the LDCs was lower than the UN target of 0.15% of GNI.

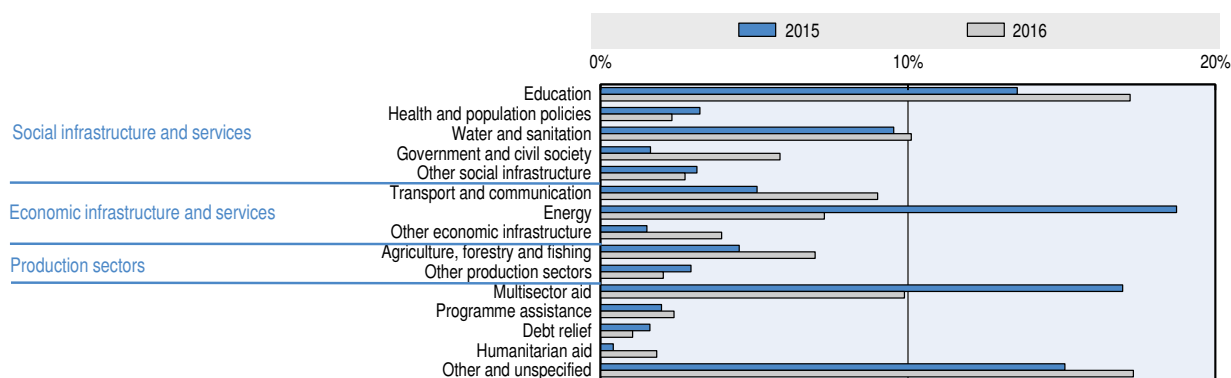
Figure 22.8. **Bilateral ODA by income group, 2010-16, gross disbursements, France**



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In 2016, 38.3% of France's bilateral ODA was committed to social infrastructure and services, amounting to USD 3.2 billion, with a strong focus on education (USD 1.4 billion) and water and sanitation (USD 845.6 million). Humanitarian aid amounted to USD 153 million. In 2016, France committed USD 156.3 million (2.4% of bilateral allocable aid) to the mobilisation of domestic resources in developing countries. It also committed USD 2.4 billion (38% of bilateral allocable aid) to promote aid for trade and to improve developing countries' trade performance and integration into the world economy.

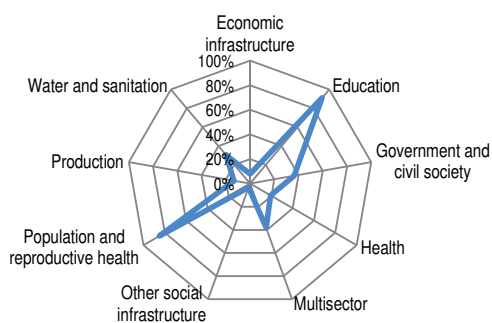
Figure 22.9. Share of gross bilateral ODA by sector, 2015-16, commitments, France



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933793146>

**USD 1.5 billion of bilateral ODA supported gender equality.** In 2016, 28.5% of French bilateral allocable aid had gender equality and women's empowerment as a principal or significant objective, compared with the DAC country average of 36.5%. A high share of France's aid to population and reproductive health and education focuses on gender.

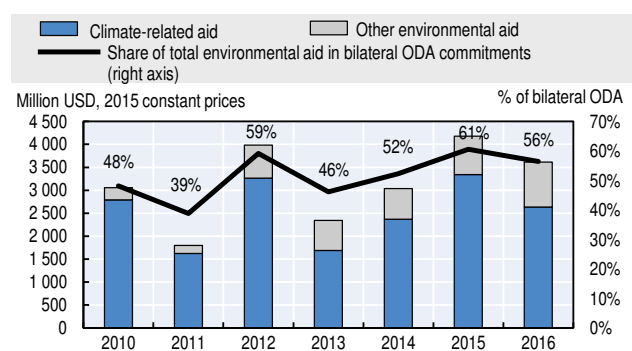
Figure 22.10. Share of bilateral allocable ODA in support of gender equality by sector, 2016, commitments, France



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933793165>

**USD 3.6 billion of bilateral ODA supported the environment.** In 2016, 56.4% of French bilateral allocable aid supported the environment and 41.1% (USD 2.6 billion) focused on climate change, compared with the respective DAC country averages of 33% and 25.7%.

Figure 22.11. Bilateral allocable ODA in support of global and local environment objectives, 2010-16, commitments, France



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933793184>

Note to reader: Annex B provides "Methodological notes on the profiles of Development Assistance Committee members".

## GERMANY

### Leaving no one behind: Germany's approach and priorities

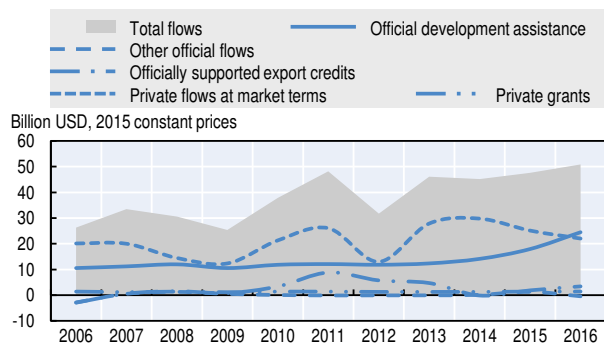
Germany's Sustainable Development Strategy states that up to 2030 “even greater efforts than before will be required to reach all disadvantaged people and populations and to counteract rising inequality.”

For Germany the focus on leaving no one behind is an opportunity for rights-based approaches to development; to invest in poverty reduction, inclusive growth and social cohesion; and to recognise that the most deprived people need to make faster progress to meet the Sustainable Development Goals. It considers that official development assistance has a comparative advantage in least developed and low-income countries which have less access to other resources and in targeting the furthest behind in ways that other sources of finance, which need a financial return, cannot.

The Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development (BMZ) is developing a conceptual framework on inequality reduction which will take into account the principle to leave no one behind. BMZ and GIZ use indicators and assessment tools to set priorities, identify needs, target groups and track progress such as political economy analysis, governance, and human rights risk assessments and gender analysis. Low quality information and data gaps on who is left behind, where and why weakens the evidence base for programming. Other challenges include handling the potentially higher cost of reaching poor and vulnerable people in remote, hard-to-access areas, and political and cultural disincentives to include all groups in development.

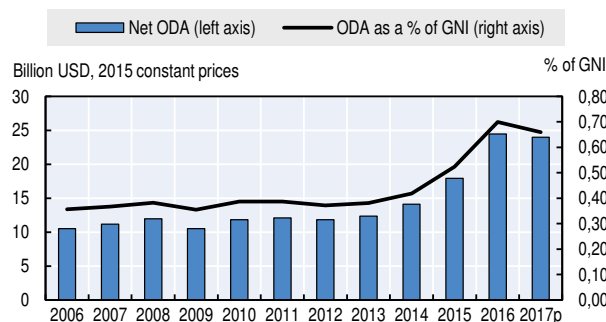
### Financial flows from Germany to developing countries

Figure 23.1. **Net resource flows to developing countries, 2006-16, Germany**



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933793203>

Figure 23.2. **Net ODA: Trends in volume and as a share of GNI, 2006-17, Germany**



P: preliminary data.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933793222>

### Germany's performance against commitments for effective development co-operation

Table 23.1. **Results of the 2016 Global Partnership monitoring round (updated), Germany**

Germany	Alignment and ownership by partner country (%)				Predictability (%)		Transparency		
	Use of country-led results frameworks	Funding recorded in countries' national budgets	Funding through countries' systems	Untied ODA	Annual predictability	Medium-term predictability	Retrospective statistics (OECD CRS)	Information for forecasting (OECD FSS)	Publishing to IATI
<b>2016</b>	62.8%	47.7%	31.0%	86.2	79.8%	62.1%	good	good	needs improvement
<b>Baseline</b>	-	44.8%	47.9%	84	92.8%	46.8%	excellent	excellent	needs improvement
<b>Trend</b>	-	↓	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↓	=

Note: Please refer to Annex B for details on the indicators. Data on untied ODA, retrospective statistics and publishing to the IATI have been updated according to the latest information available.

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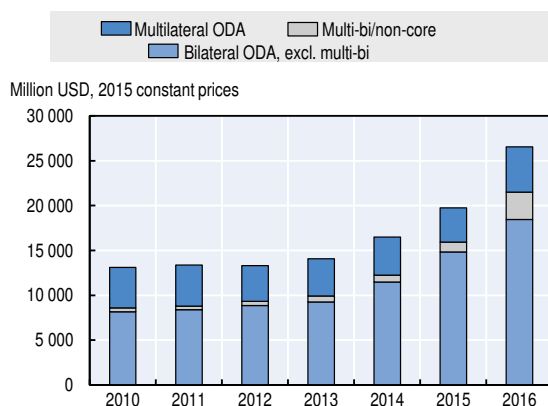
## Germany's official development assistance

In 2017, Germany provided USD 24.7 billion in net ODA (preliminary data). This represented 0.66% of gross national income (GNI) and a 3.6% decrease in real terms from 2016, due to a lower level of in-donor refugee costs. In 2017, in-donor refugee costs were USD 6.1 billion and represented 24.6% of Germany's total net official development assistance (ODA), compared to 26.6% in 2016.

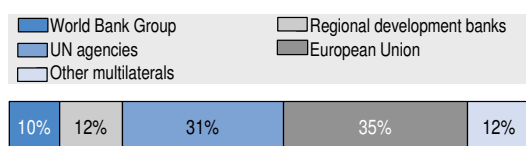
Germany's share of untied ODA (excluding administrative costs and in-donor refugee costs) was 86.2% in 2016 (up from 84% in 2015), compared to the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) average of 81.2%. The grant element of total ODA was 89.3% in 2016. Loans amounted to 18.6% of gross ODA.

In 2016, 81% of ODA was provided bilaterally. Germany allocated 19% of total ODA as core contributions to multilateral organisations. In addition, it channelled 14.2% of its bilateral ODA for specific projects implemented by multilateral organisations (multi-bi/non-core contributions).

Figure 23.3. ODA composition in 2010-16 and distribution of multilateral ODA in 2016, Germany



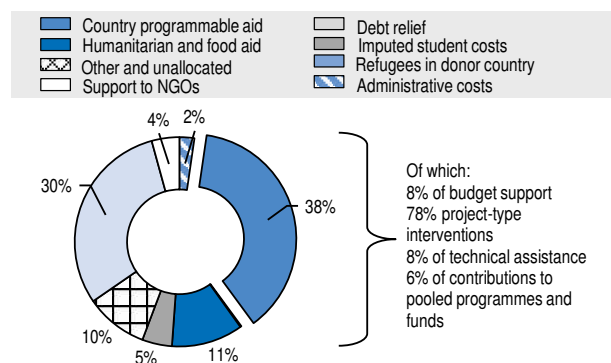
Distribution of multilateral and multi-bi ODA in 2016



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933793241>

In 2016, 37.6% of bilateral ODA was programmed with partner countries. Germany's share of country programmable aid was below the DAC country average (46.8%) in 2016 and project-type interventions accounted for 78% of this aid. Refugees in donor country amounted to 30% of gross bilateral ODA.

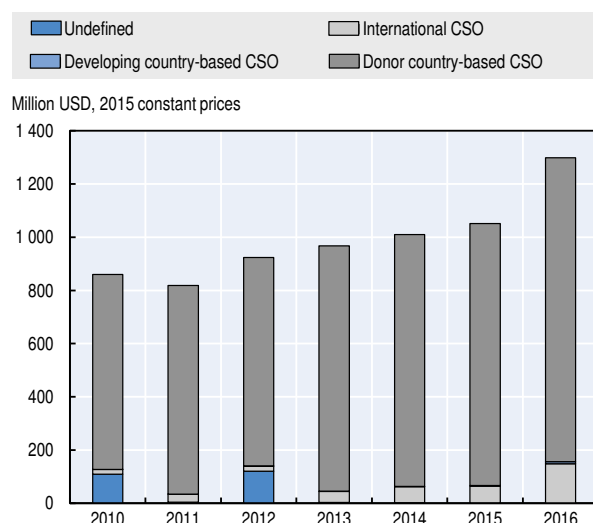
Figure 23.4. Composition of bilateral ODA, 2016, gross disbursements, Germany



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933793260>

In 2016, USD 1.3 billion of bilateral ODA was channelled to and through civil society organisations (CSOs), corresponding to 6% of bilateral aid. Between 2015 and 2016, ODA through CSOs remained stable as a share of bilateral ODA (it was 6.6% in 2015).

Figure 23.5. Gross bilateral ODA disbursements to and through CSOs by type of CSO, 2010-16, Germany



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933793279>

In 2016, Germany's bilateral ODA had a broad geographical coverage. USD 2.4 billion was allocated to sub-Saharan Africa, USD 2.1 billion to the Middle East and USD 1.8 billion was allocated to Far East Asia.

Figure 23.6. Share of bilateral ODA by region, 2016, gross disbursements, Germany

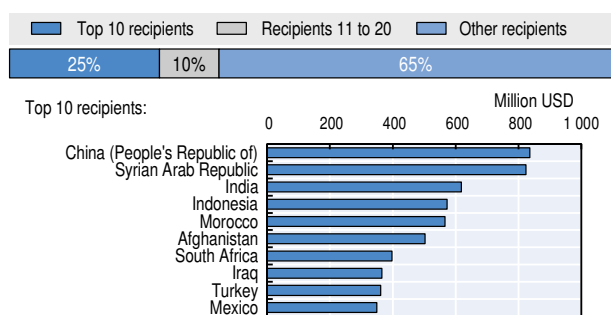


Note: Forty-four per cent of bilateral ODA allocated was unspecified by region in 2016. This share is not represented on the map.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933793298>

In 2016, 24.8% of bilateral ODA went to Germany's top 10 recipients. Germany supports 50 partner countries through bilateral programmes and co-operates with an additional 35 through regional and thematic programmes. Nine of the top 10 recipients of German ODA are bilateral or regional and thematic partner countries. In 2016, its support to fragile contexts reached USD 4.1 billion (19% of gross bilateral ODA). Support to fragile contexts consisted mainly of project-type interventions (73%) and contributions to pooled funds (17%).

Figure 23.7. Bilateral ODA to top recipients, 2016, gross disbursements, Germany

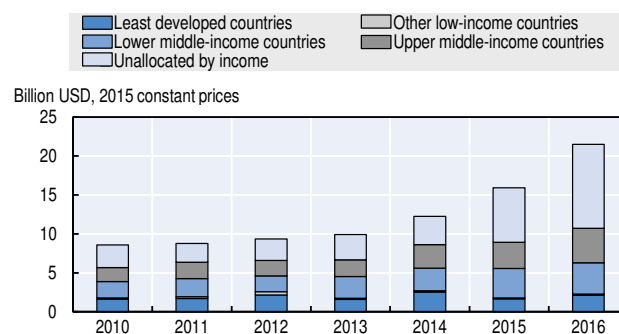


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In 2016, 9.8% of bilateral ODA was allocated to least developed countries (LDCs), amounting to USD 2.1 billion. This is a slight decrease from 10.4% in 2015 and is lower than the 2016 DAC average (21.9%). In 2016, upper middle-income countries received the highest share of bilateral ODA (20.6%), noting that 50.2% was unallocated by income group.

At 0.10% of GNI in 2016, total ODA to the LDCs was lower than the UN target of 0.15% of GNI.

Figure 23.8. Bilateral ODA by income group, 2010-16, gross disbursements, Germany

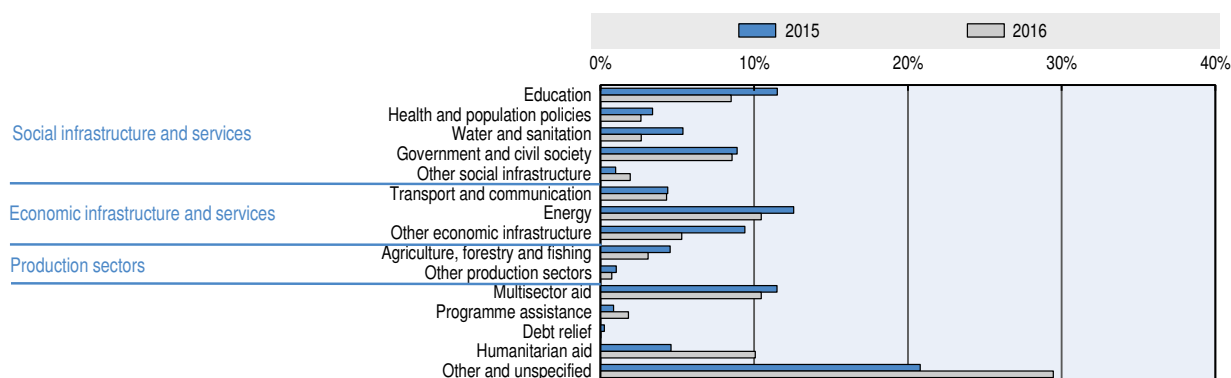


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In 2016, 24.3% of Germany's bilateral ODA was allocated to social infrastructure and services, amounting to USD 6 billion, with a strong focus on education (USD 2.1 billion) and government and civil society (USD 2.1 billion). USD 4.9 billion was allocated to economic infrastructure and services, with a focus on energy generation and supply (USD 2.6 billion) and transport and storage (USD 1 billion). USD 2.5 million was allocated to humanitarian aid. In 2016, Germany committed USD 44 million (0.3% of bilateral allocable aid) to the mobilisation of domestic resources in developing countries. It also committed USD 5.9 billion (35.9% of bilateral allocable aid) to promote aid for trade and to improve developing countries' trade performance and integration into the world economy.

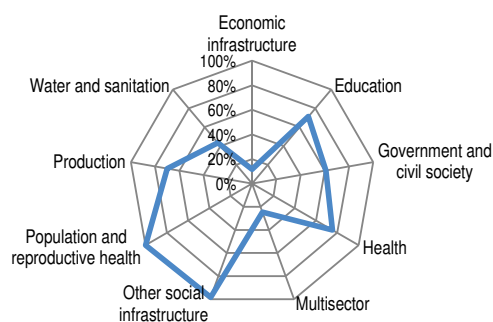
Figure 23.9. Share of gross bilateral ODA by sector, 2015-16, commitments, Germany



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933793355>

**USD 6.3 billion of bilateral ODA supported gender equality.** In 2016, 40.5% of German bilateral allocable aid had gender equality and women's empowerment as a principal or significant objective, compared with 46.5% in 2015. This was higher than the DAC country average of 36.5% in 2016. A high share of Germany's aid to population and reproductive health and other social infrastructure focuses on gender.

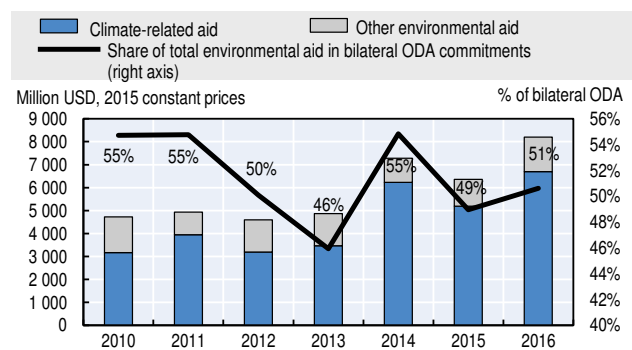
Figure 23.10. Share of bilateral allocable ODA in support of gender equality by sector, 2016, commitments, Germany



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933793374>

**USD 8.3 billion of bilateral ODA supported the environment.** In 2016, the share of German bilateral allocable aid focusing on the environment reached 50.6%, compared to the DAC country average of 33%. Its share of bilateral allocable aid to climate-related aid reached 41.3% in 2016 (USD 6.8 billion), compared to the DAC country average of 25.7%.

Figure 23.11. Bilateral allocable ODA in support of global and local environment objectives, 2010-16, commitments, Germany



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933793393>

Note to reader: Annex B provides "Methodological notes on the profiles of Development Assistance Committee members".

## GREECE

### Leaving no one behind: Greece's approach and priorities

Greece is committed to the 2030 Agenda, which it sees as a transformative framework for a new sustainable development path where no one is left behind. It intends to revisit its overall development perspectives through the lens of the Sustainable Development Goals. The vision of “leaving no one behind” is also explicitly incorporated in the new European Consensus on Development to which Greece subscribes as an EU member state.

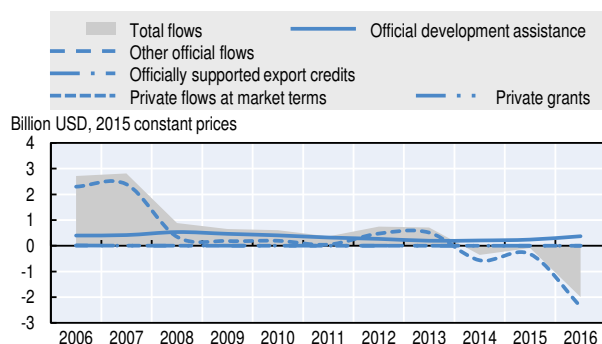
Through its foreign and security policy, Greece strives to promote peace, security, human rights, gender equality, the rule of law and good governance. It has adopted a pragmatic approach to its development assistance by focusing primarily on multilateral aid. It considers that its multilateral partners have adopted a leave no one behind

approach by focusing, inter alia, on income inequalities, women and youth, or trying to promote an equitable multilateral trade system.

Greece believes that a leave no one behind approach to development co-operation should focus on the most vulnerable – women, persons with disabilities, the elderly, and children of refugees and migrants – and on basic services that promote inclusive development such as healthcare, primary education and vocational training. According to Greece, in order to address the issue of exclusion, donors need to overcome in particular cultural and political views that lead to discrimination and systematically monitor and evaluate the impact of their interventions on marginalised groups.

### Financial flows from Greece to developing countries

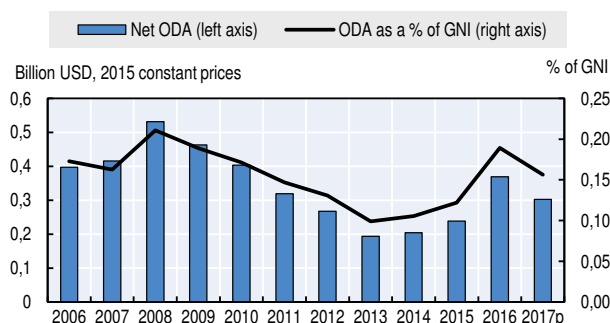
Figure 24.1. **Net resource flows to developing countries, 2006-16, Greece**



Note: Data on private grants are not available for 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016. Data on other official flows are only available for 2006, 2007 and 2008.

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Figure 24.2. **Net ODA: Trends in volume and as a share of GNI, 2006-17, Greece**



P: preliminary data.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933793431>

### Greece's performance against commitments for effective development co-operation

Table 24.1. **Results of the 2016 Global Partnership monitoring round (updated), Greece**

Greece	Alignment and ownership by partner country (%)				Predictability (%)		Transparency		
	Use of country-led results frameworks	Funding recorded in countries' national budgets	Funding through countries' systems	Untied ODA	Annual predictability	Medium-term predictability	Retrospective statistics (OECD CRS)	Information for forecasting (OECD FSS)	Publishing to IATI
<b>2016</b>	-	-	-	90.3	-	-	good	-	-
<b>Baseline</b>	-	0.0%	0.0%	14.5	100.0%	0.0%	needs improvement	-	-
<b>Trend</b>	-	-	-	↑	-	-	↑	-	-

Note: Please refer to Annex B for details on the indicators. Data on untied ODA, retrospective statistics and publishing to the IATI have been updated according to the latest information available.

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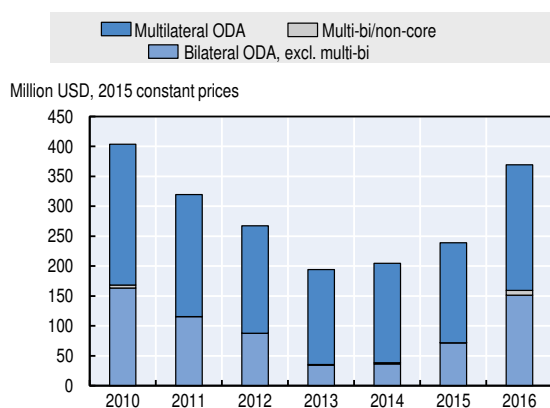
## Greece's official development assistance

In 2017, Greece provided USD 317 million in net ODA (preliminary data), which represented 0.16% of gross national income (GNI) and a decrease of 15.8% in real terms from 2016 due to lower in-donor refugee costs. In 2017, in-donor refugee costs were USD 72 million and represented 22.7% of Greece's total net ODA, compared to 39.8% in 2016.

Greece's share of untied ODA (excluding administrative costs and in-donor refugee costs) was 90.3% in 2016, an important increase from 14.5% in 2015 and above the 2016 Development Assistance Committee (DAC) average of 81.2%. The grant element of total ODA was 100% in 2016.

In 2016, 43.2% of Greece's ODA was provided bilaterally. Greece allocated 56.8% of total ODA as core contributions to multilateral organisations. Greece also channelled 5% of its bilateral ODA for specific projects implemented by multilateral organisations (multi-bi/non-core contributions).

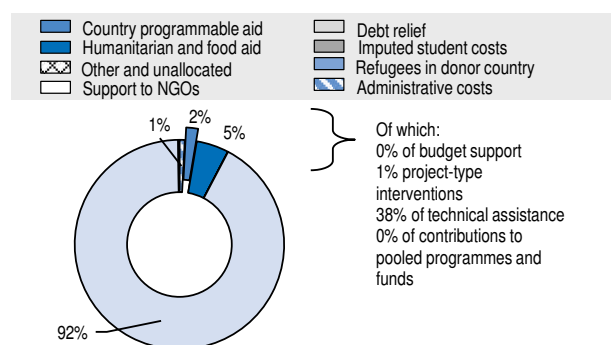
Figure 24.3. ODA composition in 2010-16 and distribution of multilateral ODA in 2016, Greece



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933793450>

In 2016, only 1.8% of Greece's bilateral ODA was programmed with partner countries. Greece's share of country programmable aid was low compared to the DAC country average (46.8%) in 2016. This is explained by its limited funding for grants, its high spending for refugees in Greece (92% of bilateral aid) and imputed student costs. "Scholarships/training in donor country" accounted for 61% of country programmable aid.

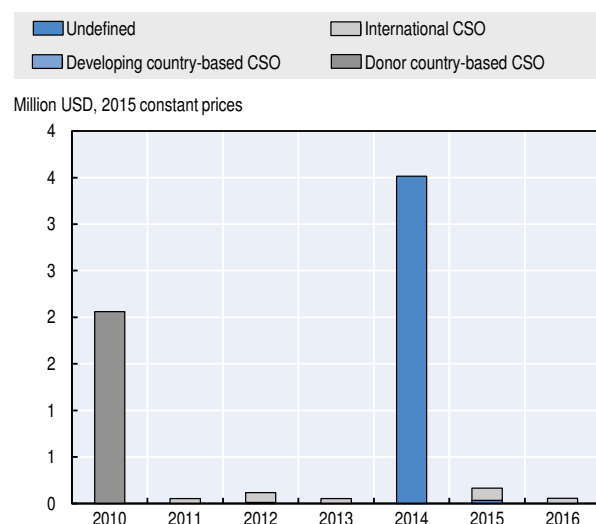
Figure 24.4. Composition of bilateral ODA, 2016, gross disbursements, Greece



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933793469>

In 2016, USD 0.1 million of bilateral ODA was channelled to and through civil society organisations (CSOs), corresponding to 0.04% of bilateral aid (compared to 0.2% in 2015).

Figure 24.5. Gross bilateral ODA disbursements to and through CSOs by type of CSO, 2010-16, Greece



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933793488>

**Bilateral ODA primarily focused on Eastern Europe.** In 2016, USD 9.4 million was allocated to Eastern Europe, noting that 93% of bilateral ODA was unspecified by region.

Figure 24.6. **Share of bilateral ODA by region, 2016, gross disbursements, Greece**

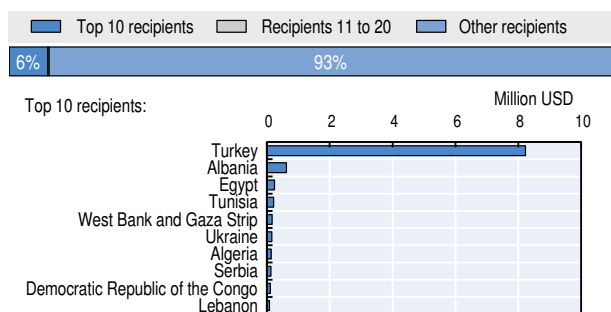


Note: Ninety-three per cent of bilateral ODA allocated was unspecified by region in 2016. This share is not represented on the map.

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**In 2016, 6.3% of bilateral ODA went to Greece's top 10 recipients.** Greece has 18 priority partner countries. Seven of these priority countries featured on its list of top 10 recipients in 2016. Greece's support to fragile contexts reached USD 0.6 million in 2016 (0.4% of gross bilateral ODA). Support to fragile contexts consisted mainly of scholarships (65%) and technical expertise (35%).

Figure 24.7. **Bilateral ODA to top recipients, 2016, gross disbursements, Greece**

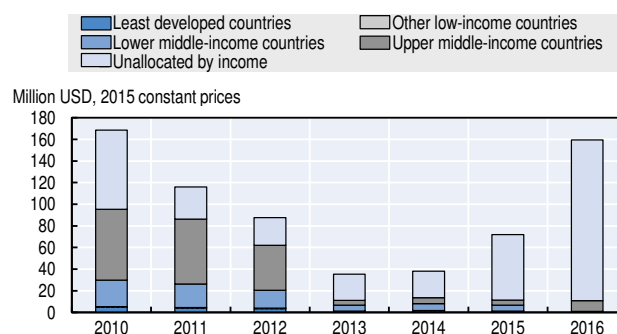


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**In 2016, 0.1% of bilateral ODA was allocated to least developed countries (LDCs),** amounting to USD 0.1 million. This is a decrease from 1.6% in 2015 and is below the DAC average of 21.9% in 2016. Upper middle-income countries received the highest share of bilateral ODA in 2016 (6.1%), noting that 93.3% was unallocated by income group.

At 0.02% of GNI in 2016, total ODA to the LDCs was below the UN target of 0.15% of GNI.

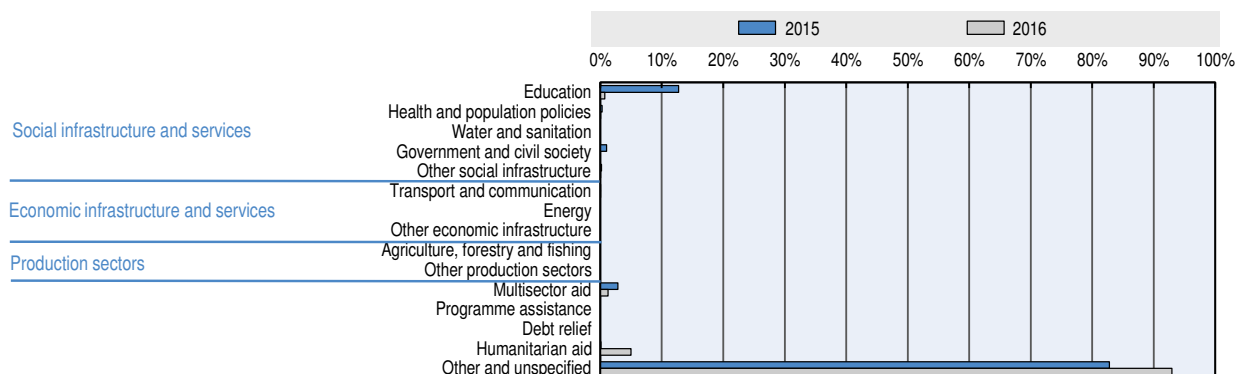
Figure 24.8. **Bilateral ODA by income group, 2010-16, gross disbursements, Greece**



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933793545>

Nearly all (92.9%) of Greece's bilateral ODA was unallocated or unspecified in 2016. Greece committed 0.8% of bilateral aid (USD 1.3 million) to social infrastructure and services, focusing mainly on education (USD 1.1 million).

Figure 24.9. Share of gross bilateral ODA by sector, 2015-16, commitments, Greece



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933793564>

**USD 2.9 million of bilateral ODA supported gender equality in 2016.** In 2016, 25% of Greece's bilateral allocable aid had gender equality and women's empowerment as a principal or significant objective, compared to the DAC country average of 36.5%. This is down from 2015 when it stood at 71.6%.

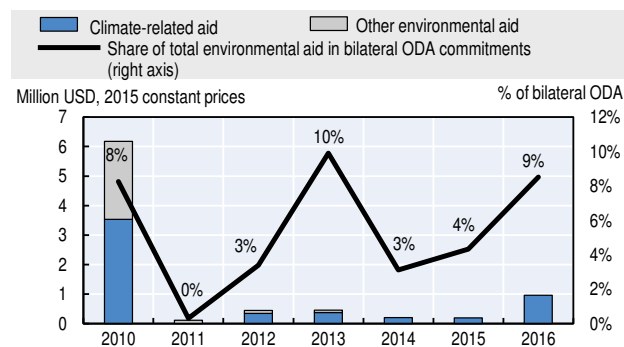
Figure 24.10. Share of bilateral allocable ODA in support of gender equality by sector, 2016, commitments, Greece



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933793583>

USD 1 million of bilateral ODA supported the environment in 2016. The share of Greek bilateral allocable aid focusing on the environment was 8.5% in 2016, compared to a 2016 DAC country average of 33%. The share of its bilateral allocable aid focusing on climate change was 8.5% in 2016 (USD 1 million), compared to the DAC country average of 25.7%.

Figure 24.11. Bilateral allocable ODA in support of global and local environment objectives, 2010-16, commitments, Greece



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933793602>

Note to reader: Annex B provides “Methodological notes on the profiles of Development Assistance Committee members”.

## HUNGARY

### Leaving no one behind: Hungary's approach and priorities

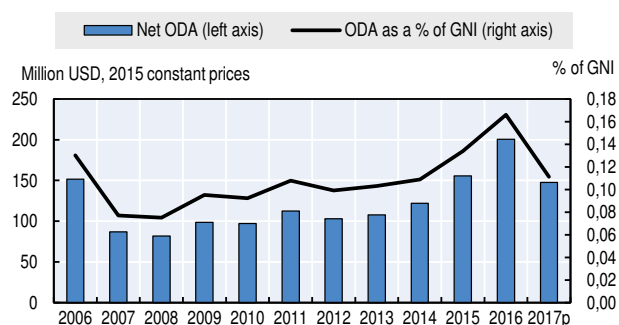
Hungary's development co-operation aims to support sustainable development while promoting human rights, social justice, democracy, equal opportunities, non-discrimination, gender equality, environmental sustainability and support for vulnerable groups. When determining its geographical priorities, Hungary takes into account the specific needs of least developed countries, low-income countries, fragile states and countries in post-conflict situations.

Hungary believes that a leave no one behind approach to development co-operation is a fresh opportunity to draw increased attention to vulnerable people and groups such as women, children, people with disabilities, people living in rural areas and ethnic groups. For Hungary, one of the greatest challenges to success is creating the right financial mechanisms to mobilise enough funds in order to really leave no one behind

### Financial flows from Hungary to developing countries

At present, data on other official flows, private grants (funds raised by non-governmental organisations and foundations) and private flows at market terms from Hungary to developing countries are not available. The grant element of total official development assistance (ODA) was 100% in 2016.

Figure 25.1. **Net ODA: Trends in volume and as a share of GNI, 2006-17, Hungary**



P: preliminary data.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933793621>

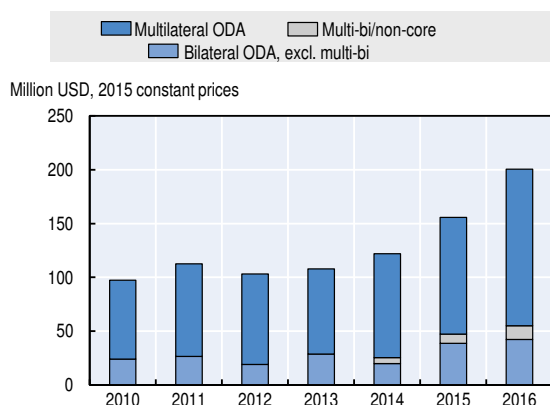


## Hungary's official development assistance

In 2017, Hungary provided USD 149 million in net ODA (preliminary data), which represented 0.11% of gross national income (GNI) and a 29.7% decrease in real terms from 2016 due to significant cuts in its overall aid programme. As all member states that have joined the European Union since 2002, Hungary has committed to attain a 0.33% ODA/GNI ratio by 2030. In 2017, in-donor refugee costs were USD 3 million and represented 2.2% of Hungary's total net ODA, compared to 4.9% in 2016.

In 2016, 27.5% of Hungary's ODA was provided bilaterally. Hungary channelled 72.5% of its ODA, or USD 144.3 million, as core contributions to multilateral organisations in 2016. Its multilateral aid consisted mainly of mandatory assessed contributions to the European Union and other international organisations. In addition, Hungary channelled 23% of its bilateral ODA for specific projects implemented by multilateral organisations (multi-bi/non-core) in 2016.

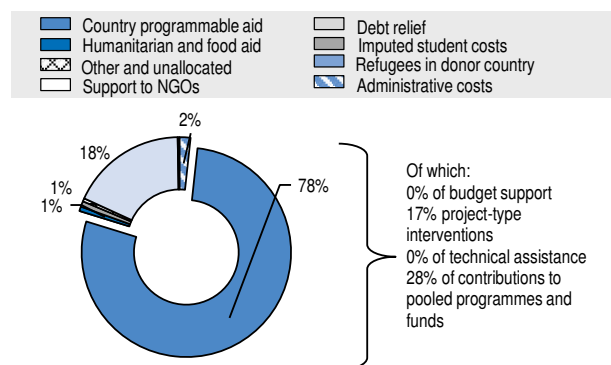
Figure 25.2. ODA composition in 2010-16 and distribution of multilateral ODA in 2016, Hungary



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933793640>

In 2016, 78.1% of bilateral ODA was programmed with partner countries. Hungary's share of country programmable aid was higher than the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) country average (46.8%) in 2016. Scholarships/training in donor country made up 55% of this aid.

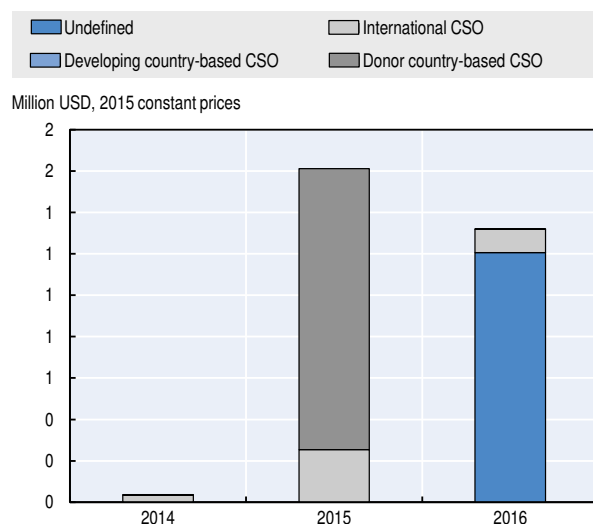
Figure 25.3. Composition of bilateral ODA, 2016, gross disbursements, Hungary



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933793659>

In 2016, USD 1.3 million of bilateral ODA was channelled to and through civil society organisations (CSOs), amounting to 2.4 % of bilateral aid, compared with 3.4% in 2015.

Figure 25.4. Gross bilateral ODA disbursements to and through CSOs by type of CSO, 2014-16, Hungary



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933793678>

In 2016, bilateral ODA primarily focused on Europe and Asia. USD 16.9 million was allocated to Eastern Europe, USD 8.9 million to Far East Asia, and USD 5.8 million to south and central Asia.

Figure 25.5. Share of bilateral ODA by region, 2016, gross disbursements, Hungary

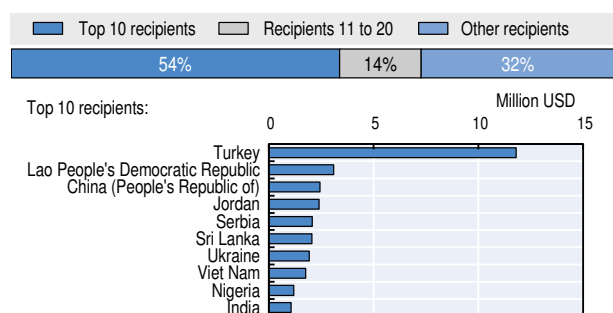


Note: Twenty-two per cent of bilateral ODA allocated was unspecified by region in 2016. This share is not represented on the map.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933793697>

In 2016, 54.4% of bilateral ODA went to Hungary's top 10 recipients. Hungary focuses on 17 partner countries but plans to focus on a narrow range of countries (maximum of 10) located in Africa, the Middle East, Asia/Southeast Asia, Eastern Europe and the Western Balkans. Four of its priority partners were among its top 10 recipients in 2016. Its support to fragile contexts reached USD 8.6 million in 2016 (16% of gross bilateral ODA). Support to fragile contexts consisted mainly of scholarships (56%) and project-type interventions (42%).

Figure 25.6. Bilateral ODA to top recipients, 2016, gross disbursements, Hungary

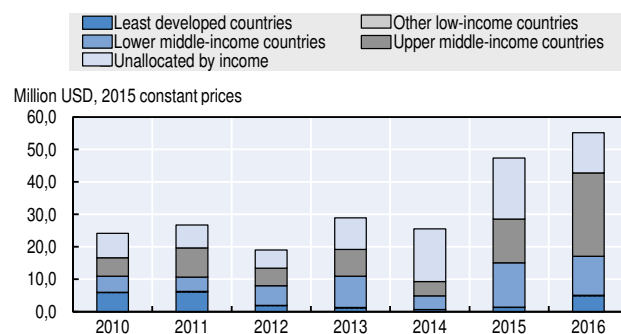


StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933793716>

In 2016, 8.9% of bilateral ODA was allocated to least developed countries (LDCs), amounting to USD 4.9 million. The DAC country average share of bilateral ODA allocated to the LDCs was 21.9% in 2016. Upper middle-income countries received the highest share of bilateral ODA in 2016, representing 46.5% of bilateral ODA, noting that 22.4% was unallocated by income.

At 0.03% of GNI in 2016, total ODA to the LDCs was below the UN target of 0.15% of GNI.

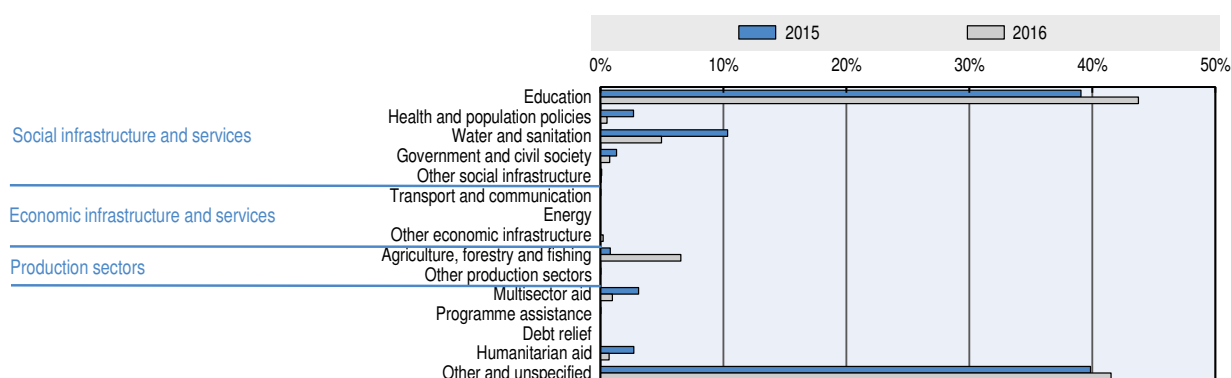
Figure 25.7. Bilateral ODA by income group, 2010-16, gross disbursements, Hungary



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933793735>

In 2016, 50% of bilateral ODA was allocated to social infrastructure and services, reaching USD 27.4 million, with a strong focus on education, which amounted to USD 24 million. A high share (41.5%) of bilateral ODA was unspecified by sector in 2016. Hungary committed USD 3.7 million (8.5% of bilateral allocable aid) to promote aid for trade and to improve developing countries' trade performance and integration into the world economy in 2016.

Figure 25.8. Share of gross bilateral ODA by sector, 2015-16, commitments, Hungary

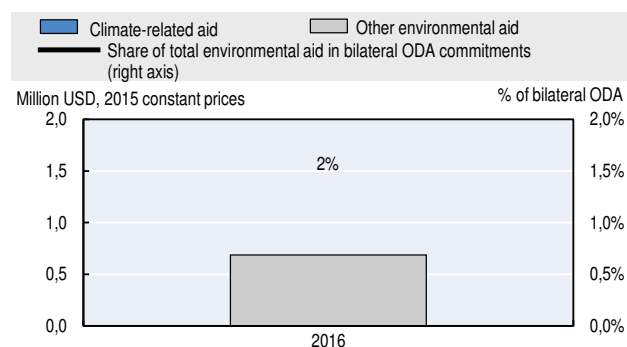


StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933793754>

**Environmental protection is among the priority areas of Hungary's bilateral development co-operation.** Cross-cutting principles, notably gender equality and environmental sustainability, are still to be incorporated into Hungary's development co-operation strategy and activities in a systematic way.

USD 0.7 billion of bilateral ODA supported the environment in 2016. In 2016, the share of Hungarian bilateral allocable aid focusing on the environment reached 1.6%, compared to the DAC country average of 33%.

Figure 25.9. Bilateral allocable ODA in support of global and local environment objectives, 2016, commitments, Hungary



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933793773>

Note to reader: Annex B provides “Methodological notes on the profiles of Development Assistance Committee members”.

## ICELAND

### Leaving no one behind: Iceland's approach and priorities

Iceland will identify how its development co-operation will address leaving no one behind in a forthcoming parliamentary resolution. This resolution will build on current priorities, which are least developed countries and within these countries the hard-to-reach, rural populations, the most vulnerable and poorest people including people with disabilities. Iceland also focuses on gender equality, children and youth.

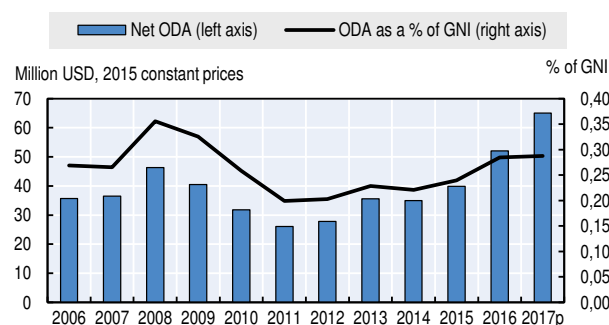
For Iceland, official development assistance has a comparative advantage in supporting the underfunded Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets in low-income countries, dealing with the root causes of poverty and fragility, and targeting specific needs. It believes that working to include the most vulnerable sections of the population in development is a prerequisite to reaching many of the SDGs.

To deliver on leaving no one behind, Iceland plans to sharpen its focus on the poorest and most vulnerable sections of the population in its partner countries, including children and minority groups. However, it stresses the need to focus on having better data and measuring results in order to have a clear picture of who benefits and who is being missed out in development processes. It also considers that the meaning and objectives of leaving no one behind could be clarified in terms of lifting the living standards of the world's most underprivileged people.

### Financial flows from Iceland to developing countries

At present, data on other official flows and on private grants (funds raised by non-governmental organisations and foundations) from Iceland to developing countries are not available. Data on private flows at market terms are available for 2015 (amounting to USD 0.2 million).

Figure 26.1. **Net ODA: Trends in volume and as a share of GNI, 2006-17, Iceland**



P: preliminary data.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933793792>

### Iceland's performance against commitments for effective development co-operation

Table 26.1. **Results of the 2016 Global Partnership monitoring round (updated), Iceland**

Iceland	Alignment and ownership by partner country (%)				Predictability (%)		Transparency		
	Use of country-led results frameworks	Funding recorded in countries' national budgets	Funding through countries' systems	Untied ODA	Annual predictability	Medium-term predictability	Retrospective statistics (OECD CRS)	Information for forecasting (OECD FSS)	Publishing to IATI
<b>2016</b>	100.0%	50.9%	25.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	needs improvement	fair	
<b>Baseline</b>	-	0.0%	52.8%	-	72.4%	83.5%	good	-	-
<b>Trend</b>	-	↑	↓	-	↑	↑	↓	-	-

Note: Please refer to Annex B for details on the indicators. Data on untied ODA, retrospective statistics and publishing to the IATI have been updated according to the latest information available.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933797706>

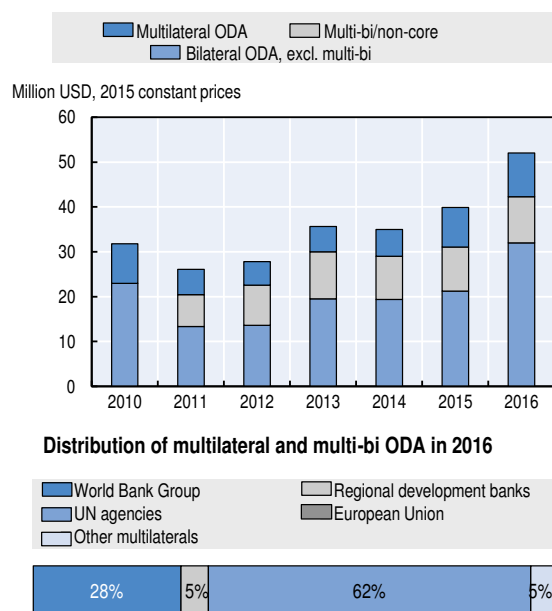
## Iceland's official development assistance

In 2017, Iceland provided USD 69 million in net ODA (preliminary data), which represented 0.29% of its gross national income (GNI) and a 5.5% increase in real terms from 2016 due to increased in-donor refugee costs. Iceland has committed to achieve 0.7% ODA/GNI. However, following the 2008-11 financial and banking crisis, it has revised its timetable for achieving this target, with the parliament adopting a plan for official development assistance (ODA) levels to reach 0.26% by 2018 and to remain at this level until 2021. In 2017, in-donor refugee costs were USD 25 million, representing 36.3% of Iceland's total net ODA, compared to 26.7% in 2016.

Iceland untied 100% of its ODA (excluding administrative costs and in-donor refugee costs) in 2016, compared to the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) average of 81.2%. The grant element of total ODA was 100% in 2016.

**In 2016, 81.2% of ODA was provided bilaterally, totalling USD 31 million.** Iceland allocated 18.8% of total ODA as core contributions to multilateral organisations. In addition, it channelled 24.3% of its bilateral ODA for specific projects implemented by multilateral organisations (multi-bi/non-core contributions).

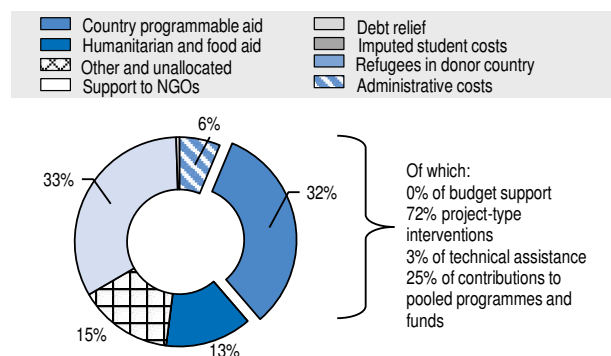
Figure 26.2. ODA composition in 2010-16 and distribution of multilateral ODA in 2016, Iceland



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933793811>

**In 2016, 32.4% of bilateral ODA was programmed with partner countries.** Iceland's share of country programmable aid was lower than the DAC country average (46.8%) in 2016 and project-type interventions made up 72% of this aid. The proportion of bilateral ODA allocated to refugees in donor country amounted to 33% of gross bilateral aid.

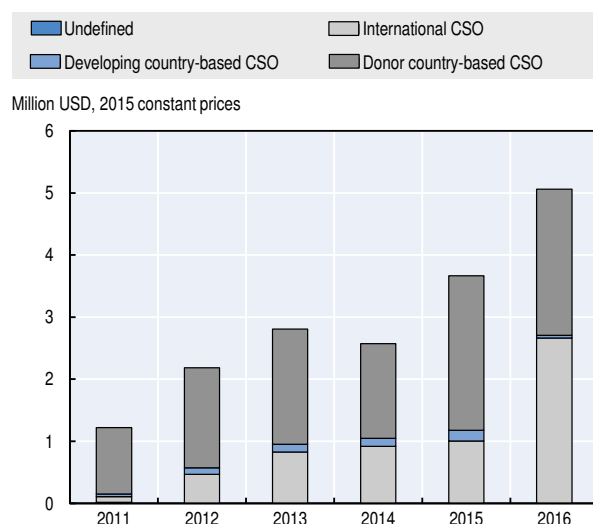
Figure 26.3. Composition of bilateral ODA, 2016, gross disbursements, Iceland



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933793830>

**In 2016, USD 5.7 million of bilateral ODA was channelled to and through civil society organisations (CSOs).** Between 2015 and 2016 Iceland's aid channelled to and through CSOs remained stable as a share of bilateral ODA (it was 11.8% in 2015 and 12% in 2016).

Figure 26.4. Gross bilateral ODA disbursements to and through CSOs by type of CSO, 2011-16, Iceland



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933793849>

**Bilateral ODA was primarily focused on sub-Saharan Africa, which received USD 14.5 million in 2016.**

Figure 26.5. **Share of bilateral ODA by region, 2016, gross disbursements, Iceland**



Note: Fifty-four per cent of bilateral ODA allocated was unspecified by region in 2016. This share is not represented on the map.

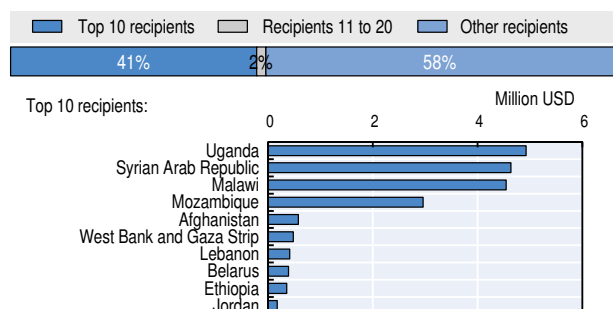
StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933793868>

**In 2016, 40.8% of bilateral ODA went to Iceland's top 10 recipients.** Its three priority partner countries – Malawi, Uganda and Mozambique – are among the top five recipients of its ODA. In 2016, its support to fragile contexts reached USD 18.9 million (40% of gross bilateral ODA). Support to fragile contexts consisted mainly of project-type interventions (56%) and contributions to pooled funds (42%).

**In 2016, 28.7% of bilateral ODA was allocated to the LDCs,** amounting to USD 13.7 million. This is an important decrease from 41.6% in 2015, but is still above the DAC average of 21.9% in 2016. The LDCs received the highest share of bilateral ODA in 2016, noting that 57.7% was unallocated by income group.

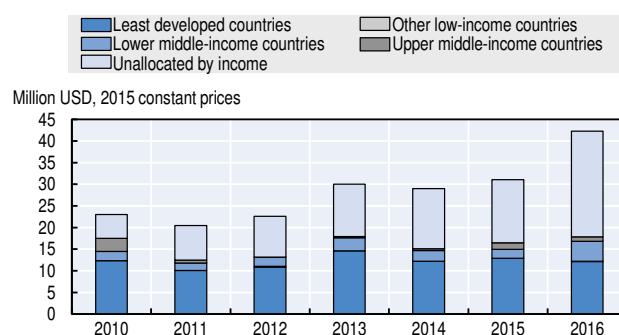
At 0.08% of GNI in 2016, total ODA to the LDCs was below the UN target of 0.15% of GNI.

Figure 26.6. **Bilateral ODA to top recipients, 2016, gross disbursements, Iceland**



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933793887>

Figure 26.7. **Bilateral ODA by income group, 2010-16, gross disbursements, Iceland**

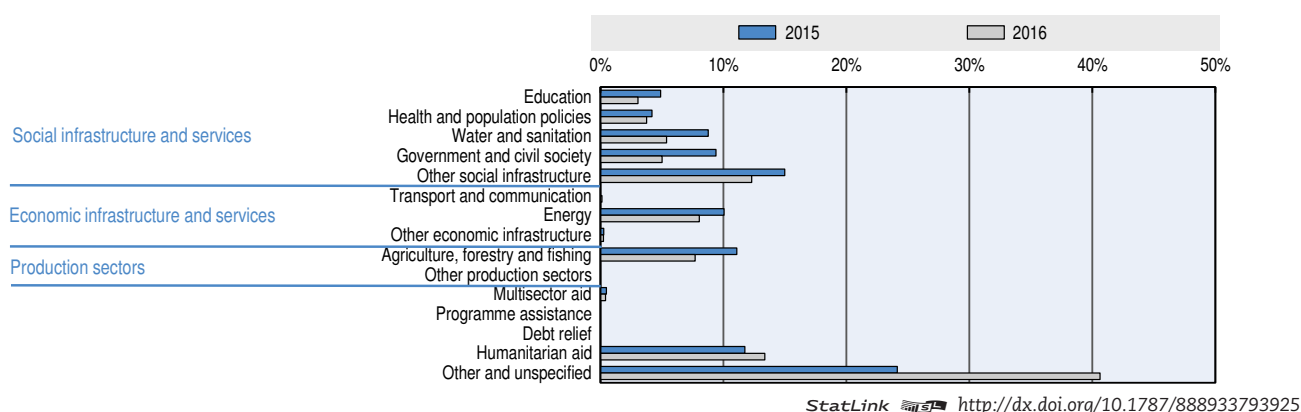


StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933793906>



In 2016, 29.5% of bilateral ODA was allocated to social infrastructure and services, amounting to USD 14.1 million, with a strong focus on government and civil society (USD 2.4 million) and water and sanitation (USD 2.6 million). Humanitarian aid amounted to USD 6.4 million. In 2016, Iceland committed USD 7.7 million (26.8% of bilateral allocable aid) to promote aid for trade and to improve developing countries' trade performance and integration into the world economy.

Figure 26.8. Share of gross bilateral ODA by sector, 2015-16, commitments, Iceland



**USD 24.5 million of bilateral ODA supported gender equality.** In 2016, 85.7% of Iceland's bilateral allocable aid had gender equality and women's empowerment as a principal or significant objective, above the DAC country average of 36.5%. This is stable from 86.1% in 2015. Iceland has a strong focus on gender in nearly all sectors.

**USD 19.7 million of bilateral ODA supported the environment.** In 2016, Iceland reported that 68.6% of its bilateral allocable aid supported the environment and 33.4% (USD 9.6 million) focused particularly on climate change, compared with the respective DAC country averages of 33% and 25.7%.

Figure 26.9. Share of bilateral allocable ODA in support of gender equality by sector, 2016, commitments, Iceland

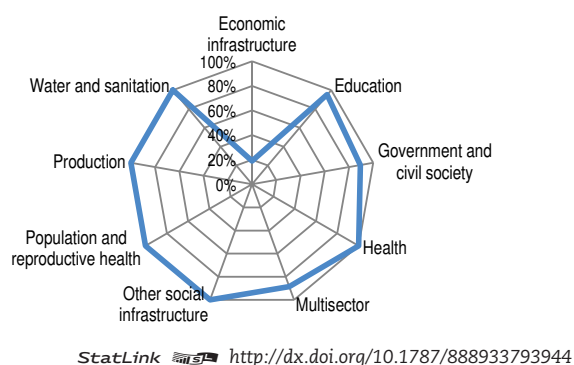
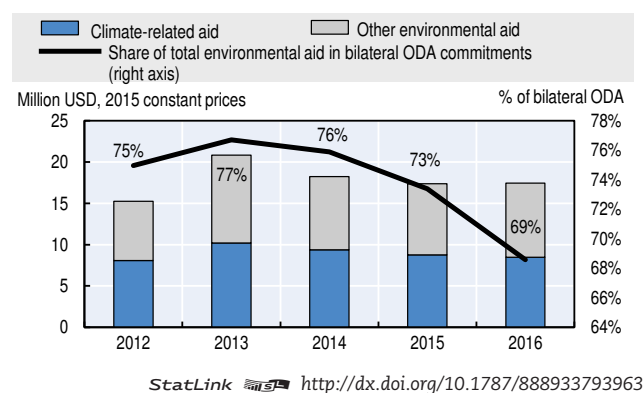


Figure 26.10. Bilateral allocable ODA in support of global and local environment objectives, 2012-16, commitments, Iceland



Note to reader: Annex B provides "Methodological notes on the profiles of Development Assistance Committee members".

## IRELAND

### Leaving no one behind: Ireland's approach and priorities

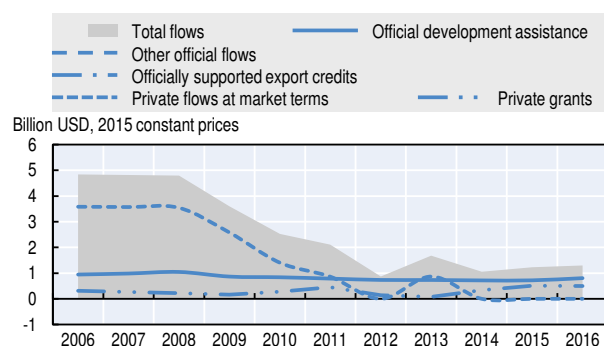
Ireland's foreign policy and development programme strive towards a sustainable and just world, where people are empowered to overcome poverty and hunger and to fully realise their rights and potential. Ireland's forthcoming (2018) international development policy will respond to the Sustainable Development Goals and continue to focus on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable people to ensure no one is left behind.

For Ireland, the protection of human rights and freedoms and tackling extreme poverty and hunger are the basis for equality and for achieving peace and sustainable development. Gender equality is central to this vision as well as social protection that targets poor communities, especially child and female-headed households. Ireland is focusing on interlinkages between support for sustainable livelihoods, social services and nutrition. Its approach to crises is underpinned by International Humanitarian Law, core humanitarian principles such as flexible and timely funding and non-discrimination, providing life-saving aid to the most vulnerable and hard-to-reach populations.

Ireland is strengthening its understanding of multidimensional poverty and vulnerability for better targeting and more integrated programming. It believes that good political economy analysis and shifting to adaptive programming are key to success. Ireland is also investing in gender disaggregated data and disability inclusive development.

### Financial flows from Ireland to developing countries

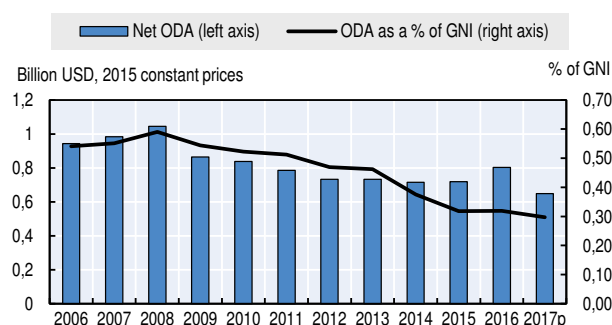
Figure 27.1. **Net resource flows to developing countries, 2006-16, Ireland**



Note: Data on private flows at market terms are not available for 2012 and 2014-16.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933793982>

Figure 27.2. **Net ODA: Trends in volume and as a share of GNI, 2006-17, Ireland**



P: preliminary data.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933794001>

### Ireland's performance against commitments for effective development co-operation

Table 27.1. **Results of the 2016 Global Partnership monitoring round (updated), Ireland**

Ireland	Alignment and ownership by partner country (%)				Predictability (%)		Transparency		
	Use of country-led results frameworks	Funding recorded in countries' national budgets	Funding through countries' systems	Untied ODA	Annual predictability	Medium-term predictability	Retrospective statistics (OECD CRS)	Information for forecasting (OECD FSS)	Publishing to IATI
<b>2016</b>	68.8%	90.7%	62.0%	100.0%	88.7%	51.7%	needs improvement	excellent	needs improvement
<b>Baseline</b>	-	75.5%	82.2%	100.0%	91.7%	84.6%	needs improvement	excellent	needs improvement
<b>Trend</b>	-	↑	↓	=	↓	↓	=	=	=

Note: Please refer to Annex B for details on the indicators. Data on untied ODA, retrospective statistics and publishing to the IATI have been updated according to the latest information available.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933797725>

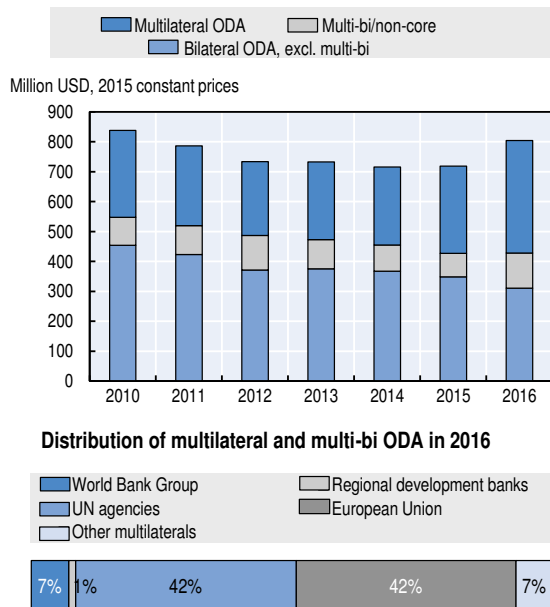
## Ireland's official development assistance

In 2017, Ireland provided USD 808 million in net ODA (preliminary data), which represented 0.30% of gross national income (GNI) and a 2.4% decrease in real terms from 2016 due mainly to a decrease in its contributions to multilateral organisations only partially offset by an increase in in-donor refugee costs. Ireland, like other EU member countries, made a new commitment to meeting the 0.7% ODA/GNI target by 2030 and the government has indicated that the new policy will include a roadmap towards this target. In 2016, in-donor refugee costs were USD 11 million and represented 1.4% of Ireland's total net official development assistance (ODA), compared to 0.1% in 2016.

Its share of untied ODA (excluding administrative costs and in-donor refugee costs) was 100% in 2016, compared with the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) average of 81.2%. The grant element of total ODA was 100% in 2016.

In 2016, 53.2% of ODA was provided bilaterally. In 2016, Ireland allocated 46.8% of total ODA as core contributions to multilateral organisations. In addition, it channelled 27.4% of its bilateral ODA for specific projects implemented by multilateral organisations (multi-bi/non-core contributions).

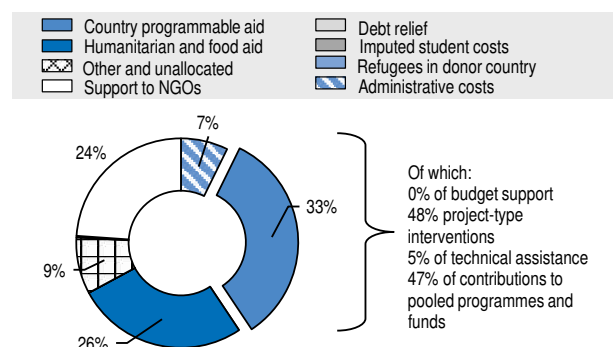
Figure 27.3. ODA composition in 2010-16 and distribution of multilateral ODA in 2016, Ireland



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933794020>

In 2016, 33.4% of bilateral ODA was programmed with partner countries. Ireland's share of country programmable aid was lower than the DAC country average (46.8%) in 2016; 48% of this aid consisted of project-type interventions. Core aid to non-governmental organisations and humanitarian assistance accounted for half of bilateral ODA.

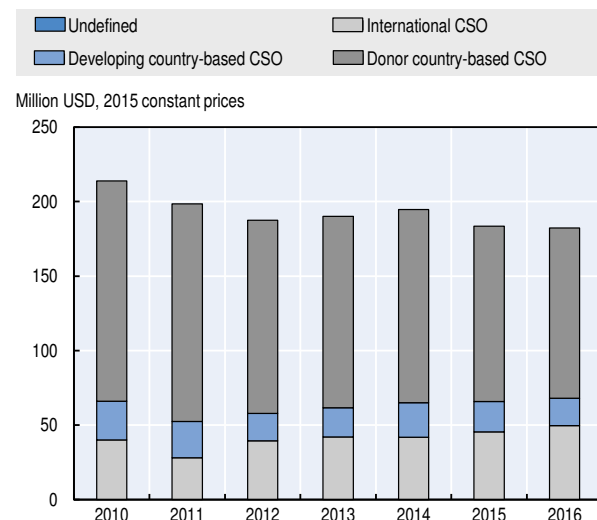
Figure 27.4. Composition of bilateral ODA, 2016, gross disbursements, Ireland



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933794039>

In 2016, USD 182.1 million of bilateral ODA was channelled to and through civil society organisations (CSOs). This equalled 42.6% of bilateral ODA. Between 2015 and 2016, the share of bilateral aid channelled through and to CSOs remained stable (it was 43% in 2015).

Figure 27.5. Gross bilateral ODA disbursements to and through CSOs by type of CSO, 2010-16, Ireland



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933794058>

**Bilateral ODA was primarily focused on sub-Saharan Africa.** In 2016, Ireland allocated USD 250.5 million to sub-Saharan Africa and USD 29.6 million to the Middle East.

Figure 27.6. **Share of bilateral ODA by region, 2016, gross disbursements, Ireland**

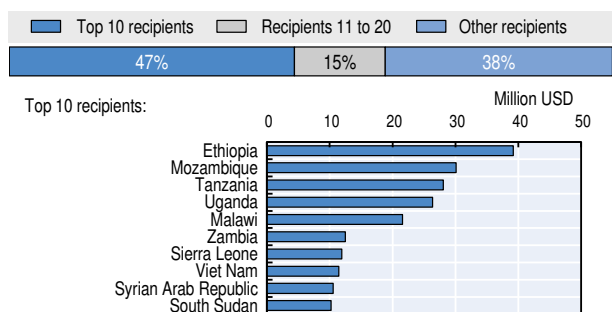


Note: Twenty-five per cent of bilateral ODA allocated was unspecified by region in 2016. This share is not represented on the map.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933794077>

**In 2016, 47.3% of bilateral ODA went to Ireland's top 10 recipients.** All eight of its key partners are among its top 10 recipients. Irish support to fragile contexts was USD 279.8 million in 2016 (66% of gross bilateral ODA). Support to fragile contexts consisted mainly of contributions to pooled funds (58%) and project-type interventions (36%).

Figure 27.7. **Bilateral ODA to top recipients, 2016, gross disbursements, Ireland**

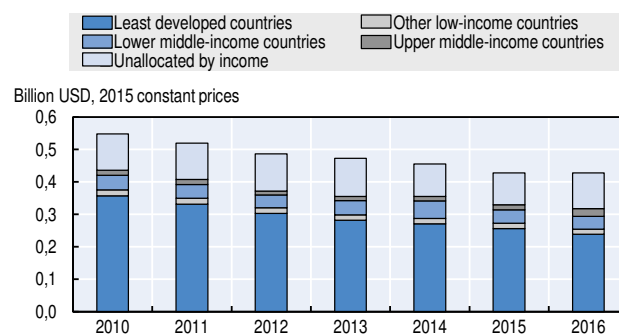


StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933794096>

**In 2016, 55.9 % of bilateral ODA was allocated to least developed countries (LDCs),** amounting to USD 238.8 million. The share allocated to the LDCs decreased compared to 2015 (when it was 60.1%). Ireland ranked highest among DAC members for the share of bilateral ODA allocated to the LDCs in 2016 (the DAC average was 21.9%).

At 0.14% of GNI in 2016, total ODA to the LDCs was below the UN target of 0.15% of GNI.

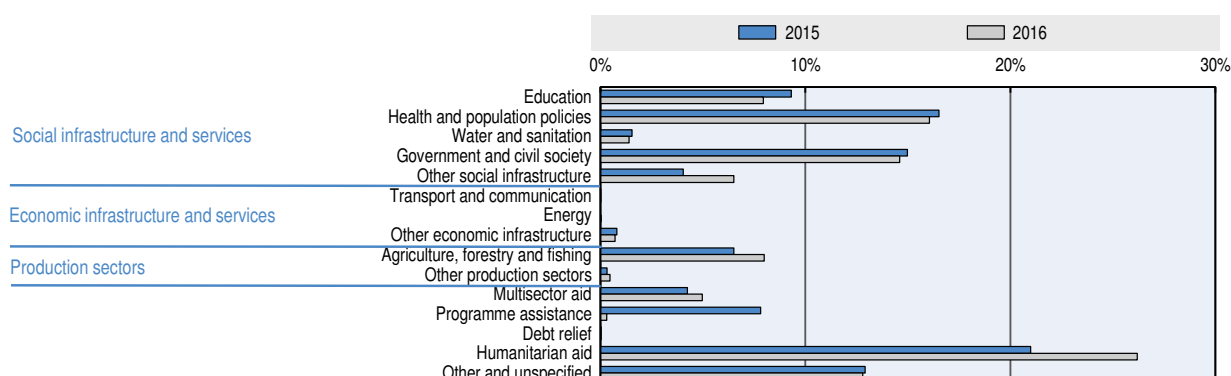
Figure 27.8. **Bilateral ODA by income group, 2010-16, gross disbursements, Ireland**



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933794115>

In 2016, 46.5% of bilateral ODA, or USD 198.6 million, was allocated to social infrastructure and services, with a strong focus on government and civil society (USD 62.4 million) and support to health (USD 58.6 million) and education (USD 33.9 million). Humanitarian aid amounted to USD 112 million. In 2016, Ireland committed USD 39.3 million (10% of bilateral allocable aid) to promote aid for trade and to improve developing countries' trade performance and integration into the world economy.

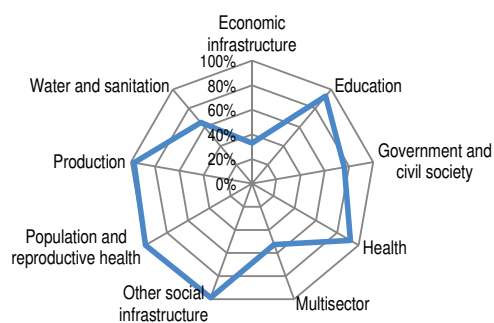
Figure 27.9. Share of gross bilateral ODA by sector, 2015-16, commitments, Ireland



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933794134>

**USD 312.9 million of bilateral ODA supported gender equality.** In 2016, 84% of Ireland's bilateral allocable aid had gender equality and women's empowerment as a principal or significant objective (up from 79% in 2015), compared with the DAC country average of 36.5%. Ireland's aid to population and reproductive health, other social infrastructure, production, education, and health focuses on gender.

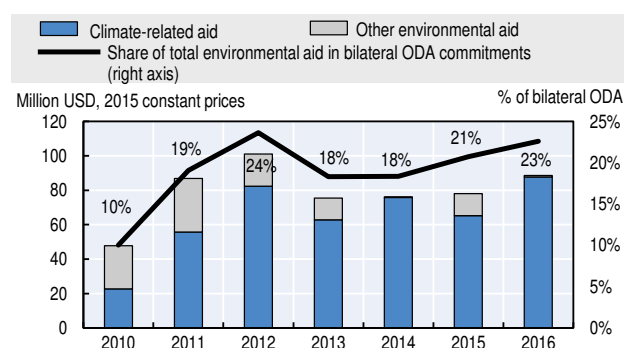
Figure 27.10. Share of bilateral allocable ODA in support of gender equality by sector, 2016, commitments, Ireland



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933794153>

**USD 88.5 million of bilateral ODA supported the environment in 2016.** In 2016, 22.6% of its bilateral allocable aid supported the environment, compared with the DAC country average of 33%. Also, 22.4% (USD 87.6 million) of Irish bilateral allocable aid focused on climate change, compared with the DAC country average of 25.7%.

Figure 27.11. Bilateral allocable ODA in support of global and local environment objectives, 2010-16, commitments, Ireland



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933794172>

Note to reader: Annex B provides "Methodological notes on the profiles of Development Assistance Committee members".

## ITALY

### Leaving no one behind: Italy's approach and priorities

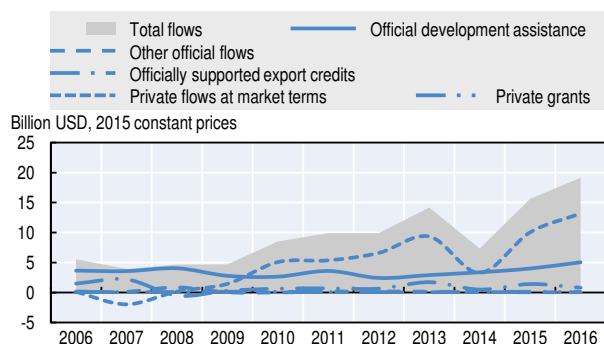
Italy is planning to make a specific commitment to leaving no one behind in its development co-operation policy. It addresses the issue at present through its focus on poverty reduction in its Three-year Development Co-operation Programming and Policy Planning Document, which gives emphasis to the poorest, most vulnerable and furthest behind in all developing countries whether least developed or middle income.

For Italy, social and economic inequalities within and among countries are the main obstacle to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. It prioritises fighting discrimination and marginalisation of the poorest, most vulnerable and furthest behind – especially youth, children, women and girls, and persons with disability.

Italy mainstreams disability in its programming. It has guidelines on disability and development and an action plan for including people with disability in the development process. Its evidence base for official development assistance decision making includes indicators of poverty and fragility. To identify areas and groups most in need it conducts analysis and ad hoc surveys, relying when possible on the national plans, data and information provided by partner countries. A key challenge for Italy is to design the right methodologies to identify the most marginalised groups and to measure results from a leave no one behind perspective.

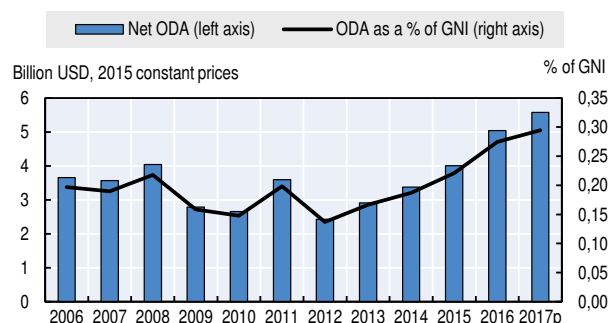
### Financial flows from Italy to developing countries

Figure 28.1. **Net resource flows to developing countries, 2006-16, Italy**



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933794191>

Figure 28.2. **Net ODA: Trends in volume and as a share of GNI, 2006-17, Italy**



P: preliminary data.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933794210>

### Italy's performance against commitments for effective development co-operation

Table 28.1. **Results of the 2016 Global Partnership monitoring round (updated), Italy**

Italy	Alignment and ownership by partner country (%)				Predictability (%)		Transparency		
	Use of country-led results frameworks	Funding recorded in countries' national budgets	Funding through countries' systems	Untied ODA	Annual predictability	Medium-term predictability	Retrospective statistics (OECD CRS)	Information for forecasting (OECD FSS)	Publishing to IATI
<b>2016</b>	60.4%	52.9%	50.8%	95	57.8%	60.6%	good	good	-
<b>Baseline</b>	-	32.9%	38.4%	95.1	56.6%	77.5%	fair	good	-
<b>Trend</b>	-	↑	↑	=	↑	↓	↑	=	-

Note: Please refer to Annex B for details on the indicators. Data on untied ODA, retrospective statistics and publishing to the IATI have been updated according to the latest information available.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933797744>



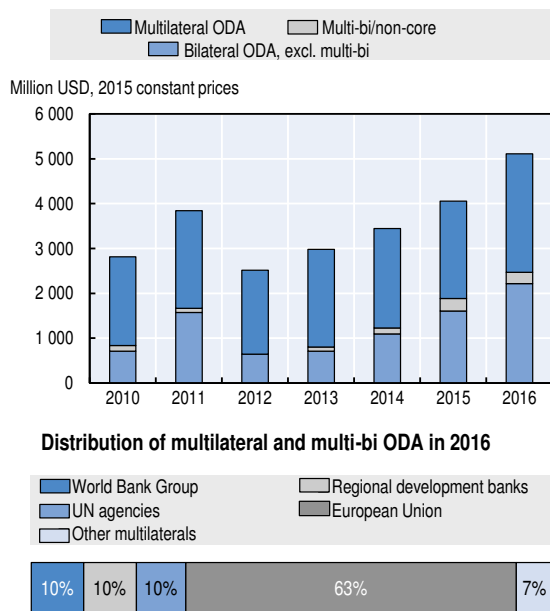
## Italy's official development assistance

In 2017, Italy provided USD 5.7 billion in net ODA (preliminary data), which represented 0.29% of gross national income (GNI) and a 10.2% increase in real terms from 2016 due to increased in-donor refugee costs as well as a rise in its bilateral grants for developing countries. In line with Italy's commitment to scale up its aid, official development assistance (ODA) has increased both in terms of volume and as a percentage of GNI over the last three years and it is set to achieve 0.3% of GNI by 2020. At the same time, Italy, like other EU member countries, committed in 2015 to provide 0.7% of GNI as ODA by 2030. In 2017, in-donor refugee costs were USD 1.8 billion and represented 31.4% of Italy's total net ODA, compared to 32.7% in 2016.

Italy's share of untied ODA (excluding administrative costs and in-donor refugee costs) was 95% in 2016 (it was 95.1% in 2015), while the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) average was 81.2%. The grant element of total ODA was 99.9% in 2016. Loans amounted to 1.4% of net ODA.

In 2016, 48.3% of ODA was provided bilaterally. Italy allocated 51.7% of total ODA as core contributions to multilateral organisations. In addition, it channelled 10.1% of its bilateral ODA for specific projects implemented by multilateral organisations (multi-bi/non-core contributions).

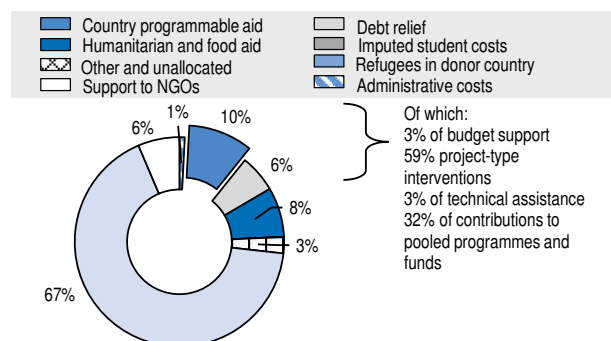
Figure 28.3. ODA composition in 2010-16 and distribution of multilateral ODA in 2016, Italy



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933794229>

In 2016, 9.9% of bilateral ODA was programmed with partner countries. Italy's share of country programmable aid was low compared with the DAC country average (46.8%) in 2016. Project-type interventions accounted for 59% of this aid. Sixty-seven per cent of bilateral ODA was allocated to refugees in donor country.

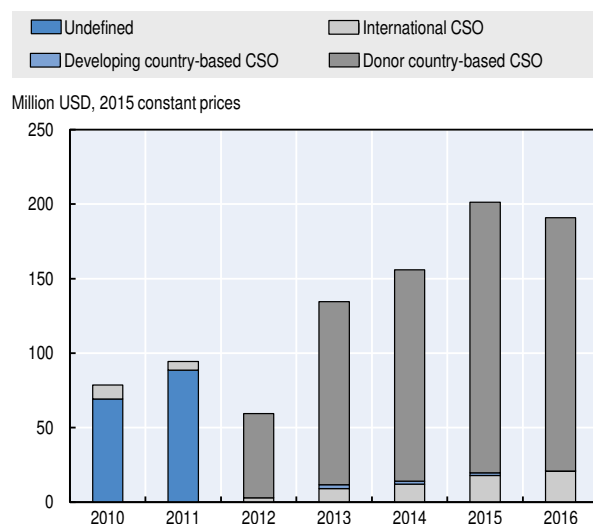
Figure 28.4. Composition of bilateral ODA, 2016, gross disbursements, Italy



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933794248>

In 2016, USD 192.7 million of bilateral ODA was channelled to and through civil society organisations (CSOs). Between 2015 and 2016, Italy's aid channelled to and through CSOs decreased as a share of bilateral ODA (from 10.7% in 2015 to 7.7% in 2016).

Figure 28.5. Gross bilateral ODA disbursements to and through CSOs by type of CSO, 2010-16, Italy



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933794267>

**In 2016, bilateral ODA mainly focused on sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East.** USD 312.8 million was allocated to sub-Saharan Africa and USD 110.7 million to the Middle East.

Figure 28.6. **Share of bilateral ODA by region, 2016, gross disbursements, Italy**

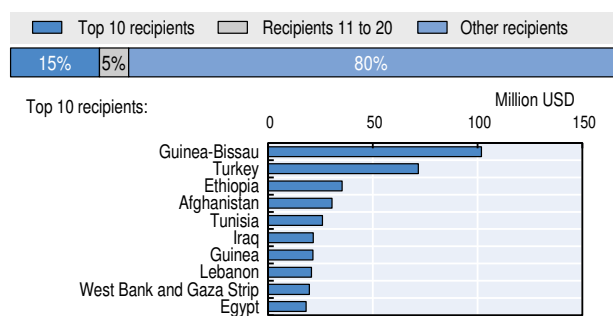


Note: Seventy-two per cent of bilateral ODA allocated was unspecified by region in 2016. This share is not represented on the map.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933794286>

**In 2016, 14.7% of bilateral ODA went to Italy's top 10 recipients.** Italy has 20 priority countries; 6 of them feature on the list of its top 10 recipients. Its support to fragile contexts reached USD 408 million in 2016 (16% of gross bilateral ODA). Support to fragile contexts was distributed between debt relief (34%), contributions to pooled funds (36%) and project-type interventions (27%).

Figure 28.7. **Bilateral ODA to top recipients, 2016, gross disbursements, Italy**

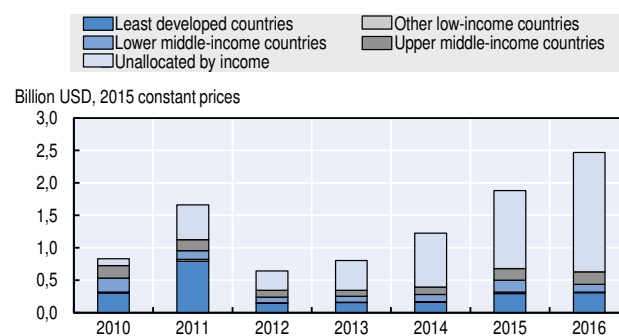


StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933794305>

**In 2016, 12.5% of bilateral ODA was allocated to least developed countries (LDCs),** amounting to USD 312.6 million. Aid to the LDCs as a share of bilateral ODA has decreased since 2015 (when it stood at 15.8%). The 2016 DAC country average was 21.9%. The LDCs received the highest share of bilateral ODA, noting that 74.4% was unallocated by income group.

At 0.05% of GNI in 2016, total ODA to the LDCs was below the UN target of 0.15% of GNI.

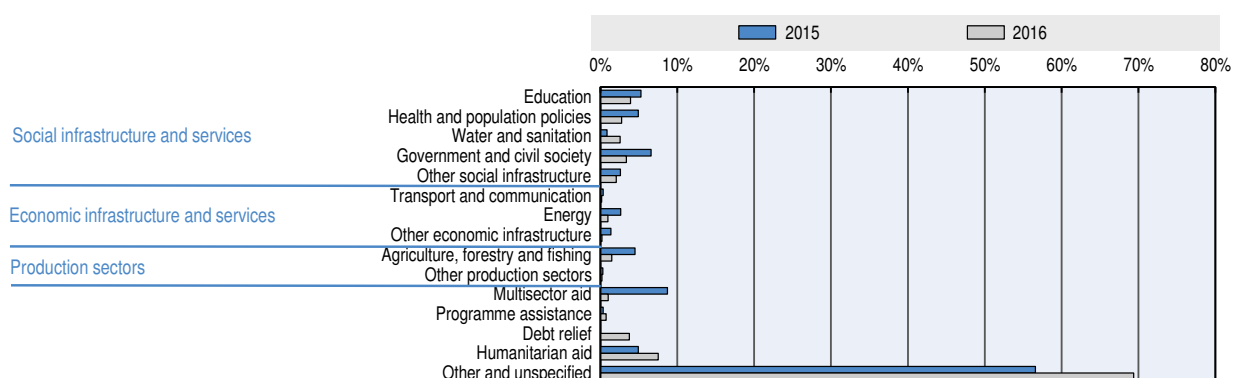
Figure 28.8. **Bilateral ODA by income group, 2010-16, gross disbursements, Italy**



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933794324>

In 2016, 14.6%, or USD 372.9 million, of bilateral ODA was allocated to social infrastructure and services, with a strong focus on education (USD 99.2 million) and government and civil society (USD 86.3 million). Humanitarian aid amounted to USD 191 million. In 2016, Italy committed USD 75.8 million (10.9% of bilateral allocable aid) to promote aid for trade and to improve developing countries' trade performance and integration into the world economy.

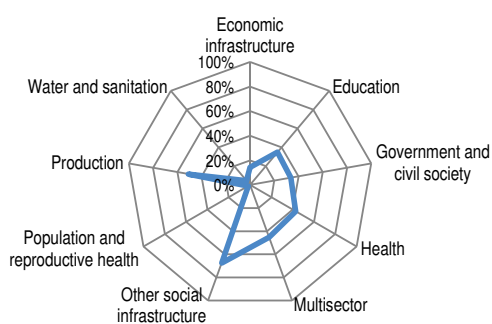
Figure 28.9. Share of gross bilateral ODA by sector, 2015-16, commitments, Italy



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933794343>

**USD 240.1 million of Italy's bilateral ODA supported gender equality.** In 2016, 38.5% of Italian bilateral allocable aid had gender equality and women's empowerment as a principal or significant objective, an increase compared with 32.5% in 2015. The DAC country average was 36.5% in 2016.

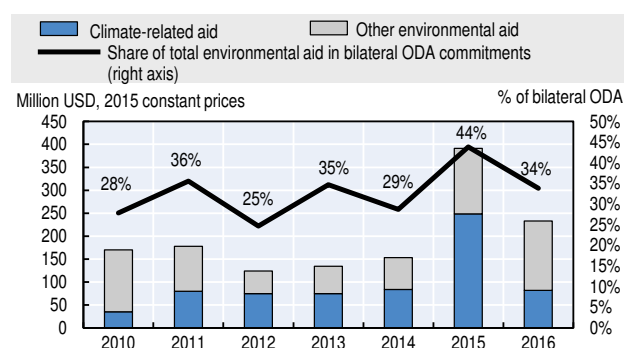
Figure 28.10. Share of bilateral allocable ODA in support of gender equality by sector, 2016, commitments, Italy



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933794362>

**USD 235.3 million of bilateral ODA supported the environment in 2016.** In 2016, 33.8% of Italian bilateral allocable aid supported the environment and 11.9% (USD 82.6 million) focused particularly on climate change, compared with respective DAC country averages of 33% and 25.7%.

Figure 28.11. Bilateral allocable ODA in support of global and local environment objectives, 2010-16, commitments, Italy



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933794381>

Note to reader: Annex B provides "Methodological notes on the profiles of Development Assistance Committee members".

## JAPAN

### Leaving no one behind: Japan's approach and priorities

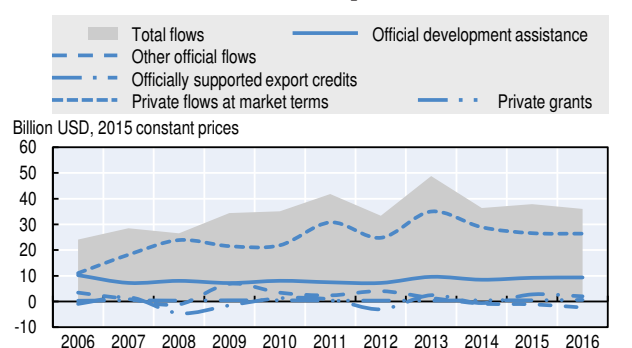
Japan committed to leaving no one behind in the Development Co-operation Charter decided by the Cabinet in 2015 and its SDGs Action Plan in 2018. Japan attaches importance to the concept of human security which gives particular consideration to people in vulnerable situations and is a key to addressing “leave no one behind.” Japan focuses its development co-operation on individuals – especially those liable to be vulnerable such as children, women, persons with disabilities, the elderly, refugees and internally displaced persons, ethnic minorities, and indigenous peoples. It provides co-operation for their protection and empowerment so as to realise human security.

To promote a human security approach within the United Nations system, Japan has been contributing to the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security since its establishment in 1999. To reduce poverty sustainably, Japan also prioritises “quality” economic growth which must be inclusive and shared, sustainable and resilient to shocks.

Japan mainstreams leave no one behind into development co-operation through, for example, the Japan International Cooperation Agency's Environmental and Social Considerations/Guidelines which focus on the human rights of vulnerable social groups.

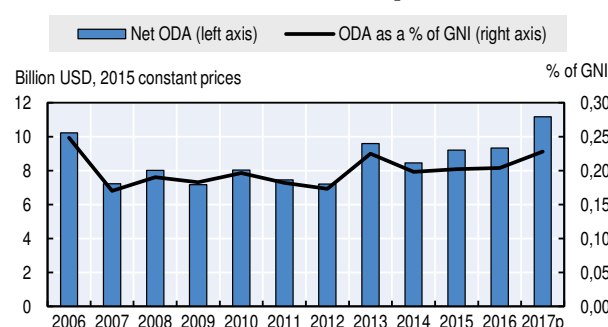
### Financial flows from Japan to developing countries

Figure 29.1. **Net resource flows to developing countries, 2006-16, Japan**



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933794400>

Figure 29.2. **Net ODA: Trends in volume and as a share of GNI, 2006-17, Japan**



P: preliminary data.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933794419>

### Japan's performance against commitments for effective development co-operation

Table 29.1. **Results of the 2016 Global Partnership monitoring round (updated), Japan**

Japan	Alignment and ownership by partner country (%)				Predictability (%)		Transparency		
	Use of country-led results frameworks	Funding recorded in countries' national budgets	Funding through countries' systems	Untied ODA	Annual predictability	Medium-term predictability	Retrospective statistics (OECD CRS)	Information for forecasting (OECD FSS)	Publishing to IATI
<b>2016</b>	75.9%	83.0%	67.9%	77.4	98.4%	63.0%	excellent	needs improvement	needs improvement
<b>Baseline</b>	-	64.9%	68.8%	74.6	99.8%	79.4%	excellent	fair	needs improvement
<b>Trend</b>	-	↑	↓	↑	↓	↓	=	↑	=

Note: Please refer to Annex B for details on the indicators. Data on untied ODA, retrospective statistics and publishing to the IATI have been updated according to the latest information available.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933797763>

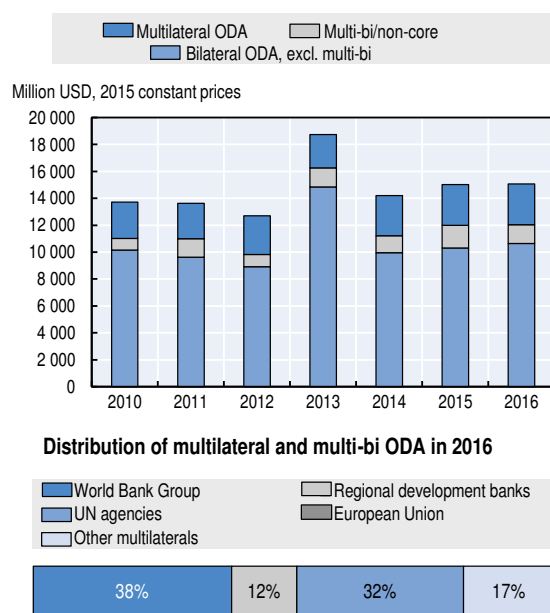
## Japan's official development assistance

In 2017, Japan provided USD 11.5 billion in net ODA (preliminary data). This represented 0.23% of gross national income (GNI) and a 13.9% increase in real terms from 2016 due to an increase in its bilateral aid to least developed countries (LDCs) as well as loans. Japan reported USD 0.29 million of in-donor refugee costs as ODA in 2017.

In 2016, the untied share of Japanese total bilateral ODA, excluding technical co-operation, was 86.2%, an increase of 3.9 percentage points from 2015. Japan's ODA includes a large technical co-operation programme, but Japan does not report its tying status. The share of total Japanese bilateral aid reported as untied was 77.4% in 2016,<sup>1</sup> compared with the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) average of 81.2%. The grant element of total ODA was 85.7% in 2016. Loans amounted to 50.2% of gross ODA.

**In 2016, 80% of ODA was provided bilaterally.** Japan allocated 20% of total ODA as core contributions to multilateral organisations. In addition, it channelled 11.6% of its bilateral ODA for specific projects implemented by multilateral organisations (multi-bi/non-core contributions).

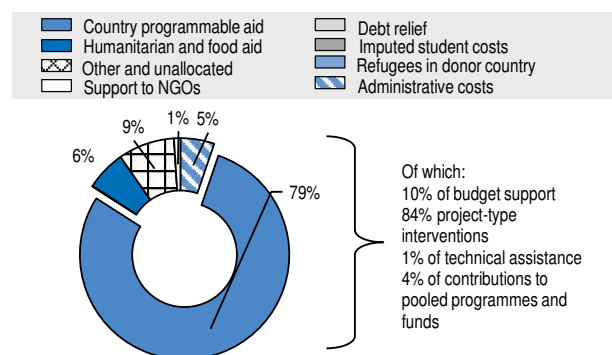
Figure 29.3. ODA composition in 2010-16 and distribution of multilateral ODA in 2016, Japan



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933794438>

**In 2016, Japan programmed 78.8% of bilateral ODA with partner countries.** Japan's share of country programmable aid was above the DAC country average of 46.8% in 2016. Project-type interventions totalled 84% of this aid.

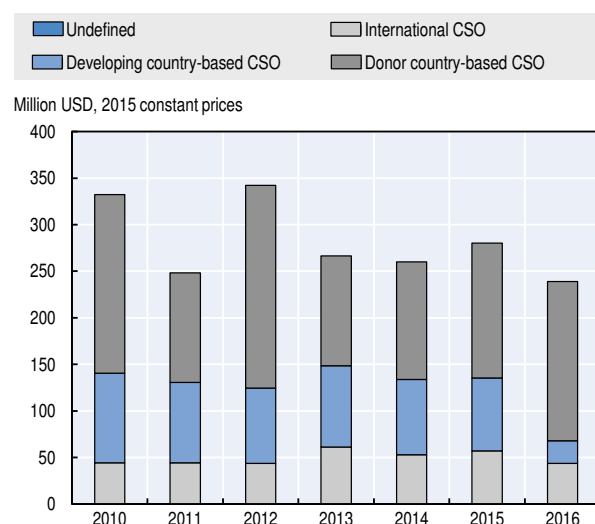
Figure 29.4. Composition of bilateral ODA, 2016, gross disbursements, Japan



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933794457>

**In 2016, USD 266.6 million of bilateral ODA was channelled to and through civil society organisations (CSOs).** Between 2015 and 2016 Japan's aid channelled to and through CSOs remained stable as a share of bilateral ODA (2.3% in 2015 and 2% in 2016).

Figure 29.5. Gross bilateral ODA disbursements to and through CSOs by type of CSO, 2010-16, Japan



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933794476>

1. Japan interprets the Accra and Busan commitments on untying to be restricted only to ODA covered by the DAC *Recommendation on Untying ODA to Least Developed Countries and Heavily Indebted Poor Countries* (OECD, 2008<sub>[2]</sub>). With respect to the implementation of the recommendation, Japan notified the DAC during the 2014 Peer Review that, in accordance with paragraph 21 of this recommendation, it reserves the right to use tied aid as part of its ODA to all non-LDC highly indebted poor countries.

**Bilateral ODA was heavily focused on Asia.** In 2016, USD 4 billion was allocated to south and central Asia and USD 3.2 billion to Far East Asia. USD 1.2 billion was allocated to sub-Saharan Africa.

Figure 29.6. **Share of bilateral ODA by region, 2016, gross disbursements, Japan**



Note: Seventeen per cent of bilateral ODA allocated was unspecified by region in 2016. This share is not represented on the map.

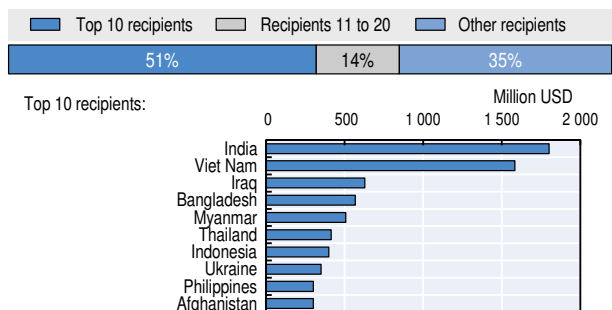
StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933794495>

In 2016, 51% of bilateral ODA went to Japan's top 10 recipients. In line with its stated use of ODA as a diplomatic tool, Japan has a bilateral programme in 145 countries. Japan's support to fragile contexts reached USD 4 billion in 2016 (30% of gross bilateral ODA). Support to fragile contexts consisted mainly of project-type interventions (74%) and contributions to pooled funds (15%).

**In 2016, 20% of bilateral ODA was provided to the LDCs,** amounting to USD 2.7 billion. This is a decrease from 2015 (21.6%), and is lower than the 2016 DAC country average of 21.9%. Lower middle-income countries received the highest share of bilateral ODA in 2016 (45.1%).

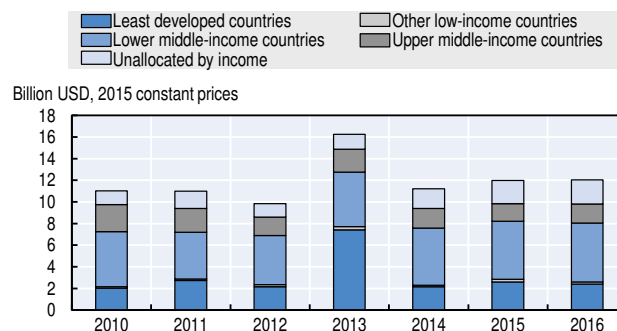
At 0.08% of GNI in 2016, total ODA to the LDCs was lower than the UN target of 0.15% of GNI.

Figure 29.7. **Bilateral ODA to top recipients, 2016, gross disbursements, Japan**



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Figure 29.8. **Bilateral ODA by income group, 2010-16, gross disbursements, Japan**

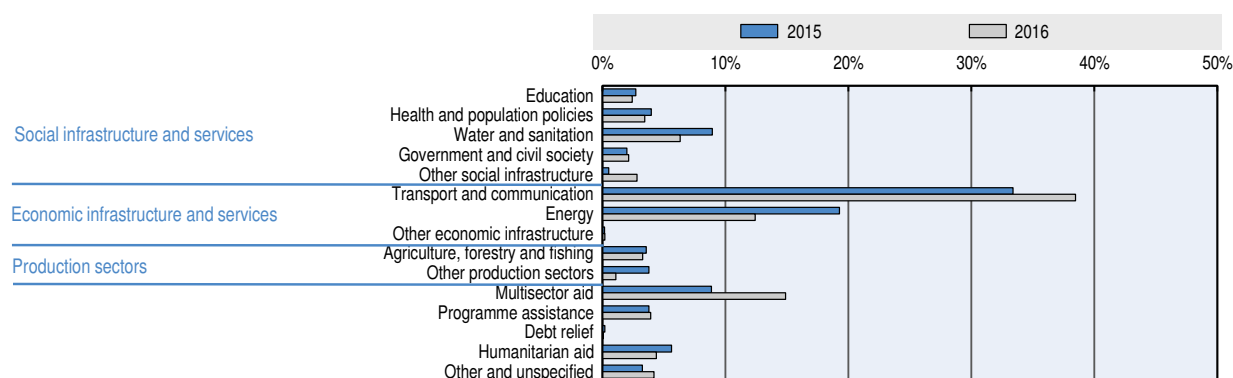


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In 2016, 51.1% of bilateral ODA was allocated to economic infrastructure and services, or a total of USD 10.7 billion, with a strong focus on transport and storage (USD 8 billion) and energy generation and supply (USD 2.6 billion). USD 1.3 billion was allocated to water and sanitation, as a part of social infrastructure and services. Humanitarian aid amounted to USD 921 million. In 2016, Japan committed USD 4.9 million of ODA to the mobilisation of domestic resources in developing countries. It also committed USD 11.6 billion (59% of bilateral allocable aid) to promote aid for trade and to improve developing countries' trade performance and integration into the world economy.

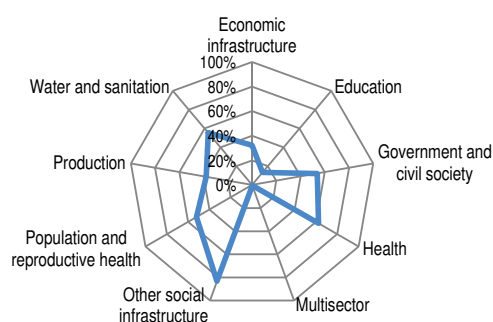
Figure 29.9. Share of gross bilateral ODA by sector, 2015-16, commitments, Japan



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933794552>

**USD 6.3 billion of bilateral ODA supported gender equality.** In 2016, 33.5% of Japan's bilateral allocable aid had gender equality and women's empowerment as a principal or significant objective, compared to the DAC country average of 36.5%. This was down from 2015 when it was at 41.1%. A high share of Japan's aid to other social infrastructure focuses on gender.

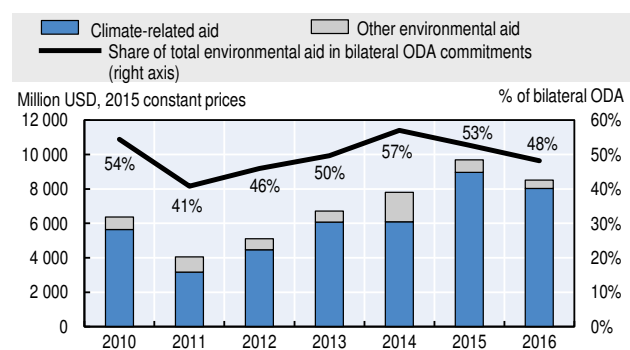
Figure 29.10. Share of bilateral allocable ODA in support of gender equality by sector, 2016, commitments, Japan



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933794571>

**USD 9.5 billion of bilateral ODA supported the environment in 2016.** In 2016, 48.2% of Japan's bilateral allocable aid supported the environment and 45.5% (USD 9 billion) focused particularly on climate change, compared with the respective DAC country averages of 33% and 25.7%.

Figure 29.11. Bilateral allocable ODA in support of global and local environment objectives, 2010-16, commitments, Japan



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933794590>

Note to reader: Annex B provides "Methodological notes on the profiles of Development Assistance Committee members".

## References

OECD (2008), *DAC Recommendation on Untying ODA to the Least Developed Countries and Heavily Indebted Poor Countries*, OECD, Paris, <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/untied-aid.htm>.

## KOREA

### Leaving no one behind: Korea's approach and priorities

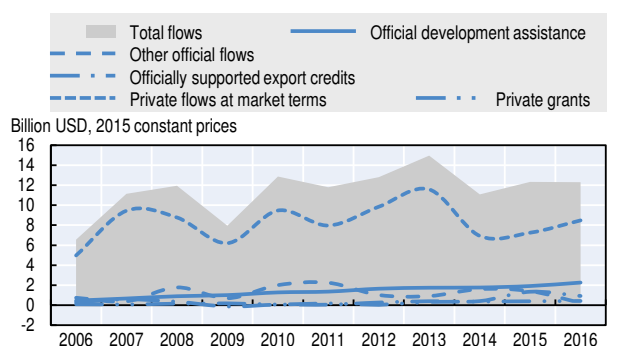
At the 2017 UN General Assembly, Korea committed to support sustainable growth in developing countries with a specific aim of eradicating inequality. Korea has two strategies related to leaving no one behind: the Strategy on Assistance to Fragile States, which targets the causes of fragility in marginalised fragile states with a focus on vulnerable groups, and the Humanitarian Strategy, which aims to build resilience and looks at prolonged crises as well as emergencies.

For Korea, taking a leave no one behind approach helps development co-operation focus on “countries most in need” and vulnerable and marginalised people, including refugees and persons with disabilities. Official development assistance has a comparative and crucial advantage in supporting marginalised people, especially in fragile states, focusing on social impacts and development effectiveness with less pressure for economic returns, unlike other types of development finance.

Korea's Ministry for Foreign Affairs' implementing agency (KOICA) and the Economic Development Cooperation Fund (KEXIM EDCF) each invest in fragile states on the basis of fragility criteria, taking differentiated and context-specific approaches. Korea also has guidelines on disability-inclusive development co-operation. Data gaps and low quality data on who is left behind and where are a key challenge for Korea in operationalising the approach and in measuring results.

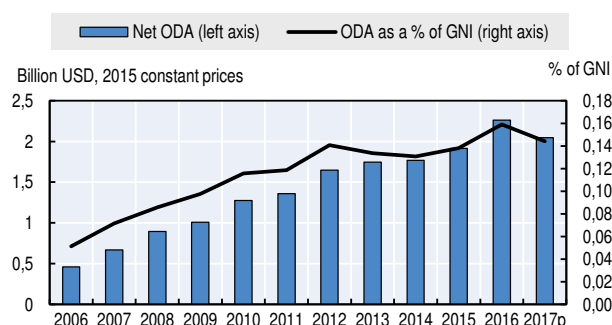
### Financial flows from Korea to developing countries

Figure 30.1. **Net resource flows to developing countries, 2006-16, Korea**



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933794609>

Figure 30.2. **Net ODA: Trends in volume and as a share of GNI, 2006-17, Korea**



P: preliminary data.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933794628>

### Korea's performance against commitments for effective development co-operation

Table 30.1. **Results of the 2016 Global Partnership monitoring round (updated), Korea**

Korea	Alignment and ownership by partner country (%)				Predictability (%)		Transparency		
	Use of country-led results frameworks	Funding recorded in countries' national budgets	Funding through countries' systems	Untied ODA	Annual predictability	Medium-term predictability	Retrospective statistics (OECD CRS)	Information for forecasting (OECD FSS)	Publishing to IATI
<b>2016</b>	67.9%	60.0%	45.5%	56	92.8%	78.5%	fair	good	needs improvement
<b>Baseline</b>	-	52.5%	16.2%	50.2	73.6%	45.9%	excellent	fair	-
<b>Trend</b>	-	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↓	↑	-

Note: Please refer to Annex B for details on the indicators. Data on untied ODA, retrospective statistics and publishing to the IATI have been updated according to the latest information available.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933797782>

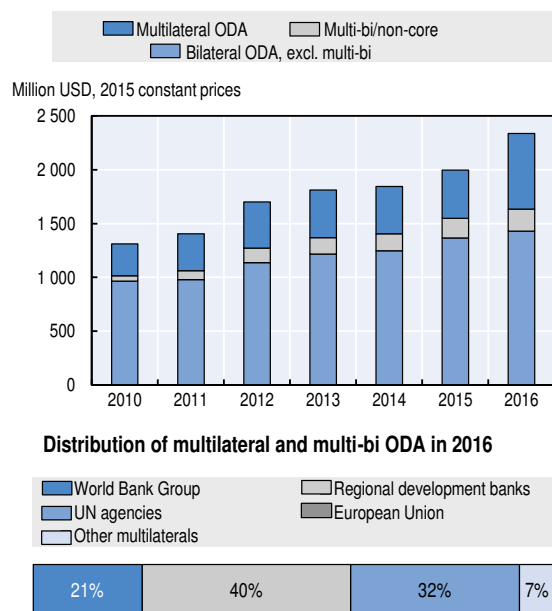
## Korea's official development assistance

In 2017, Korea provided USD 2.2 billion in net ODA (preliminary data), which represented 0.14% of gross national income (GNI) and a 6.5% decrease in real terms from 2016,<sup>2</sup> due to lower levels of contributions to multilateral organisations. Korea missed its ODA/GNI target of 0.25% by 2015 but has set a new target of 0.30% ODA/GNI by 2030. It does not yet have an official development assistance (ODA) growth plan in place to underpin this target. Korea did not report in-donor refugee costs as ODA in 2017.

Korea's share of untied ODA (excluding administrative costs and in-donor refugee costs) was 56% in 2016 (up from 48.7% in 2015), compared to the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) average of 81.2%. The grant element of total ODA was 93.4% in 2016. Loans amounted to 27.5% of gross ODA.

In 2016, 69.9% of ODA was provided bilaterally. Korea allocated 30.1% of total ODA as core contributions to multilateral organisations. In addition, it channelled 12.5% of its bilateral ODA for specific projects implemented by multilateral organisations (multi-bi/non-core contributions).

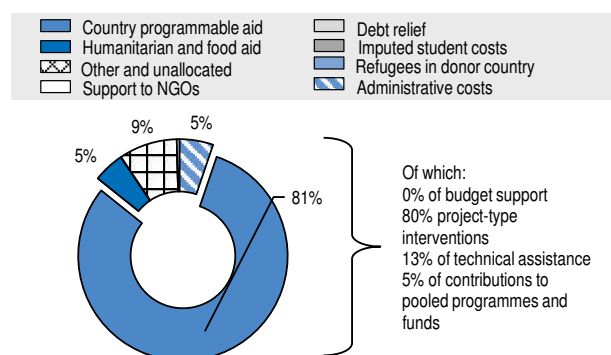
Figure 30.3. ODA composition in 2010-16 and distribution of multilateral ODA in 2016, Korea



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933794647>

In 2016, 80.5% of bilateral ODA was programmed with partner countries. Korea's bilateral programme is characterised by a high proportion of country programmable aid, which was above the DAC country average of 46.8% in 2016. This is explained mainly by its low levels of other bilateral expenditures, such as in-donor refugee costs and debt relief. Project-type interventions amounted to 80% of country programmable aid.

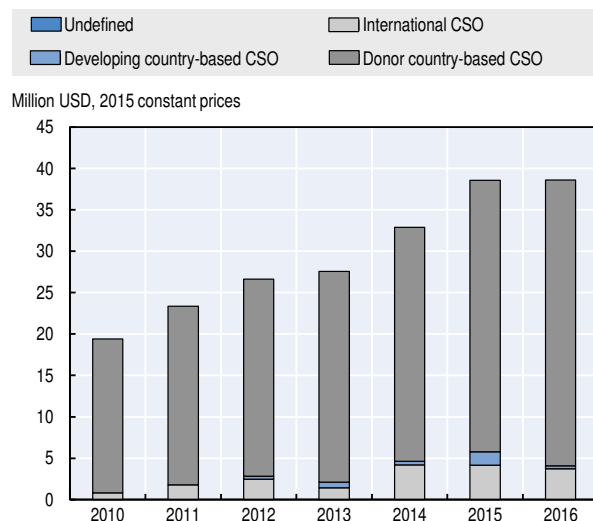
Figure 30.4. Composition of bilateral ODA, 2016, gross disbursements, Korea



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933794666>

In 2016, USD 38.3 million of bilateral ODA was channelled to and through civil society organisations (CSOs). Korea's ODA channelled to and through CSOs has been a consistently low share of bilateral ODA in recent years. This share amounted to 2.4% in 2016 and to 2.5% in 2015.

Figure 30.5. Gross bilateral ODA disbursements to and through CSOs by type of CSO, 2010-16, Korea



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933794685>

2. Korea does not report to the DAC on ODA-eligible assistance to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). The ODA-eligible portion of its assistance to the DPRK was estimated at approximately USD 0.19 million in 2016.

**Bilateral ODA was primarily focused on Asia and sub-Saharan Africa.** In 2016, USD 460.1 million was allocated to Far East Asia and USD 249.4 million to south and central Asia. USD 395.7 million was allocated to sub-Saharan Africa.

Figure 30.6. **Share of bilateral ODA by region, 2016, gross disbursements, Korea**

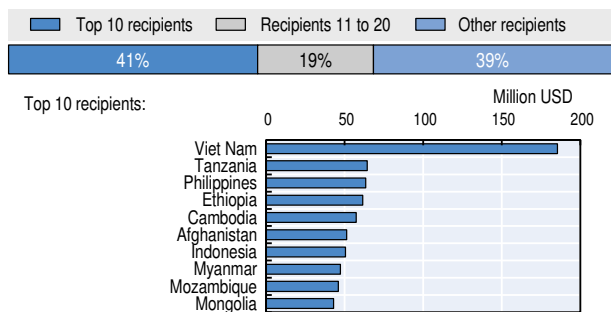


Note: Fifteen per cent of bilateral ODA allocated was unspecified by region in 2016. This share is not represented on the map.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933794704>

**In 2016, 41.3% of bilateral ODA went to Korea's top 10 recipients.** Nine of its 24 priority partner countries are among its top 10 recipients. Korea's support to fragile contexts reached USD 588.5 million in 2016 (36% of gross bilateral ODA). Support to fragile contexts consisted mainly of project-type interventions (71%) and contributions to pooled funds (14%).

Figure 30.7. **Bilateral ODA to top recipients, 2016, gross disbursements, Korea**

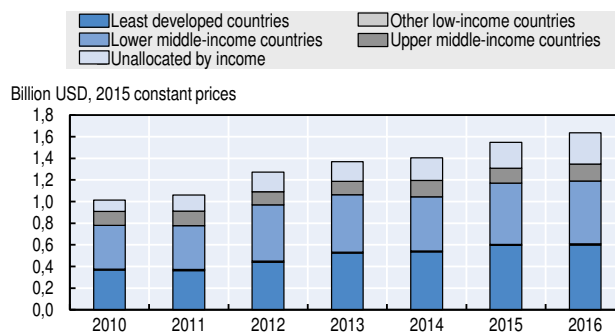


StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933794723>

**In 2016, 36.6% of bilateral ODA was allocated to least developed countries (LDCs),** reaching USD 594 million. The share slightly decreased from 2015 (when it stood at 38.4% of bilateral ODA) but remains higher than the 2016 DAC average of 21.9%. The LDCs received the highest share of bilateral ODA in 2016, followed by lower middle-income countries (35.5%).

At 0.05% of GNI in 2016, total ODA to the LDCs was lower than the UN target of 0.15% of GNI.

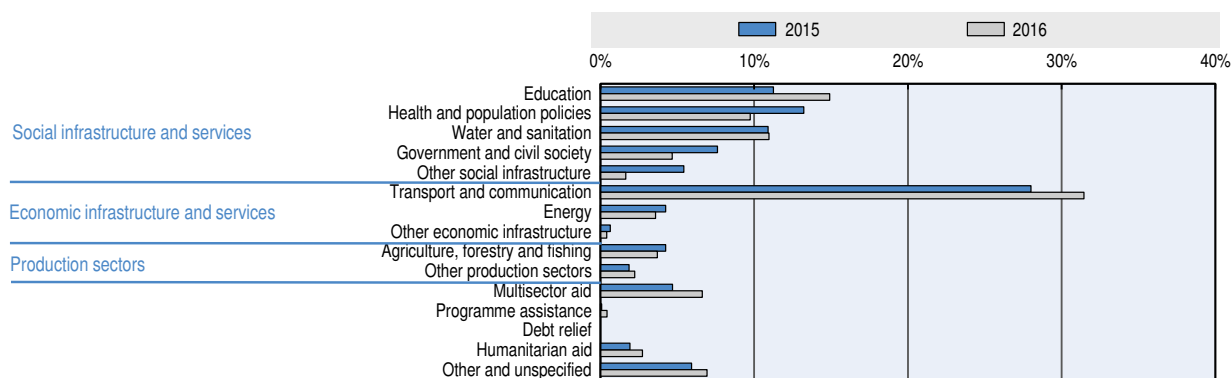
Figure 30.8. **Bilateral ODA by income group, 2010-16, gross disbursements, Korea**



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933794742>

In 2016, 41.9% of Korea's bilateral ODA was allocated to social infrastructure and services, amounting to USD 1 billion, with a strong focus on support to education (USD 366.7 million), water and sanitation (USD 269.4 million), and health (USD 234.7 million). USD 871.4 million (35.5% of bilateral ODA) was allocated to economic infrastructure and services, with a strong focus on transport and storage (USD 665.9 million). Humanitarian aid amounted to USD 67.2 million. In 2016, Korea committed USD 1 billion (43.3% of bilateral allocable aid) to promote aid for trade and to improve developing countries' trade performance and integration into the world economy.

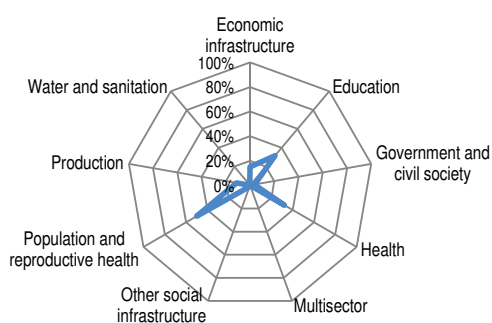
Figure 30.9. Share of gross bilateral ODA by sector, 2015-16, commitments, Korea



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933794761>

**USD 360.3 million of bilateral ODA supported gender equality.** In 2016, 15.4% of Korea's bilateral allocable aid had gender equality and women's empowerment as a principal or significant objective, compared with the DAC country average of 36.5%. This is up from 9.8% in 2015.

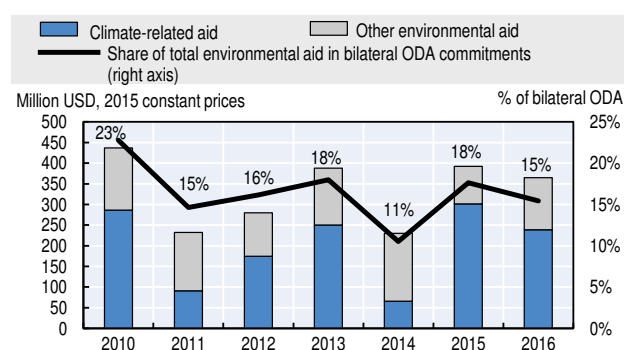
Figure 30.10. Share of bilateral allocable ODA in support of gender equality by sector, 2016, commitments, Korea



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933794780>

**USD 362.4 million of bilateral ODA supported the environment.** In 2016, 15.4% of its bilateral allocable aid supported the environment and 10.1% (USD 237.0 million) focused specifically on climate change, compared with the DAC country averages of 33% and 25.7% respectively.

Figure 30.11. Bilateral allocable ODA in support of global and local environment objectives, 2010-16, commitments, Korea



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933794799>

Note to reader: Annex B provides "Methodological notes on the profiles of Development Assistance Committee members".

## LUXEMBOURG

### Leaving no one behind: Luxembourg's approach and priorities

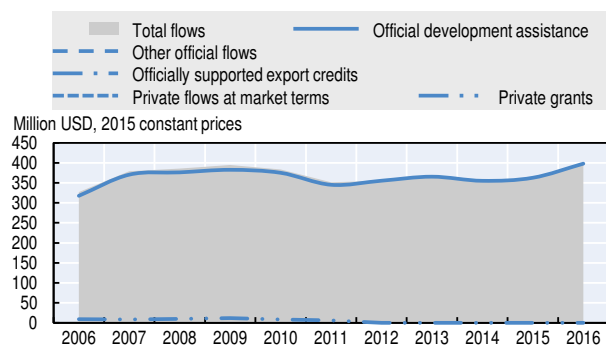
Luxembourg plans to make a commitment to leaving no one behind in its forthcoming development co-operation strategy (July 2018). Its Laws on Development Co-operation (1996 and 2012) require it to focus on least developed countries and fragile contexts. At present, leaving no one behind is an implicit principle of its programmes with seven partner countries and its humanitarian strategy, which prioritise the most vulnerable and deprived populations.

For Luxembourg, adopting a leave no one behind approach can help increase awareness and evidence of the root causes of social, economic and political exclusion and the need to use multidimensional poverty measures, thus allowing for better planning and targeting of populations and areas most in need from an early stage. It sees a range of data challenges to making progress – data gaps; quality; the cost of conducting deeper, more fine-tuned analyses; and modest statistical capacity. It believes the principle of leaving no one behind should have concrete measures that are applied and monitored in programming to succeed.

In its programming, Luxembourg addresses leaving no one behind through its overall objective of poverty reduction and eradication in a sustainable development framework. To identify and map vulnerabilities, it conducts studies and assessments, using complementary data, reports and studies by national governments, civil society and international development partners.

### Financial flows from Luxembourg to developing countries

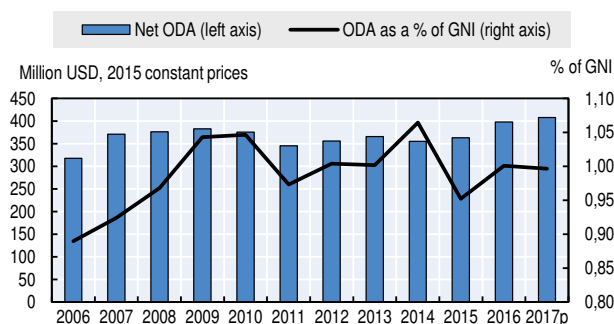
Figure 31.1. **Net resource flows to developing countries, 2006-16, Luxembourg**



Note: Data on private grants are not available for 2012-16.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933794818>

Figure 31.2. **Net ODA: Trends in volume and as a share of GNI, 2006-17, Luxembourg**



P: preliminary data.

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### Luxembourg's performance against commitments for effective development co-operation

Table 31.1. **Results of the 2016 Global Partnership monitoring round (updated), Luxembourg**

	Alignment and ownership by partner country (%)				Predictability (%)		Transparency		
	Use of country-led results frameworks	Funding recorded in countries' national budgets	Funding through countries' systems	Untied ODA	Annual predictability	Medium-term predictability	Retrospective statistics (OECD CRS)	Information for forecasting (OECD FSS)	Publishing to IATI
<b>2016</b>	95.9%	79.0%	36.2%	98.5	88.1%	84.5%	good	excellent	-
<b>Baseline</b>	-	33.1%	7.3%	98.8	74.0%	70.4%	good	good	-
<b>Trend</b>	-	↑	↑	↓	↑	↑	=	↑	-

Note: Please refer to Annex B for details on the indicators. Data on untied ODA, retrospective statistics and publishing to the IATI have been updated according to the latest information available.

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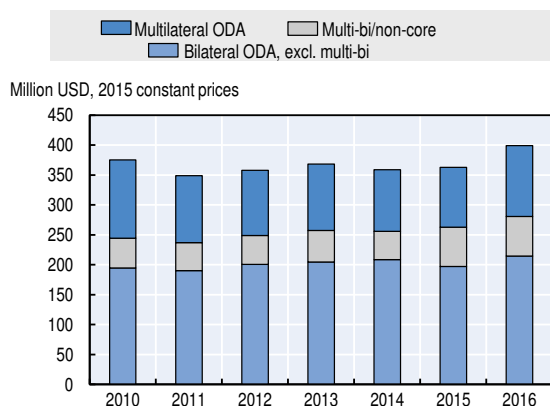
## Luxembourg's official development assistance

In 2017, Luxembourg provided USD 424 million in net ODA (preliminary data), which represented 1% of gross national income (GNI) and an increase of 4.4% in real terms from 2016 in line with increases in its overall aid programme. Luxembourg is one of only five Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members to have met the UN target of 0.7% in 2017. Luxembourg did not report in-donor refugee costs as official development assistance (ODA) in 2017.

Luxembourg's share of untied ODA (excluding administrative costs and in-donor refugee costs) slightly decreased from 98.8% in 2015 to 98.5% in 2016, and is above the DAC average of 81.2%. The grant element of total ODA was 100% in 2016.

In 2016, 70.4% of ODA was provided bilaterally. Luxembourg allocated 29.6% of total ODA as core contributions to multilateral organisations. In addition, it channelled 23.6% of its bilateral ODA for specific projects implemented by multilateral organisations (multi-bi/non-core contributions).

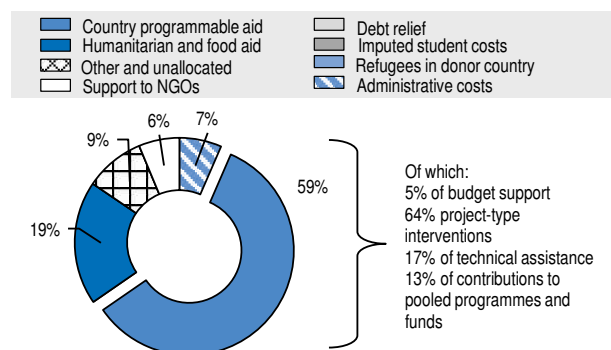
Figure 31.3. ODA composition in 2010-16 and distribution of multilateral ODA in 2016, Luxembourg



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In 2016, 58.9% of bilateral ODA was programmed with partner countries. Luxembourg's share of country programmable aid was above the 2016 DAC country average of 46.8% in 2016 and project-type interventions made up 64% of this aid.

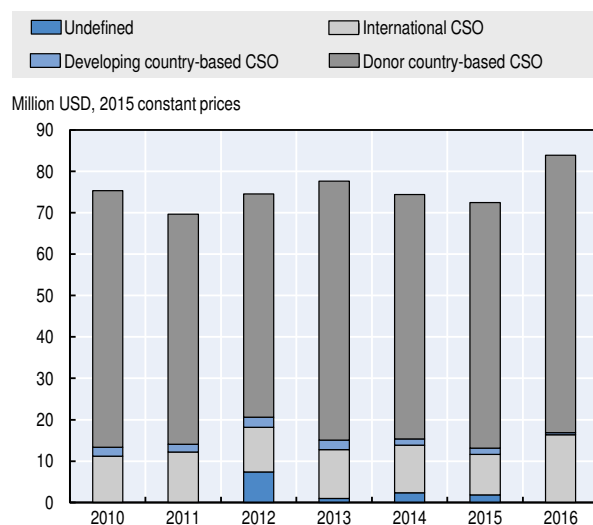
Figure 31.4. Composition of bilateral ODA, 2016, gross disbursements, Luxembourg



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In 2016, USD 82.4 million of bilateral ODA was channelled to and through civil society organisations (CSOs). ODA channelled to and through CSOs increased between 2015 and 2016 as a share of bilateral ODA (from 27.6% in 2015 to 29.9% in 2016).

Figure 31.5. Gross bilateral ODA disbursements to and through CSOs by type of CSO, 2010-16, Luxembourg



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933794894>

**Bilateral ODA was primarily focused on sub-Saharan Africa.** In 2016, USD 116 million was allocated to sub-Saharan Africa and USD 26.4 million to Far East Asia.

Figure 31.6. **Share of bilateral ODA by region, 2016, gross disbursements, Luxembourg**

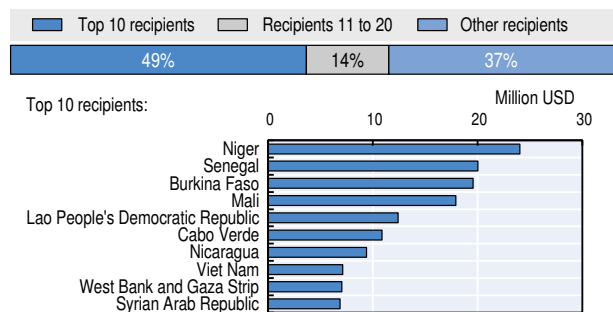


Note: Twenty-three per cent of bilateral ODA allocated was unspecified by region in 2016. This share is not represented on the map.

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**In 2016, 49% of bilateral ODA went to Luxembourg's top 10 recipients.** Luxembourg has nine priority partner countries, eight of them are among its top 10 recipients. In 2016, its support to fragile contexts reached USD 123.9 million in 2016 (45% of gross bilateral ODA). Support to fragile contexts consisted mainly of project-type interventions (58%) and contributions to pooled funds (27%).

Figure 31.7. **Bilateral ODA to top recipients, 2016, gross disbursements, Luxembourg**

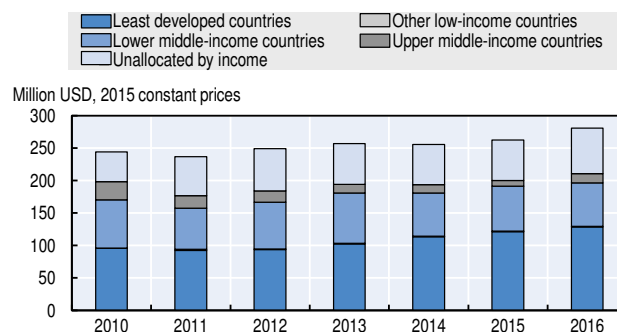


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**In 2016, 45.9% of bilateral ODA was allocated to least developed countries (LDCs),** amounting to USD 126.5 million. The share has remained stable from 46.2% in 2015 and is above the 2016 DAC average of 21.9%. The LDCs received the highest share of bilateral ODA in 2016 compared with other income groups.

At 0.42% of Luxembourg's GNI in 2016, total ODA to the LDCs exceeds the UN target of 0.15% of GNI.

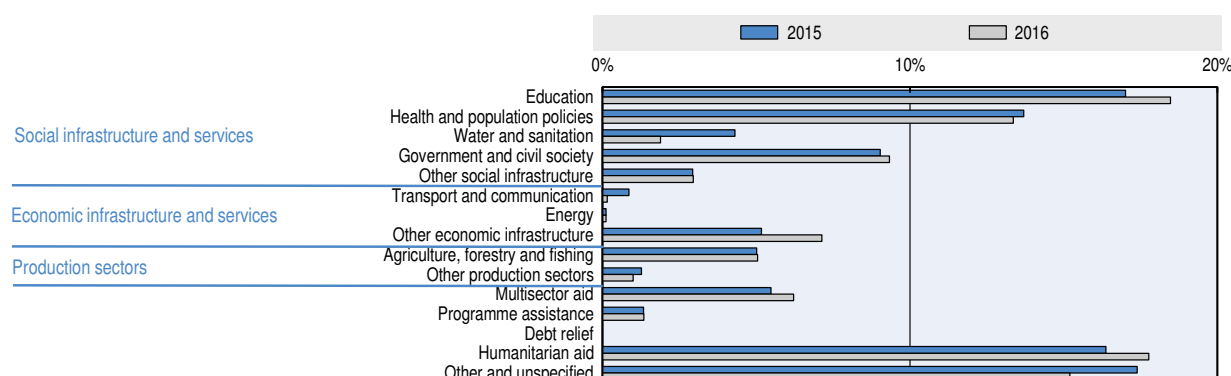
Figure 31.8. **Bilateral ODA by income group, 2010-16, gross disbursements, Luxembourg**



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In 2016, 46% of bilateral ODA was allocated to social infrastructure and services, or USD 126.9 million, with a strong focus on education (USD 51 million), health (USD 26.3 million), and government and civil society (USD 25.7 million). Humanitarian aid amounted to USD 49 million. In 2016, Luxembourg committed USD 36.9 million (14.5% of bilateral allocable aid) to promote aid for trade and to improve developing countries' trade performance and integration into the world economy.

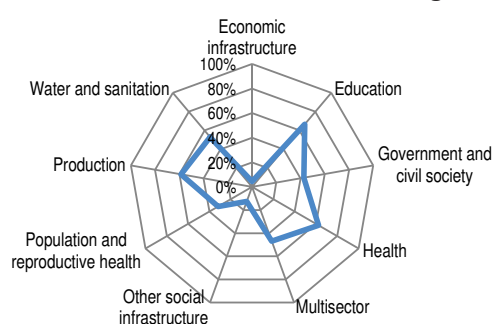
Figure 31.9. Share of gross bilateral ODA by sector, 2015-16, commitments, Luxembourg



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**USD 85.4 million of bilateral ODA supported gender equality.** In 2016, 33.5% of its bilateral allocable aid had gender equality and women's empowerment as a principal or significant objective, compared with the DAC country average of 36.5%. This has remained stable from 33.2% in 2015.

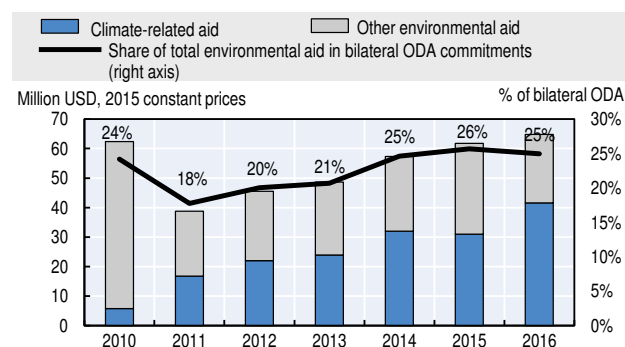
Figure 31.10. Share of bilateral allocable ODA in support of gender equality by sector, 2016, commitments, Luxembourg



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**USD 63.7 million of bilateral ODA supported the environment in 2016.** In 2016, 25% of its bilateral allocable aid supported the environment and 16% (USD 40.8 million) focused particularly on climate change, compared with the respective DAC country averages of 33% and 25.7%.

Figure 31.11. Bilateral allocable ODA in support of global and local environment objectives, 2010-16, commitments, Luxembourg



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Note to reader: Annex B provides "Methodological notes on the profiles of Development Assistance Committee members".

## NETHERLANDS

### Leaving no one behind: The Netherlands' approach and priorities

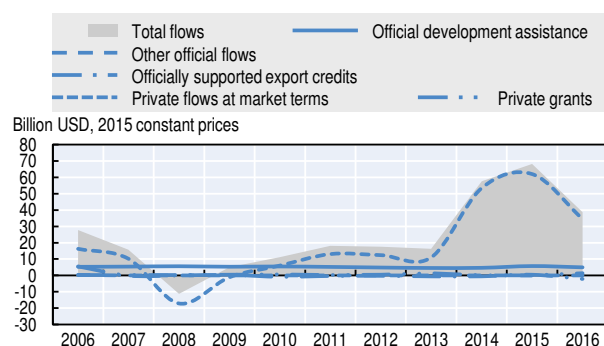
The Netherlands' 2018 Policy "Investing in Global Prospects" is guided by the Sustainable Development Goals and the pledge to leave no one behind. The policy identifies four closely connected objectives: 1) preventing conflict and instability; 2) reducing poverty and social inequality; 3) promoting sustainable and inclusive growth and climate action worldwide; and 4) enhancing the Netherlands' international earning capacity. Dutch trade policy addresses leaving no one behind with its focus on a living wage, the poorest groups and women.

For the Netherlands, it is in everyone's interest to tackle the root causes of extreme poverty, which is increasingly concentrated in fragile regions and the closely intertwined nature of global problems such as poverty, conflict, terrorism, climate change, population growth and irregular migration.

The Netherlands' approach to leaving no one behind focuses on fragile situations and states with high levels of extreme poverty; the empowerment of women and girls; and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people. It also aims to improve the protection and prospects of refugees and displaced persons and will actively target young people – a rapidly growing share of the population. Data gaps, especially disaggregated data and political and cultural barriers to including minority groups, are key challenges to its leaving no one behind approach.

### Financial flows from the Netherlands to developing countries

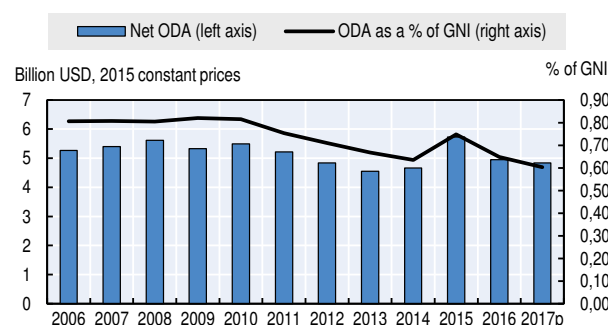
Figure 32.1. **Net resource flows to developing countries, 2006-16, Netherlands**



Note: Data on other official flows are only available for 2006.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933795027>

Figure 32.2. **Net ODA: Trends in volume and as a share of GNI, 2006-17, Netherlands**



P: preliminary data.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933795046>

### The Netherlands' performance against commitments for effective development co-operation

Table 32.1. **Results of the 2016 Global Partnership monitoring round (updated), Netherlands**

Netherlands	Alignment and ownership by partner country (%)				Predictability (%)		Transparency		
	Use of country-led results frameworks	Funding recorded in countries' national budgets	Funding through countries' systems	Untied ODA	Annual predictability	Medium-term predictability	Retrospective statistics (OECD CRS)	Information for forecasting (OECD FSS)	Publishing to IATI
<b>2016</b>	63.8%	71.7%	44.4%	98.8	58.9%	73.0%	good	fair	good
<b>Baseline</b>	-	48.9%	64.9%	92.7	68.5%	41.7%	needs improvement	fair	excellent
<b>Trend</b>	-	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	↑	=	↓

Note: Please refer to Annex B for details on the indicators. Data on untied ODA, retrospective statistics and publishing to the IATI have been updated according to the latest information available.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933797820>

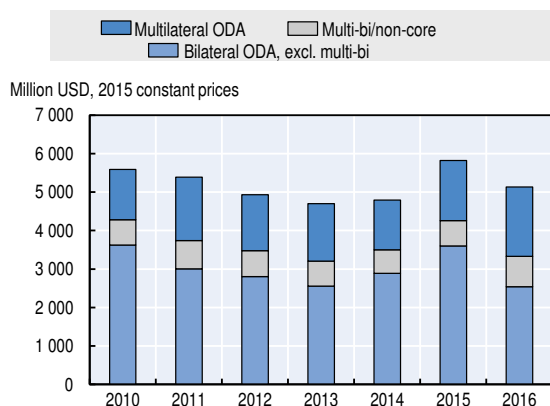
## The Netherlands' official development assistance

In 2017, the Netherlands provided USD 5 billion in net ODA (preliminary data), which represented 0.60% of gross national income (GNI) and a decrease of 2.9% in real terms from 2016, mostly due to a fall in core contributions to multilateral organisations partially offset by an increase in in-donor refugee costs. In 2017, in-donor refugee costs were USD 835 million and represented 16.9% of the Netherlands' total net official development assistance (ODA), compared to 8.7% in 2016.

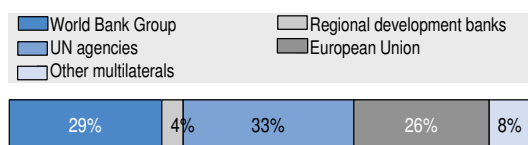
The Netherlands' share of untied ODA (excluding administrative costs and in-donor refugee costs) was 98.8% in 2016 (up from 92.7% in 2015), above the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) average of 81.2%. The grant element of total ODA was 100% in 2016.

In 2016, 64.8% of ODA was provided bilaterally. The Netherlands allocated 35.2% of total ODA as core contributions to multilateral organisations. In addition, it channelled 23.7% of its bilateral ODA for specific projects implemented by multilateral organisations (multi-bi/non-core contributions).

Figure 32.3. ODA composition in 2010-16 and distribution of multilateral ODA in 2016, Netherlands



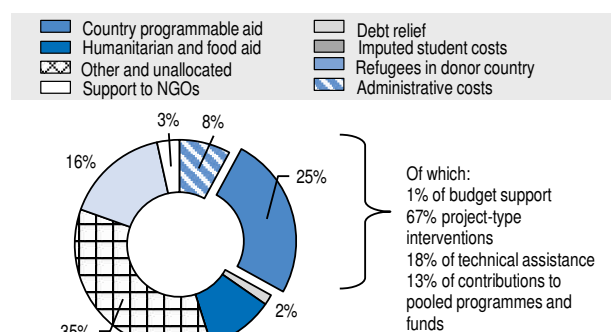
Distribution of multilateral and multi-bi ODA in 2016



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In 2016, 25.1% of bilateral ODA was programmed with partner countries. The Netherlands' share of country programmable aid was lower than the DAC country average of 46.8% in 2016. Project-type interventions accounted for 67% of this aid. Thirty-five per cent of the Netherlands' bilateral ODA was reported as "other and unallocated" by category, and 16% was allocated to refugee costs in the Netherlands.

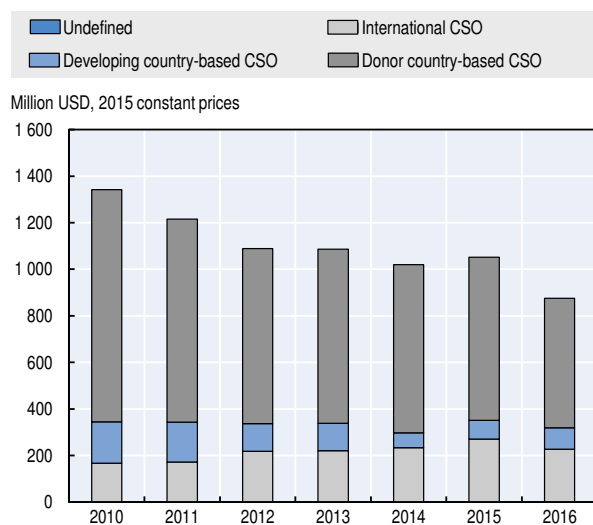
Figure 32.4. Composition of bilateral ODA, 2016, gross disbursements, Netherlands



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In 2016, USD 877.2 million of bilateral ODA was channelled to and through civil society organisations (CSOs). Between 2015 and 2016, aid channelled to and through CSOs increased as a share of bilateral aid (from 24.7% to 26.3%).

Figure 32.5. Gross bilateral ODA disbursements to and through CSOs by type of CSO, 2010-16, Netherlands



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**The largest share of Dutch allocable bilateral ODA was directed towards sub-Saharan Africa.** In 2016, USD 636.6 million was allocated to sub-Saharan Africa and USD 210.2 million to the Middle East, noting that 66% of Dutch bilateral ODA was unallocated by region.

Figure 32.6. **Share of bilateral ODA by region, 2016, gross disbursements, Netherlands**

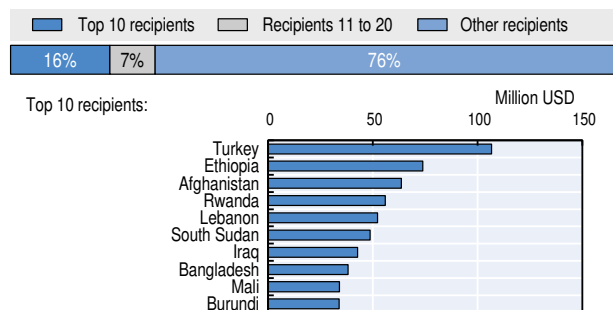


Note: Sixty-six per cent of bilateral ODA allocated was unspecified by region in 2016. This share is not represented on the map.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933795122>

**In 2016, 16.5% of bilateral ODA went to the Netherlands' top 10 recipients.** Seven of its 15 priority partner countries are on the list of its top 10 recipients. In 2016, its support to fragile contexts reached USD 606.9 million (18% of gross bilateral ODA). Support to fragile contexts consisted mainly of project-type interventions (65%) and contributions to pooled funds (24%).

Figure 32.7. **Bilateral ODA to top recipients, 2016, gross disbursements, Netherlands**

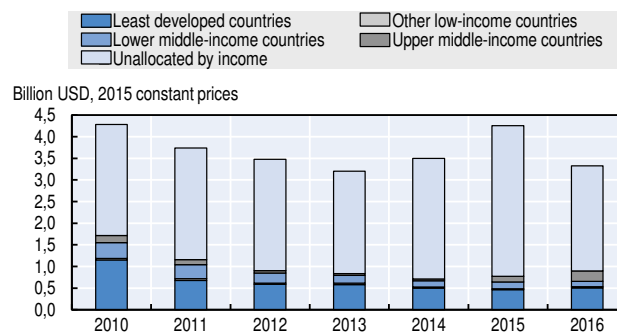


StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933795141>

**In 2016, 15.2% of bilateral ODA was allocated to least developed countries (LDCs),** amounting to USD 507.9 million. This is an increase from 11% in 2015 but remains below the 2016 DAC average of 21.9%. The LDCs received the highest share of bilateral ODA in 2016, noting that 73% was unallocated by income group.

At 0.15% of the Netherlands' GNI in 2016, total ODA to the LDCs met the UN target of 0.15% of GNI.

Figure 32.8. **Bilateral ODA by income group, 2010-16, gross disbursements, Netherlands**

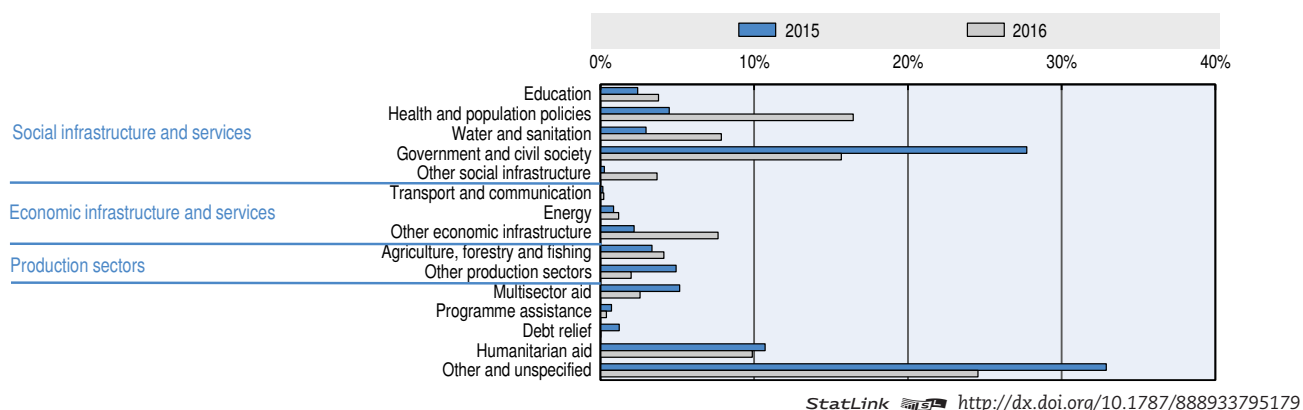


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In 2016, 47.4% of the Netherlands' bilateral ODA was allocated to social infrastructure and services, amounting to USD 1.6 billion, with a strong focus on support to government and civil society (USD 512.8 million), population and reproductive health (USD 482.6 million), and water and sanitation (USD 257.1 million). Humanitarian aid amounted to USD 323 million. In 2016, the Netherlands committed USD 496.2 million (19.3% of bilateral allocable aid) to promote aid for trade and to improve developing countries' trade performance and integration into the world economy.

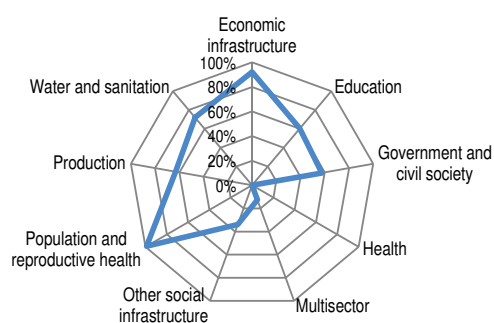
Figure 32.9. Share of gross bilateral ODA by sector, 2015-16, commitments, Netherlands



#### USD 1.6 billion of bilateral ODA supported gender equality.

In 2016, 60.6% of the Netherlands' bilateral allocable aid had gender equality and women's empowerment as a principal or significant objective, compared with the DAC country average of 36.5%. This is down from 61.3% in 2015. A high share of the Netherlands' aid to population and reproductive health and economic infrastructure focuses on gender.

Figure 32.10. Share of bilateral allocable ODA in support of gender equality by sector, 2016, commitments, Netherlands

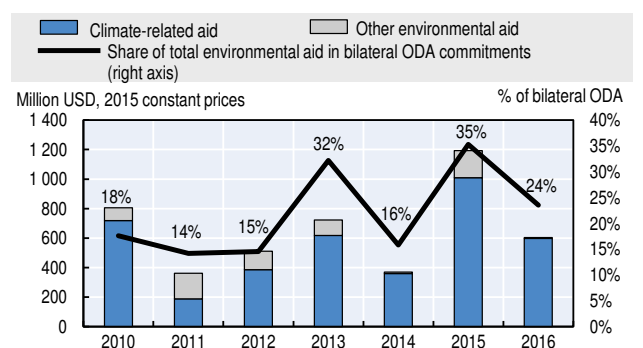


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#### USD 605.7 million of Dutch bilateral ODA commitments supported environmental outcomes in 2016.

This represented 23.5% of bilateral allocable aid, below the DAC country average of 33%. In 2016, 23.3% of bilateral allocable aid (USD 598.7 billion) focused on climate change, below the DAC country average of 25.7%.

Figure 32.11. Bilateral allocable ODA in support of global and local environment objectives, 2010-16, commitments, Netherlands



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Note to reader: Annex B provides "Methodological notes on the profiles of Development Assistance Committee members".

## NEW ZEALAND

### Leaving no one behind: New Zealand's approach and priorities

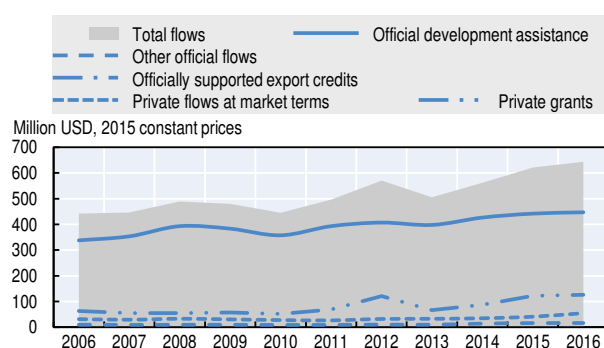
New Zealand addresses leaving no one behind by focusing official development assistance (ODA) on the challenges of countries most in need, including small island developing states (where it allocates 60% of its ODA), least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, and fragile and conflict affected states. It considers that ODA has a comparative advantage as a source of financing for countries that struggle to access other finance and as a catalyst for mobilising resources for regions and groups of people most at risk of being left behind.

New Zealand is trialling a Development Quality Policy with four key quality domains. One domain is “inclusive development”, under which New Zealand will pursue development that is inclusive, equitable and leaves no one behind. Inclusion will be treated as a quality concern across all areas of development co-operation.

New Zealand recently outlined (in 2018) a “Reset” of its relationship and development support in the Pacific. The Pacific Reset includes plans to increase focus on inclusive development themes such as human rights, gender and women's empowerment, youth, health, and education and is accompanied by a plan to increase ODA for the region by one-third compared to the past three years starting from July 2018 and for a period of three years.

### Financial flows from New Zealand to developing countries

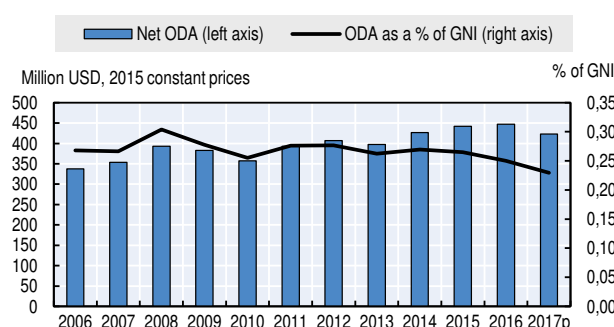
Figure 33.1. **Net resource flows to developing countries, 2006-16, New Zealand**



Note: Data on private flows, private grants and other official flows not available for 2016.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933795236>

Figure 33.2. **Net ODA: Trends in volume and as a share of GNI, 2006-17, New Zealand**



P: preliminary data.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933795255>

### New Zealand's performance against commitments for effective development co-operation

Table 33.1. **Results of the 2016 Global Partnership monitoring round (updated), New Zealand**

New Zealand	Alignment and ownership by partner country (%)				Predictability (%)		Transparency		
	Use of country-led results frameworks	Funding recorded in countries' national budgets	Funding through countries' systems	Untied ODA	Annual predictability	Medium-term predictability	Retrospective statistics (OECD CRS)	Information for forecasting (OECD FSS)	Publishing to IATI
<b>2016</b>	58.2%	91.7%	51.1%	84.7	83.7%	79.6%	fair	excellent	needs improvement
<b>Baseline</b>	-	39.0%	36.1%	84.7	78.6%	59.6%	fair	excellent	needs improvement
<b>Trend</b>	-	↑	↑	=	↑	↑	=	=	=

Note: Please refer to Annex B for details on the indicators. Data on untied ODA, retrospective statistics and publishing to the IATI have been updated according to the latest information available.

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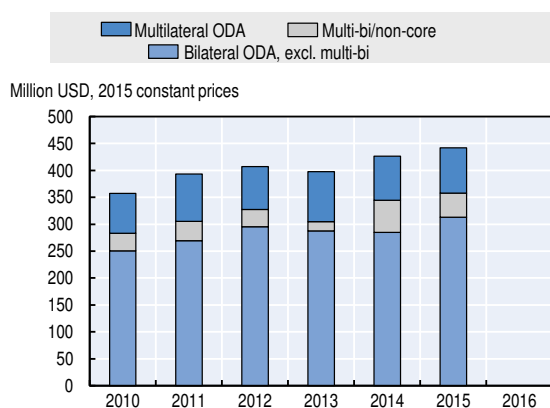
## New Zealand's official development assistance

In 2017, New Zealand provided USD 436 million in net ODA (preliminary data), which represented 0.23% of gross national income (GNI) and a decrease of 6.7% in real terms from 2016, due to annual expenditure fluctuations within a set three-year aid budget. New Zealand has committed to a NZD 220 million increase in official development assistance (ODA) over the 2015/16-2017/18 triennium. In 2017, in-donor refugee costs were USD 17 million and represented 3.9% of New Zealand's total net ODA, compared to 3.8% in 2016.

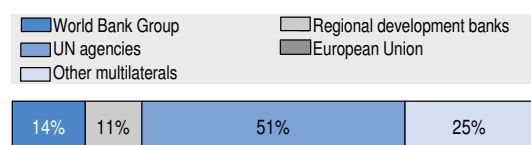
Its share of untied ODA (excluding administrative costs and in-donor refugee costs) was 78.5% in 2016 (down from 84.7% in 2015), compared with the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) average of 81.2%. The grant element of total ODA was 100% in 2016.

In 2016, 80.7% of ODA was provided bilaterally. New Zealand allocated 19.3% of total ODA as core contributions to multilateral organisations. In addition, it channelled 12.1% of its bilateral ODA for specific projects implemented by multilateral organisations (multi-bi/non-core contributions).

Figure 33.3. ODA composition in 2010-16 and distribution of multilateral ODA in 2016, New Zealand



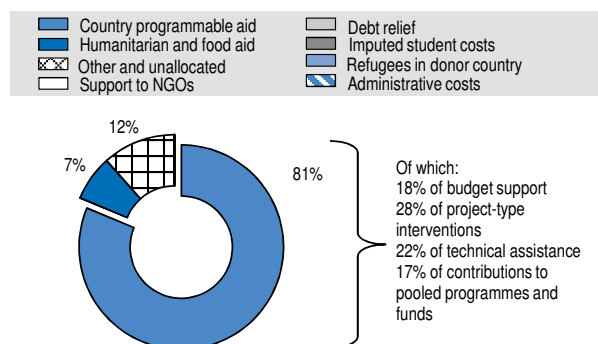
Distribution of multilateral and multi-bi ODA in 2016



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In 2016, New Zealand programmed 81.2% of bilateral ODA with partner countries. New Zealand's share of country programmable aid was above the DAC country average of 46.8% in 2016. Project-type interventions accounted for 28% of this aid.

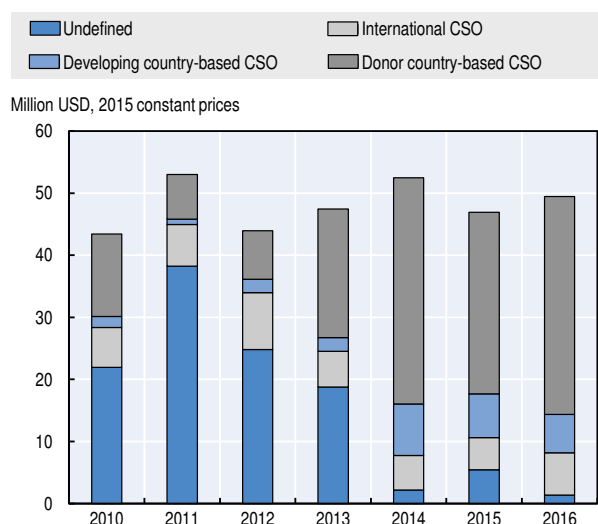
Figure 33.4. Composition of bilateral ODA, 2016, gross disbursements, New Zealand



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933795293>

In 2016, USD 50.3 million of bilateral ODA was channelled to and through civil society organisations (CSOs). ODA channelled to and through CSOs remained stable between 2015 and 2016 as a share of bilateral ODA (it was 13.6% in 2015 and 14.6% in 2016).

Figure 33.5. Gross bilateral ODA disbursements to and through CSOs by type of CSO, 2010-16, New Zealand



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933795312>

**Bilateral ODA was strongly focused on Oceania and Asia.** In 2016, USD 230.3 million was allocated to Oceania and USD 46.9 million to Far East Asia.

Figure 33.6. **Share of bilateral ODA by region, 2016, gross disbursements, New Zealand**

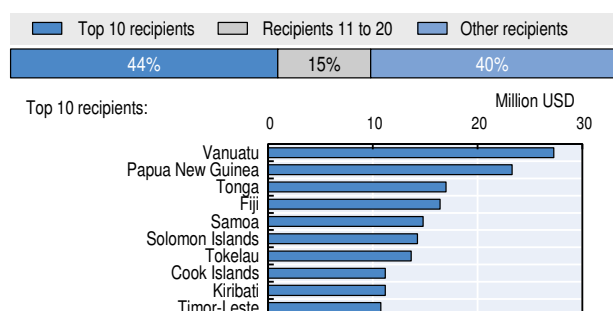


Note: Thirteen per cent of bilateral ODA allocated was unspecified by region in 2016. This share is not represented on the map.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933795331>

**In 2016, 44.3% of bilateral ODA went to New Zealand's top 10 recipients.** All of its top 10 recipients are priority partner countries. Its support to fragile contexts reached USD 73.2 million in 2016 (20% of gross bilateral ODA). Support to fragile contexts was distributed between project-type interventions (29%), technical assistance (25%) and scholarships (20%).

Figure 33.7. **Bilateral ODA to top recipients, 2016, gross disbursements, New Zealand**

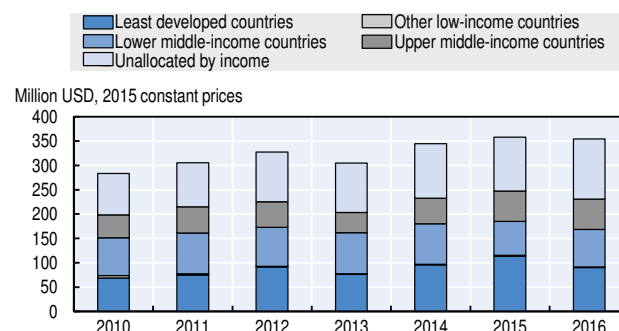


StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933795350>

**In 2016, 25.4% of bilateral ODA was allocated to least developed countries (LDCs),** reaching USD 91.7 million. This is down from 31.7% in 2015 but remains higher than the 2016 DAC average of 21.9%. Compared with other income groups, the LDCs received the highest share of bilateral ODA in 2016, noting that 34.9% was unallocated by income group.

At 0.06% of New Zealand's GNI in 2016, total ODA to the LDCs was lower than the UN target of 0.15% of GNI. This reflects the geographical focus of New Zealand's ODA on small island developing states in Oceania and Asia, many of which are not LDCs.

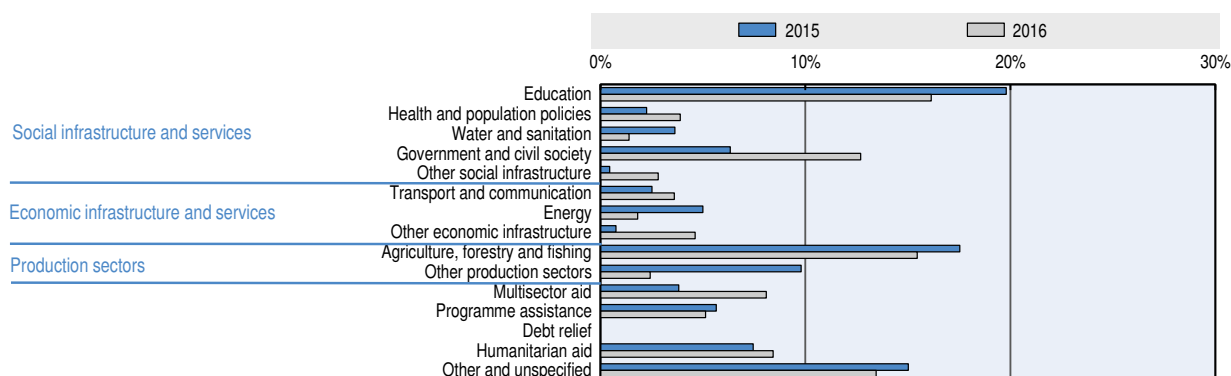
Figure 33.8. **Bilateral ODA by income group, 2010-16, gross disbursements, New Zealand**



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933795369>

In 2016, 37% of bilateral ODA was allocated to social infrastructure and services, representing USD 161.3 million, with a strong focus on education (USD 70.5 million) and government and civil society (USD 55.4 million). USD 78 million was allocated to production sectors, in particular to agriculture (USD 42.4 million). USD 36.8 million was allocated to humanitarian aid. In 2016, New Zealand committed USD 122 million to promote aid for trade and to improve developing countries' trade performance and integration into the world economy.

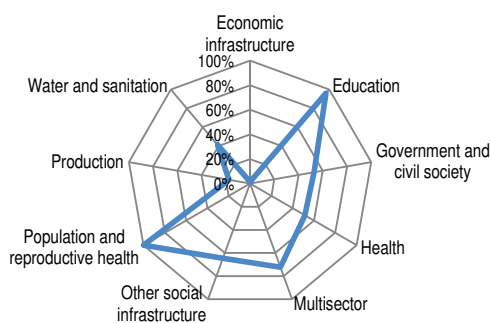
Figure 33.9. Share of gross bilateral ODA by sector, 2015-16, commitments, New Zealand



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933795388>

**USD 169.5 million of bilateral ODA supported gender equality.** In 2016, 47.7% of New Zealand's bilateral allocable aid had gender equality and women's empowerment as a principal or significant objective, compared with the DAC country average of 36.5%. A high share of New Zealand's aid to population and reproductive health, education, and other social infrastructure focuses on gender.

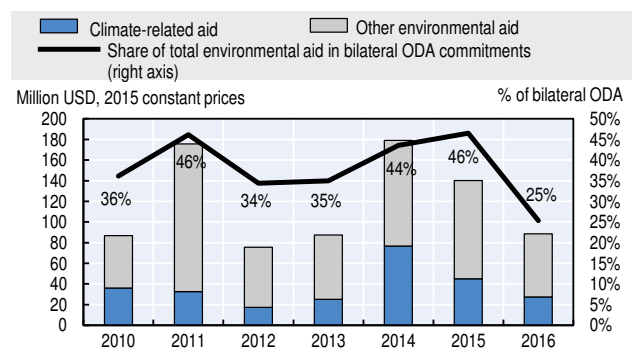
Figure 33.10. Share of bilateral allocable ODA in support of gender equality by sector, 2016, commitments, New Zealand



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933795407>

**USD 89 million of bilateral ODA contributed to environmental outcomes in 2016.** The share of New Zealand's bilateral allocable aid that focused on the environment was 25% and 7.9% (USD 28.1 million) concentrated on climate change, compared with the respective DAC country averages of 33% and 25.7%.

Figure 33.11. Bilateral allocable ODA in support of global and local environment objectives, commitments, New Zealand



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933795426>

Note to reader: Annex B provides "Methodological notes on the profiles of Development Assistance Committee members".

## NORWAY

### Leaving no one behind: Norway's approach and priorities

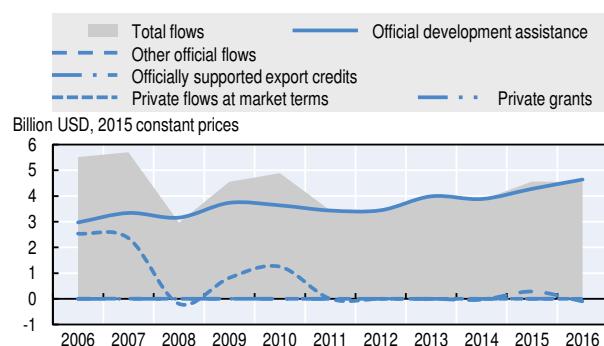
Leaving no one behind is a guiding priority for Norwegian development co-operation, which has a long-standing focus on poverty eradication and people most in need. Norway is currently asking “how” it can step up a gear on what it has always been doing in the framework of the 2030 Agenda. It sees leaving no one behind bringing a welcome re-focus on reaching the poorest and most marginalised people, on the need to understand local contexts to implement the Sustainable Development Goals and to find effective ways for official development assistance (ODA) to align behind country priorities and processes. It also sees room for a better understanding of the role of global public goods in realising leaving no one behind.

For Norway, while the relative importance of ODA has declined as a source finance and trigger for inclusive national development, it can play an important role as a mediator and facilitator of change in favour of the groups and people who are left behind.

Norway addresses leave no one behind in key sectors like education, health, business development, the environment and humanitarian aid, which have the potential to reach the most in need. Its parliament decided recently to focus more on sub-Saharan Africa and humanitarian needs. Having access to reliable and disaggregated data is a major political and technical challenge. Norway provides statistical capacity building in some partner countries along with international partners.

### Financial flows from Norway to developing countries

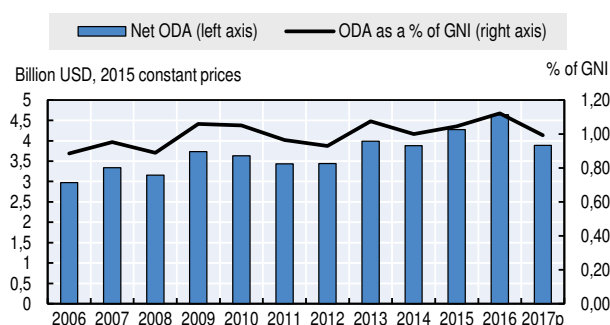
Figure 34.1. **Net resource flows to developing countries, 2006-16, Norway**



Note: Data on private flows at market terms are not available for 2016. Data on official supported export credits are not available for 2010. Data on other official flows are not available for 2011.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933795445>

Figure 34.2. **Net ODA: Trends in volume and as a share of GNI, 2006-17, Norway**



P: preliminary data.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933795464>

### Norway's performance against commitments for effective development co-operation

Table 34.1. **Results of the 2016 Global Partnership monitoring round (updated), Norway**

Norway	Alignment and ownership by partner country (%)				Predictability (%)		Transparency		
	Use of country-led results frameworks	Funding recorded in countries' national budgets	Funding through countries' systems	Untied ODA	Annual predictability	Medium-term predictability	Retrospective statistics (OECD CRS)	Information for forecasting (OECD FSS)	Publishing to IATI
<b>2016</b>	61.6%	85.7%	56.4%	100.0%	85.4%	54.5%	good	fair	needs improvement
<b>Baseline</b>	-	68.0%	62.4%	100.0%	85.5%	52.5%	good	fair	needs improvement
<b>Trend</b>	-	↑	↓	=	↓	↑	=	=	=

Note: Please refer to Annex B for details on the indicators. Data on untied ODA, retrospective statistics and publishing to the IATI have been updated according to the latest information available.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933797858>



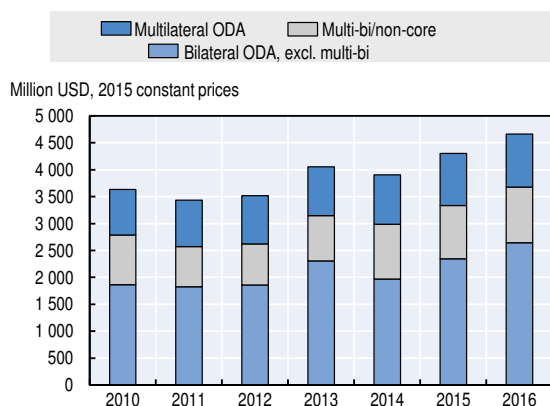
## Norway's official development assistance

In 2017, Norway provided USD 4.1 billion in net ODA (preliminary data), which represented 0.99% of gross national income (GNI) and a 10% decrease in real terms from 2016, due to lower levels of reported in-donor refugee costs. Norway is one of only five Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members to have met the UN target of 0.7% and it has consistently maintained its level of development assistance, having spent about 1% of GNI on official development assistance (ODA) every year since 2009. In 2017, in-donor refugee costs were USD 150 million and represented 3.6% of Norway's total net ODA, compared to 18.3% in 2016.

All of Norway's ODA was untied in 2016 (excluding administrative costs and in-donor refugee costs), while the DAC average was 81.2%. The grant element of total ODA was 100% in 2016.

In 2016, 78.9% of ODA was provided bilaterally. Norway allocated 21.1% of total ODA as core contributions to multilateral organisations. In addition, it channelled 28.2% of its bilateral ODA for specific projects implemented by multilateral organisations (multi-bi/non-core contributions).

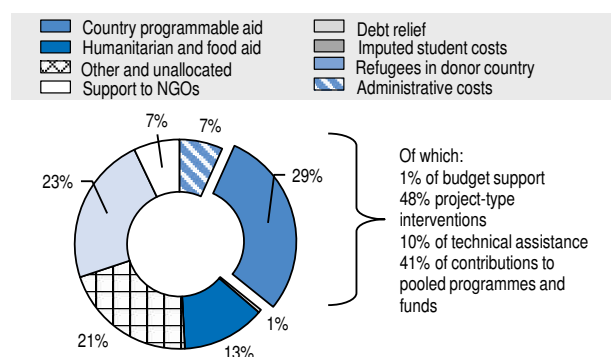
Figure 34.3. ODA composition in 2010-16 and distribution of multilateral ODA in 2016, Norway



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933795483>

In 2016, 29.1% of bilateral ODA was programmed with partner countries. Norway's share of country programmable aid was lower than the DAC country average of 46.8% in 2016. Project-type interventions accounted for 48% of this aid. Twenty-three per cent of bilateral aid covered the cost of refugees in donor country and 21% was classified as "other and unallocated".

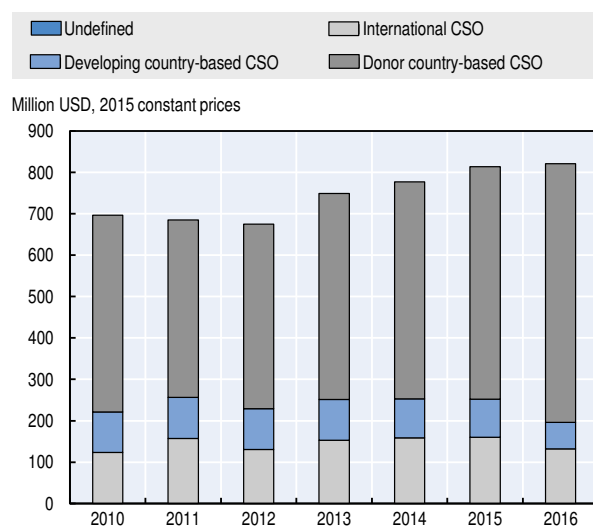
Figure 34.4. Composition of bilateral ODA, 2016, gross disbursements, Norway



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933795502>

In 2016, USD 775.3 million of Norway's bilateral ODA was channelled to and through civil society organisations (CSOs). Norway's ODA channelled to and through CSOs decreased as a share of bilateral ODA (from 24.4% in 2015 to 22.3% in 2016).

Figure 34.5. Gross bilateral ODA disbursements to and through CSOs by type of CSO, 2010-16, Norway



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933795521>

**Bilateral ODA primarily focused on sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East.** In 2016, USD 586.9 million was allocated to sub-Saharan Africa, USD 398.1 million to the Middle East, and USD 197.3 million to south and central Asia.

Figure 34.6. **Share of bilateral ODA by region, 2016, gross disbursements, Norway**

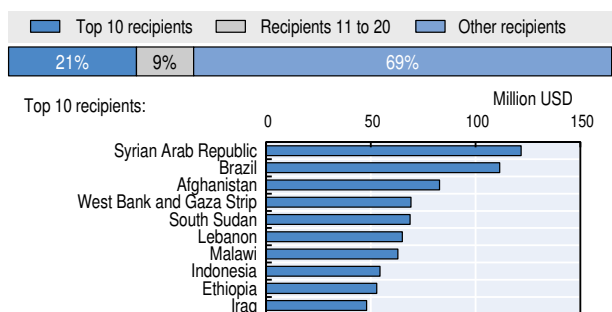


Note: Fifty-five per cent of bilateral ODA allocated was unspecified by region in 2016. This share is not represented on the map.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933795540>

**In 2016, 21.2% of bilateral ODA went to Norway's top 10 recipients.** Nine of its 36 focus countries are among its top 10 recipients. In 2016, its support to fragile contexts reached USD 967.3 million (28% of gross bilateral ODA). Support to fragile contexts consisted mainly of project-type interventions (54%) and contributions to pooled funds (38%).

Figure 34.7. **Bilateral ODA to top recipients, 2016, gross disbursements, Norway**

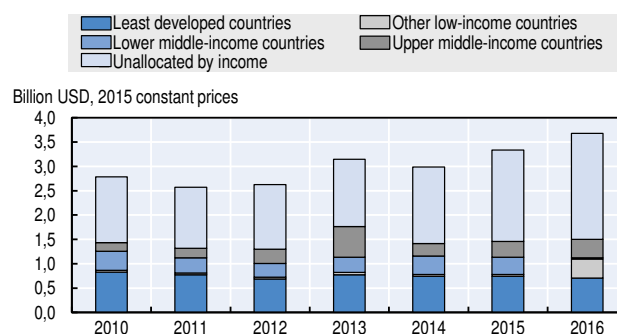


StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933795559>

**In 2016, 19.1% of bilateral ODA was allocated to least developed countries (LDCs),** amounting to USD 665 million. The share has fallen from 22.3% in 2015 and is below the 2016 DAC average of 21.9%. The LDCs received the highest share of bilateral ODA in 2016, noting that 59.1% was unallocated by income group.

At 0.27% of GNI in 2016, total ODA to the LDCs exceeded the UN target of 0.15% of GNI.

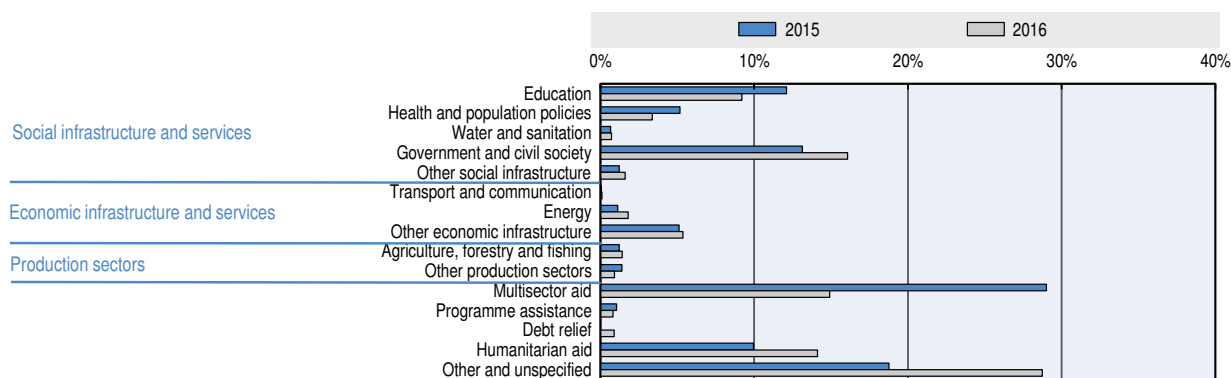
Figure 34.8. **Bilateral ODA by income group, 2010-16, gross disbursements, Norway**



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933795578>

In 2016, 31% of bilateral ODA was allocated to social infrastructure and services, reaching USD 1.1 billion, with a strong focus on support to government and civil society (USD 555.5 million) and education (USD 318 million). Humanitarian aid amounted to USD 487 million. In 2016, Norway committed USD 9 million of ODA (0.4% of bilateral allocable aid) to the mobilisation of domestic resources in developing countries. It also committed USD 330.5 million (13.6% of bilateral allocable aid) to promote aid for trade and to improve developing countries' trade performance and integration into the world economy.

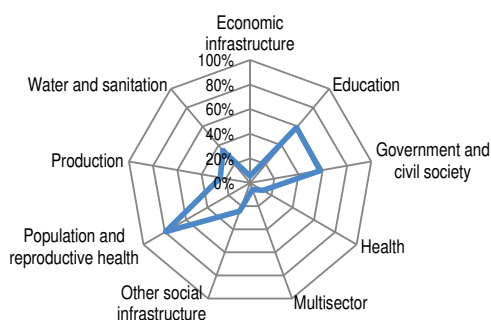
Figure 34.9. Share of gross bilateral ODA by sector, 2015-16, commitments, Norway



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933795597>

**USD 786.5 million of bilateral ODA supported gender equality.** In 2016, 32.3% of its bilateral allocable aid had gender equality and women's empowerment as a principal or significant objective, compared with the DAC country average of 36.5%. This is an increase from 2015 when it stood at 22.8%. A high share of Norway's aid to population and reproductive health focuses on gender.

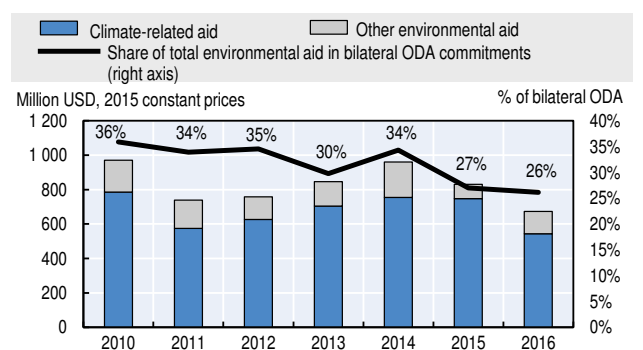
Figure 34.10. Share of bilateral allocable ODA in support of gender equality by sector, 2016, commitments, Norway



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933795616>

**USD 635.5 million of bilateral ODA supported the environment.** In 2016, 26.1% of its bilateral allocable aid focused on the environment and 21.1% (USD 513.7 million) focused specifically on climate change, compared with the respective DAC country averages of 33% and 25.7%.

Figure 34.11. Bilateral allocable ODA in support of global and local environment objectives, 2010-16, commitments, Norway



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933795635>

Note to reader: Annex B provides "Methodological notes on the profiles of Development Assistance Committee members".

## POLAND

### Leaving no one behind: Poland's approach and priorities

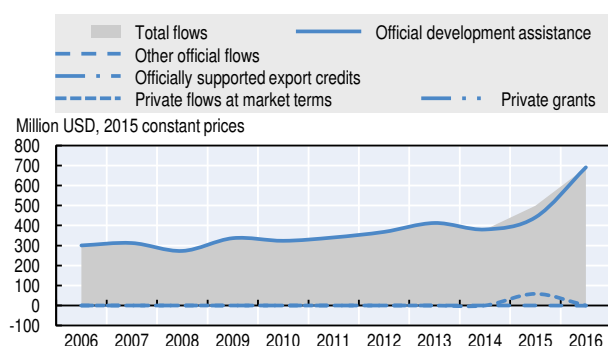
Poland is planning to include a special principle of leaving no one behind in its forthcoming 2021-2025 Multiannual Development Co-operation Programme.

Polish development co-operation addresses leaving no one behind at present through its focus on the principle of non-discrimination of vulnerable groups in least developed and middle-income countries. It targets vulnerable or excluded people in some of its partner countries through support for social policy and services for people with disabilities, victims of domestic violence, children in foster care, and conflict affected populations.

For Poland, the principle to leave no one behind means ensuring that no country is left behind including middle-income countries and other more advanced developing countries where development co-operation policies can target poor people and vulnerable groups. Poland believes that the concept of leaving no one behind needs to be clarified to guide programming and projects and to develop the right instruments.

### Financial flows from Poland to developing countries

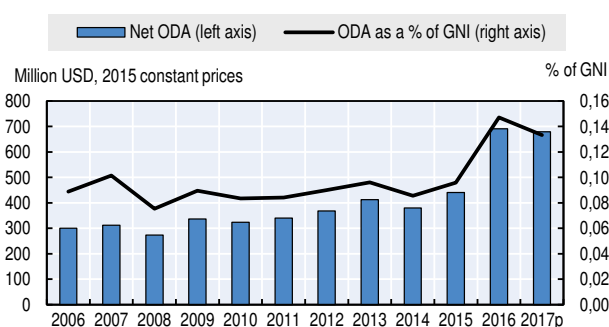
Figure 35.1. **Net resource flows to developing countries, 2006-16, Poland**



Note: Data on private flows at market terms are only available for 2015. Data on other official flows are only available for 2016.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933795654>

Figure 35.2. **Net ODA: Trends in volume and as a share of GNI, 2006-17, Poland**



P: preliminary data.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933795673>

### Poland's performance against commitments for effective development co-operation

Table 35.1. **Results of the 2016 Global Partnership monitoring round (updated), Poland**

Poland	Alignment and ownership by partner country (%)				Predictability (%)		Transparency		
	Use of country-led results frameworks	Funding recorded in countries' national budgets	Funding through countries' systems	Untied ODA	Annual predictability	Medium-term predictability	Retrospective statistics (OECD CRS)	Information for forecasting (OECD FSS)	Publishing to IATI
<b>2016</b>	-	-	-	34.5	-	-	Good	Good	-
<b>Baseline</b>				33.6			Good	Needs improvement	-
<b>Trend</b>				↑			=	↑	-

Note: Please refer to Annex B for details on the indicators. Data on untied ODA, retrospective statistics and publishing to the IATI have been updated according to the latest information available.

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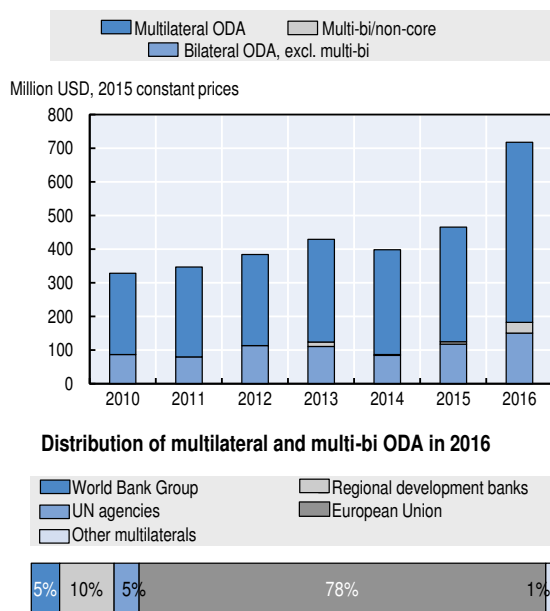
## Poland's official development assistance

In 2017, Poland provided USD 674 million in net ODA (preliminary data), which represented 0.13% of gross national income (GNI) and a 4% decrease in real terms from 2016, due to cuts in its bilateral aid loans. Scaling up its official development assistance (ODA) to deliver on its international commitment to achieve an ODA to GNI ratio of 0.33% by 2030 will be challenging without a plan. In 2017, in-donor refugee costs were USD 6 million and represented 0.9% of Poland's total net ODA (the same share as in 2016).

Poland's share of untied ODA (excluding administrative costs and in-donor refugee costs) was 34.5% in 2016 (up from 33.6% in 2015), compared to the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) average of 81.2%. The grant element of total ODA was 97.6% in 2016. Loans amounted to 11.2% of gross ODA.

Poland delivered 25.3% of ODA bilaterally in 2016. It channelled 74.7% of its ODA to multilateral organisations in 2016. Its multilateral aid consisted mainly of mandatory assessed contributions to the European Union and other international organisations. In addition, it channelled 17% of its bilateral ODA to specific projects implemented by multilateral organisations (multi-bi/non-core contributions).

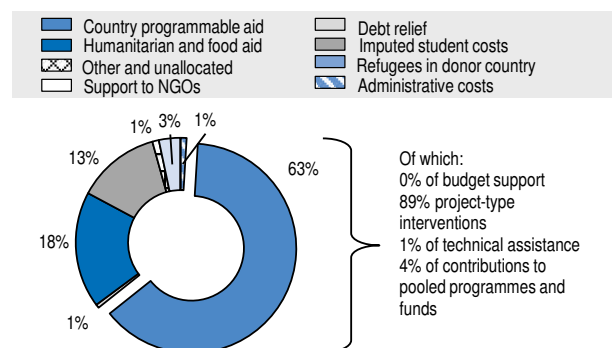
Figure 35.3. ODA composition in 2010-16 and distribution of multilateral ODA in 2016, Poland



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933795692>

In 2016, 63.3% of bilateral ODA was programmed with partner countries. Poland's share of country programmable aid was higher than the DAC country average (46.8%) in 2016 and project-type interventions made up 89% of this aid.

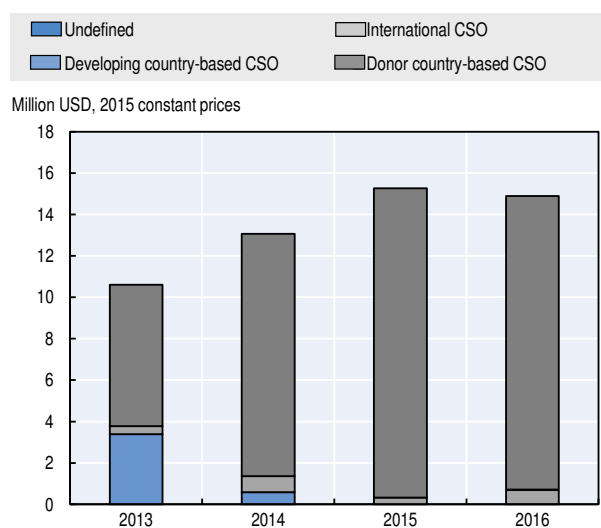
Figure 35.4. Composition of bilateral ODA, 2016, gross disbursements, Poland



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933795711>

In 2016, USD 14.3 million of bilateral ODA was channelled to and through civil society organisations (CSOs). Poland's ODA to and through CSOs decreased between 2015 and 2016 as a share of bilateral aid (from 12.2% to 8.2%).

Figure 35.5. Gross bilateral ODA disbursements to and through CSOs by type of CSO, 2013-16, Poland



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933795730>

In 2016, bilateral ODA primarily focused on sub-Saharan Africa and Eastern Europe. USD 80.4 million was allocated to sub-Saharan Africa and USD 64.6 million to Eastern Europe.

Figure 35.6. Share of bilateral ODA by region, 2016, gross disbursements, Poland

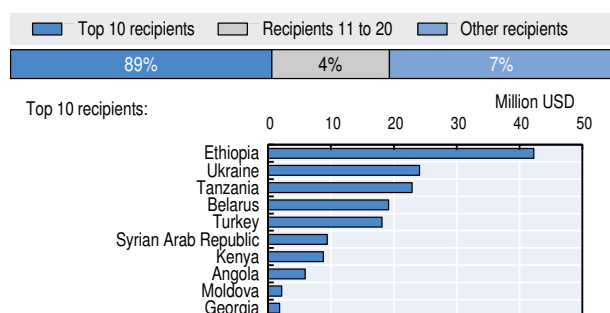


Note: Six per cent of bilateral ODA allocated was unspecified by region in 2016. This share is not represented on the map.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933795749>

In 2016, 88.7% of bilateral ODA went to Poland's top 10 recipients. Poland divides its geographical priorities into two groups: Eastern Partnership countries and selected countries of Africa, Asia and the Middle East. Seven of its ten priority countries are among its top 10 recipients. Its support to fragile contexts reached USD 93.3 million in 2016 (53% of gross bilateral ODA). Support to fragile contexts consisted mainly of project-type interventions (90%), above the 65% DAC average in those contexts.

Figure 35.7. Bilateral ODA to top recipients, 2016, gross disbursements, Poland

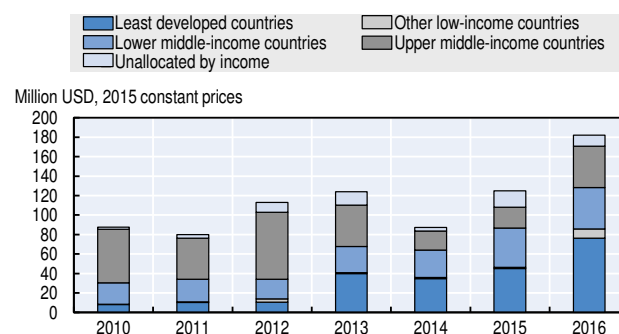


StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933795768>

In 2016, 42% of bilateral ODA was allocated to least developed countries (LDCs), amounting to USD 73.3 million. This is an increase from 2015, when the share was 36.2%, and is higher than the 2016 DAC average of 21.9%. The LDCs received the highest share of bilateral ODA in 2016.

At 0.04% of GNI in 2016, total ODA to the LDCs was below the UN target of 0.15% of GNI.

Figure 35.8. Bilateral ODA by income group, 2010-16, gross disbursements, Poland

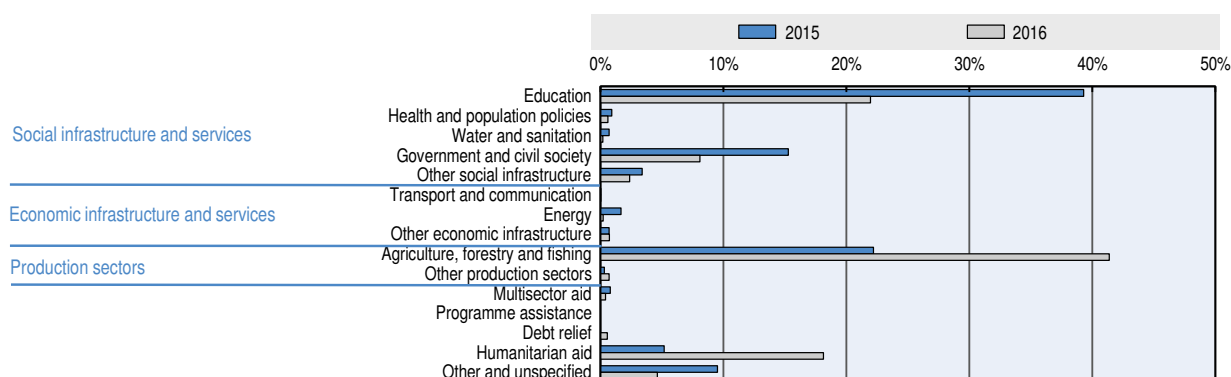


StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933795787>

In 2016, 33.2% of bilateral ODA was allocated to social infrastructure and services, reaching USD 58.4 million, with a strong focus on education (USD 38.6 million) and government and civil society (USD 14.2 million). USD 74 million went to production sectors, mainly to agriculture (USD 72.7 million). Humanitarian aid amounted to USD 31.9 million. In 2016, Poland committed USD 75.5 million (52.3% of bilateral allocable aid) to promote aid for trade and to improve developing countries' trade performance and integration into the world economy.

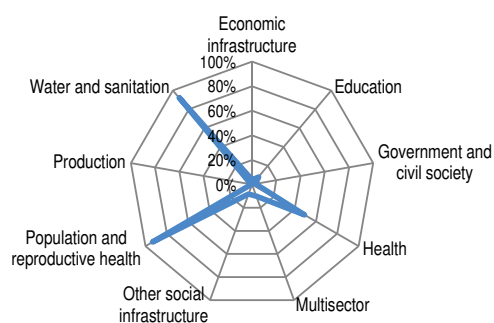


Figure 35.9. Share of gross bilateral ODA by sector, 2015-16, commitments, Poland

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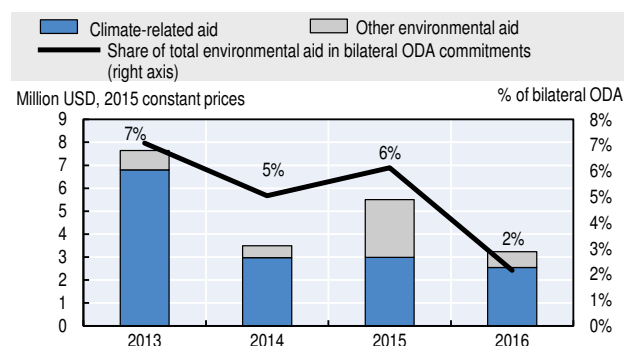
**USD 3.7 million of bilateral ODA supported gender equality.** In 2016, 2.6% of Poland's bilateral allocable aid had gender equality and women's empowerment as a principal or significant objective, compared with the DAC country average of 36.5%. Sectors where Poland has a gender focus are population and reproductive health and water and sanitation.

Figure 35.10. Share of bilateral allocable ODA in support of gender equality by sector, 2016, commitments, Poland

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933795825>

**USD 3.1 million of bilateral ODA supported the environment.** In 2016, 2.2% of Poland's bilateral allocable aid supported the environment and 1.7% (USD 2.4 million) focused on climate change, compared with the respective DAC country averages of 33% and 25.7%.

Figure 35.11. Bilateral allocable ODA in support of global and local environment objectives, 2013-16, commitments, Poland

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933795844>

Note to reader: Annex B provides “Methodological notes on the profiles of Development Assistance Committee members”.

## PORTUGAL

### Leaving no one behind: Portugal's approach and priorities

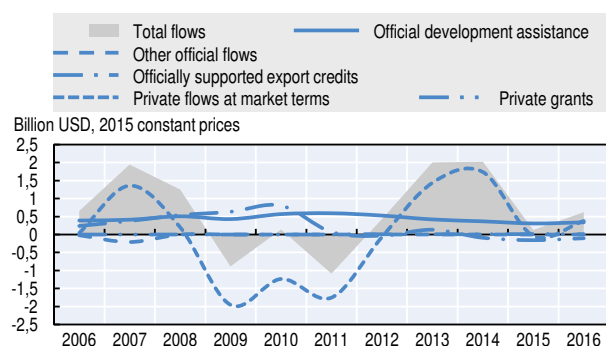
Portugal is committed to the principle of leaving no one behind and the notions of inclusion, universality and equity it entails. Through its development co-operation, Portugal aims to eradicate poverty; promote the respect of human rights, democracy, the rule of law; and the social, economic and political inclusion of all. It also addresses the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable countries in policy areas that have transboundary impacts, such as trade, climate and migration.

For Portugal, applying a leave no one behind approach helps focus on the poorest, vulnerable and excluded segments of the population in all developing countries. It supports, for example, social protection for abandoned children and people with disabilities. Official development assistance (ODA) can be a relevant source of finance in the poorest countries and can catalyse other sources of finance and technical co-operation in all developing contexts. It sees a need, however, for better tools, instruments and partnerships for mainstreaming leave no one behind in development co-operation and to deliver real results for vulnerable people and groups.

Key challenges to success include finding the right balance between ODA allocations (that are still crucial for those countries that are lagging behind) and the use of ODA to mobilise other public and private sources of finance to catalyse investment in a more efficient and effective manner and to reach the furthest behind groups.

### Financial flows from Portugal to developing countries

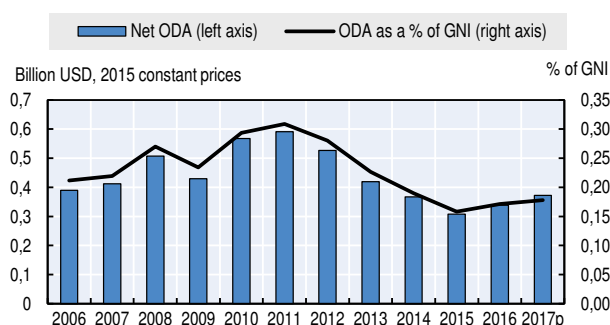
Figure 36.1. **Net resource flows to developing countries, 2006-16, Portugal**



Note: Data on other official flows are not available for 2008, 2009 and 2010.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933795863>

Figure 36.2. **Net ODA: Trends in volume and as a share of GNI, 2006-17, Portugal**



P: preliminary data.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933795882>

### Portugal's performance against commitments for effective development co-operation

Table 36.1. **Results of the 2016 Global Partnership monitoring round (updated), Portugal**

Portugal	Alignment and ownership by partner country (%)				Predictability (%)		Transparency		
	Use of country-led results frameworks	Funding recorded in countries' national budgets	Funding through countries' systems	Untied ODA	Annual predictability	Medium-term predictability	Retrospective statistics (OECD CRS)	Information for forecasting (OECD FSS)	Publishing to IATI
<b>2016</b>	73.4%	82.6%	17.1%	59.1	100.0%	18.3%	excellent	fair	-
<b>Baseline</b>	-	75.9%	21.1%	49	100.0%	80.5%	excellent	good	-
<b>Trend</b>	-	↑	↓	↑	=	↓	=	↓	-

Note: Please refer to Annex B for details on the indicators. Data on untied ODA, retrospective statistics and publishing to the IATI have been updated according to the latest information available.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933797896>

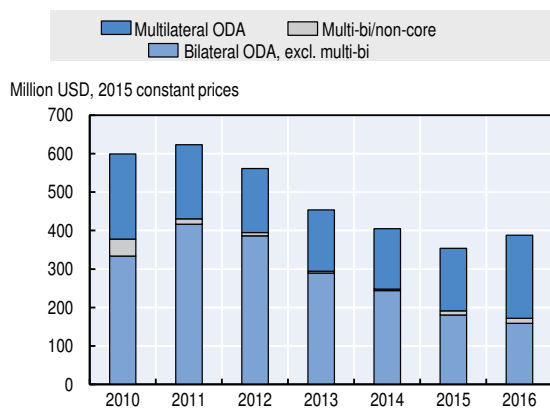
## Portugal's official development assistance

In 2017, Portugal provided USD 378 million in net ODA (preliminary data), which represented 0.18% of gross national income (GNI) and a rise of 6.9% in real terms from 2016 due to an increase in its multilateral contributions to the World Bank and regional development banks. Portugal intends to meet its official development assistance (ODA) target when its economy begins to recover (OECD, 2015<sup>[2]</sup>) and is committed, at the European level, to collectively achieve a 0.7% ODA/GNI ratio by 2030. In 2017, in-donor refugee costs were USD 3 million and represented 0.8% of Portugal's total net ODA, compared to 1.3% in 2016.

Portugal's share of untied ODA (excluding administrative costs and in-donor refugee costs) was 59.1% in 2016 (up from 49% in 2015), compared to the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) average of 81.2%. The grant element of total ODA was 95.2% in 2016. Loans amounted to 12% of gross ODA in 2016.

In 2016, 44.4% of ODA was provided bilaterally. Portugal allocated 55.6% of total ODA as core contributions to multilateral organisations. In addition, it channelled 7.8% of its bilateral ODA to specific projects implemented by multilateral organisations (multi-bi/non-core contributions).

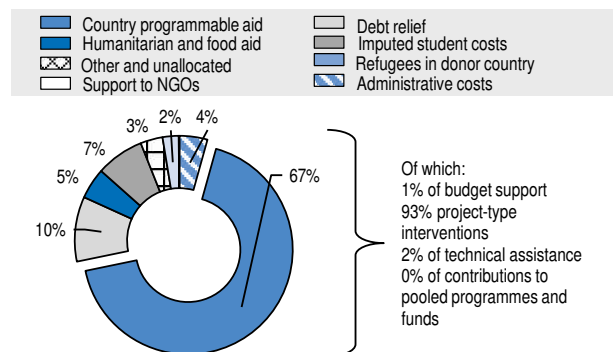
Figure 36.3. ODA composition in 2010-16 and distribution of multilateral ODA in 2016, Portugal



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933795901>

In 2016, 67.4% of bilateral ODA was programmed with partner countries. The share of country programmable aid was high compared with the 2016 DAC country average of 46.8% and project-type interventions made up 93% of this aid.

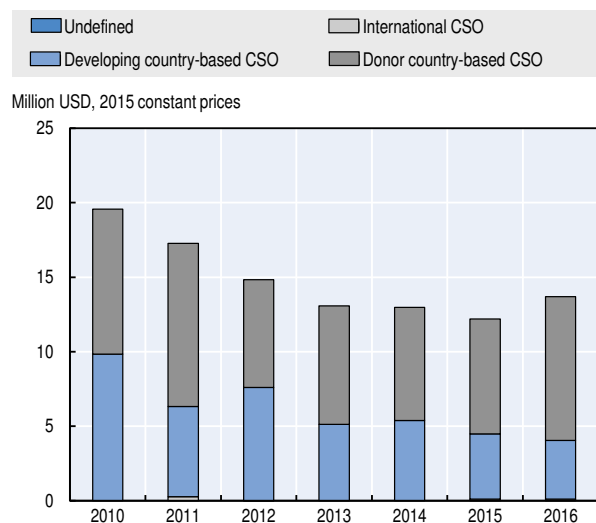
Figure 36.4. Composition of bilateral ODA, 2016, gross disbursements, Portugal



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933795920>

In 2016, USD 13.9 million of bilateral ODA was channelled to and through civil society organisations (CSOs). Portugal's ODA to and through CSOs increased between 2015 and 2016 as a share of bilateral ODA (from 6.4% to 8%).

Figure 36.5. Gross bilateral ODA disbursements to and through CSOs by type of CSO, 2010-16, Portugal



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933795939>

**Bilateral ODA was heavily focused on sub-Saharan Africa.** In 2016, USD 112.1 million was allocated to this region and USD 23.5 million was allocated to Far East Asia.

Figure 36.6. **Share of bilateral ODA by region, 2016, gross disbursements, Portugal**

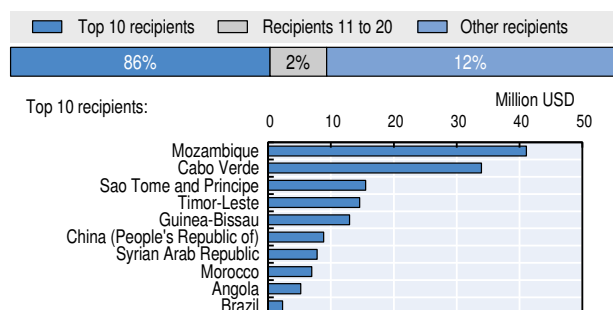


Note: Nine per cent of bilateral ODA allocated was unspecified by region in 2016. This share is not represented on the map.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933795958>

**In 2016, 85.8% of bilateral ODA went to Portugal's top 10 recipients.** Portugal's programme is focused on its six Lusophone priority partner countries, which are its top ODA recipients. Its support to fragile contexts reached USD 83.9 million in 2016 (48% of gross bilateral ODA). Support to fragile contexts was distributed mainly between project-type interventions (60%), debt relief (20%) and contributions to pooled funds (9%).

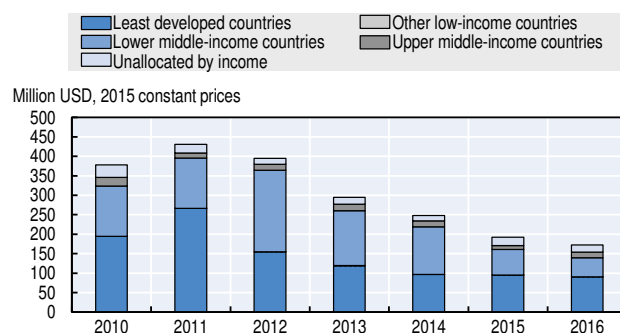
Figure 36.7. **Bilateral ODA to top recipients, 2016, gross disbursements, Portugal**



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933795977>

**In 2016, 52.4% of bilateral ODA was allocated to least developed countries (LDCs),** amounting to USD 91.3 million. This is an increase from 49.5% in 2015 and is higher than the 2016 DAC average of 21.9%. The LDCs received the highest share of bilateral ODA in 2016. At 0.05% of GNI in 2016, total ODA to the LDCs was below the UN target of 0.15% of GNI.

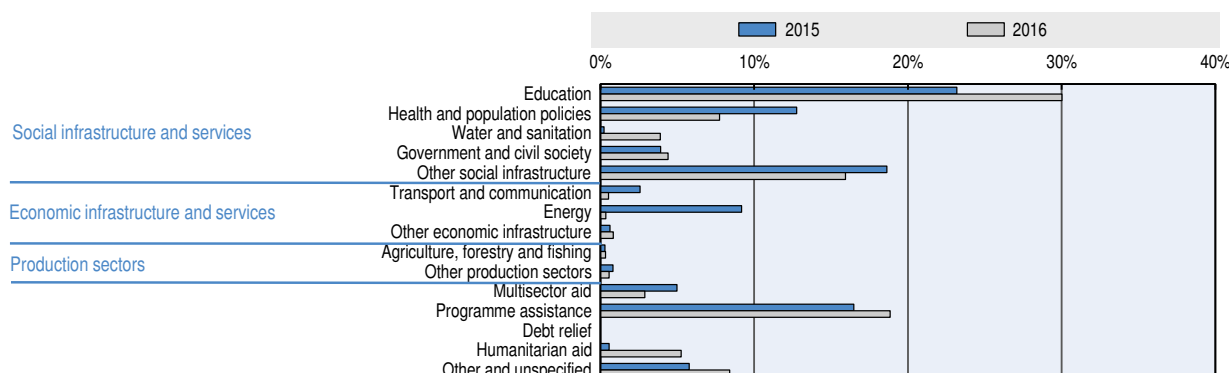
Figure 36.8. **Bilateral ODA by income group, 2010-16, gross disbursements, Portugal**



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933795996>

In 2016, 62% of bilateral ODA was allocated to social infrastructure and services, amounting to USD 98.2 million, with a strong focus on education (USD 47.5 million). Humanitarian aid amounted to USD 8.3 million. Portugal committed USD 4 million (3.1% of bilateral allocable aid) to promote aid for trade and to improve developing countries' trade performance and integration into the world economy in 2016.

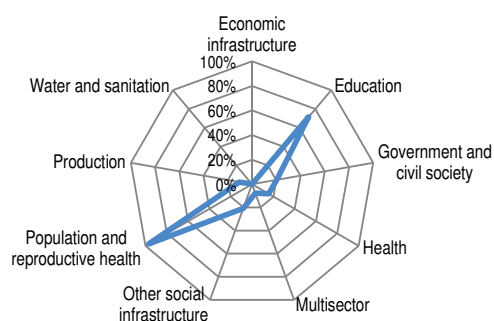
Figure 36.9. Share of gross bilateral ODA by sector, 2015-16, commitments, Portugal



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933796015>

**USD 34.8 million of bilateral ODA supported gender equality.** In 2016, 26.5% of Portuguese bilateral allocable aid had gender equality and women's empowerment as a principal or significant objective, compared with the DAC country average of 36.5%. This is an increase from 19.8% in 2015. A high share of Portugal's aid to population and reproductive health focuses on gender.

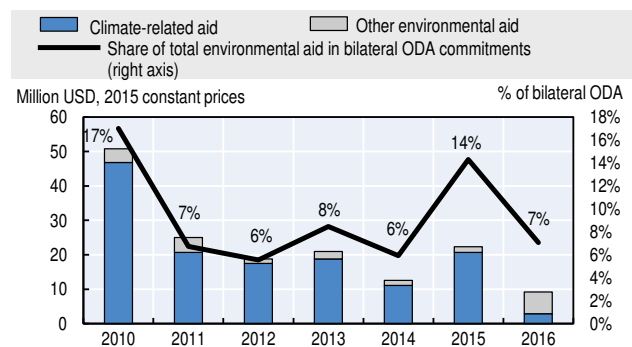
Figure 36.10. Share of bilateral allocable ODA in support of gender equality by sector, 2016, commitments, Portugal



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933796034>

**USD 9.3 million of bilateral ODA supported the environment.** In 2016, 7.1% of Portugal's bilateral allocable aid supported the environment and 2.2% (USD 2.9 million) focused specifically on climate change, compared with the respective DAC country averages of 33% and 25.7%.

Figure 36.11. Bilateral allocable ODA in support of global and local environment objectives, 2010-16, commitments, Portugal



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933796053>

Note to reader: Annex B provides "Methodological notes on the profiles of Development Assistance Committee members".

## Reference

OECD (2015), *OECD Development Co-operation Peer Reviews: Portugal 2016*, OECD Development Co-operation Peer Reviews, OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264248571-en>.

## SLOVAK REPUBLIC

### Leaving no one behind: The Slovak Republic's approach and priorities

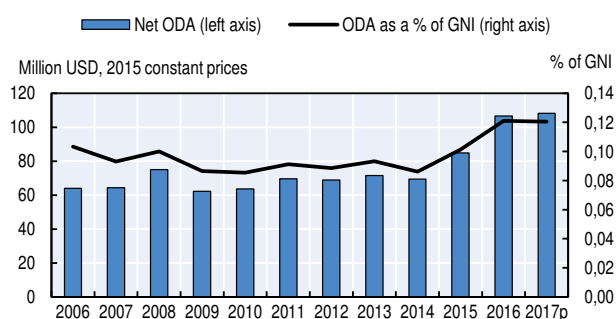
The Slovak Republic's development co-operation programme aims to contribute to sustainable development in partner countries, primarily by supporting education, employment, and democracy and good governance. The Slovak Republic promotes the creation of economic opportunities and employment as an effective instrument for fighting poverty and the causes of migration, reducing inequality, and strengthening developing countries' economic and social resilience.

The Slovak Republic is preparing a new strategy for implementing the 2030 Agenda and plans to focus on six priority areas: 1) sustainable economic growth in the ageing population and changing global environment; 2) education as a life-long process, which should enable a life in dignity under rapidly changing circumstances and requirements; 3) good health; 4) sustainable settlements and countryside in the context of climate change; 5) elimination of poverty and social inclusion; and 6) rule of law, democracy and security emphasising the role of strong institutions and data-based governance.

### Financial flows from the Slovak Republic to developing countries

At present, data on other official flows and private flows at market terms from the Slovak Republic to developing countries are not available. Data on private grants (funds raised by non-governmental organisations and foundations) are only available for 2016 (amounting to USD 0.1 million).

Figure 37.1. **Net ODA: Trends in volume and as a share of GNI, 2006-17, Slovak Republic**



P: preliminary data.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933796072>

### The Slovak Republic's performance against commitments for effective development co-operation

Table 37.1. **Results of the 2016 Global Partnership monitoring round (updated), Slovak Republic**

Slovak Republic	Alignment and ownership by partner country (%)				Predictability (%)		Transparency		
	Use of country-led results frameworks	Funding recorded in countries' national budgets	Funding through countries' systems	Untied ODA	Annual predictability	Medium-term predictability	Retrospective statistics (OECD CRS)	Information for forecasting (OECD FSS)	Publishing to IATI
<b>2016</b>	50.0%	100.0%	1.7%	64.3	100.0%	33.3%	fair	excellent	needs improvement
<b>Baseline</b>				47.5					
<b>Trend</b>				↑					

Note: Please refer to Annex B for details on the indicators. Data on untied ODA, retrospective statistics and publishing to the IATI have been updated according to the latest information available.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933797915>



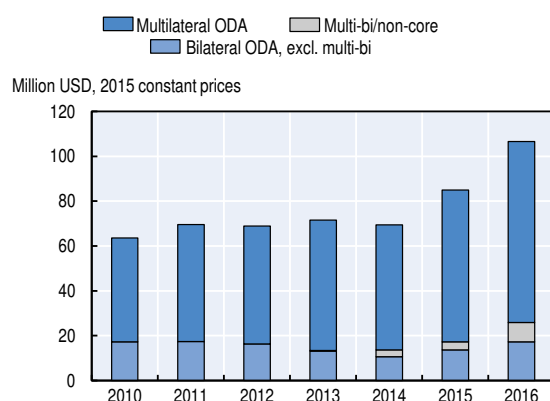
## The Slovak Republic's official development assistance

In 2017, the Slovak Republic provided USD 113 million in net ODA (preliminary data), which represented 0.12% of gross national income (GNI) and a rise of 3.5 % in real terms from 2016, due to the overall scaling up of its aid programme. The Slovak Republic is committed to gradually meeting the official development assistance (ODA) target of 0.33% adopted at the EU level. Its ODA volumes are on a positive trajectory and an informal agreement is in place to increase the bilateral budget by 10% per year. In 2017, in-donor refugee costs were USD 1 million and represented 0.6% of total net ODA, compared to 1.5% in 2016.

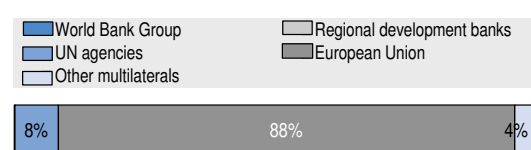
Its share of untied ODA (excluding administrative costs and in-donor refugee costs) was 64.3% in 2016 (up from 47.5% in 2015); the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) average was 81.2%. The grant element of total ODA was 100% in 2016.

In 2016, 24.3% of the Slovak Republic's ODA was provided bilaterally, while 75.7% of total ODA was allocated as core contributions to multilateral organisations. The majority of its multilateral aid went to fulfil its assessed contribution to the EU. In addition, it channelled 33.1% of its bilateral ODA to specific projects implemented by multilateral organisations (multi-bi/non-core contributions).

Figure 37.2. ODA composition in 2010-16 and distribution of multilateral ODA in 2016, Slovak Republic



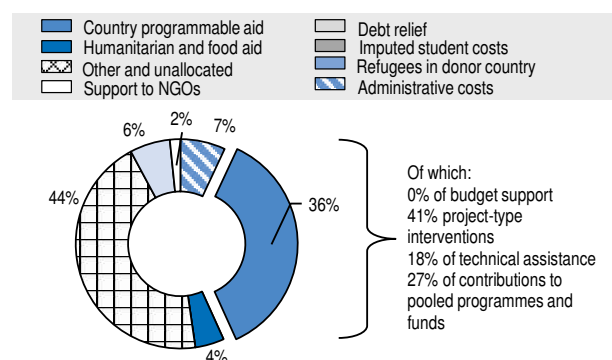
Distribution of multilateral and multi-bi ODA in 2016



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933796091>

In 2016, 36.3% of bilateral ODA was programmed with partner countries. The Slovak Republic's share of country programmable aid was lower than the DAC country average (46.8%) in 2016 and project-type interventions made up 41% of this aid. Forty-four per cent of bilateral ODA was classified as "other and unallocated".

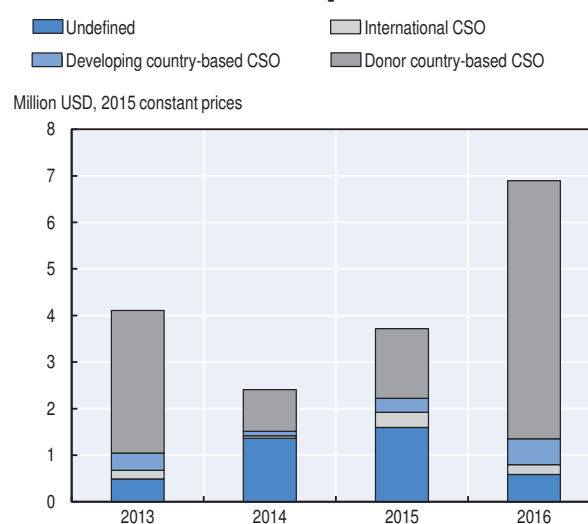
Figure 37.3. Composition of bilateral ODA, 2016, gross disbursements, Slovak Republic



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933796110>

In 2016, USD 6.8 million of bilateral ODA was channelled to and through civil society organisations (CSOs). Slovak ODA to and through CSOs increased between 2015 and 2016 as a share of bilateral aid (from 21.6% to 26.6%).

Figure 37.4. Gross bilateral ODA disbursements to and through CSOs by type of CSO, 2013-16, Slovak Republic



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933796129>

**Bilateral ODA was primarily focused on Eastern Europe.** In 2016, USD 5.7 million was allocated to Eastern Europe and USD 2.4 million to sub-Saharan Africa.

Figure 37.5. Share of bilateral ODA by region, 2016, gross disbursements, Slovak Republic

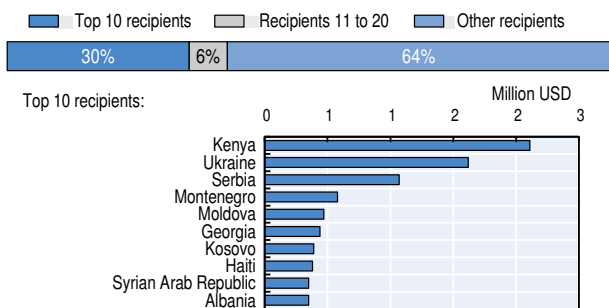


Note: Fifty-nine per cent of bilateral ODA allocated was unspecified by region in 2016. This share is not represented on the map.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933796148>

In 2016, 30.2% of bilateral ODA went to the Slovak Republic's top 10 recipients. Six of its priority countries (Albania, Georgia, Kenya, Kosovo, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine) were among its top 10 recipients. In 2016, its support to fragile contexts reached USD 3.6 million (14% of gross bilateral ODA) and consisted mainly of project-type interventions (72%) and technical assistance (13%).

Figure 37.6. Bilateral ODA to top recipients, 2016, gross disbursements, Slovak Republic

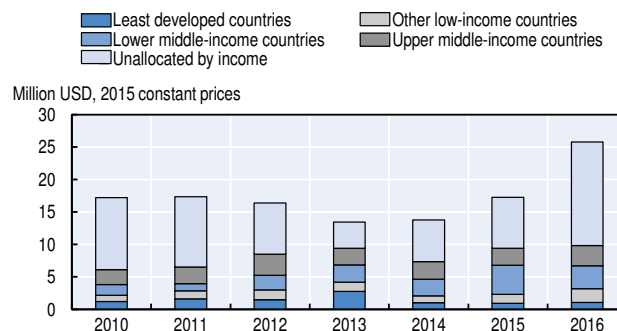


StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933796167>

In 2016, 4% of bilateral ODA was allocated to least developed countries (LDCs), amounting to USD 1.1 million. This is a decrease from 5.4% in 2015 and is lower than the 2016 DAC average of 21.9%. Lower middle-income countries received the highest share of bilateral ODA in 2016 (13.7%), noting that 61.9% was unallocated by income group.

At 0.02% of GNI in 2016, total ODA to the LDCs was below the UN target of 0.15% of GNI.

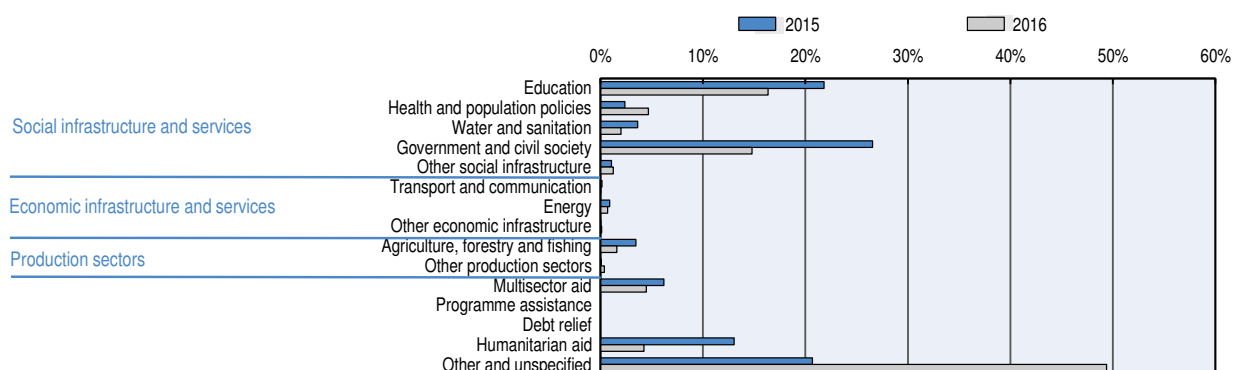
Figure 37.7. Bilateral ODA by income group, 2010-16, gross disbursements, Slovak Republic



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933796186>

In 2016, 39.1% of bilateral ODA (USD 10.6 million) was allocated to social infrastructure and services, with a strong focus on education (USD 4.4 million) and support to government and civil society (USD 4 million). Humanitarian aid amounted to USD 1 million. A high share (49.4%) of bilateral ODA was classified as “unallocated/unspecified”. The Slovak Republic committed USD 0.8 million (3.2% of bilateral allocable aid) to promote aid for trade and to improve developing countries’ trade performance and integration into the world economy in 2016.

Figure 37.8. Share of gross bilateral ODA by sector, 2015-16, commitments, Slovak Republic



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933796205>

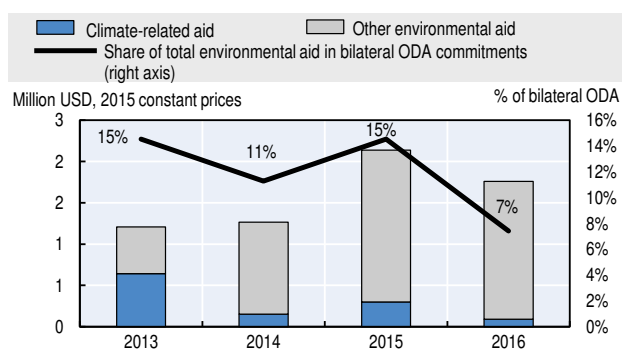
#### USD 8 million of bilateral ODA supported gender equality.

In 2016, 34.9% of Slovak bilateral allocable aid had gender equality and women’s empowerment as a principal or significant objective, compared with 0.6% in 2015 and the DAC country average of 36.5%.

#### USD 1.8 million supported the environment in 2016.

In 2016, 7.4% of its bilateral allocable aid supported the environment and 0.4% (USD 0.1 million) focused specifically on climate change, compared with the respective DAC country averages of 33% and 25.7%.

Figure 37.9. Bilateral allocable ODA in support of global and local environment objectives, 2013-16, commitments, Slovak Republic



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933796224>

Note to reader: Annex B provides “Methodological notes on the profiles of Development Assistance Committee members”.

## SLOVENIA

### Leaving no one behind: Slovenia's approach and priorities

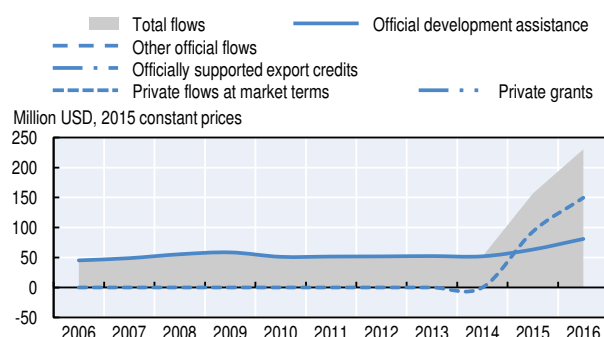
Slovenia's 2017 Resolution on Development Co-operation and Humanitarian Assistance prioritises equal opportunities, including gender equality. In its strategy aimed to operationalise the Resolution, Slovenia will address leaving no one behind. The strategy will outline a human rights-based approach, reflecting objectives of inclusion and equality of rights. Slovenia will also continue to target vulnerable groups in its humanitarian assistance, notably children and women refugees.

According to Slovenia, there is scope for greater clarity of leaving no one behind to help translate it into practice and results. So far, it has interpreted leave no one behind mainly in terms of reducing extreme poverty. It considers that the principle can help development co-operation increase focus on equality, better prospects and social cohesion for all. It also sees potential for knowledge sharing on good practices and developing new approaches in development co-operation to ensure people are not left behind.

In its programming, Slovenia has a special focus on women, youth and children. It targets least developed countries mainly through its multilateral co-operation and partners. When deciding on the geographic location of its bilateral projects, Slovenia focuses on poor and underdeveloped regions of its partner countries in the Western Balkans, where it implements the bulk of its bilateral co-operation.

### Financial flows from Slovenia to developing countries

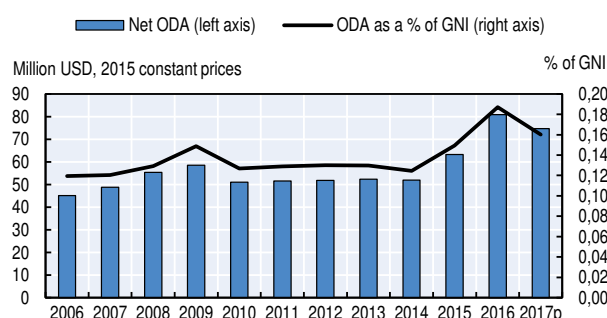
Figure 38.1. **Net resource flows to developing countries, 2006-16, Slovenia**



Note: Data on private flows at market terms are only available for 2015 and 2016.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933796243>

Figure 38.2. **Net ODA: Trends in volume and as a share of GNI, 2006-17, Slovenia**



P: preliminary data.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933796262>

### Slovenia's performance against commitments for effective development co-operation

Table 38.1. **Results of the 2016 Global Partnership monitoring round (updated), Slovenia**

Slovenia	Alignment and ownership by partner country (%)				Predictability (%)		Transparency		
	Use of country-led results frameworks	Funding recorded in countries' national budgets	Funding through countries' systems	Untied ODA	Annual predictability	Medium-term predictability	Retrospective statistics (OECD CRS)	Information for forecasting (OECD FSS)	Publishing to IATI
<b>2016</b>	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	53.4	0.0%	33.3%	excellent	good	-
<b>Baseline</b>	-	-	-	12.4	-	-	good	good	-
<b>Trend</b>	-	-	-	↑	-	-	↑	=	-

Note: Please refer to Annex B for details on the indicators. Data on untied ODA, retrospective statistics and publishing to the IATI have been updated according to the latest information available.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933797934>

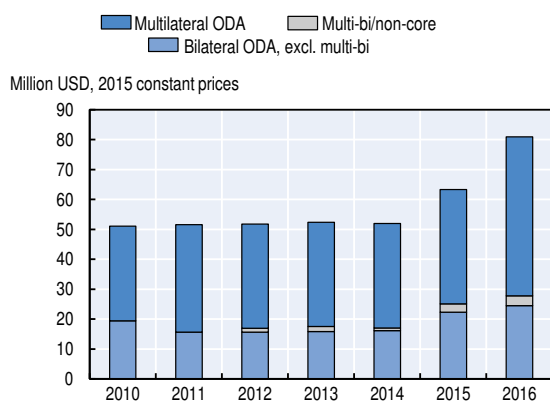
## Slovenia's official development assistance

In 2017, Slovenia provided USD 76 million in net ODA (preliminary data), which represented 0.16% of gross national income (GNI) and a decrease of 10% in real terms from 2016 due to lower in-donor refugee costs. It shall strive to increase its ODA/GNI to 0.33% by 2030 as agreed at the EU level. In 2017, in-donor refugee costs were USD 1 million and represented 1.8% of Slovenia's total net official development assistance (ODA), compared to 8.9% in 2016.

Slovenia's share of untied ODA (excluding administrative costs and in-donor refugee costs) was 53.4% in 2016, while the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) average was 81.2%. The grant element of total ODA was 100% in 2016.

In 2016, 34.3% of ODA was provided bilaterally. In 2016, 65.7% of Slovenia's ODA was channelled to multilateral organisations. Slovenia principally allocated its multilateral contributions to the European Union (EU general budget and European Development Fund) to meet its mandatory contributions. In addition, it channelled 11.7% of its bilateral ODA for specific projects implemented by multilateral organisations (multi-bi/non-core contributions).

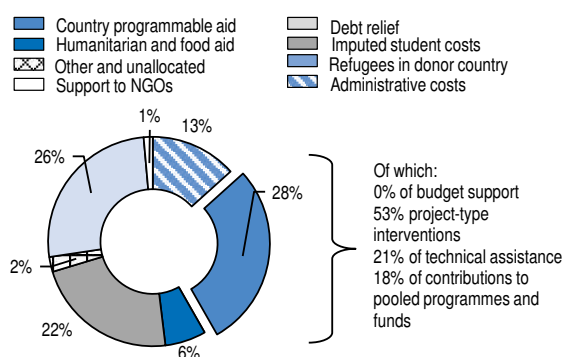
Figure 38.3. ODA composition in 2010-16 and distribution of multilateral ODA in 2016, Slovenia



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933796281>

In 2016, 28.4% of bilateral ODA was programmed with partner countries. Slovenia's share of country programmable aid was lower than the DAC country average of 46.8% in 2016 and project-type interventions made up 53% of this aid. Imputed student costs and refugees in donor country costs accounted for nearly half of bilateral aid.

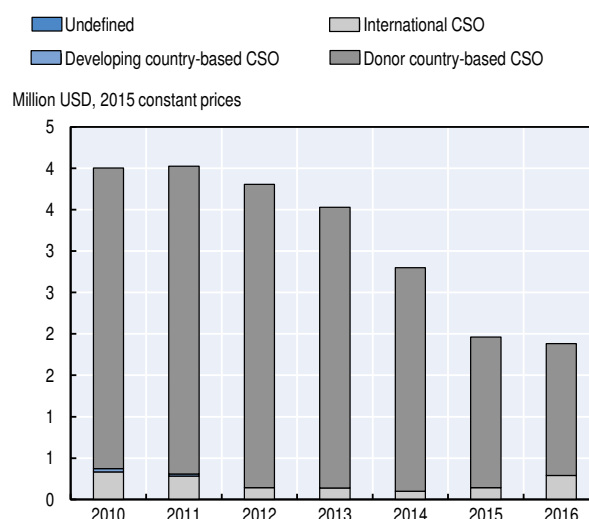
Figure 38.4. Composition of bilateral ODA, 2016, gross disbursements, Slovenia



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933796300>

In 2016, USD 1.9 million of bilateral ODA was channelled to and through civil society organisations (CSOs). This was equivalent to 6.8% of bilateral ODA. Aid to and through CSOs decreased between 2015 and 2016 as a share of bilateral ODA (from 7.8% in 2015).

Figure 38.5. Gross bilateral ODA disbursements to and through CSOs by type of CSO, 2010-16, Slovenia



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933796319>

**Bilateral ODA heavily focused on South East Europe.** In 2016, USD 14.6 million was allocated to this region.

Figure 38.6. Share of bilateral ODA by region, 2016, gross disbursements, Slovenia

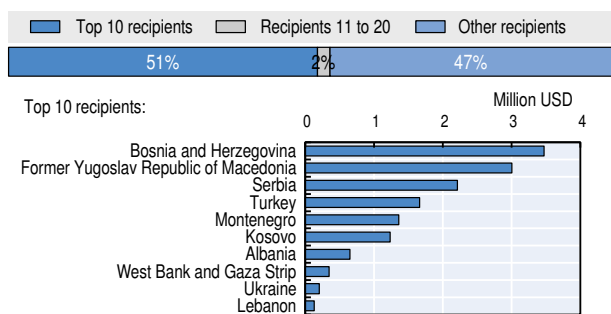


Note: Forty-three per cent of bilateral ODA allocated was unspecified by region in 2016. This share is not represented on the map.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933796338>

**In 2016, 51.2% of bilateral ODA went to Slovenia's top 10 recipients.** Slovenia has eight priority partner countries, seven of which are among its top 10 recipients. In 2016, its support to fragile contexts reached USD 0.9 million (3% of gross bilateral ODA). Support to fragile contexts consisted mainly of contributions to pooled funds (37%), project-type interventions (35%), and technical assistance and scholarships.

Figure 38.7. Bilateral ODA to top recipients, 2016, gross disbursements, Slovenia

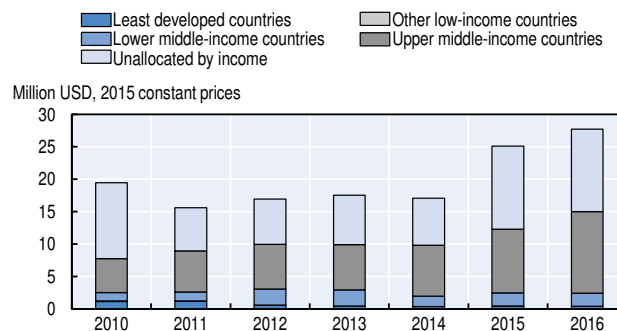


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**In 2016, 1.5% of bilateral ODA was allocated to the LDCs, amounting to USD 0.4 million.** This is stable from 1.6% in 2015, and is far below the 2016 DAC average of 21.9%. Slovenia aims to focus on the LDCs in Africa mainly through multilateral channels. Upper middle-income countries received the highest share of bilateral ODA in 2016 (45.4%), while 45.8% was unallocated by income group.

At 0.03% of GNI in 2016, total ODA to the LDCs was below the UN target of 0.15% of GNI.

Figure 38.8. Bilateral ODA by income group, 2010-16, gross disbursements, Slovenia

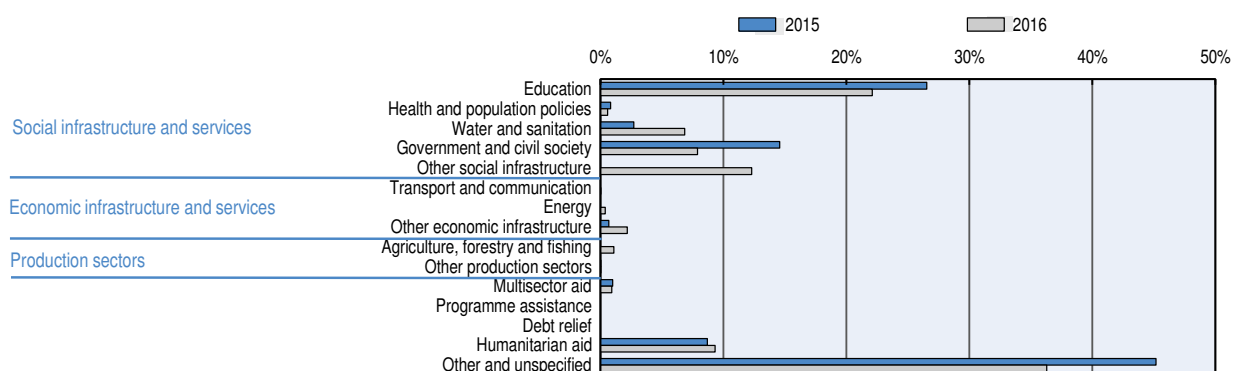


StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933796376>



In 2016, 49.7% of Slovenia's bilateral ODA was allocated to social infrastructure and services (USD 15.5 million), with a strong focus on education (USD 6.9 million). Humanitarian aid amounted to USD 3 million. A high share (36.3%) of bilateral ODA was classified as "unallocated/unspecified". In 2016, Slovenia committed USD 1.2 million (8.4% of bilateral allocable aid) to promote aid for trade and to improve developing countries' trade performance and integration into the world economy.

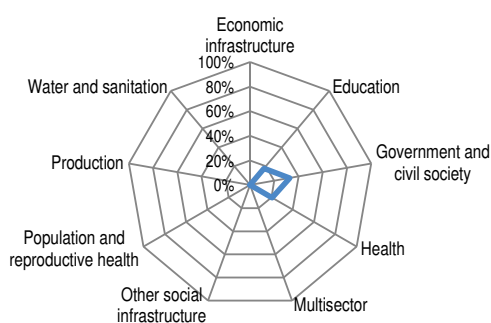
Figure 38.9. Share of gross bilateral ODA by sector, 2015-16, commitments, Slovenia



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933796395>

**USD 0.8 million of bilateral ODA supported gender equality in 2016.** In 2016, 18.2% of Slovenian bilateral allocable aid (of which only 32% was screened for gender equality) had gender equality and women's empowerment as a principal or significant objective, compared with the DAC country average of 36.5%.

Figure 38.10. Share of bilateral allocable ODA in support of gender equality by sector, 2016, commitments, Slovenia

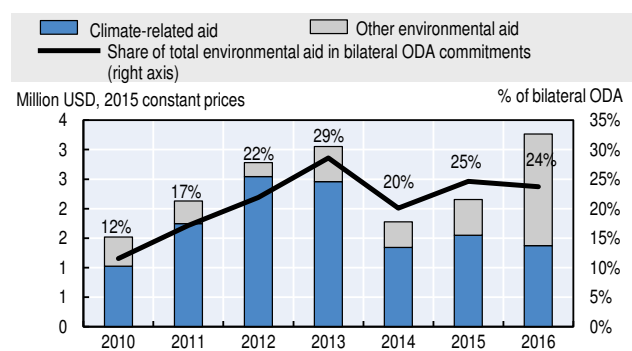


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**USD 3.3 million supported the environment in 2016.**

In 2016, 23.7% of Slovenian bilateral allocable aid focused on the environment and 10% (or USD 1.4 million) focused specifically on climate change, compared with the respective DAC country averages of 33% and 25.7%.

Figure 38.11. Bilateral allocable ODA in support of global and local environment objectives, 2010-16, commitments, Slovenia



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933796433>

Note to reader: Annex B provides "Methodological notes on the profiles of Development Assistance Committee members".

## SPAIN

### Leaving no one behind: Spain's approach and priorities

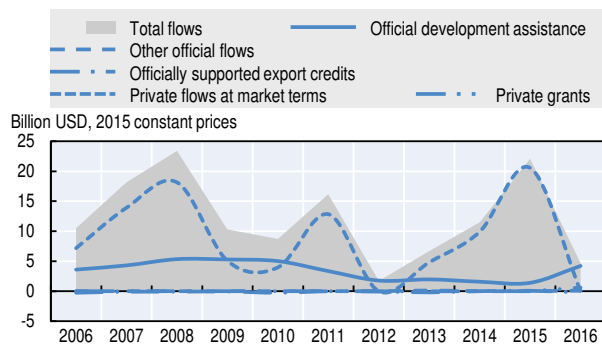
Spain has made an explicit commitment to leaving no one behind in its new Fifth Master Plan for Development Co-operation. According to Spain addressing leaving no one behind requires a differentiated, people-centred approach that adapts to the needs of different developing countries according to four fundamental variables: 1) levels of poverty; 2) human development; 3) inequality; and 4) vulnerability.

Spanish development co-operation strives to respect cross-cutting principles of human rights and fundamental freedoms, gender equality, respect for cultural diversity, and environmental sustainability. It also targets vulnerable populations in middle-income countries and reducing inequalities within developing countries. It uses indicators such as the Human Development Index, GDP per capita and the multidimensional poverty index as its evidence base for selecting countries and regions.

For Spain, applying a leave no one behind approach helps ensure that policies focus on excluded people, can increase efficiency in allocating resources, and enable a better understanding of the problems and challenges to inclusive development. A key challenge is managing potential trade-offs between reaching the furthest behind first, pressure to allocate funds efficiently to maximise impact, and the potentially higher cost of reaching the most vulnerable populations.

### Financial flows from Spain to developing countries

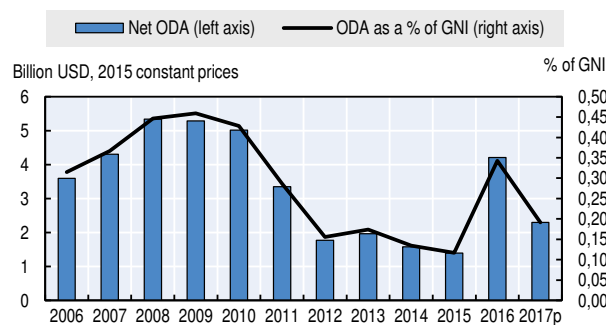
Figure 39.1. **Net resource flows to developing countries, 2006-16, Spain**



Note: Data on private grants are only available for 2012 and 2013. Data on private flows at market terms are not available for 2016. Data on officially export credits are not available for 2014. Data on other official flows are not available for 2006, 2008 and 2010.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933796452>

Figure 39.2. **Net ODA: Trends in volume and as a share of GNI, 2006-17, Spain**



P: preliminary data.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933796471>

### Spain's performance against commitments for effective development co-operation

Table 39.1. **Results of the 2016 Global Partnership monitoring round (updated), Spain**

Spain	Alignment and ownership by partner country (%)				Predictability (%)		Transparency		
	Use of country-led results frameworks	Funding recorded in countries' national budgets	Funding through countries' systems	Untied ODA	Annual predictability	Medium-term predictability	Retrospective statistics (OECD CRS)	Information for forecasting (OECD FSS)	Publishing to IATI
<b>2016</b>	89.6%	88.7%	34.8%	82.1	87.0%	39.4%	needs improvement	needs improvement	needs improvement
<b>Baseline</b>	-	76.8%	69.1%	80.8	87.5%	39.3%	good	needs improvement	needs improvement
<b>Trend</b>	-	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	=	=

Note: Please refer to Annex B for details on the indicators. Data on untied ODA, retrospective statistics and publishing to the IATI have been updated according to the latest information available.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933797953>

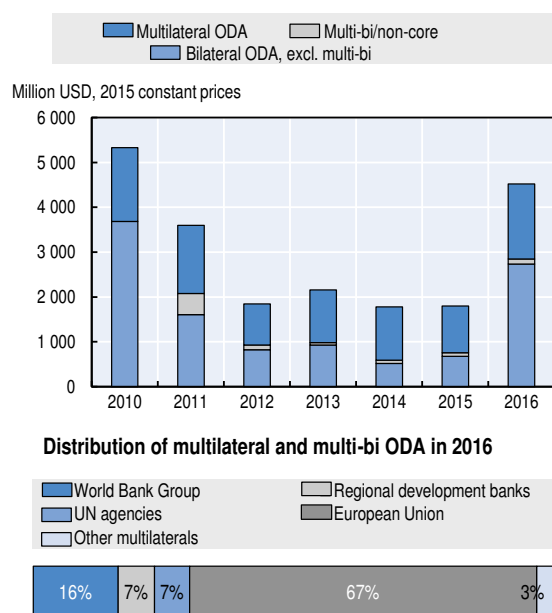
## Spain's official development assistance

In 2017, Spain provided USD 2.4 billion in net ODA (preliminary data), which represented 0.19% of gross national income (GNI) and a 44% decrease in real terms from 2016, after a significant rise in 2016 due to exceptional debt relief for Cuba. Spain is committed, at the EU level, to collectively achieve a 0.7% ODA/GNI ratio by 2030. In 2017, in-donor refugee costs were USD 218 million and represented 9% of Spain's total net official development assistance (ODA), compared to 2.1% in 2016.

Spain's share of untied ODA (excluding administrative costs and in-donor refugee costs) increased from 80.8% in 2015 to 81.7% in 2016, compared with the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) average of 81.2% in 2016. The grant element of total ODA was 100% in 2016. Loans amounted to 1.8% of gross ODA in 2016.

In 2016, 63% of Spain's ODA was provided bilaterally. It allocated 37% of total ODA as core contributions to multilateral organisations. In addition, it channelled 4% of its bilateral ODA to specific projects implemented by multilateral organisations (multi-bi/non-core contributions).

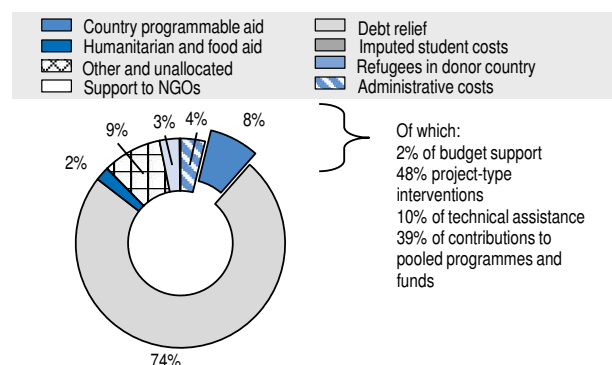
Figure 39.3. ODA composition in 2010-16 and distribution of multilateral ODA in 2016, Spain



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933796490>

In 2016, 7.3% of bilateral ODA was programmed with partner countries. Spain's share of country programmable aid was lower than the DAC country average (46.8%). Debt relief accounted for 74% of gross bilateral aid.

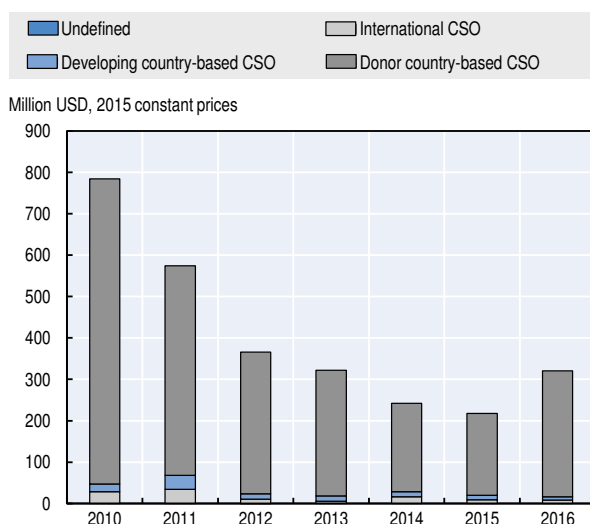
Figure 39.4. Composition of bilateral ODA, 2016, gross disbursements, Spain



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933796509>

In 2016, USD 321.2 million of bilateral ODA was channelled to and through civil society organisations (CSOs). Between 2015 and 2016, ODA channelled to and through CSOs fell as a share of bilateral aid (from 28.7% in 2015 to 11.2% in 2016).

Figure 39.5. Gross bilateral ODA disbursements to and through CSOs by type of CSO, 2010-16, Spain



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933796528>

**Bilateral ODA was primarily focused on Latin America and the Caribbean.** In 2016, USD 2.3 billion was allocated to Latin America and the Caribbean and USD 91.5 million was allocated to sub-Saharan Africa.

Figure 39.6. **Share of bilateral ODA by region, 2016, gross disbursements, Spain**



Note: Seven per cent of bilateral ODA allocated was unspecified by region in 2016. This share is not represented on the map.

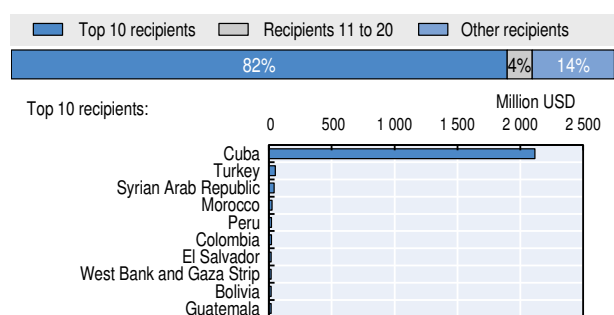
StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933796547>

**In 2016, 82.2% of bilateral ODA went to Spain's top 10 recipients.** Spain reduced the number of its priority partner countries from 50 in 2012 to 23 in 2015 and 2016, focusing on three priority regions. Six of its top 10 recipients are priority partner countries. In 2016, its support to fragile contexts reached USD 183.9 million. Support to fragile contexts consisted mainly of project-type interventions (52%) and other in-donor expenditures (35%).

**In 2016, 3% of bilateral ODA was allocated to least developed countries (LDCs),** amounting to USD 85.7 million. This is a decrease from 11.4% in 2015 and is lower than the 2016 DAC average of 21.9%. Upper middle-income countries received the highest share of bilateral ODA in 2016 (80.2%).

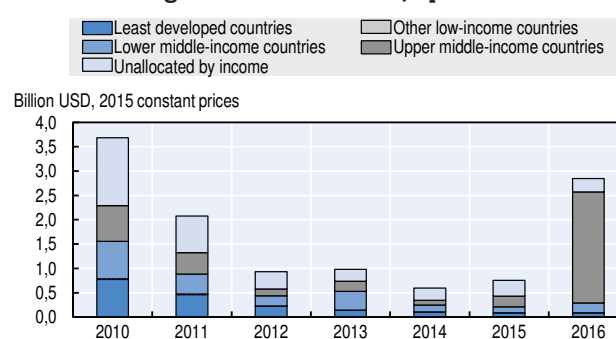
At 0.04% of GNI in 2016, total ODA to the LDCs was below the UN target of 0.15% of GNI.

Figure 39.7. **Bilateral ODA to top recipients, 2016, gross disbursements, Spain**



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933796566>

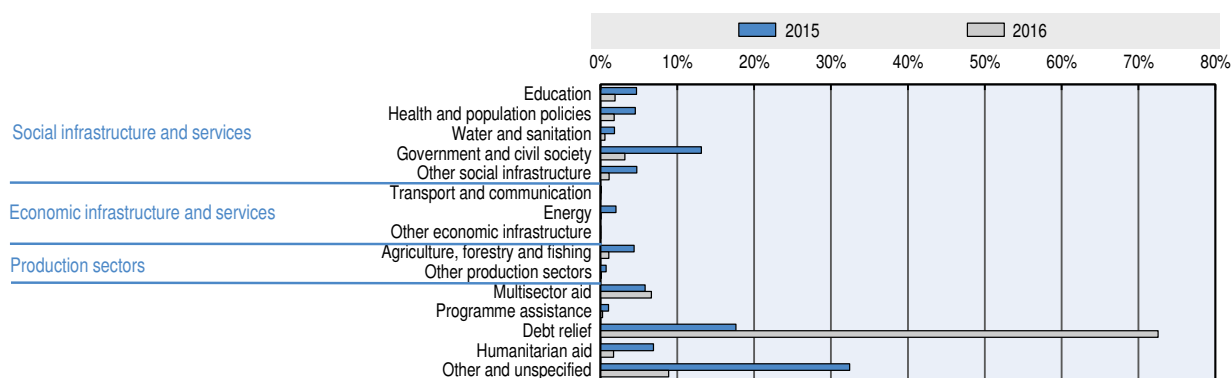
Figure 39.8. **Bilateral ODA by income group, 2010-16, gross disbursements, Spain**



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In 2016, 73% of bilateral ODA (USD 2.1 billion) was allocated to actions relating to debt. USD 256.2 million (8.6% of bilateral ODA) was allocated to social infrastructure and services, with strong focus on support to government and civil society (USD 95.4 million) and education (USD 57 million). Humanitarian aid amounted to USD 51.2 million. In 2016, Spain committed USD 40.1 million to promote aid for trade and to improve developing countries' trade performance and integration into the world economy.

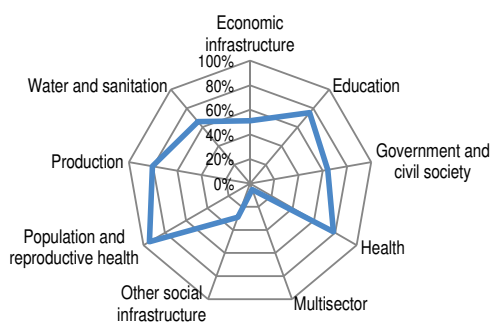
Figure 39.9. Share of gross bilateral ODA by sector, 2015-16, commitments, Spain



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933796604>

**USD 241.1 million of bilateral ODA supported gender equality.** In 2016, 41.4% of Spanish bilateral allocable aid had gender equality and women's empowerment as a principal or significant objective, above the DAC country average of 36.5%. This is up from 35.8% in 2015. A high share of Spain's aid to population and reproductive health, health, and production focuses on gender.

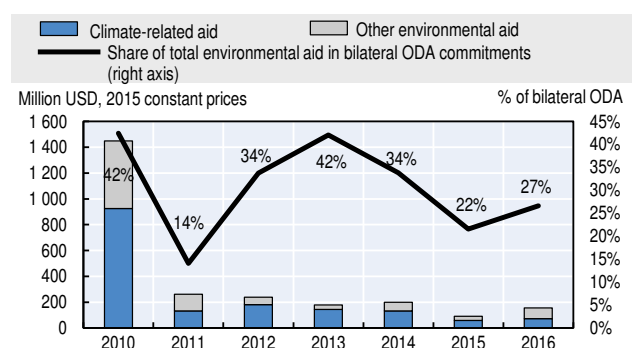
Figure 39.10. Share of bilateral allocable ODA in support of gender equality by sector, 2016, commitments, Spain



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933796623>

**USD 154.8 million of Spain's bilateral ODA supported the environment.** In 2016, 26.6% of Spanish bilateral allocable aid supported the environment and 12.5% (USD 73 million) focused particularly on climate change, compared with the respective DAC country averages of 33% and 25.7%.

Figure 39.11. Bilateral allocable ODA in support of global and local environment objectives, 2010-16, commitments, Spain



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933796642>

Note to reader: Annex B provides "Methodological notes on the profiles of Development Assistance Committee members".

## SWEDEN

### Leaving no one behind: Sweden's approach and priorities

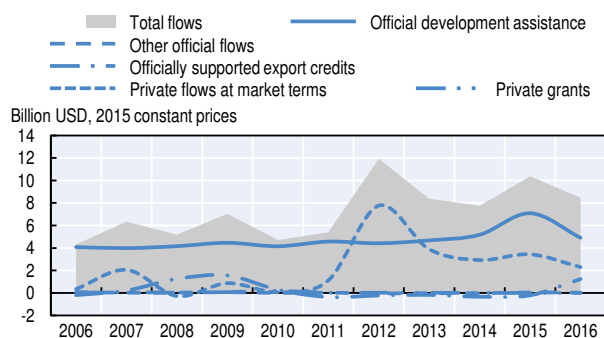
Sweden has embedded the pledge to leave no one behind in its 2016 government policy framework, which focuses on countries facing the greatest resource challenges, where development needs are greatest and where Sweden can make a difference. The two overarching principles are poor people's perspectives and the rights perspective. In addition, three thematic perspectives are integrated into decision making, implementation and follow-up: 1) environment and climate; 2) gender equality; and 3) conflict.

Sweden's multidimensional approach to poverty eradication (and new toolbox) focuses on resources, opportunities and choice, power and voice, and human security. It recognises that people and groups experiencing poverty and the drivers of poverty and vulnerability change with contexts. In line with this, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) seeks to identify who is excluded and marginalised in each country and then designs its approach to meet their needs.

Least developed and conflict or post-conflict countries are the main focus of its bilateral development co-operation. Support to middle-income countries is limited financially since access to finance may be less of a challenge than redistributing existing resources more equally. Sida is also strengthening its focus on the humanitarian-development nexus providing short-term crisis support while building sustainable pathways out of poverty.

### Financial flows from Sweden to developing countries

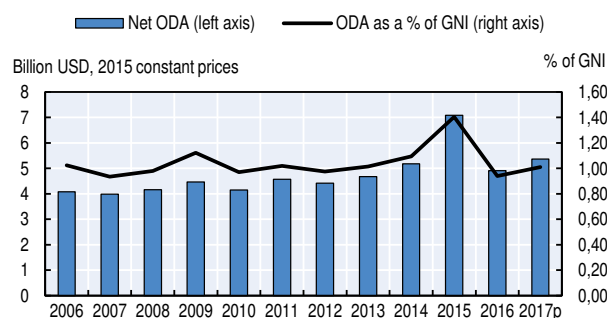
Figure 40.1. **Net resource flows to developing countries, 2006-16, Sweden**



Note: Data on private grants are not available for 2014-16.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933796661>

Figure 40.2. **Net ODA: Trends in volume and as a share of GNI, 2006-17, Sweden**



P: preliminary data.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933796680>

### Sweden's performance against commitments for effective development co-operation

Table 40.1. **Results of the 2016 Global Partnership monitoring round (updated), Sweden**

Sweden	Alignment and ownership by partner country (%)				Predictability (%)		Transparency		
	Use of country-led results frameworks	Funding recorded in countries' national budgets	Funding through countries' systems	Untied ODA	Annual predictability	Medium-term predictability	Retrospective statistics (OECD CRS)	Information for forecasting (OECD FSS)	Publishing to IATI
<b>2016</b>	54.4%	59.6%	62.6%	96.3	75.7%	69.2%	needs improvement	excellent	excellent
<b>Baseline</b>	-	73.8%	65.9%	86.8	78.7%	78.0%	good	excellent	excellent
<b>Trend</b>	-	↓	↓	↑	↓	↓	↓	=	=

Note: Please refer to Annex B for details on the indicators. Data on untied ODA, retrospective statistics and publishing to the IATI have been updated according to the latest information available.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933797972>



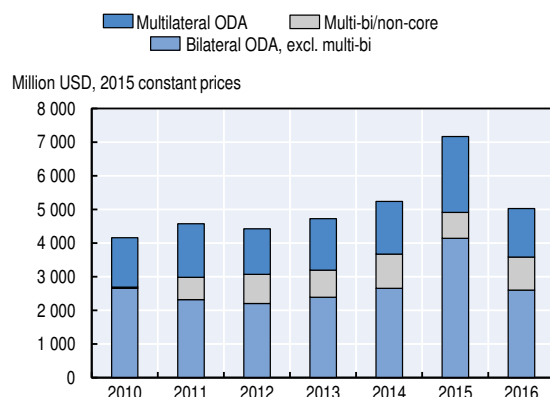
## Sweden's official development assistance

In 2017, Sweden provided USD 5.5 billion in net ODA (preliminary data), which represented 1.01% of gross national income (GNI) and a 9.9% increase in real terms from 2016, mostly due to an increase in grants for Africa and least developed countries (LDCs) and in contributions to multilateral organisations. Sweden is one of only five Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members to have met the UN target of 0.7% and the government is committed to continue delivering 1% of its GNI to ODA, which is backed by a broad bipartisan support in parliament. In 2017, in-donor refugee costs were USD 828 million and represented 15% of Sweden's total net ODA, compared to 16.8% in 2016.

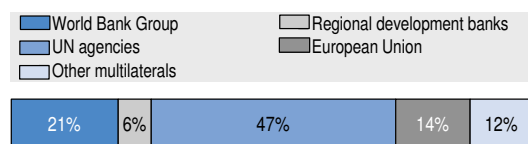
Sweden's share of untied ODA (excluding administrative costs and in-donor refugee costs) increased from 86.8% in 2015 to 96.3% in 2016, and remains above the DAC average of 81.2% in 2016. The grant element of total ODA was 100% in 2016. Loans amounted to 0.9% of gross ODA.

In 2016, 71.2% of ODA was provided bilaterally. Sweden allocated 28.8% of total ODA as core contributions to multilateral organisations. In addition, it channelled 27.3% of its bilateral ODA to specific projects implemented by multilateral organisations (multi-bi/non-core contributions).

Figure 40.3. ODA composition in 2010-16 and distribution of multilateral ODA in 2016, Sweden



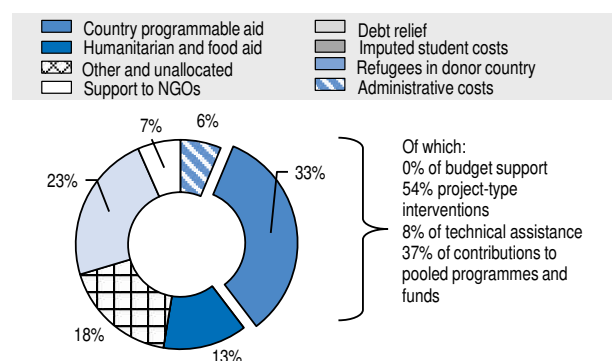
Distribution of multilateral and multi-bi ODA in 2016



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933796699>

In 2016, 33.3% of bilateral ODA was programmed with partner countries, making Sweden's share of country programmable aid lower than the DAC country average (46.8%). Project-type interventions accounted for 54% of this aid. Twenty-three per cent of bilateral ODA was allocated to refugees in donor country. Assuming in-donor refugee costs continue to decrease, Sweden aims to increase allocations to bilateral programmes from 2018.

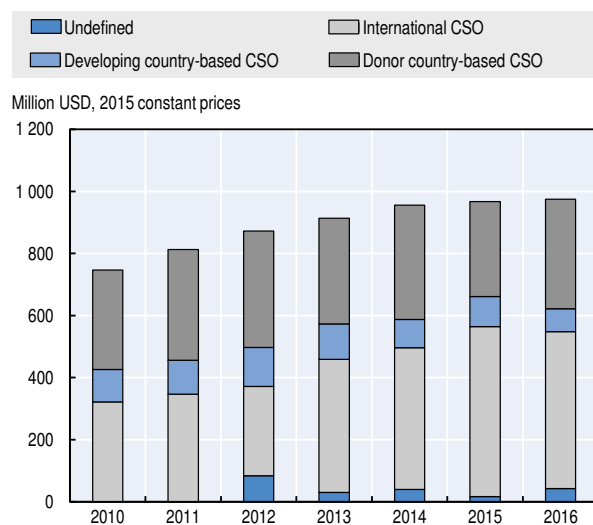
Figure 40.4. Composition of bilateral ODA, 2016, gross disbursements, Sweden



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933796718>

In 2016, USD 958.8 million of bilateral ODA was channelled to and through civil society organisations (CSOs). Between 2015 and 2016, ODA channelled to and through CSOs increased as a share of bilateral aid (from 19.7% to 26.8%).

Figure 40.5. Gross bilateral ODA disbursements to and through CSOs by type of CSO, 2010-16, Sweden



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933796737>

**Bilateral ODA was primarily focused on sub-Saharan Africa.** In 2016, USD 845 million was allocated to sub-Saharan Africa, USD 255.1 million to the Middle East, and USD 220 million to south and central Asia.

Figure 40.6. **Share of bilateral ODA by region, 2016, gross disbursements, Sweden**

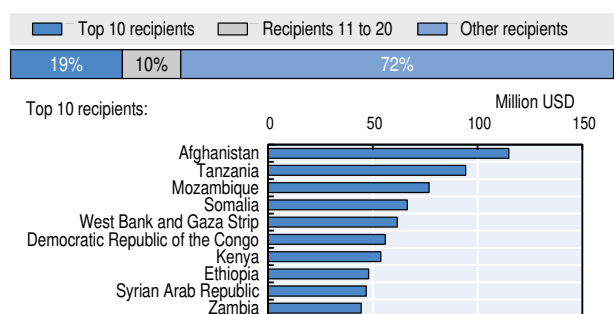


Note: Fifty-three per cent of bilateral ODA allocated was unspecified by region in 2016. This share is not represented on the map.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933796756>

**In 2016, 18.6% of bilateral ODA went to Sweden's top 10 recipients.** All of its top 10 recipients are priority partners. In 2016, its support to fragile contexts reached USD 1.2 billion (33% of gross bilateral ODA). Support to fragile contexts consisted mainly of contributions to pooled funds (49%) and project-type interventions (45%).

Figure 40.7. **Bilateral ODA to top recipients, 2016, gross disbursements, Sweden**

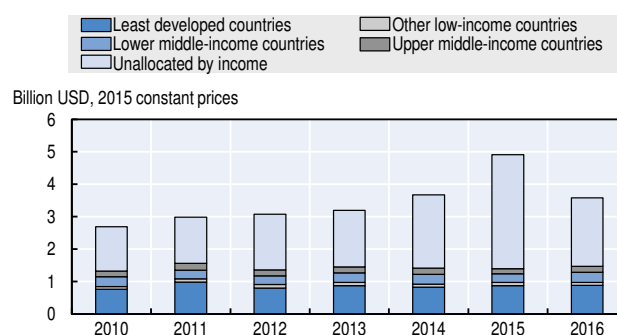


StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933796775>

**In 2016, 24.8% of bilateral ODA (USD 885.8 million) was allocated to the LDCs.** This is an increase from 17.8% in 2015, and is higher than the DAC average of 21.9%. The LDCs received the highest share of bilateral ODA in 2016, noting that 58.9% was unallocated by income group.

At 0.27% of GNI in 2016, total ODA to the LDCs exceeds the UN target of 0.15% GNI.

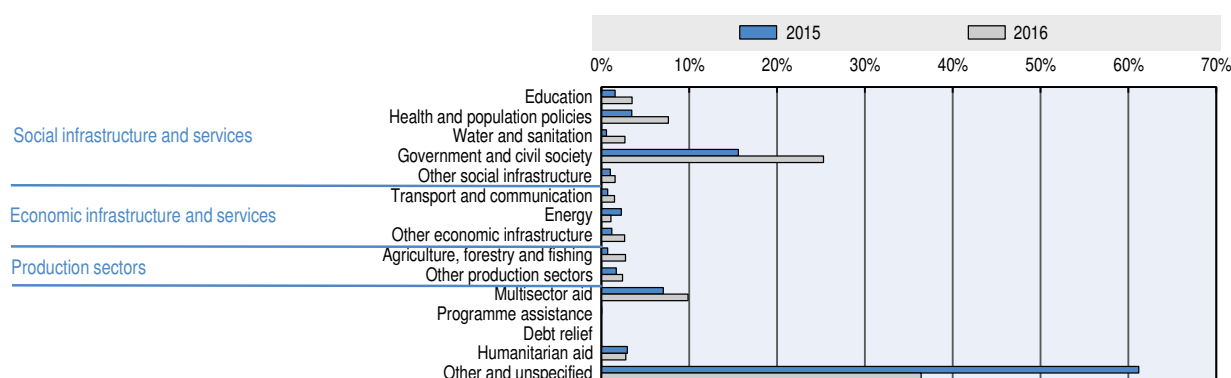
Figure 40.8. **Bilateral ODA by income group, 2010-16, gross disbursements, Sweden**



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933796794>

In 2016, 40.6% of bilateral ODA was allocated to social infrastructure and services, for a total of USD 1.3 billion, with a strong focus on support to government and civil society (USD 825.9 million). Humanitarian aid amounted to USD 91 million. In 2016, Sweden committed USD 337.8 million (15.1% of bilateral allocable aid) to promote aid for trade and to improve developing countries' trade performance and integration into the world economy.

Figure 40.9. Share of gross bilateral ODA by sector, 2015-16, commitments, Sweden

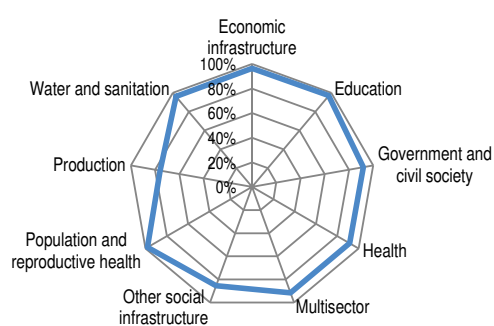


StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933796813>

#### USD 1.8 billion of bilateral ODA supported gender equality.

In 2016, 87.6% of Swedish bilateral sector-allocable aid had gender equality and women's empowerment as a principal or significant objective (down from 88.8% in 2015), compared with the DAC country average of 36.5%. Sweden has a strong focus on gender equality in all sectors.

Figure 40.10. Share of bilateral allocable ODA in support of gender equality by sector, 2016, commitments, Sweden

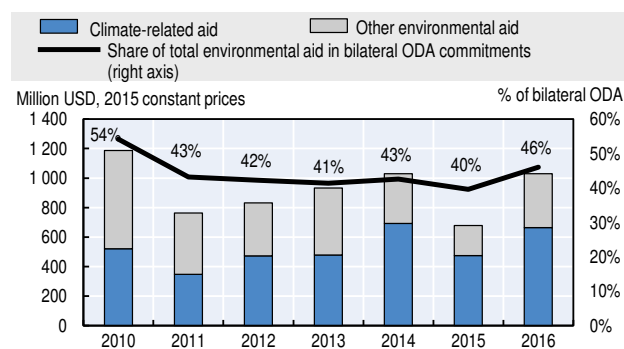


StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933796832>

#### USD 1 billion of bilateral ODA supported the environment.

In 2016, 46% of its bilateral allocable aid supported the environment and 29.7% (USD 662.8 million) focused on climate change, compared with the respective DAC country averages of 33% and 25.7%.

Figure 40.11. Bilateral allocable ODA in support of global and local environment objectives, 2010-16, commitments, Sweden



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933796851>

Note to reader: Annex B provides "Methodological notes on the profiles of Development Assistance Committee members".

## SWITZERLAND

### Leaving no one behind: Switzerland's approach and priorities

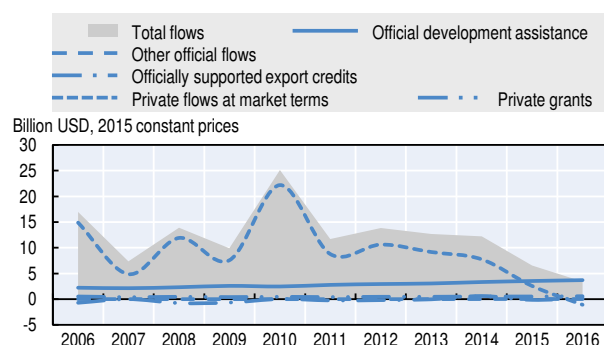
Switzerland committed to leaving no one behind in the 2030 Agenda and plans to refer to it in the next parliamentary Dispatch on development co-operation (in 2021). The Swiss Agency for Development Co-operation (SDC) has a long-standing focus on multidimensional poverty, tackling root causes of exclusion and discrimination. In addition to its humanitarian aid, the SDC states that it meets its target to allocate 50% of its bilateral budget to fragile and conflict-affected countries, which it considers as the countries left behind.

The SDC considers that all individuals or groups excluded from sustainable development and lacking minimum standards of living are left behind. It is developing a working tool to address leaving no one behind which builds on the human rights-based approach it has mainstreamed. The tool identifies two pathways: 1) working towards an inclusive society where all groups benefit from minimum standards of living and mainstreaming “leave no one behind” through targeted actions on barriers to inclusion; and 2) prioritising groups in specific contexts and designing targeted programmes to enhance resilience and inclusion. It is also developing factsheets on what leave no one behind means in specific sectors and will integrate this approach in its results-based management tools.

For the SDC, the risk of weak political buy-in to reach the furthest behind is a challenge in some contexts. Lack of disaggregated data is also a challenge.

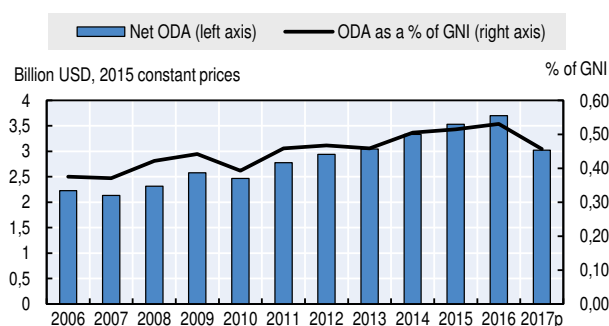
### Financial flows from Switzerland to developing countries

Figure 41.1. **Net resource flows to developing countries, 2006-16, Switzerland**



Note: Data on other official flows are only available for 2006 and 2014-16.  
StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933796870>

Figure 41.2. **Net ODA: Trends in volume and as a share of GNI, 2006-17, Switzerland**



P: preliminary data.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933796889>

### Switzerland's performance against commitments for effective development co-operation

Table 41.1. **Results of the 2016 Global Partnership monitoring round (updated), Switzerland**

Switzerland	Alignment and ownership by partner country (%)				Predictability (%)		Transparency		
	Use of country-led results frameworks	Funding recorded in countries' national budgets	Funding through countries' systems	Untied ODA	Annual predictability	Medium-term predictability	Retrospective statistics (OECD CRS)	Information for forecasting (OECD FSS)	Publishing to IATI
<b>2016</b>	51.3%	44.6%	37.4%	94.3	77.3%	65.4%	fair	excellent	needs improvement
<b>Baseline</b>	-	35.6%	27.1%	94.6	75.7%	76.9%	fair	excellent	fair
<b>Trend</b>	-	↑	↑	↓	↑	↓	=	=	↓

Note: Please refer to Annex B for details on the indicators. Data on untied ODA, retrospective statistics and publishing to the IATI have been updated according to the latest information available.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933797991>

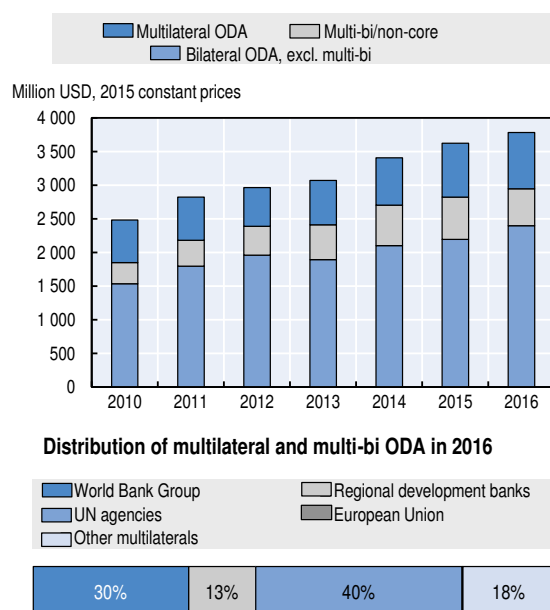
## Switzerland's official development assistance

In 2017, Switzerland provided USD 3.1 billion in net ODA (preliminary data), which represented 0.46% of gross national income (GNI) and a 13.9% decrease in real terms from 2016, due to lower levels of in-donor refugee costs reported. Under the expenditure stabilisation programme decided by the Federal Council for the period from 2017 to 2019, Switzerland's official development assistance (ODA) will be at around 0.48% of GNI. In 2017, in-donor refugee costs were USD 285 million and represented 9.2% of Switzerland's total net ODA, compared to 19.3% in 2016.

Switzerland's share of untied ODA (excluding administrative costs and in-donor refugee costs) was 94.3% in 2016 (remaining stable from 94.6% in 2015), above the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) average of 81.2%. The grant element of total ODA was 100% in 2016. Loans amounted to 2.1% of gross ODA in 2016.

In 2016, 77.9% of ODA was provided bilaterally. Switzerland allocated 22.1% of total ODA as core contributions to multilateral organisations. In addition, it channelled 18.7% of its bilateral ODA to specific projects implemented by multilateral organisations (multi-bi/non-core contributions).

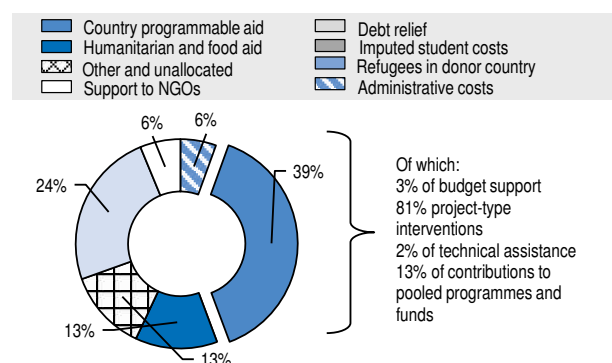
Figure 41.3. ODA composition in 2010-16 and distribution of multilateral ODA in 2016, Switzerland



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933796908>

In 2016, 38.8% of bilateral ODA was programmed with partner countries. The share of country programmable aid was lower than the DAC country average (46.8%); project-type interventions made up 81% of this aid. Twenty-four per cent of bilateral ODA covered the costs of refugees in donor country.

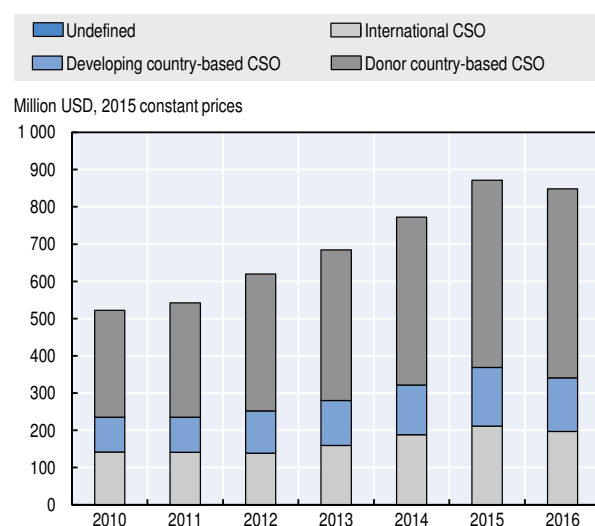
Figure 41.4. Composition of bilateral ODA, 2016, gross disbursements, Switzerland



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933796927>

In 2016, USD 821.6 million of bilateral ODA was channelled to and through civil society organisations (CSOs). Between 2015 and 2016, ODA channelled to and through CSOs decreased as a share of bilateral aid (from 30.9% to 28.8%).

Figure 41.5. Gross bilateral ODA disbursements to and through CSOs by type of CSO, 2010-16, Switzerland



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933796946>

**Bilateral ODA primarily focused on sub-Saharan Africa.** In 2016, USD 500.4 million was allocated to sub-Saharan Africa, USD 286.4 million to south and central Asia, and USD 179.7 million to Eastern Europe.

Figure 41.6. **Share of bilateral ODA by region, 2016, gross disbursements, Switzerland**

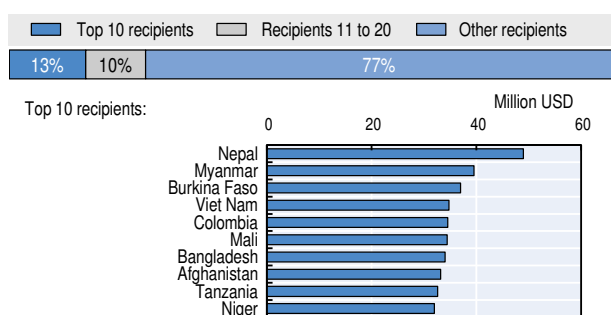


Note: Forty-five per cent of bilateral ODA allocated was unspecified by region in 2016. This share is not represented on the map.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933796965>

**In 2016, 12.7% of bilateral ODA went to Switzerland's top 10 recipients.** All countries on the list of top 10 recipients figure among the list of Switzerland's 30 priority partner countries. Swiss support to fragile contexts reached USD 731 million in 2016 (26% of gross bilateral ODA). Support to fragile contexts consisted mainly of project-type interventions (62%) and contributions to pooled funds (34%).

Figure 41.7. **Bilateral ODA to top recipients, 2016, gross disbursements, Switzerland**

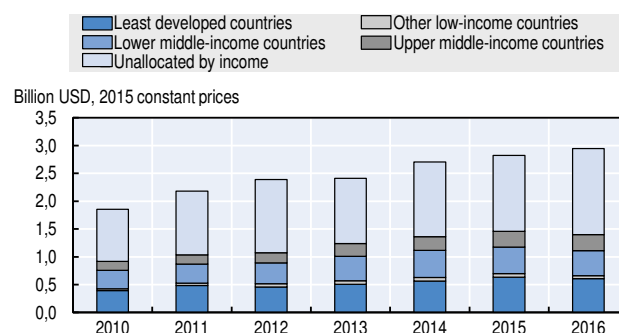


StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933796984>

**In 2016, 20.6% of bilateral ODA was allocated to least developed countries (LDCs),** amounting to USD 588.8 million. This share has decreased compared to 22.4% in 2015 and is in line with the DAC country average in 2016 (21.9%). The LDCs received the highest share of bilateral ODA in 2016, noting that 52.6% was unallocated by income group.

At 0.13% of its GNI in 2016, total ODA to the LDCs was lower than the UN target of 0.15% of GNI.

Figure 41.8. **Bilateral ODA by income group, 2010-16, gross disbursements, Switzerland**

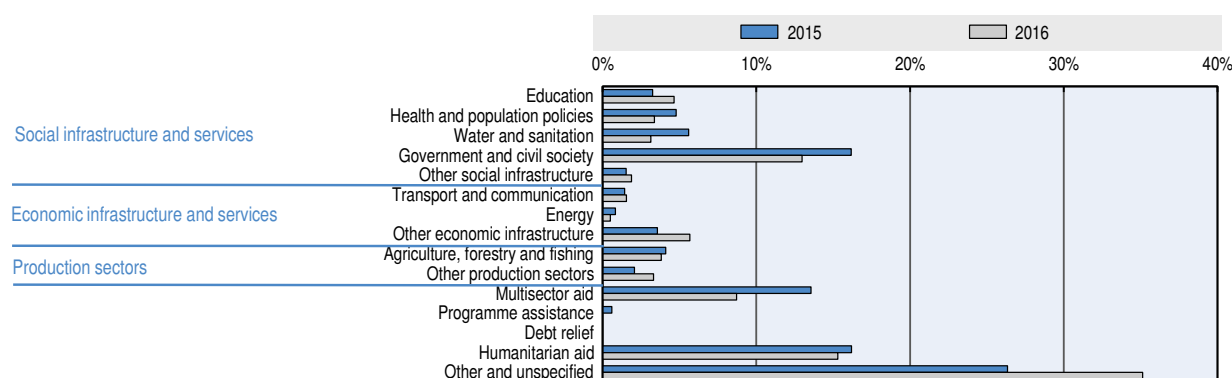


StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933797003>



In 2016, 26% of bilateral ODA (USD 622 million) was allocated to social infrastructure and services, with a strong focus on support to government and civil society (USD 310.2 million) and education (USD 111.4 million). Humanitarian aid amounted to USD 366 million. In 2016, Switzerland committed USD 24.6 million (1.6% of bilateral allocable aid) to the mobilisation of domestic resources in developing countries. It also committed USD 355 million (22.8% of bilateral allocable aid) to promote aid for trade and to improve developing countries' trade performance and integration into the world economy.

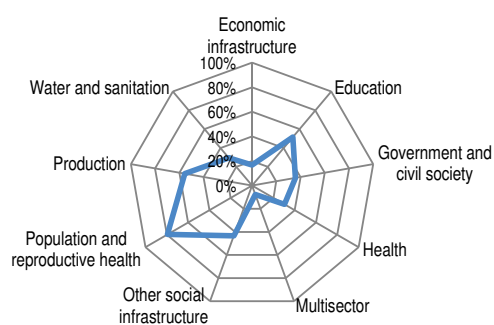
Figure 41.9. Share of gross bilateral ODA by sector, 2015-16, commitments, Switzerland



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933797022>

**USD 401.7 million of bilateral ODA supported gender equality.** In 2016, 25.8% of Swiss aid had gender equality and women's empowerment as a principal or significant objective, compared with the DAC country average of 36.5%. This is up from 2015 (14.5%). A high share of Switzerland's aid to population and reproductive health focuses on gender.

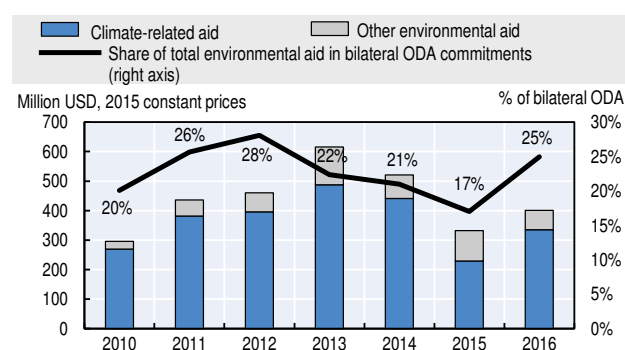
Figure 41.10. Share of bilateral allocable ODA in support of gender equality by sector, 2016, commitments, Switzerland



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933797041>

**USD 388.4 million of bilateral ODA supported the environment.** In 2016, 25% of Switzerland's bilateral allocable aid supported the environment, compared with the DAC country average of 33%. In 2016, 20.9% (USD 324.6 million) of Swiss bilateral allocable aid focused specifically on climate change, compared with the DAC country average of 25.7%.

Figure 41.11. Bilateral allocable ODA in support of global and local environment objectives, 2010-16, commitments, Switzerland



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933797060>

Note to reader: Annex B provides "Methodological notes on the profiles of Development Assistance Committee members".

## UNITED KINGDOM

### Leaving no one behind: The United Kingdom's approach and priorities

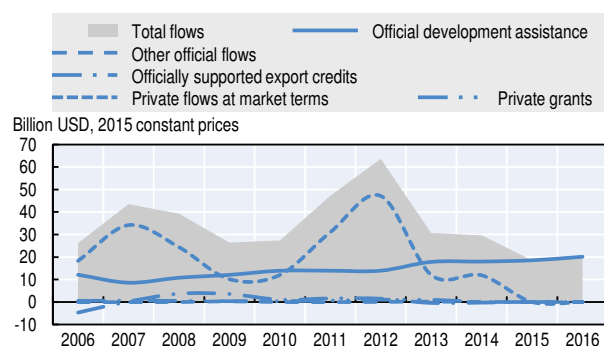
The United Kingdom's 2015 strategy "UK aid: Tackling global challenges in the national interest" commits the United Kingdom to lead efforts in implementing leave no one behind. The policy paper "Leaving no one behind: Our promise" commits to putting the last first, targeting the most vulnerable and disadvantaged, the most excluded, those in crises, and most at risk of violence and discrimination. It strives to end violence against girls and women, including ending female genital mutilation and child, early and forced marriage, and tackling sexual violence in conflict.

For the Department for International Development (DFID), an opportunity of leave no one behind is that growth and development benefit from being inclusive. In its draft framework, DFID focuses on three pillars: understand, empower, include. The understand pillar aims to get data and evidence on who, where and why people are left behind and is accompanied by a data disaggregation plan. Gender equality and disability are high priorities and four country offices – Bangladesh, Nepal, Rwanda and Zimbabwe – are testing new ways to embed leave no one behind.

In its programming, DFID uses poverty analysis to identify most vulnerable groups. It is developing new diagnostic tools, which will integrate inclusion tools into its portfolio-wide poverty diagnostic. Key challenges are managing the risks of people still being left behind in 2030 and understanding additional costs and then financing the cost of leaving no one behind.

### Financial flows from the United Kingdom to developing countries

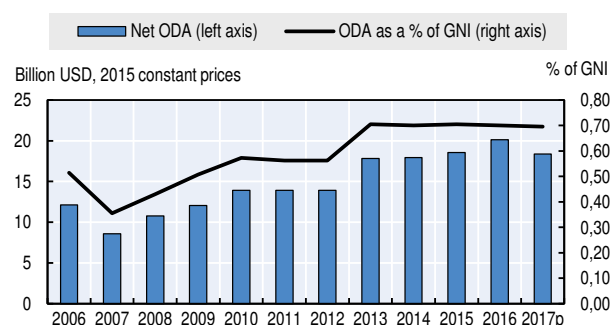
Figure 42.1. **Net resource flows to developing countries, 2006-16, United Kingdom**



Note: Data on private flows at market terms, officially supported export credits and other official flows are not available for 2015-16. Data on private grants are not available for 2014-16.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933797079>

Figure 42.2. **Net ODA: Trends in volume and as a share of GNI, 2006-17, United Kingdom**



P: preliminary data.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933797098>

### The United Kingdom's performance against commitments for effective development co-operation

Table 42.1. **Results of the 2016 Global Partnership monitoring round (updated), United Kingdom**

United Kingdom	Alignment and ownership by partner country (%)				Predictability (%)		Transparency		
	Use of country-led results frameworks	Funding recorded in countries' national budgets	Funding through countries' systems	Untied ODA	Annual predictability	Medium-term predictability	Retrospective statistics (OECD CRS)	Information for forecasting (OECD FSS)	Publishing to IATI
<b>2016</b>	43.3%	77.6%	64.6%	100	65.3%	57.9%	needs improvement	good	good
<b>Baseline</b>	-	70.5%	66.7%	100	79.2%	84.7%	needs improvement	fair	good
<b>Trend</b>	-	↑	↓	=	↓	↓	=	↑	=

Note: Please refer to Annex B for details on the indicators. Data on untied ODA, retrospective statistics and publishing to the IATI have been updated according to the latest information available.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933798010>

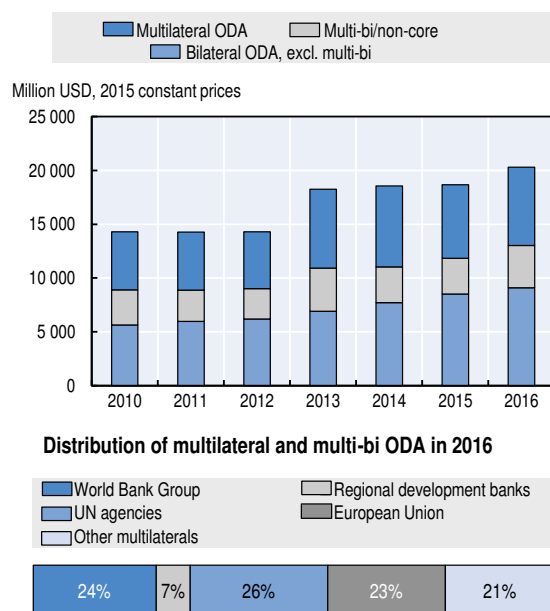
## The United Kingdom's official development assistance

In 2017, the United Kingdom provided USD 17.9 billion in net ODA (preliminary data), which represented a 2.1% increase in real terms from 2016 and continued adherence to its legislative commitment to spend 0.70% of gross national income (GNI) on ODA. The United Kingdom is one of only five Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members to have met the UN target of 0.7% of ODA/GNI in 2017. In 2017, in-donor refugee costs were USD 491 million and represented 2.7% of the United Kingdom's total net ODA, compared to 3.2% in 2016.

All of the United Kingdom's ODA (excluding administrative costs and in-donor refugee costs) was untied in 2016, while the DAC average was 81.2%. The grant element of total ODA was 96.2% in 2016. Loans amounted to 6% of gross ODA.

In 2016, 64.1% of ODA was provided bilaterally. The United Kingdom allocated 35.9% of total ODA as core contributions to multilateral organisations. In addition, it channelled 30.1% of its bilateral ODA for specific projects implemented by multilateral organisations (multi-bi/non-core contributions).

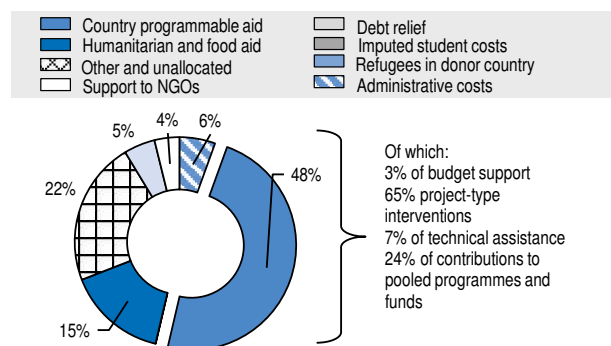
Figure 42.3. ODA composition in 2010-16 and distribution of multilateral ODA in 2016, United Kingdom



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933797117>

In 2016, 48.1% of bilateral ODA was programmed with partner countries. The United Kingdom's share of country programmable aid was higher than the DAC country average (46.8%) and project-type interventions accounted for 65% of this aid. Twenty-two per cent of bilateral ODA was categorised as "other and unallocated" aid.

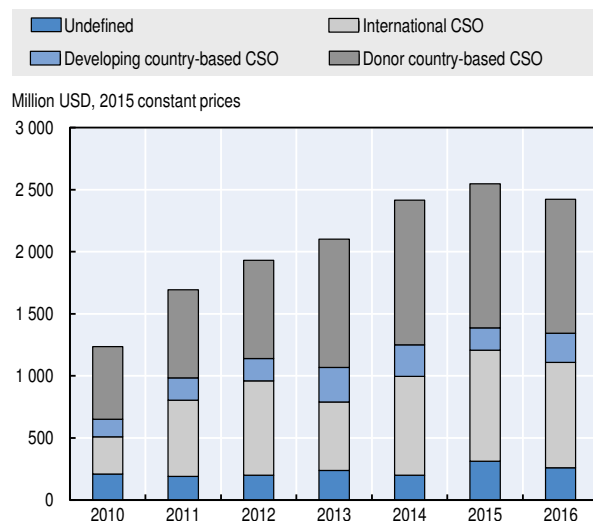
Figure 42.4. Composition of bilateral ODA, 2016, gross disbursements, United Kingdom



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933797136>

In 2016, USD 2.2 billion of bilateral ODA was channelled to and through civil society organisations (CSOs). ODA channelled to and through CSOs has decreased as a share of bilateral ODA (from 21.5% in 2015 to 18.5% in 2016).

Figure 42.5. Gross bilateral ODA disbursements to and through CSOs by type of CSO, 2010-16, United Kingdom



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933797155>

**Bilateral ODA was primarily focused on sub-Saharan Africa.** In 2016, USD 3.4 billion was allocated to sub-Saharan Africa, USD 1.7 billion to south and central Asia, and USD 1.3 billion to the Middle East.

Figure 42.6. **Share of bilateral ODA by region, 2016, gross disbursements, United Kingdom**

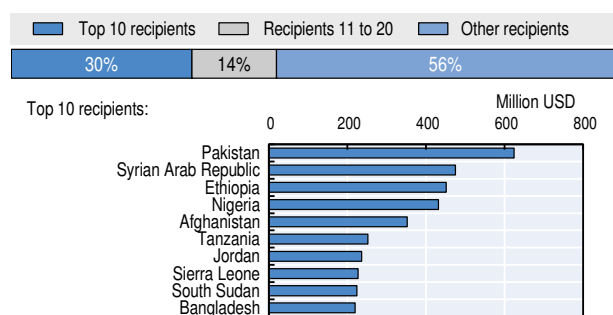


Note: Thirty-eight per cent of bilateral ODA allocated was unspecified by region in 2016. This share is not represented on the map.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933797174>

**In 2016, 29.9% of bilateral ODA went to the United Kingdom's top 10 recipients.** The top 10 recipients in 2016 are countries in the Middle East and North Africa, South and Central Asia, and sub-Saharan Africa. In 2016, the United Kingdom's support to fragile contexts reached USD 5.3 billion (46% of gross bilateral ODA). Support to fragile contexts consisted mainly of project-type interventions (60%) and contributions to pooled funds (30%).

Figure 42.7. **Bilateral ODA to top recipients, 2016, gross disbursements, United Kingdom**

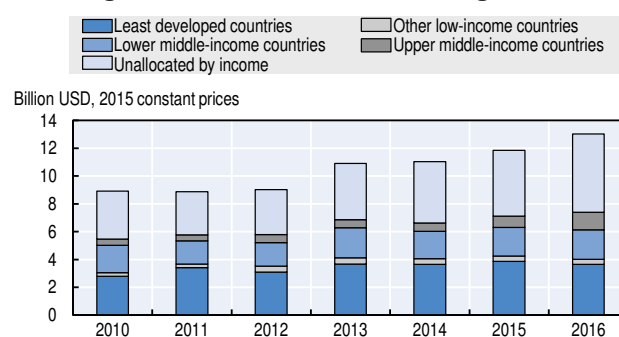


StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933797193>

**In 2016, 28% of bilateral ODA was allocated to least developed countries (LDCs),** amounting to USD 3.3 billion. This share has decreased from 32.5% in 2015 but remains higher than the 2016 DAC average of 21.9%. The LDCs received the highest share of bilateral ODA in 2016, noting that 43.2% was unallocated by income group.

At 0.22% of GNI in 2016, total ODA to the LDCs was above the UN target of 0.15% of GNI.

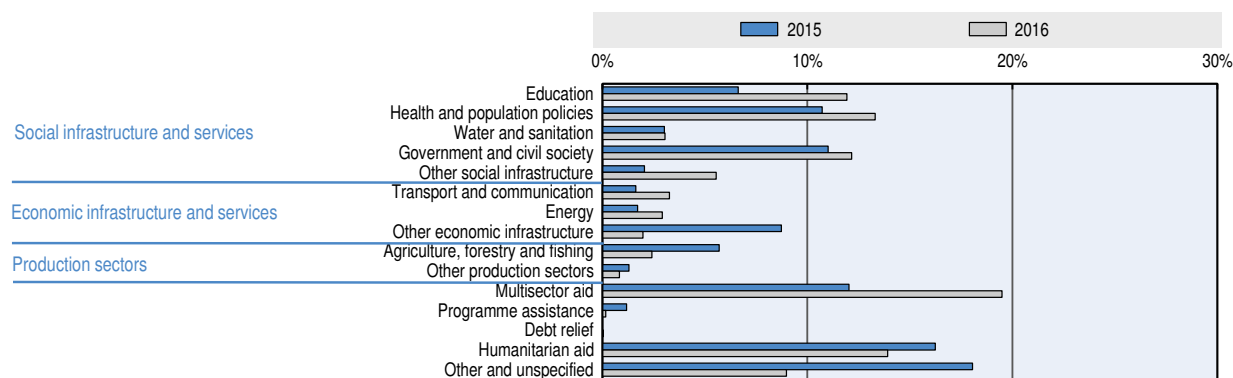
Figure 42.8. **Bilateral ODA by income group, 2010-16, gross disbursements, United Kingdom**



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933797212>

In 2016, 46% of bilateral ODA was allocated to social infrastructure and services, at a total of USD 3.4 billion, with a strong focus on government and civil society (USD 889.1 million), education (USD 872.5 million), and health (USD 842.5 million). Humanitarian aid amounted to USD 1 billion. In 2016, the United Kingdom committed USD 5.8 million (0.1% of bilateral allocable aid) to the mobilisation of domestic resources in developing countries. It also committed USD 833.9 million (12.5% of bilateral allocable aid) to promote aid for trade and to improve developing countries' trade performance and integration into the world economy.

Figure 42.9. Share of gross bilateral ODA by sector, 2015-16, commitments, United Kingdom

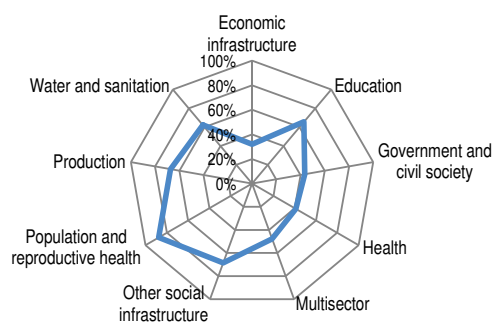


StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933797231>

#### USD 3 billion of bilateral ODA supported gender equality.

In 2016, 45.5% of the United Kingdom's bilateral allocable aid had gender equality and women's empowerment as a principal or significant objective, compared with the DAC country average of 36.5%. This represents an increase from 40.5% in 2015.

Figure 42.10. Share of bilateral allocable ODA in support of gender equality by sector, 2016, commitments, United Kingdom

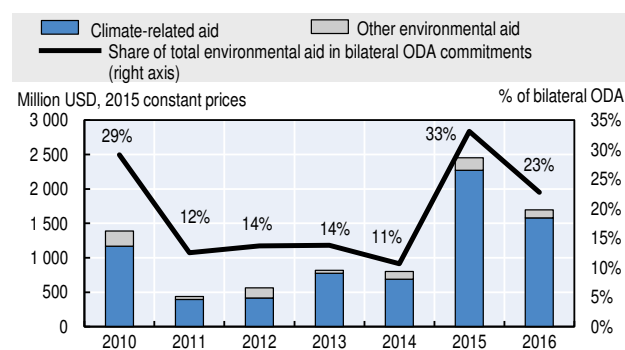


StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933797250>

#### USD 1.5 billion of bilateral ODA supported the environment.

In 2016, 22.8% of the United Kingdom's bilateral allocable aid supported the environment and 21.2% (USD 1.4 billion) focused on climate change, compared with the respective DAC country averages of 33% and 25.7%.

Figure 42.11. Bilateral allocable ODA in support of global and local environment objectives, 2010-16, commitments, United Kingdom



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933797269>

Note to reader: Annex B provides "Methodological notes on the profiles of Development Assistance Committee members".

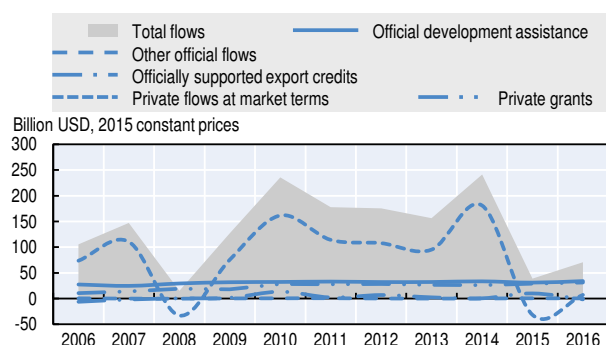
## UNITED STATES

### Leaving no one behind: The United States' approach and priorities

The United States is in the process of reviewing many of its policies. While such review is underway, the United States reserves its position on this topic.

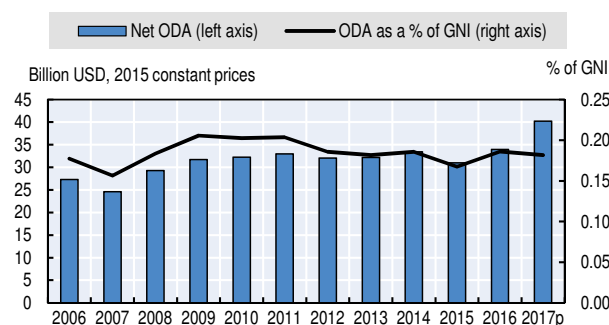
### Financial flows from the United States to developing countries

Figure 43.1. **Net resource flows to developing countries, 2006-16, United States**



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933797288>

Figure 43.2. **Net ODA: Trends in volume and as a share of GNI, 2006-17, United States**



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933797307>

### The United States' performance against commitments for effective development co-operation

Table 43.1. **Results of the 2016 Global Partnership monitoring round (updated), United States**

United States	Alignment and ownership by partner country (%)				Predictability (%)		Transparency		
	Use of country-led results frameworks	Funding recorded in countries' national budgets	Funding through countries' systems	Untied ODA	Annual predictability	Medium-term predictability	Retrospective statistics (OECD CRS)	Information for forecasting (OECD FSS)	Publishing to IATI
<b>2016</b>	49.2%	36.6%	20.5%	64.6	91.7%	73.7%	needs improvement	needs improvement	needs improvement
<b>Baseline</b>	-	32.5%	11.1%	55.5	81.7%	62.9%	fair	needs improvement	fair
<b>Trend</b>	-	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↓	=	↓

Note: Please refer to Annex B for details on the indicators. Data on untied ODA, retrospective statistics and publishing to the IATI have been updated according to the latest information available.



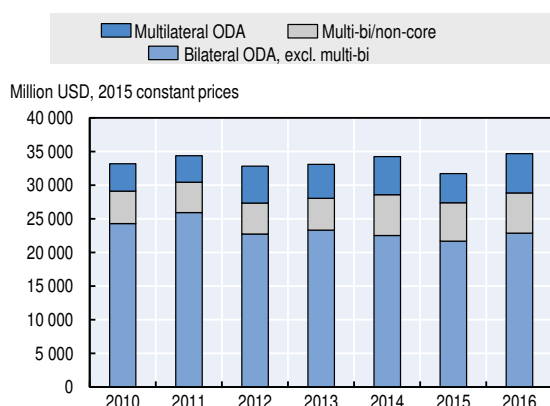
## The United States' official development assistance

In 2017, the United States provided USD 35.3 billion in net ODA (preliminary data), which represented 0.18% of gross national income (GNI) and a 0.7% increase in real terms from 2016 due to an increase in its bilateral aid that offset a decrease in contributions to multilateral organisations. In 2017, in-donor refugee costs were USD 1.7 billion and represented 4.7% of the United States' total net official development assistance (ODA), compared to 4.9% in 2016.

The United States' share of untied ODA (excluding administrative costs and in-donor refugee costs) was 64.6% in 2016 (up from 55.5% in 2015), while the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) average was 81.2%. The grant element of total ODA was 100% in 2016.

In 2016, 83.3% of ODA was provided bilaterally. The United States allocated 16.7% of total ODA as core contributions to multilateral organisations. In addition, it channelled 20.7% of its bilateral ODA to specific projects implemented by multilateral organisations (multi-bi/non-core contributions).

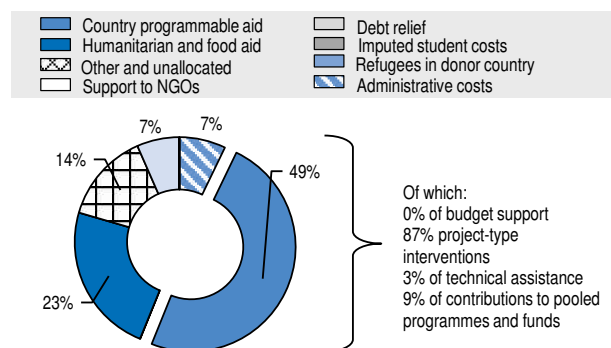
Figure 43.3. ODA composition in 2010-16 and distribution of multilateral ODA in 2016, United States



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933797326>

In 2016, 49% of bilateral ODA was programmed with partner countries. The share of country programmable aid was above the DAC country average (46.8%); project-type interventions amounted to 87% of this aid. Twenty-three per cent of bilateral ODA was allocated to humanitarian and food aid.

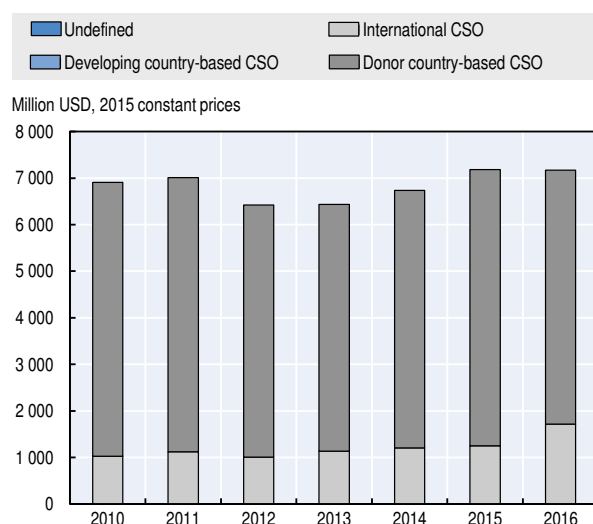
Figure 43.4. Composition of bilateral ODA, 2016, gross disbursements, United States



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933797345>

In 2016, USD 7.3 billion of bilateral ODA was channelled to and through civil society organisations (CSOs). ODA channelled to and through CSOs has slightly decreased as a share of bilateral aid (from 26.2% in 2015 to 24.8% in 2016).

Figure 43.5. Gross bilateral ODA disbursements to and through CSOs by type of CSO, 2010-16, United States



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933797364>

**The largest share of bilateral ODA was directed to sub-Saharan Africa.** In 2016, USD 9.9 billion was allocated to sub-Saharan Africa, USD 3.1 billion to south and central Asia, and USD 3 billion to the Middle East.

Figure 43.6. **Share of bilateral ODA by region, 2016, gross disbursements, United States**



Note: Thirty-two per cent of bilateral ODA allocated was unspecified by region in 2016. This share is not represented on the map.

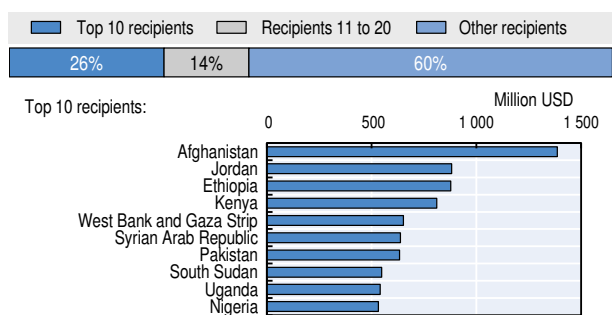
StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933797383>

**In 2016, 25.7% of bilateral ODA went to the United States' top 10 recipients.** The United States provides development assistance to 136 countries, and the share of ODA to its top recipients is declining. Its support to fragile contexts reached USD 13.7 billion in 2016 (47% of gross bilateral ODA). Support to fragile contexts consisted mainly of project-type interventions (69%) and contributions to pooled funds (29%).

**In 2016, 32.2% of bilateral ODA was allocated to least developed countries (LDCs),** amounting to USD 9.4 billion. This share has slightly decreased since 2015 (when it stood at 33.5%), and is higher than the 2016 DAC average of 21.9%. The LDCs received the highest share of bilateral ODA in 2016, compared with other income groups.

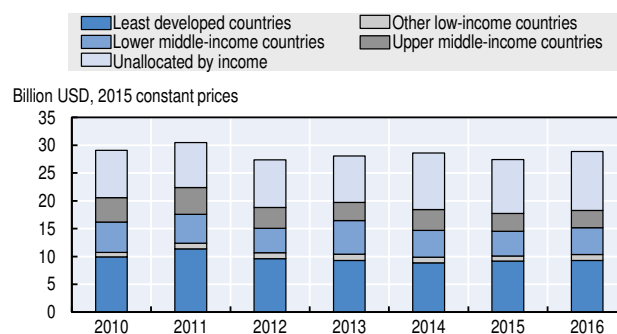
At 0.06% of GNI in 2016, total ODA to the LDCs was lower than the UN target of 0.15% of GNI.

Figure 43.7. **Bilateral ODA to top recipients, 2016, gross disbursements, United States**



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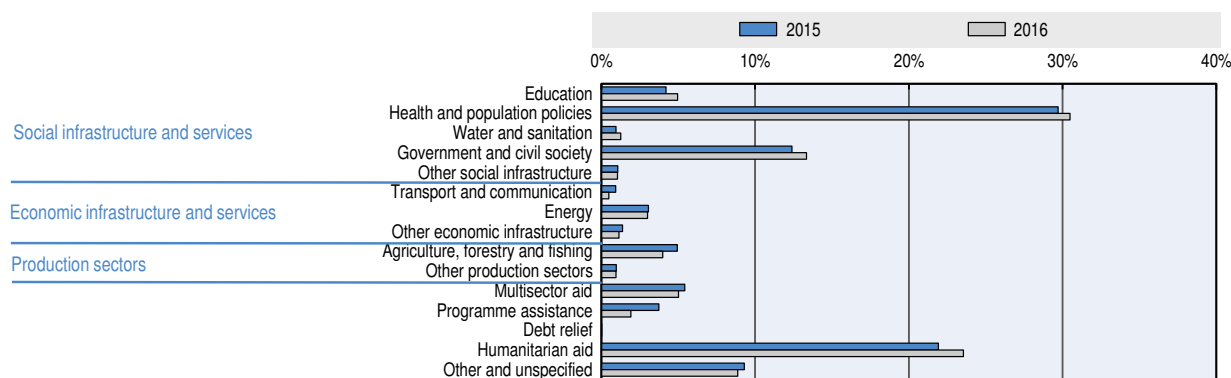
Figure 43.8. **Bilateral ODA by income group, 2010-16, gross disbursements, United States**



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933797421>

In 2016, 51.1% of bilateral ODA was allocated to social infrastructure and services, totalling USD 15.5 billion, with a strong focus on population policies and programmes (USD 6.6 billion) and support to government and civil society (USD 4 billion). Humanitarian aid amounted to USD 7.1 billion. In 2016, the United States committed USD 28.4 million (0.1% of bilateral allocable aid) to the mobilisation of domestic resources in developing countries. It also committed USD 2.9 billion (10.5% of bilateral allocable aid) to promote aid for trade and to improve developing countries' trade performance and integration into the world economy.

Figure 43.9. Share of gross bilateral ODA by sector, 2015-16, commitments, United States

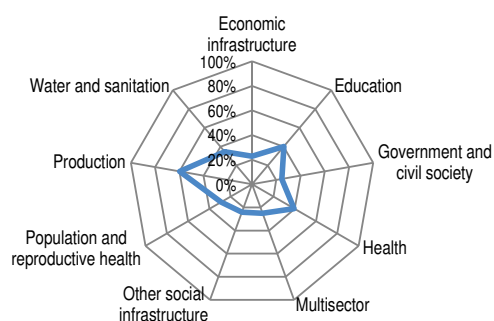


StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933797440>

#### USD 6.6 billion of bilateral ODA supported gender equality.

In 2016, 23.9% of the United States' bilateral allocable aid had gender equality and women's empowerment as a principal or significant objective, compared with the DAC country average of 36.5%. This is up from 19% in 2015.

Figure 43.10. Share of bilateral allocable ODA in support of gender equality by sector, 2016, commitments, United States

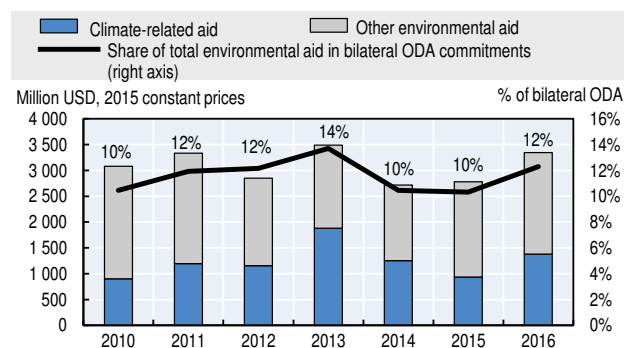


StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933797459>

#### USD 3.4 billion of bilateral ODA supported the environment.

In 2016, 12.3% of its bilateral allocable aid supported the environment and 5.1% (USD 1.4 billion) focused specifically on climate change, compared with the respective DAC country averages of 33% and 25.7%. The United States has developed a new data-screening process to significantly improve reporting on environment and Rio markers.

Figure 43.11. Bilateral allocable ODA in support of global and local environment objectives, 2010-16, commitments, United States



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933797478>

Note to reader: Annex B provides "Methodological notes on the profiles of Development Assistance Committee members".



## Chapter 15

# Profiles of other development co-operation providers reporting to the OECD

*This chapter presents information on the volume and key features of the development co-operation provided by countries that are not members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC). The chapter includes the 13 providers who reported to the OECD on their development co-operation programmes with a sufficient level of detail.*

*It also includes profiles for the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and the United Postcode Lotteries, both of which are leading private funders for development. As these foundations report to the OECD on a regular basis following the DAC statistical standards, their data are fully compatible with statistics on other development finance flows, particularly official development assistance (ODA).*

## AZERBAIJAN

In 2016, Azerbaijan's net official development assistance (ODA) amounted to USD 13 million, representing an increase of 3% from 2015. The ratio of ODA as a share of gross national income (GNI) rose from 0.02% to 0.04%.

Azerbaijan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for setting the overall development co-operation guidelines of the country. Project implementation is the responsibility of the Azerbaijan International Development Agency (AIDA), which was established in 2011 within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. AIDA's annual budget allocation is provided from the state budget. AIDA co-ordinates the activities of the relevant government bodies in the field of development (primarily line ministries), ensuring that their activities are consistent with Azerbaijan's foreign policy objectives.

In 2016, Azerbaijan's bilateral development co-operation consisted mainly of contributions to specific-purpose programmes and funds managed by international organisations. In Development Assistance Committee (DAC) statistics, such ODA is not assigned to specific countries but rather to regions or unspecified locations. The main sectors for Azerbaijan's bilateral development co-operation were production (agriculture, industry, mining, tourism, etc.), governance and civil society, and multisector aid.

Azerbaijan's multilateral ODA, which accounted for 69% of Azerbaijan's net disbursements in 2016, was provided primarily through regional development banks, notably the Asian Infrastructure Development Bank (accounting for 65% of its multilateral ODA in 2016).

In 2017, Azerbaijan, a DAC Invitee,<sup>1</sup> participated in the meeting of the DAC Working Party on Development Finance Statistics.

"Guided by the 'Sustainable Development Goals', AIDA is actively engaged in combating poverty, the development of science, education, culture and healthcare, wider application of information technologies and efficient use of energy resources. The main objective of AIDA is to share Azerbaijan's broad capacity and experience in various economic and social fields with the developing world through its humanitarian aid and development assistance programmes."

Azerbaijan International Development Agency website

1. An Invitee may be invited, on a case-by-case basis, to participate in formal meetings of the DAC or its subsidiary bodies. An Invitee may take part in discussions but does not take part in decisionmaking processes, nor is it bound by the DAC's conclusions, proposals or decisions.

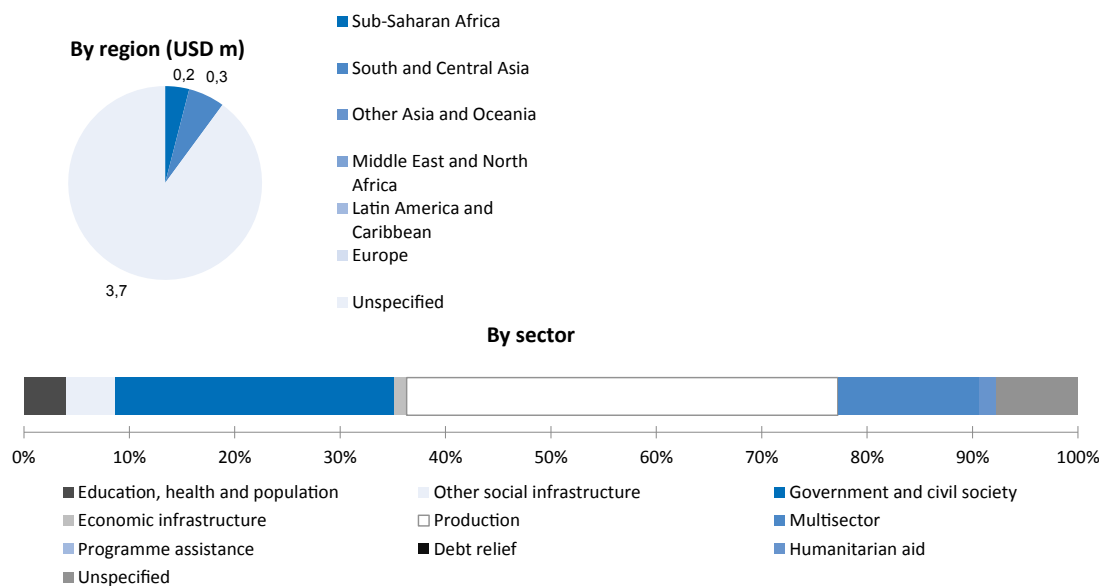


Figure 44.1. ODA key statistics: Azerbaijan

## Azerbaijan

Gross bilateral ODA, 2016 (disbursements), unless otherwise shown

Net ODA	2015	2016	Change 2015/16
Current (USD m)	13	13	3%
Constant (2015 USD m)	13	13	4%
In Azerbaijani manat (millions)	13	21	61%
ODA/GNI	0,02%	0,04%	
Bilateral share	55%	31%	



Source: OECD (2018), "Azerbaijan's official development assistance (ODA)", webpage, [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/non-dac-reporting.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/non-dac-reporting.htm) (accessed 10 May 2018).

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933798029>

### Leaving no one behind: AIDA support to the "Alliance to Fight Avoidable Blindness"

Azerbaijan shares its experience and know-how with developing countries within the framework of South-South co-operation in order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals enshrined in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In this regard, the Azerbaijan International Development Agency (AIDA) considers one of its most successful programmes to be its contribution to the "Alliance to Fight Avoidable Blindness". The campaign was implemented in several African countries each year between 2012 and 2016 as part of AIDA's strategic partnership with the Islamic Development Bank. Under the initiative of AIDA, Azerbaijani ophthalmologists from the National Eye Center, named after Academician Zarifa Aliyeva, participated in the campaign by sharing their knowledge and experience with their colleagues from recipient countries. During this campaign, more than 300 000 people had eye examinations and more than 56 000 patients regained their vision after cataract surgery carried out free of charge. In addition, 177 local doctors benefited from professional training as part of the campaign. The second phase of the campaign will be launched in 2018.

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- OECD (2018), "Azerbaijan's official development assistance", webpage, (accessed 10 May 2018) [www.oecd.org/dac/dac-global-relations/azerbaijan-official-development-assistance.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/dac-global-relations/azerbaijan-official-development-assistance.htm).
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## BULGARIA

In 2017, preliminary data show that Bulgaria's official development assistance (ODA) reached USD 62 million (0.11% of gross national income [GNI]). In 2016, Bulgaria's net ODA amounted to USD 68 million, representing an increase of 66% in real terms over 2015. The ODA/GNI ratio rose from 0.09% in 2015 to 0.13% in 2016.

Government Decree No. 234/2011 on the policy of the Republic of Bulgaria to participate in international development co-operation defines the tasks, mechanisms and institutional framework of the country's development co-operation. It also provides guidelines for planning, implementing, monitoring, evaluating and auditing Bulgaria's development co-operation. The medium-term programmes for development co-operation and humanitarian aid, covering three- or four-year periods, determine the specific areas of intervention and expected outcomes, as well as financial allocations among priority partner countries and sectors. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (United Nations and Co-operation for Development Directorate, International Co-operation for Development Department) leads and co-ordinates Bulgaria's development co-operation activities, in co-operation with line ministries, elaborates ODA policy and annual action plans, and negotiates agreements with partner countries. In addition, the inter-institutional International Development Co-operation Council, a consultative body created in 2007, assists the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in programming and promoting Bulgaria's development co-operation.

In 2016, Bulgaria provided its bilateral development co-operation mostly to Turkey, the Syrian Arab Republic, Georgia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia. The main sector of Bulgaria's bilateral development co-operation was humanitarian aid. Bulgaria provided its bilateral development co-operation mostly in the form of grants for financial and technical support, as well as expenses for in-donor refugee costs.

Multilateral ODA accounted for 82% of Bulgaria's total ODA in 2016, provided primarily through the European Union (accounting for 72% of its multilateral ODA in 2016), the World Bank Group (19%) and regional development banks (5%).

Bulgaria is an Invitee of the Development Assistance Committee.<sup>2</sup>

"Development co-operation and humanitarian assistance form an integral part of the foreign policy of the Republic of Bulgaria and contribute to achieving its goals. Official development assistance (ODA) is an important tool for promoting sustainable growth of developing countries, for supporting their integration in the global economy and for building fairer and more democratic societies. Humanitarian aid aims to save human lives, relieve suffering and safeguard human dignity both during and after crises, as well as prevent such situations to occur. It strengthens resilience of countries."

Bulgarian Medium-Term Programme, Development Aid and Humanitarian Assistance for the Period 2016 2019

2. An Invitee may be invited, on a case-by-case basis, to participate in formal meetings of the DAC or its subsidiary bodies. An Invitee may take part in discussions but does not take part in decision-making processes, nor is it bound by the DAC's conclusions, proposals or decisions.

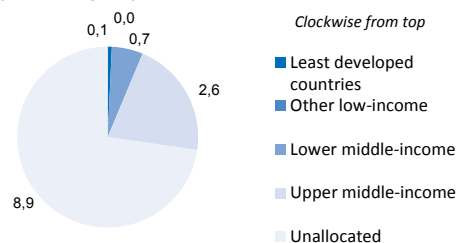
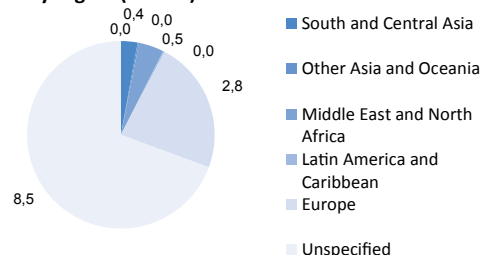
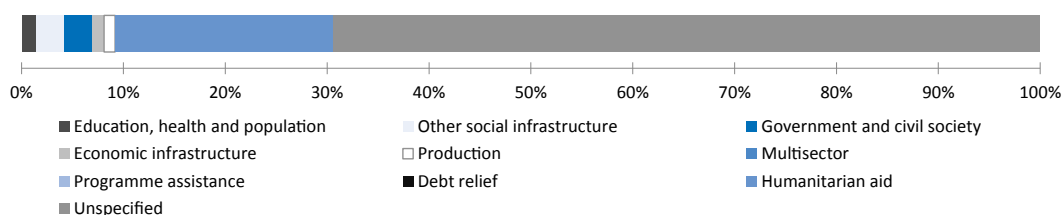
Figure 45.1. ODA key statistics: Bulgaria

**Bulgaria**

Net ODA	2015	2016	Change 2015/16
Current (USD m)	41	68	65%
Constant (2015 USD m)	41	68	66%
In Bulgarian lev (millions)	72	120	66%
ODA/GNI	0,09%	0,13%	
Bilateral share	3%	18%	

Top ten recipients of gross ODA (million USD)	
1 Turkey	1,9
2 Syrian Arab Republic	0,3
3 Georgia	0,3
4 Former Yugoslav Republic of M	0,2
5 Serbia	0,2
6 Iraq	0,1
7 Afghanistan	0,1
8 Bosnia and Herzegovina	0,1
9 Ukraine	0,0
10 Moldova	0,0
Memo: Share of gross bilateral ODA	
Top 20 recipients	27%
Top 10 recipients	27%
Top 5 recipients	24%

Gross bilateral ODA, 2016 (disbursements), unless otherwise shown

**By income group (USD m)****By region (USD m)****By sector**

Source: OECD (2018), "Bulgaria's official development assistance", webpage, [www.oecd.org/dac/dac-global-relations/bulgarias-official-development-assistance.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/dac-global-relations/bulgarias-official-development-assistance.htm)

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## ESTONIA

In 2017, preliminary data show that Estonia's net official development assistance (ODA) reached USD 42 million (0.17% of gross national income [GNI]). In 2016, Estonia's net ODA amounted to USD 43 million, representing an increase of 26% in real terms over 2015. The ratio of ODA as a share of GNI also rose, from 0.15% to 0.19%.

Estonia's development co-operation is provided in line with its Strategy for Development Co-operation and Humanitarian Aid, 2016-2020. This strategy sets out the goals and objectives of Estonia's development co-operation, its sectoral and geographical priorities, as well as its estimated financial allocations for ODA. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the key institution responsible for managing and co-ordinating Estonia's development co-operation.

In 2016, Estonia provided its bilateral development co-operation mostly to Turkey, Ukraine, Afghanistan, Georgia and the Syrian Arab Republic, often in the form of small-scale technical co-operation projects. The main sectors of Estonia's bilateral development co-operation were governance and civil society; education, health and population; and multisector aid. Cross-cutting themes for Estonia's development co-operation were information and communication technologies, transparency and democratic participation, and the rights of women and children.

Multilateral ODA accounted for 57% of Estonia's total ODA in 2016, provided primarily through the European Union (accounting for 83% of its multilateral ODA in 2016), as well as through the World Bank and the United Nations.

Estonia, which joined the OECD in 2010, is an observer to the Development Assistance Committee (DAC). In 2017, Estonia participated in several meetings of the DAC, including its high-level and senior-level meetings.

"The main objective of Estonian development co-operation is to contribute to the eradication of poverty and to attaining the other Sustainable Development Goals. Estonian bilateral development co-operation is primarily aimed at countries to which Estonia can offer added value based on its own experiences. Thus, the priority partner countries of Estonian bilateral development co-operation are Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine, Afghanistan and Belarus. However, flexibility is also important for Estonian development co-operation and humanitarian aid, as it allows Estonia to react to the world's crises in co-operation with international partners."

Strategy for Estonian Development Co-operation and Humanitarian Aid, 2016-2020

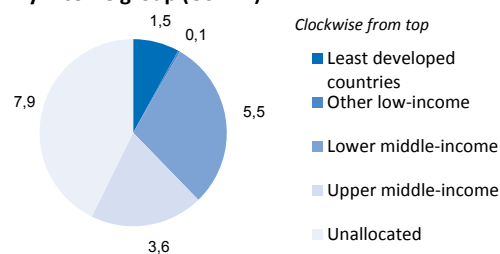
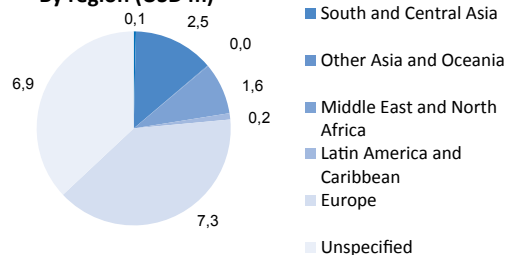
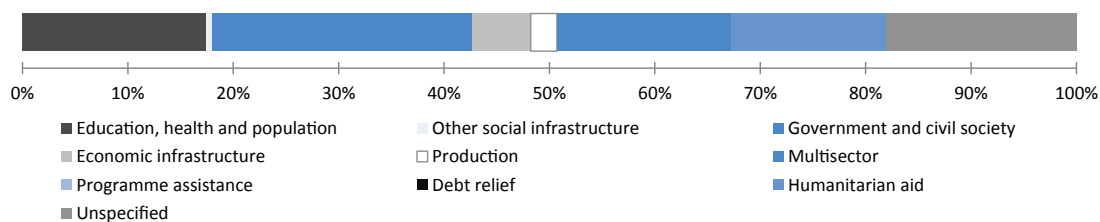
Figure 46.1. ODA key statistics: Estonia

**Estonia**

Gross bilateral ODA, 2016 (disbursements), unless otherwise shown

Net ODA	2015	2016	Change 2015/16
Current (USD m)	34	43	28%
Constant (2015 USD m)	34	43	26%
In euro (millions)	31	39	28%
ODA/GNI	0,15%	0,19%	
Bilateral share	44%	43%	

Top ten recipients of gross ODA (million USD)	
1 Turkey	3,1
2 Ukraine	2,6
3 Afghanistan	1,4
4 Georgia	0,9
5 Syrian Arab Republic	0,8
6 Moldova	0,8
7 Iraq	0,2
8 Belarus	0,2
9 West Bank and Gaza Strip	0,1
10 Kyrgyzstan	0,1
Memo: Share of gross bilateral ODA	
Top 20 recipients	57%
Top 10 recipients	55%
Top 5 recipients	47%

**By income group (USD m)****By region (USD m)****By sector**Source: OECD (2017), "Development finance of countries beyond the DAC", webpage, [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/non-dac-reporting.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/non-dac-reporting.htm).StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933798067>**References**OECD (2018), "Estonia's official development assistance (ODA)", webpage, (accessed 16 April 2018). <http://www.oecd.org/dac/dac-global-relations/estonias-official-development-assistance.htm>.OECD (2017), "Development finance of countries beyond the DAC", webpage, (accessed 16 April 2018). <http://www.oecd.org/dac/dac-global-relations/non-dac-reporting.htm>.Republic of Estonia Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2016), Strategy for Estonian Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid, 2016-2020, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Estonia, [http://vm.ee/sites/default/files/content-editors/development-cooperation/2016\\_2020\\_arengukava\\_eng\\_kodulehele\\_0.pdf](http://vm.ee/sites/default/files/content-editors/development-cooperation/2016_2020_arengukava_eng_kodulehele_0.pdf).

## ISRAEL

In 2017, preliminary data show that Israel's net official development assistance (ODA) reached USD 342 million (0.10% of gross national income [GNI]). In 2016, Israel's net ODA amounted to USD 351 million, representing an increase of 46% in real terms over 2015. The ratio of ODA as a share of GNI rose from 0.08% to 0.11%.

Israel's Agency for International Development Co-operation – MASHAV, a division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs – is in charge of planning, implementing and co-ordinating Israel's development co-operation.

In 2016, Israel provided its bilateral development co-operation mostly to the Syrian Arab Republic, Jordan and the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Israel did not report any information on the sectoral distribution of its programme. Israel provides its bilateral development co-operation mostly in the form of technical co-operation projects and capacity building, provided both in Israel and in developing countries.

Israel is also engaged in triangular co-operation, sharing its experience with other countries. It partners with several international organisations (e.g. the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the World Food Programme) and Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members (e.g. Canada, France, Germany, Italy and the United States) to support developing countries in areas in which it has a comparative advantage.

Multilateral ODA accounted for USD 95 million in 2016, representing 27% of Israel's total ODA. It was provided primarily through regional development banks (with a contribution to the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank accounting for 81% of multilateral contributions), as well as through the United Nations (accounting for 13% of its multilateral ODA in 2016) and the World Bank Group (4%).

Israel, which joined the OECD in 2010, is an observer to the DAC. In 2017, Israel participated in several meetings of the DAC, including its high-level and senior-level meetings, as well as the meetings of several DAC subsidiary bodies: the Network on Environment and Development Co-operation (ENVIRONET), the Network on Gender Equality (GENDERNET), and the Network on Development Evaluation (EvalNet). A representative from Israel participated, as an observer, in the DAC Peer Review of Finland.

“For over 53 years, the MASHAV has been committed to co-operation throughout the developing world, promoting projects, focusing on the centrality of human resources enrichment and institutional capacity building in the area of development. [...] As a country which has gone through the process of switching from an underdeveloped state in the 1950s to a recent membership in the OECD, we feel we can share with others our first-hand experience in development”.

Ambassador Daniel Carmon, Head of MASHAV, Israel's Agency for International Development Co-operation, 2011.



Figure 47.1. ODA key statistics: Israel

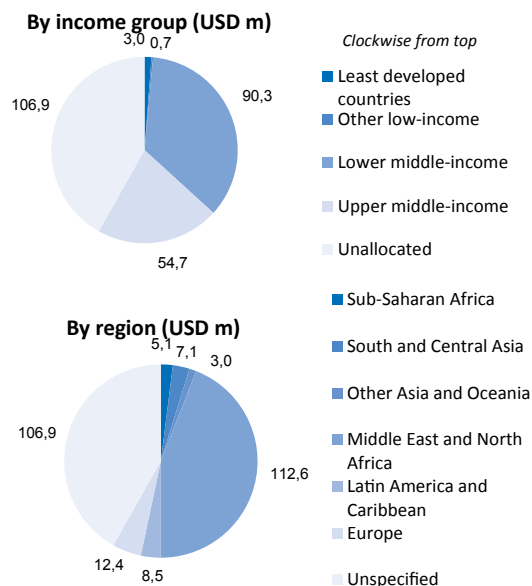
## Israel

Net ODA	2015	2016	Change 2015/16
Current (USD m)	233	351	51%
Constant (2015 USD m)	233	340	46%
In Israeli new sheqel (millions)	904	1 346	49%
ODA/GNI	0,08%	0,11%	
Bilateral share	92%	73%	

P. Preliminary data.

Top ten recipients of gross ODA (million USD)	
1 Syrian Arab Republic	52,9
2 Jordan	40,2
3 West Bank and Gaza Strip	19,4
4 Ukraine	9,9
5 Argentina	3,1
6 India	3,1
7 China (People's Republic of)	1,9
8 Brazil	1,8
9 Belarus	1,7
10 Senegal	1,4
Memo: Share of gross bilateral ODA	
Top 20 recipients	56%
Top 10 recipients	53%
Top 5 recipients	49%

Gross bilateral ODA, 2016 (disbursements), unless otherwise shown

Source: OECD (2017), "Development finance of countries beyond the DAC", webpage, [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/non-dac-reporting.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/non-dac-reporting.htm).StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933798086>

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## KAZAKHSTAN

In 2016, Kazakhstan's net official development assistance (ODA) amounted to USD 31 million, compared to USD 43 million in 2015, a decrease of 43% in real terms. The ratio of ODA as a share of gross national income [GNI] was 0.03% in 2016, compared to 0.04% in 2015.

The Foreign Policy Concept of Kazakhstan 2014-2020 guides Kazakhstan's contribution to the international community's development co-operation efforts. The ODA Concept of Kazakhstan (April 2013) sets out a roadmap for becoming a provider of development co-operation. Law No. 263-V on Official Development Assistance (December 2014) describes the main objectives, principles, competences and sectoral priorities of Kazakhstan's ODA. In accordance with Article 6 of this law, Presidential Decree No. 415 "On approval of the main directions of the state policy in the sphere of ODA for 2017-2020" (January 2017) identifies the geographic and sectoral priorities, forms and mechanisms of financing, key parameters and tools for practical activities of Kazakhstan in the field of official development assistance for the period up to 2020.

The ODA Law provides the legal basis for establishing an agency under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, provisionally known as the Kazakhstan Agency for International Development Assistance (KAZAID), to implement development co-operation activities. For the moment, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the designated authority to implement the main lines of Kazakhstan's ODA policy, including ODA activities.

In 2016, the main sectors for Kazakhstan's bilateral development co-operation were government and civil society, economic infrastructure, and other social infrastructure (Kazakhstan did not report details on recipient countries).

Multilateral ODA accounted for 64% of Kazakhstan's net disbursements in 2016, provided primarily through the United Nations (accounting for 91% of its multilateral ODA in 2016), as well as through other multilateral organisations.

Kazakhstan has been a Development Assistance Committee Invitee since 2015.<sup>3</sup>

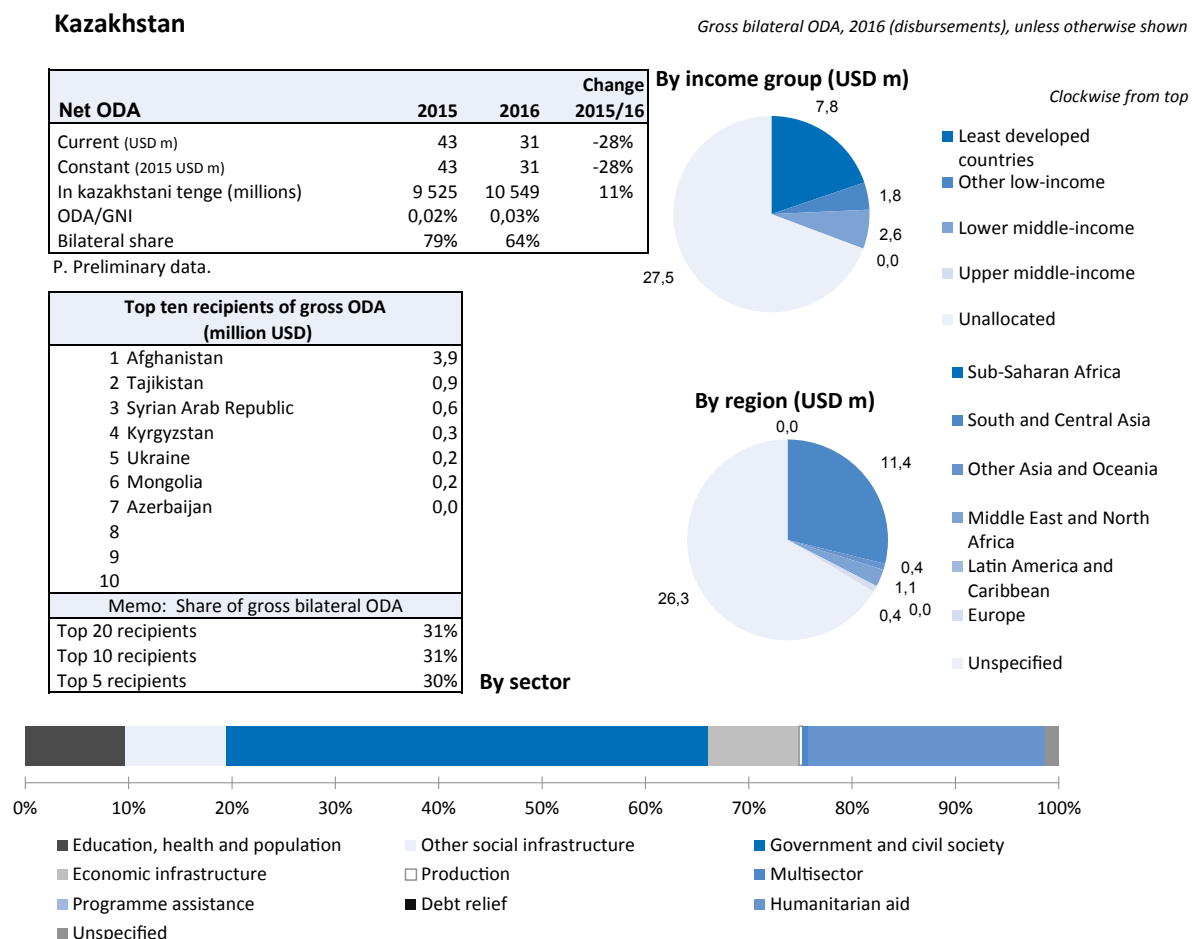
"ODA shall be provided with the aim to facilitate: 1) further integration of Kazakhstan into the regional and international relations system; 2) establishment of external conditions favourable to the successful implementation of Kazakhstan's development strategies and programs; 3) peace-building, regional and global security; 4) promotion of the social and economic development of a partner country and the well-being of its citizens; and 5) gradual transition of a partner country to address environmental protection and climate change."

Article 3. Goals and Objectives of Official Development Assistance

Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Official Development Assistance (10 December 2014, No. 263-V)

3. An Invitee may be invited, on a case-by-case basis, to participate in formal meetings of the DAC or its subsidiary bodies. An Invitee may take part in discussions but does not take part in decision-making processes, nor is it bound by the DAC's conclusions, proposals or decisions.

Figure 48.1. ODA key statistics: Kazakhstan



Source: OECD (2017), "Development finance of countries beyond the DAC", webpage, [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/non-dac-reporting.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/non-dac-reporting.htm).

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933798105>

### Leaving no one behind: Promoting women's economic empowerment in Afghanistan

In 2017, Kazakhstan, with support from the United Nations Development Programme, launched its first triangular co-operation project with Japan to support women's economic empowerment in Afghanistan.

The two-year project has two main objectives. First, it is designed to increase the economic independence of Afghan women involved in public administration, health and education by transferring Kazakhstan's experience to them. Second, it aims to provide Kazakhstan with the opportunity to learn practical skills in the implementation of ODA projects.

As part of this project, from 8 to 13 July 2017, Kazakhstan hosted in Astana a scientific and practical seminar to increase the capacity of 24 civil servants and representatives of non-governmental organisations from Afghanistan. The participants from Kazakhstan provided technical assistance to transfer their knowledge and experience.

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## KUWAIT

In 2016, Kuwait's total net official development assistance (ODA) reached USD 1 billion. The ratio of ODA as a share of gross national income (GNI) was 0.87%, which exceeds the 0.7% target set by the United Nations. Kuwait's ODA in 2016 is much higher than in previous years because in 2016 it included, for the first time, grants by the state of Kuwait administered by the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED) and other institutions, as well as grants by the Kuwait Fund.

Kuwait's Law No. 35 of 1961 created the legal basis for the KFAED to act as an implementing agency in all developing countries on behalf of the Kuwaiti government. The KFAED acts under the overall supervision of the Prime Minister, who in practice delegates this mandate to the Minister of Finance. Other ministries, public authorities and non-governmental organisations also contribute to promoting development internationally, notably the Ministry of Foreign Affairs which can also provide humanitarian assistance.

The KFAED primarily provides concessional loans and loans to co-finance projects with other international, regional or national development partners. In addition, the Kuwait Fund provides guarantees. It also administers Kuwaiti government grants (outside its own budget) and provides some grants for technical, economic, and financial studies and assistance. The other actors in Kuwait's development co-operation system mainly provide grants.

In 2016, Kuwait provided its bilateral development co-operation mostly to Morocco, Jordan, Iraq, and the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The main sectors for Kuwait's bilateral development co-operation were economic infrastructure-related sectors, mainly transport and energy.

Multilateral ODA accounted for 3% of Kuwait's net disbursements in 2016, provided primarily through the World Bank Group (accounting for 70% of its multilateral ODA in 2016) and the Arab Gulf Program for Development (AgFund, 15%).

Kuwait became a Participant of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) on 30 January 2018.<sup>4</sup> In 2017, the Kuwait Fund participated in the Arab-DAC Dialogue on Development held in Bern, Switzerland.

"The Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development is the first institution in the Middle East that took an active role in the international development efforts. [...] Today, the Kuwait Fund forms a solid bridge of friendship and solidarity between the state of Kuwait and the developing nations".

Kuwait Fund website

4. As a Participant, Kuwait can attend formal meetings of the DAC and its subsidiary bodies. A Participant may take part in discussions but does not take part in decision-making processes, nor is it bound by the DAC's conclusions, proposals or decisions.

Figure 49.1. ODA key statistics: Kuwait

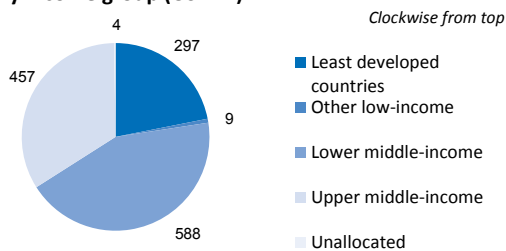
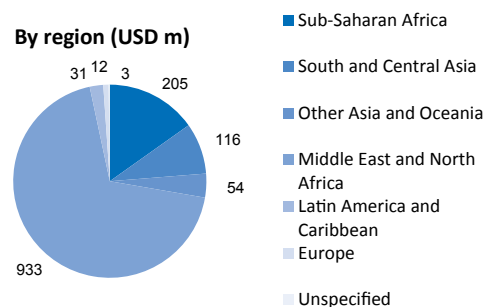
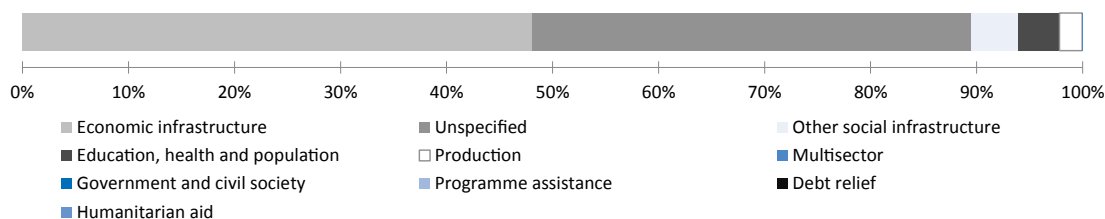
**Kuwait**

Gross bilateral ODA, 2016 (disbursements), unless otherwise shown

Net ODA	2015	2016	Change 2015/16
Current (USD m)	304	1 080	255%
Constant (2015 USD m)	304	1 087	257%
In Kuwaiti dinar (millions)	92	326	256%
ODA/GNI		0,87%	
Bilateral share	100%	97%	

**By income group (USD m)**

Clockwise from top

**By region (USD m)****By sector**Source: OECD (2017), "Development finance of countries beyond the DAC", webpage, [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/non-dac-reporting.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/non-dac-reporting.htm).StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933798124>**References**OECD (2018), "Kuwait's Official Development Assistance (ODA)", webpage, (accessed 10 May 2018), <http://www.oecd.org/dac/dac-global-relations/kuwait-official-development-assistance.htm>.OECD (2017), "Development finance of countries beyond the DAC", webpage, (accessed 10 May 2018), <http://www.oecd.org/dac/dac-global-relations/non-dac-reporting.htm>

## LATVIA

In 2017, preliminary data show that Latvia's net official development assistance (ODA) reached USD 32 million (0.11% of gross national income [GNI]). In 2016, Latvia's net ODA amounted to USD 30 million, representing an increase of 29% in real terms over 2015. The ODA/GNI ratio rose from 0.09% to 0.11%.

Latvia's development co-operation is provided in line with the Latvian Development Co-operation Policy Strategy for 2016-2020, which defines the goals, principles and directions of Latvia's development co-operation. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for formulating development co-operation policy and for co-ordinating activities.

In 2016, Latvia provided its bilateral development co-operation mostly to Turkey (for assistance to refugees from the Syrian Arab Republic), Ukraine, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Afghanistan. The main sectors for Latvia's bilateral ODA were humanitarian aid; government and civil society; and education, health and population. Latvia provides its bilateral development co-operation mostly in the form of small-scale technical co-operation projects.

Multilateral ODA accounted for 89% of Latvia's total ODA in 2016, provided primarily through the European Union (accounting for 85% of its multilateral ODA in 2016), as well as through the World Bank Group (7%) and the United Nations (5%).

Latvia, which joined the OECD in 2016, is an observer to the Development Assistance Committee (DAC). In 2017, Latvia participated in several meetings of the DAC, including its high-level and senior-level meetings, as well as the meetings of several DAC subsidiary bodies: the DAC Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (WP-STAT) and the Network on Development Evaluation (EvalNet).

"In implementing development co-operation both bilaterally and multilaterally Latvia is guided by the following principles – the main responsibility of partner countries over their national development; co-ordination and partnership; sustainability of results and predictability of aid; transparency and policy coherence for sustainable development. One of the principles is the implementation of horizontal issues – good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, gender equality, and environmental sustainability – in all activities of development co-operation."

Latvian Development Co-operation Policy Guidelines for 2016-2020

Figure 50.1. ODA key statistics: Latvia

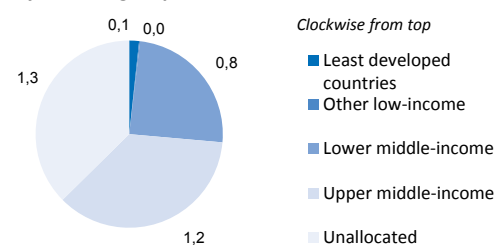
## Latvia

Net ODA	2015	2016	Change 2015/16
Current (USD m)	23	30	30%
Constant (2015 USD m)	23	30	29%
In euro (millions)	21	27	31%
ODA/GNI	0,09%	0,11%	
Bilateral share	10%	11%	

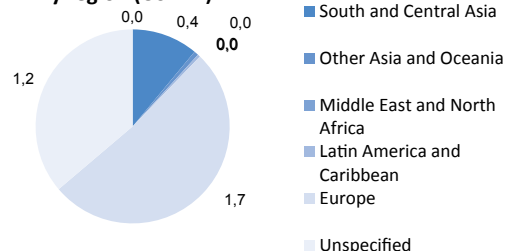
Top ten recipients of gross ODA (million USD)	
1 Turkey	1,1
2 Ukraine	0,5
3 Georgia	0,2
4 Moldova	0,1
5 Afghanistan	0,1
6 Uzbekistan	0,0
7 Belarus	0,0
8 China (People's Republic of)	0,0
9 Kyrgyzstan	0,0
10 Kazakhstan	0,0
Memo: Share of gross bilateral ODA	
Top 20 recipients	63%
Top 10 recipients	62%
Top 5 recipients	58%

Gross bilateral ODA, 2016 (disbursements), unless otherwise shown

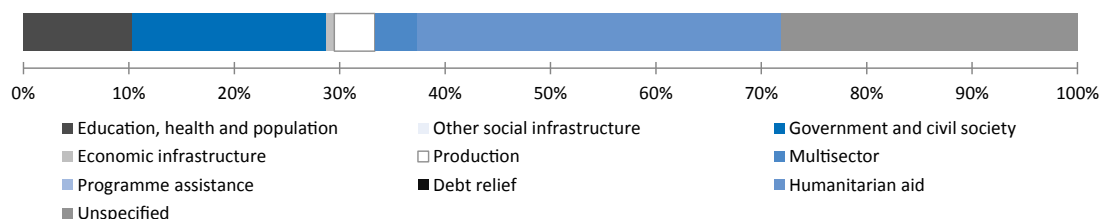
## By income group (USD m)



## By region (USD m)



## By sector

Source: OECD (2017), "Development finance of countries beyond the DAC", webpage, [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/non-dac-reporting.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/non-dac-reporting.htm).StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933798143>

## Leaving no one behind: Raising awareness of girls' rights

One of the priorities of Latvia's Development Co-operation Policy Guidelines for 2016-2020 is the promotion of democratic participation and development of the civil society, including the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment. The Sustainable Development Goals cannot be achieved if they leave out women, who make up half of the world's population. It is consequently crucial to be aware of and unlock the economic potential of girls and women. In this regard, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Latvia supports the activities of the Latvian civil society organisation "Marta" to implement projects in the Central Asian countries of Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan with the goal of raising awareness of girls' rights to receive an education and attain economic independence, and preventing early marriages. Engaging with local authorities, heads of schools, teachers, parents, civil society organisations, media and youth representatives, considerable work has been done to produce, in an inclusive manner, methodological materials and action plans setting out certain steps to encourage girls to stay at school also after grades 8 and 9.

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## LITHUANIA

In 2017, preliminary data show that Lithuania's net official development assistance (ODA) reached USD 59 million (0.13% of gross national income [GNI]). In 2016, Lithuania's net ODA amounted to USD 57 million, representing an increase of 19% in real terms over 2015. The ODA/GNI ratio rose from 0.12% to 0.14%.

The Law on Development Co-operation and Humanitarian Aid, adopted in 2013 and updated with a new edition in 2016, provides the framework for Lithuania's development co-operation policy and outlines its mission, goals, principles, priorities, responsibilities and financing. The main principles of Lithuania's development co-operation are: partnership with partner countries, partner country's ownership, solidarity, efficiency, transparency and responsibility, co-ordination and complementarity, and policy coherence.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for implementing and co-ordinating Lithuania's development co-operation and takes an active role in encouraging Lithuanian national and municipal authorities and bodies, non-governmental organisations, and the private sector to take a stronger role in implementing the 2030 Agenda in partner countries. In 2017, to improve the quality and effectiveness of its ODA, project management functions were partly transferred from the ministry to the new Central Project Management Agency (which should develop gradually into a fully fledged Lithuanian Development Co-operation Agency). In 2017, representatives of business associations were also incorporated into the National Development Co-operation Commission, which plays a key role in ensuring policy coherence for development.

Lithuania's inter-governmental Development Co-operation Action Plan for the period 2017-19 aims to support effective development policies in line with achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 and in accordance with the needs of partner countries. Thirteen ministries and other public institutions have committed to implement the action plan and allocate funds for development co-operation.

In 2016, Lithuania provided its bilateral development co-operation mostly to Ukraine, Turkey, Belarus, Georgia and the Republic of Moldova. The main sectors for Lithuania's bilateral development co-operation were humanitarian aid; education, health and population; and governance and civil society. Lithuania provides its bilateral development co-operation mostly in the form of small-scale technical co-operation projects.

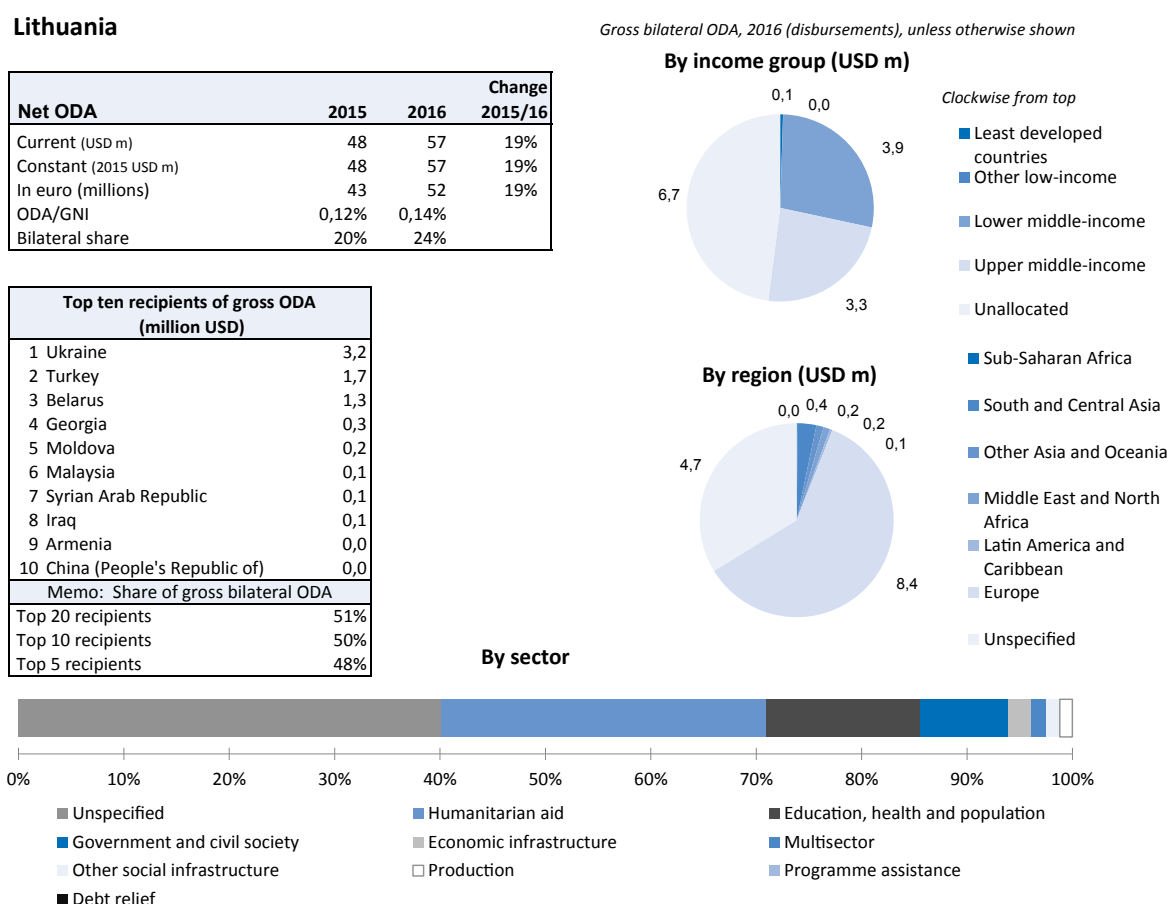
Multilateral ODA accounted for 76% of Lithuania's total ODA in 2016, provided primarily through the European Union (accounting for 87% of its multilateral ODA in 2016), as well as through the World Bank Group (8%) and the United Nations (3%).

In 2017, Lithuania, an OECD accession country and a Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Invitee,<sup>5</sup> participated in the DAC senior-level and high-level meetings, as well as in the meetings of several DAC subsidiary bodies: the Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (WP-STAT), the Network on Development Evaluation (EvalNet), the Network on Gender Equality (GENDERNET) and the Network on Governance (GOVNET). In November 2017, OECD staff delivered a presentation on policy coherence for sustainable development at the meeting in Vilnius of the National Development Co-operation Commission and participated in a seminar on ODA statistics and reporting.

5. An Invitee may be invited, on a case-by-case basis, to participate in formal meetings of the DAC or its subsidiary bodies. An Invitee may take part in discussions but does not take part in decision-making processes, nor is it bound by the DAC's conclusions, proposals or decisions.

Lithuanian development co-operation aims to: 1) contribute to global efforts to reduce poverty in developing countries and the implementation of other Sustainable Development Goals decided on by the United Nations; 2) contribute to the development of an area of democracy, security and stability as well as sustainable development in the partner countries; 3) contribute to the enhancement of human rights and gender equality in the partner countries; 4) strengthen political, economic, social and cultural ties with the partner countries; and 5) inform and educate Lithuanian society about development co-operation policies of the United Nations, European Union and Lithuania, their goals and challenges, the results achieved, and to seek broader public acceptance and support for this activity. From Article 3, Law on Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid, 2016

Figure 51.1. ODA key statistics: Lithuania



Source: OECD (2017), "Development finance of countries beyond the DAC", webpage, [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/non-dac-reporting.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/non-dac-reporting.htm).

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933798162>

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## ROMANIA

In 2016, Romania's net official development assistance (ODA) amounted to USD 269 million, representing an increase of 71% in real terms over 2015. The ODA/GNI ratio rose from 0.09% in 2015 to 0.15% in 2016.

Law No. 213/2016 provides the legal basis for the development co-operation and humanitarian aid activities financed from Romanian public funds. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the national co-ordinator of Romania's development co-operation and humanitarian aid policy. It monitors progress made in achieving the objectives and commitments assumed by Romania, reports annually to the government on activities implemented, and signs funding agreements. An Advisory Committee, composed of representatives from line ministries, public institutions, civil society, academia and the private sector, is responsible for ensuring the co-ordination and unity of strategic planning and priorities in the field of development co-operation. Law No. 213/2016 also created an Agency for International Development Cooperation, "RoAid", which is responsible for implementing development co-operation and humanitarian aid-related activities.

In 2016, Romania provided its bilateral development co-operation mostly to the Republic of Moldova, Turkey, Serbia, Ukraine and the Syrian Arab Republic. The main sectors of Romania's bilateral development co-operation were governance and civil society; education, health and population; and humanitarian aid. Romania provides its bilateral development co-operation mostly in the form of scholarships and grants for financial and technical support.

Multilateral ODA accounted for 59% of Romania's total ODA in 2016, provided primarily through the European Union (accounting for 87% of its multilateral ODA in 2016), as well as through the World Bank Group (7%) and the United Nations (3%).

Romania became a Development Assistance Committee participant on 5 April 2018.

Romania's Strategic Multiannual Program is in line with the current global and EU development initiatives, namely Agenda 2030, including the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, and the new European Consensus on Development, which have as core objectives the eradication of poverty and further correlating the economic, social and environmental dimension of sustainable development, focusing on people, the planet, prosperity, peace and partnerships.

Strategic Multiannual Program on International Development Co-operation and Humanitarian Assistance Policy, 2018-2021

Figure 52.1. ODA key statistics: Romania

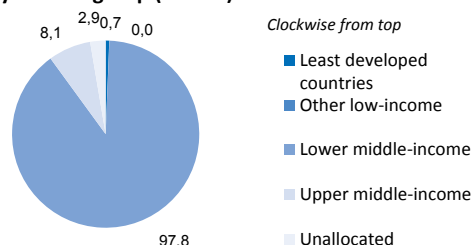
## Romania

Net ODA	2015	2016	Change 2015/16
Current (USD m)	158	269	70%
Constant (2015 USD m)	158	271	71%
In Romanian new leu (millions)	633	1 093	73%
ODA/GNI	0,09%	0,15%	
Bilateral share	21%	41%	

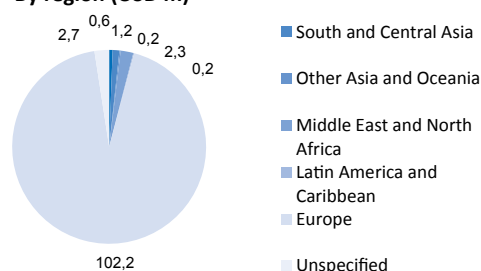
Top ten recipients of gross ODA (million USD)	
1 Moldova	94,6
2 Turkey	4,3
3 Serbia	1,4
4 Ukraine	0,8
5 Syrian Arab Republic	0,7
6 Albania	0,6
7 West Bank and Gaza Strip	0,5
8 Georgia	0,4
9 Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0,3
10 Jordan	0,3
Memo: Share of gross bilateral ODA	
Top 20 recipients	96%
Top 10 recipients	95%
Top 5 recipients	93%

Gross bilateral ODA, 2016 (disbursements), unless otherwise shown

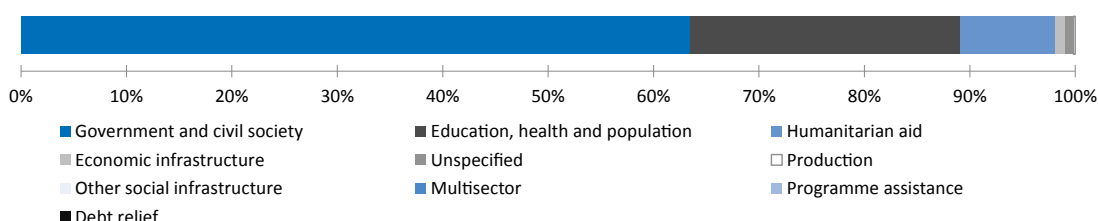
## By income group (USD m)



## By region (USD m)



## By sector

Source: OECD (2017), "Development finance of countries beyond the DAC", webpage, [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/non-dac-reporting.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/non-dac-reporting.htm).StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933798181>

## Leaving no one behind: Sharing Romanian expertise and experience effectively

The Mobility Fund for governmental experts is a global rapid-reaction instrument created to meet the *ad hoc* needs of Romania's partner countries by providing Romanian experts and expertise in fields where Romania can add value. Since 2013, this instrument has been used to finance 43 short-term missions that shared Romanian experience and expertise, in line with Romania's development co-operation strategy, thus contributing to the development of partner countries.

The missions funded aimed to train experts from the beneficiary countries in areas such as project management, the sanitary-veterinary field, public communication, consumer protection, electoral assistance, disaster risk reduction and crisis management. They also aimed at sharing Romania's experience and expertise in such fields as: the EU pre-accession process, fight against corruption, competition, child protection, reform of the justice system and national security.

During 2016, the Mobility Fund was used to organise 14 missions to share Romania's experience and expertise in areas including: child protection, anti-corruption and food safety, legislative harmonisation, zootechnics, consumer protection, judicial co-operation, etc.

The feedback on these missions has been positive. According to a representative of World Vision: "The Mobility Fund is an extraordinary instrument. [...] Simple procedures, maximum results, great satisfaction. [...] The amount of innovative ideas resulting from these exchanges has been amazing and materialized in the improvement of legislation, strategy and reform plans which, eventually, in my field, means a better life for children."

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## RUSSIAN FEDERATION

In 2017, preliminary data show that the Russian Federation's net official development assistance (ODA) reached USD 1.2 billion (0.08% of gross national income [GNI]). In 2016, the Russian Federation's net ODA amounted to USD 1.3 billion compared to USD 1.2 billion in 2015, an increase of 12% in real terms. The ratio of ODA as a share of GNI rose from 0.09% in 2015 to 0.10% in 2016.

The Russian Federation's development co-operation is provided in line with the Concept of the Russian Federation's State Policy in the Area of International Development Assistance, approved by the President of the Russian Federation in 2014. The concept sets out the objectives, principles and priorities of the Russian Federation's development co-operation, as well as the criteria for providing assistance to partner countries. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Finance, in co-operation with other government agencies, play a leading role in formulating the Russian Federation's development co-operation policy and supervise its implementation.

In 2016, the Russian Federation provided its bilateral development assistance mainly to Cuba, Kyrgyzstan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Armenia and Tajikistan. Most of the Russian Federation's bilateral development co-operation was provided in the form of debt relief (56%). Other bilateral development co-operation was provided in the form of programme assistance and multisector aid.

The Russian Federation's multilateral ODA accounted for 39% its total ODA, provided mostly through the Asian Infrastructure and Investment Bank (accounting for 46% of its multilateral ODA in 2016), the United Nations (30%) and the World Bank Group (18%).

In 2017, the Russian Federation, an OECD accession country and a Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Invitee,<sup>6</sup> participated in the meeting of the DAC Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (WP-STAT).

"Russia considers sustainable socio-economic development of countries and peoples as an indispensable element of the modern collective security system. [...] Therefore, present-day realities of global policy and economy and Russia's status of a superpower suggest that Russia could pursue a more active policy in international development assistance, including an increase in government spending for these purposes".

Concept of Russia's Participation in International Development Assistance, 2007

6. An Invitee may be invited, on a case-by-case basis, to participate in formal meetings of the DAC or its subsidiary bodies. An Invitee may take part in discussions but does not take part in decisionmaking processes, nor is it bound by the DAC's conclusions, proposals or decisions.

Figure 53.1. ODA key statistics: Russian Federation

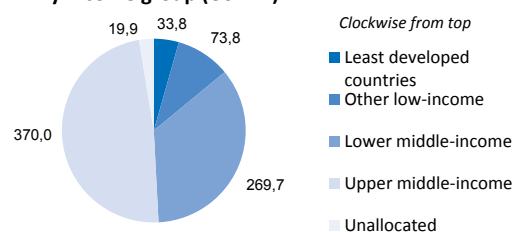
## Russian Federation

Net ODA	2015	2016	Change 2015/16
Current (USD m)	1 161	1 258	8%
Constant (2015 USD m)	1 161	1 300	12%
In Russian ruble (millions)	71 150	84 351	19%
ODA/GNI	0,09%	0,10%	
Bilateral share	78%	61%	

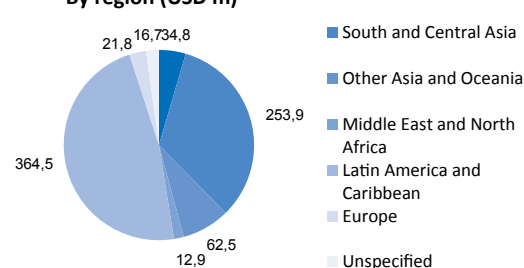
Top ten recipients of gross ODA (million USD)	
1 Cuba	352,0
2 Kyrgyzstan	198,8
3 Democratic People's Republic of Korea	58,6
4 Armenia	40,3
5 Tajikistan	13,7
6 Nicaragua	12,0
7 Serbia	11,7
8 Madagascar	9,9
9 Mozambique	8,0
10 West Bank and Gaza Strip	6,8
Memo: Share of gross bilateral ODA	
Top 20 recipients	97%
Top 10 recipients	93%
Top 5 recipients	86%

Gross bilateral ODA, 2016 (disbursements), unless otherwise shown

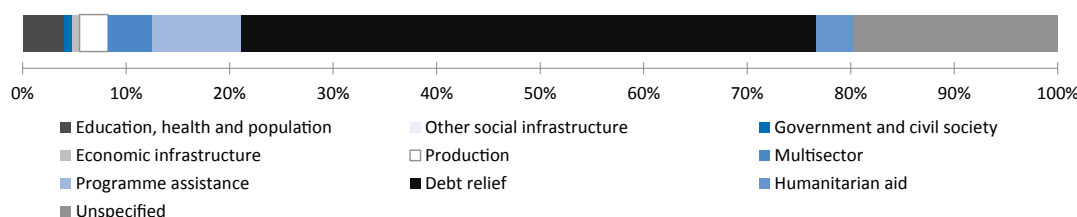
## By income group (USD m)



## By region (USD m)



## By sector

Source: OECD (2017), "Development finance of countries beyond the DAC", webpage, [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/non-dac-reporting.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/non-dac-reporting.htm).StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933798200>

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## THAILAND

In 2016, Thailand's net ODA amounted to USD 168 million, representing an increase of 170% in real terms over 2015. The ODA/GNI ratio rose from 0.02% in 2015 to 0.05% in 2016.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for Thailand's bilateral and multilateral development co-operation policies. Its Department of International Organisations (DIO) also makes contributions to international organisations, such as the United Nations and the Asian Development Bank.

Thailand's development co-operation is guided by the "Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy (SEP)" – a model that Thailand followed for its own development and which aims at providing a balanced and stable development to achieve the SDGs. It looks at modernising economies and societies by coping with critical challenges that arise from globalisation.

The Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency (TICA), under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is the central implementing agency for technical co-operation and capacity building. It provides a number of training courses, post-graduate scholarships, fellowships and study visits as well as programmes to dispatch Thai experts and volunteers. TICA also provides funding to other government agencies and private organisations to support capacity development for developing countries.

The Export-Import Bank (EXIM), under supervision of the Minister of Finance, is Thailand's largest provider of ODA, offering concessional loans to developing countries, mainly to Thailand's neighbours. These loans are linked to provision of goods and services from Thai companies.

The Neighbouring Countries Economic Development Cooperation Agency (NEDA), which is based in the Ministry of Finance, is Thailand's second largest provider of ODA. It provides grants and concessional loans to neighbouring countries. NEDA also provides some technical assistance, research and academic support to stimulate regional economic development in the South-East Asia region.

Seventeen line ministries (including education, health and transport) also provide grants for bilateral projects and make contributions to some multilateral organisations.

In 2016, Thailand provided its bilateral development co-operation mostly to Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Cambodia, Bhutan and Viet Nam.

Multilateral ODA accounted for 68% of Thailand's total ODA in 2016, provided primarily through the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (accounting for 86% of its multilateral ODA in 2016), as well as through the World Bank Group (3%).

Thailand has reported to the OECD aggregate data on its development co-operation since 2006.

Our development co-operation is in line with the United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and focuses on sharing Thailand's successes with our friends in various sustainable development sectors, ranging from agricultural and food security, education, public health to tourism and rural development.

(Thailand International Cooperation Agency and Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy in Action, TICA 2017)

Figure 54.1. ODA key statistics: Thailand

## Thailand

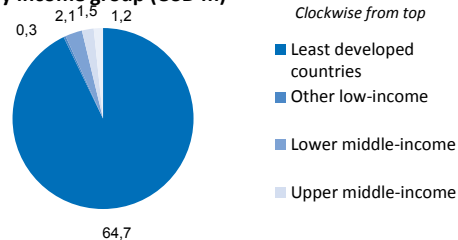
Gross bilateral ODA, 2016 (disbursements), unless otherwise shown

Net ODA	2015	2016	Change 2015/16
Current (USD m)	62	168	169%
Constant (2015 USD m)	62	169	170%
In Thailand baht (millions)	2 138	5 911	176%
ODA/GNI	0,02%	0,05%	
Bilateral share	87%	32%	

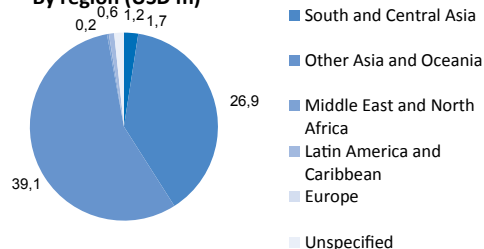
P. Preliminary data.

Top ten recipients of gross ODA (million USD)	
Lao People's Democratic	
1 Republic	33,2
2 Myanmar	25,1
3 Cambodia	3,5
4 Bhutan	1,0
5 Viet Nam	0,8
6 Indonesia	0,4
7 Sri Lanka	0,2
8 Fiji	0,2
9 China (People's Republic of)	0,2
10 Bangladesh	0,2
Memo: Share of gross bilateral ODA	
Top 20 recipients	95%
Top 10 recipients	93%
Top 5 recipients	91%

## By income group (USD m)



## By region (USD m)

Source: OECD (n.d.), OECD-DAC Statistics (database), [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.htm).StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933798219>

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## TURKEY

In 2017, preliminary data show that Turkey's net official development assistance (ODA) reached USD 8.1 billion (0.95% of gross national income [GNI]). In 2016, Turkey's net ODA amounted to USD 6.5 billion, representing an increase of 72% in real terms over 2015. The ratio of ODA as a share of GNI rose from 0.50% in 2015 to 0.76% in 2016, which exceeds the 0.7% target set by the United Nations. As in 2014 and 2015, the increase in Turkey's ODA mostly related to its response to the refugee crisis in its neighbouring country, the Syrian Arab Republic.

Turkey's development co-operation is provided in line with the Statutory Decree on the Organization and Duties of the Turkish Co-operation and Co-ordination Agency (TIKA), adopted in 2011. The agency designs and co-ordinates Turkey's bilateral development co-operation activities and implements projects in collaboration with other ministries, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and the private sector. TIKA is an autonomous institution attached to the Prime Minister's Office. Other public institutions, NGOs, and the private sector also implement projects and programmes funded through Turkey's ODA.

In 2016, Turkey provided the largest share of its bilateral development co-operation to the Syrian Arab Republic, Somalia, the West Bank and Gaza Strip, Afghanistan, and Bosnia and Herzegovina. The main sectors for Turkey's bilateral development co-operation were humanitarian aid and refugee support; education, health and population; and economic infrastructure (communications and business and other services).

Turkey is also engaged in triangular co-operation. For example, Turkey is one of the most active partners of the Islamic Development Bank's Reverse Linkage mechanism, which facilitates and enables the bank's member states to share expertise, knowledge and good practice on specific development constraints. Turkey has recently mapped its resource centres to enhance its participation in this mechanism.

Multilateral ODA accounted for 4% of Turkey's total ODA in 2016, provided mainly through regional development banks (the Asian Infrastructure Development Bank accounted for nearly 71% of multilateral contributions), as well as through the United Nations (14%) and other multilateral agencies. Turkey hosts the Technology Bank for Least Developed Countries to strengthen the science, technology and innovation capacity in these countries.

Turkey, a founding member of the OECD, is an observer to the Development Assistance Committee (DAC). In 2017, Turkey participated in several meetings of the DAC, including its high-level and senior-level meetings, as well as the meetings of several DAC subsidiary bodies: the Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (WP-STAT) and the Network on Development Evaluation (EvalNet).

"... Turkey continues its efforts to play a constructive role in major issues in its own region and beyond. These efforts are reinforced by Turkey's development co-operation activities. Turkey's endeavors in the field of development co-operation demonstrate its dedication to the global efforts aimed at poverty eradication and sustainable development for a better future for all."

Turkey's Development Co-operation: General Characteristics, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Figure 55.1. ODA key statistics: Turkey

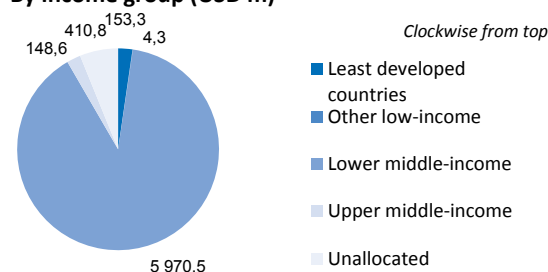
## Turkey

Net ODA	2015	2016	Change 2015/16
Current (USD m)	3 919	6 488	66%
Constant (2015 USD m)	3 919	6 739	72%
In Turkish new lira (millions)	10 672	19 609	84%
ODA/GNI	0,50%	0,76%	
Bilateral share	98%	96%	

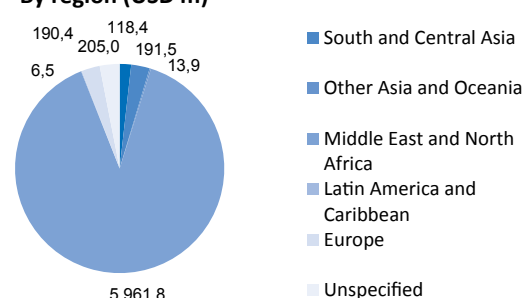
Top ten recipients of gross ODA (million USD)	
1 Syrian Arab Republic	5851,2
2 Somalia	59,6
3 West Bank and Gaza Strip	43,1
4 Afghanistan	32,7
5 Bosnia and Herzegovina	30,3
6 Kyrgyzstan	25,4
7 Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	19,0
8 Kazakhstan	19,0
9 Azerbaijan	14,2
10 Tunisia	12,3
Memo: Share of gross bilateral ODA	
Top 20 recipients	93%
Top 10 recipients	91%
Top 5 recipients	90%

Gross bilateral ODA, 2016 (disbursements), unless otherwise shown

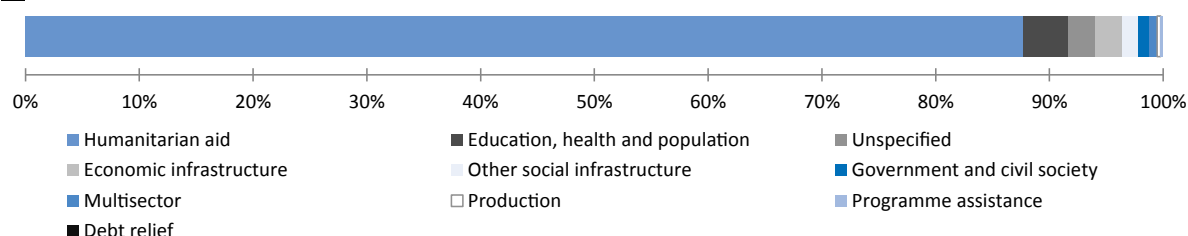
## By income group (USD m)



## By region (USD m)



## By sector

Source: OECD (2017), "Development finance of countries beyond the DAC", webpage, [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/non-dac-reporting.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/non-dac-reporting.htm).StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933798238>

## Leaving no one behind: Turkey's approach

Turkey's development assistance is an instrument to strengthen its co-operation with other countries. Furthermore, Turkey's efforts in the field of development co-operation are a testimony to its dedication to the global efforts aimed at creating a more peaceful and stable environment, poverty eradication and sustainable development for a better future for all. In this vain, implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) around the world is a high priority for Turkey. Turkey believes that the SDGs provide unprecedented opportunities to build partnerships and take robust action to achieve the goal of ensuring "no one is left behind". To this end, Turkey prioritises the needs of the least-developed countries and continues to fulfil its commitments towards this most vulnerable group of countries. Forming partnerships based on a human-centered and demand-driven approach is at the core of Turkey's policy in development co-operation. Turkey believes that its ability to tailor its assistance according to the needs of the recipient countries, as well as its practical, flexible and cost-efficient development solutions, stand out among emerging donors.

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- OECD (2018), “Development finance of countries beyond the DAC”, webpage, (accessed 10 May 2018), <http://www.oecd.org/dac/dac-global-relations/non-dac-reporting.htm>
- Republic of Turkey Ministry of Foreign Affairs (n.d.), Turkey’s Development Cooperation: General characteristics, Republic of Turkey Ministry of Foreign Affairs, [http://www.mfa.gov.tr/turkey\\_s-development-cooperation.en.mfa](http://www.mfa.gov.tr/turkey_s-development-cooperation.en.mfa).

## UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

In 2017, preliminary data show that the United Arab Emirates' net official development assistance (ODA) reached USD 4.6 billion (1.31% of gross national income [GNI]). In 2016, the United Arab Emirates' total net ODA reached USD 4.2 billion, representing a decrease in real terms of 3% over 2015. The ratio of ODA as a share of GNI rose to 1.21% in 2016, up from 1.18% in 2015, which exceeds the 0.7% target set by the United Nations.

The Ministry of International Cooperation and Development and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were merged in February 2016. The new Ministry for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MOFAIC) has overall responsibility for setting policy, geographical and sectoral priorities for the United Arab Emirates' development co-operation. The ministry also identifies modalities and mechanisms for foreign aid distribution and implementation, and documents aid flows. In December 2016, the MOFAIC launched the United Arab Emirates' new development co-operation strategy for 2017-21 (Government of the United Arab Emirates, 2016).

In 2016, the United Arab Emirates provided its bilateral co-operation mostly to Egypt, Yemen, Jordan, Serbia, Morocco and Somalia. The main sectors of the United Arab Emirates' bilateral disbursements were programme assistance, humanitarian aid and economic infrastructure (transport and energy). The United Arab Emirates provides its bilateral programme mostly in the form of grants.

The United Arab Emirates is also engaged in triangular co-operation, for example through the UAE-Pacific Partnership Fund in which the United Arab Emirates collaborated with the Asian Development Bank, World Bank, Japan, European Union and, especially, New Zealand in a number of Pacific small island developing states. The United Arab Emirates has also developed a technical assistance programme to work through its public-private partnerships and partner countries using a variety of modalities, including triangular co-operation.

Multilateral ODA accounted for 2% of the country's total ODA in 2016, provided primarily through the Islamic Development Bank (43%), the UN agencies (24%) and the World Bank Group (19%).

The United Arab Emirates is a Participant in the Development Assistance Committee (DAC).<sup>7</sup> In 2017, it participated in the DAC senior-level and high-level meetings, as well as the meetings of several DAC subsidiary bodies: the DAC Network on Gender Equality (GENDERNET) and the DAC Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (WP-STAT). The United Arab Emirates also participated in the 2017 Arab-DAC Dialogue on Development held in Bern, Switzerland.

"Global peace and prosperity represent the key pillars of the UAE's Foreign Assistance Policy at a time that, unfortunately, witnesses more manifestations of poverty and instability. It requires us to take a genuine stand to review the moral obligations of states and organisations to alleviate human suffering through maximising aid impact, pushing towards support for stability, and putting an end to the conflicts and wars that generate more human tragedies."

H.H. Sheikh Abdullah bin Zayed Al Nahyan, United Arab Emirates Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, 2016

7. As a Participant, the United Arab Emirates can attend formal meetings of the DAC and its subsidiary bodies. A Participant may take part in discussions but does not take part in decision-making processes, nor is it bound by the DAC's conclusions, proposals or decisions.

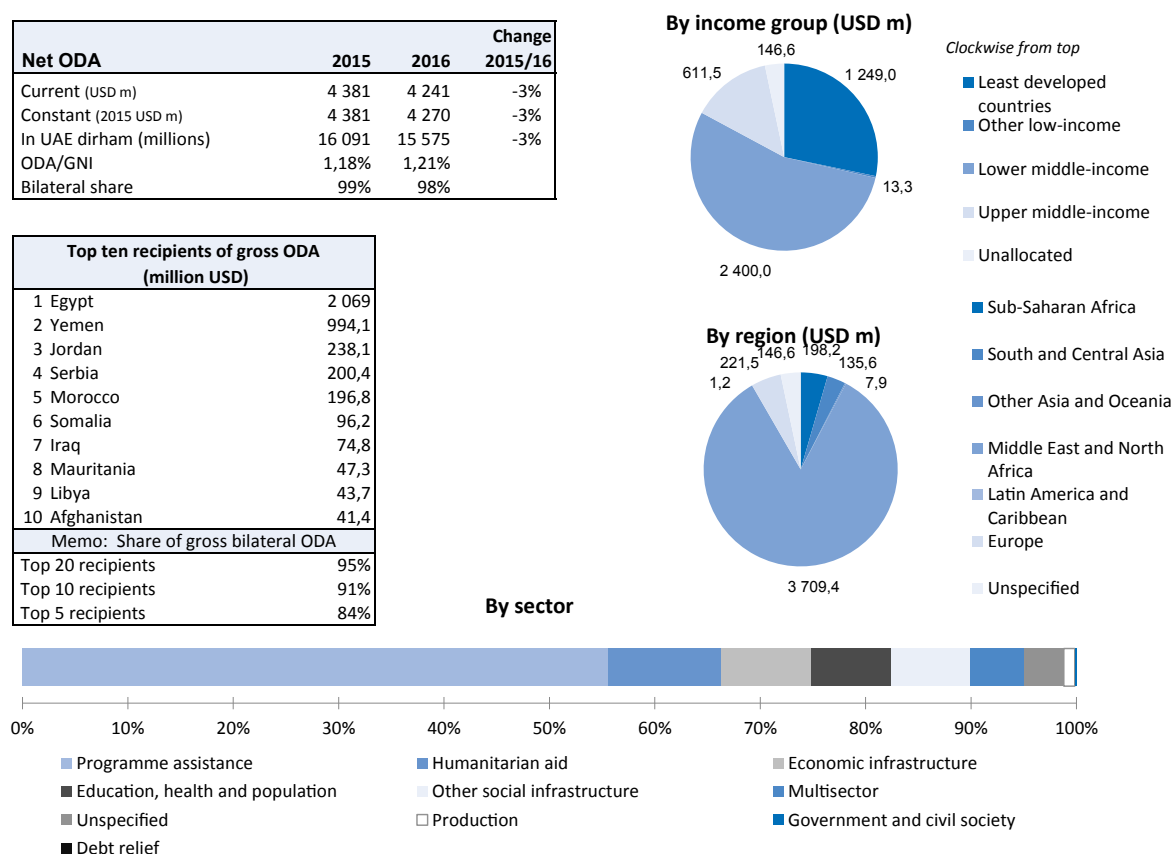
Figure 56.1. ODA key statistics: United Arab Emirates

## United Arab Emirates

Net ODA	2015	2016	Change 2015/16
Current (USD m)	4 381	4 241	-3%
Constant (2015 USD m)	4 381	4 270	-3%
In UAE dirham (millions)	16 091	15 575	-3%
ODA/GNI	1,18%	1,21%	
Bilateral share	99%	98%	

Top ten recipients of gross ODA (million USD)	
1 Egypt	2 069
2 Yemen	994,1
3 Jordan	238,1
4 Serbia	200,4
5 Morocco	196,8
6 Somalia	96,2
7 Iraq	74,8
8 Mauritania	47,3
9 Libya	43,7
10 Afghanistan	41,4
Memo: Share of gross bilateral ODA	
Top 20 recipients	95%
Top 10 recipients	91%
Top 5 recipients	84%

Gross bilateral ODA, 2016 (disbursements), unless otherwise shown

Source: OECD (2017), "Development finance of countries beyond the DAC", webpage, [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/non-dac-reporting.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/non-dac-reporting.htm).StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933798257>

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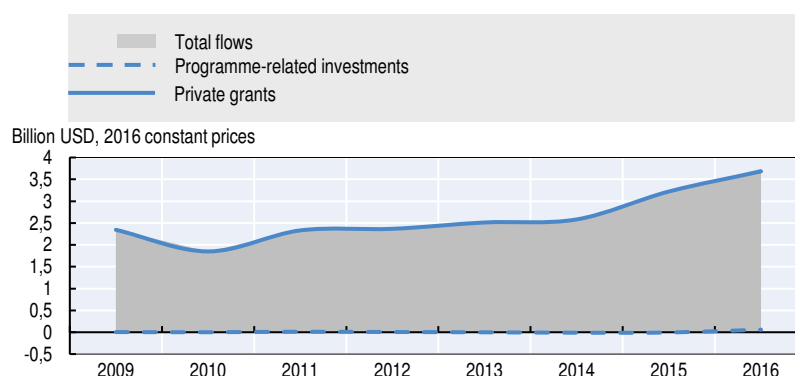
## BILL & MELINDA GATES FOUNDATION

### Leaving no one behind: The approach and priorities of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation is committed to reducing global inequalities in health and reproductive health by addressing the burden of infectious diseases, child mortality and healthcare coverage. The foundation is also dedicated to stimulating inclusive and sustainable economic growth among the world's poorest communities through scaling market-based innovations. Its approach to grant making emphasises collaboration, innovation, risk-taking, and, most importantly, results. The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation has reported to the OECD on a regular basis since 2009.

### Financial flows from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation to developing countries

Figure 57.1. **Net resource flows to developing countries from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, 2009-16**



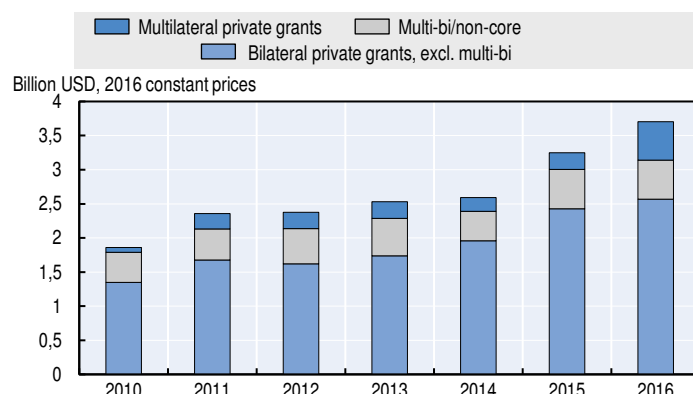
Source: OECD (n.d.), OECD-DAC Statistics (database), [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.htm).

### Grant making and programme-related investments of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

**The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation provided USD 3.7 billion in net grants and programme-related investments in 2016**, which represented an increase of 16.4% in real terms from 2015. Grant-making activities accounted for 98% of the net disbursed total. The remaining share refers to net programme-related investment, notably in the form of shares in collective investment vehicles and loans.

**In 2016, 84.8% of the grants allocated by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation were provided bilaterally.** The remaining 15.2% took the form of core contributions to multilateral organisations, namely Gavi, The Vaccine Alliance and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. Of the bilateral grants, 15.4% was channelled through multilateral organisations (multi-bi/non-core).

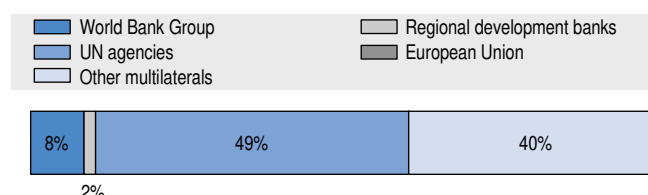
Figure 57.2. **Grants from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation by modality and main channel of delivery in 2016, gross disbursements**



Source: OECD (n.d.), OECD-DAC Statistics (database), [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.htm)

Overall, UN agencies benefited from 49% of the foundation's support channelled to/through the multilateral system, followed by other multilaterals (40%; e.g. Gavi, The Vaccine Alliance and Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria), the World Bank Group (8%) and regional development banks (2%).

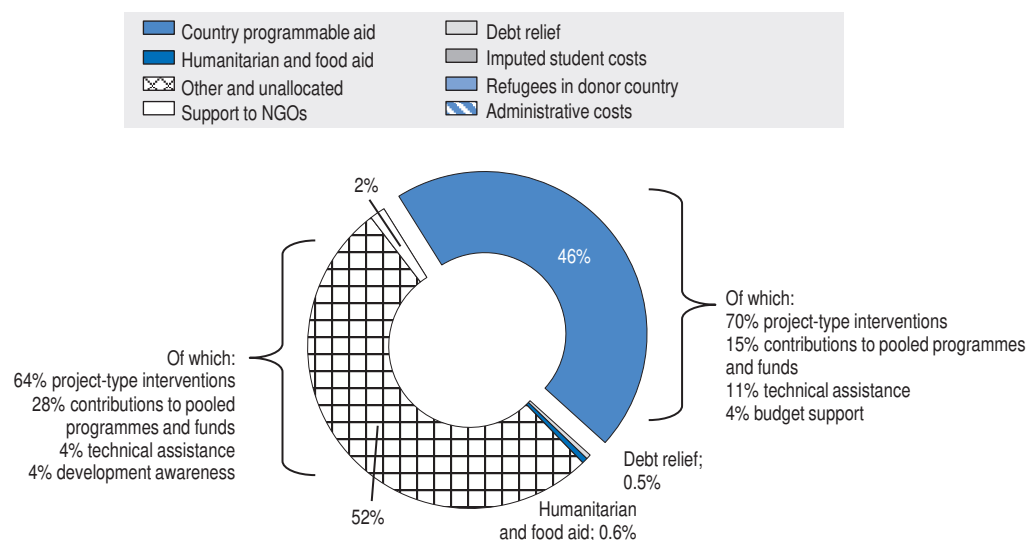
Figure 57.3. **Distribution of multilateral and multi-bi private grants in 2016, gross disbursements**



Source: OECD (n.d.), OECD-DAC Statistics (database), [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.htm).

**In 2016, 45.6% of bilateral grants were programmed with partner countries.** Over 70% of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation's country programmable grant making consisted of project-type interventions, followed by contributions to pooled programmes and funds (15%), technical assistance (11%), and budget support (4%). A large share (52%) of the foundation's grant making was other and unallocated, mainly referring to activities benefiting multiple regions, 64% of which were project-type interventions and 28% contributions to pooled programmes and funds.

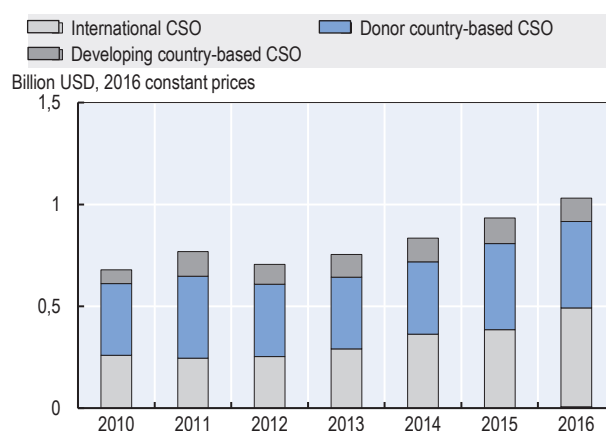
Figure 57.4. **Composition of bilateral grants from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, 2016, gross disbursements**



Source: OECD (n.d.), OECD-DAC Statistics (database), [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.htm).

**In 2016, USD 1.03 billion of bilateral grants were channelled to and through civil society organisations (CSOs).** This represented 32.8% of bilateral grant making, compared with 31.1% in 2015.

Figure 57.5. **Bilateral grants from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation by type of implementing CSO, 2010-16, gross disbursements**



Source: OECD (n.d.), OECD-DAC Statistics (database), [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.htm).

**In 2016, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation's bilateral grants were primarily focused on Africa and Asia.** USD 842 million was allocated to sub-Saharan Africa and USD 379.9 million to South and Central Asia.

Figure 57.6. **Share of bilateral grants from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation by region, 2016, gross disbursements**

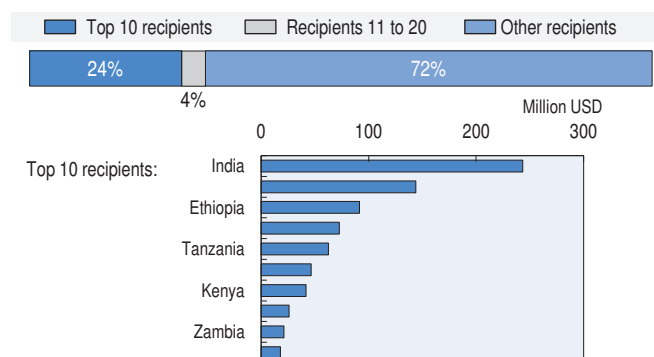


Note: Fifty-seven per cent of bilateral grants were unspecified by region in 2016. This share is not represented on the map.

Source: OECD (n.d.), OECD-DAC Statistics (database), [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.htm).

**In 2016, 24.4% of bilateral grants went to the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundations' top 10 recipient countries.** These partner countries mainly include India and other south Asian countries, and countries in sub-Saharan Africa.

Figure 57.7. **Top recipients of bilateral grants from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, 2016, gross disbursements**

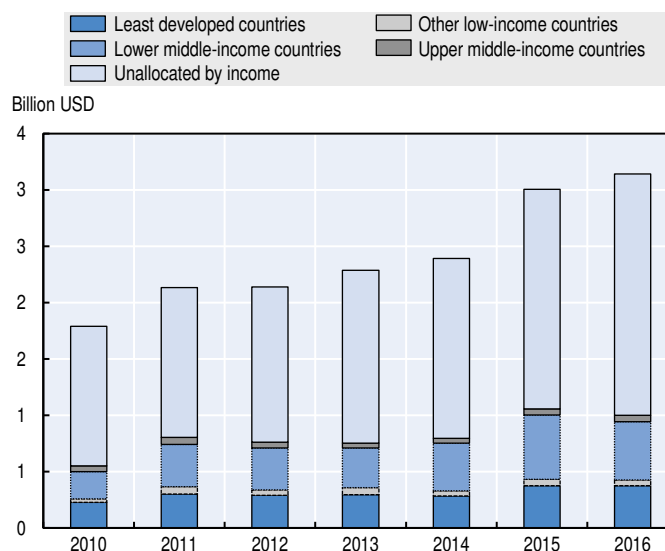


Source: OECD (n.d.), OECD-DAC Statistics (database), [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.htm).

USD 646.1 million (17.4% of gross bilateral grants) supported fragile contexts, mainly as project-type interventions (65%), contributions to pooled programmes and funds (17%), and technical assistance (11%).

**In 2016, 11.9% of bilateral grants of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation were allocated to least developed countries (LDCs),** corresponding to USD 374.8 million. This figure is comparable to 2015 when the LDCs benefited from 12.5% of the foundations' grant making. Lower middle-income countries received the highest share of bilateral grants in 2016 (16.4%).

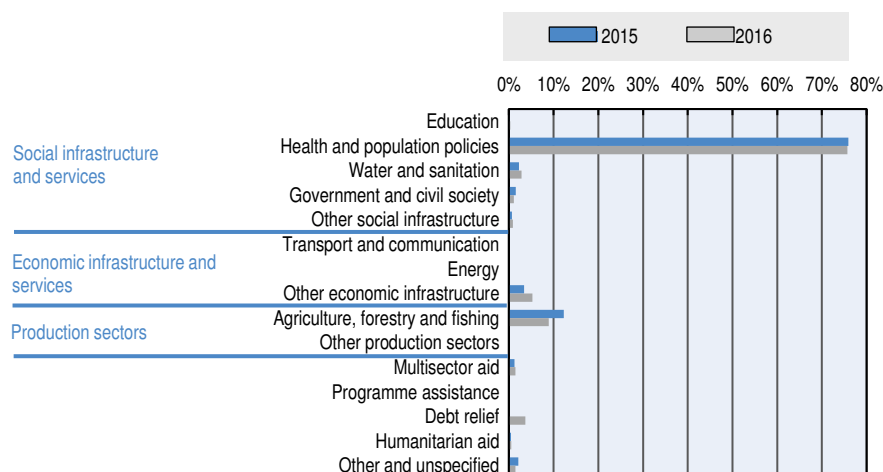
Figure 57.8. **Bilateral grants from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation by income group, 2010-16, gross disbursements**



Source: OECD (n.d.), OECD-DAC Statistics (database), [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.htm).

In 2016, 81% of bilateral grants were allocated to social infrastructure and services, representing USD 2.9 billion. Health and population policies were clearly the main sector groups targeted by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, amounting to USD 2.7 billion (76% of the foundation's total bilateral grant making). Agriculture, forestry and fishing benefited from USD 318.9 million (9%) and other economic infrastructure from USD 188.0 million (5%). USD 131.0 million (4%) was provided as debt relief, resulting from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation's innovative financing schemes to further its vaccination activities.

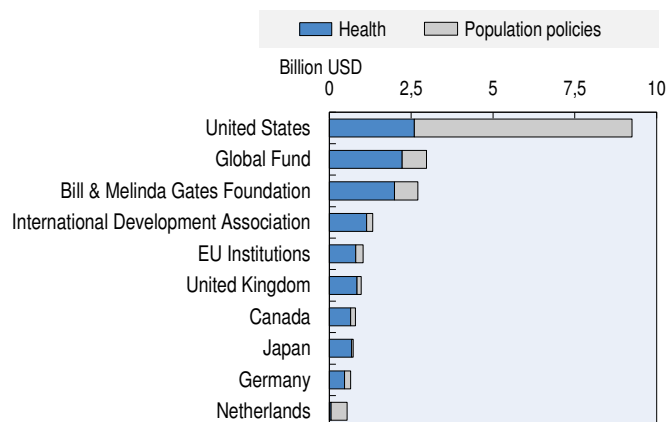
Figure 57.9. **Sectoral distribution of bilateral grants from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, 2015-16, commitments**



Source: OECD (n.d.), OECD-DAC Statistics (database), [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.htm).

In addition, considering the whole spectrum of development finance providers active in health and population policies in 2016, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation was the third-largest financier in these two sectors with USD 2.7 million committed.

Figure 57.10. **Top providers for health and population policies, 2016, commitments**



Source: OECD (n.d.), OECD-DAC Statistics (database), [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.htm).

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 OECD (n.d.), OECD-DAC Statistics (database), <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.htm>.

## UNITED POSTCODE LOTTERIES

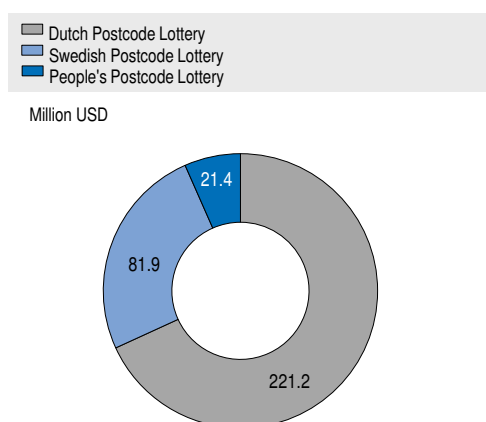
### Leaving no one behind: United Postcode Lotteries' approach and priorities

The United Postcode Lotteries refers to three charity lotteries administered by Novamedia which report to the OECD on their development grant making, namely the Dutch Postcode Lottery, the Swedish Postcode Lottery and the People's Postcode Lottery. Through their highly diversified grant-making portfolio, the charity lotteries aim at a fairer and greener world. The United Postcode Lotteries are a leading private provider of unrestricted funding to organisations working for development. The United Postcode Lotteries started reporting to the OECD in 2017.

### Financial flows from the United Postcode Lotteries to developing countries

In 2016, the United Postcode Lotteries provided USD 324 million for development, 68% of which came from the Dutch Postcode Lottery, 25% from the Swedish Postcode Lottery and 7% from the People's Postcode Lottery. All three lotteries support development through grant making.

Figure 58.1. **Net resource flows to developing countries from the United Postcode Lotteries per postcode lottery, 2016**



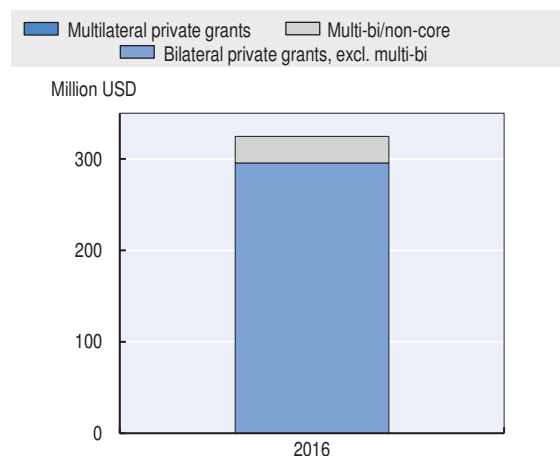
Source: OECD (n.d.), OECD-DAC Statistics (database), [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.htm).

### Grant making of the United Postcode Lotteries

**In 2016, grants allocated by the United Postcode Lotteries were provided bilaterally**, 9% of which were channelled through pooled programmes and funds of UN agencies (UNICEF, UNHCR and the World Food Programme).



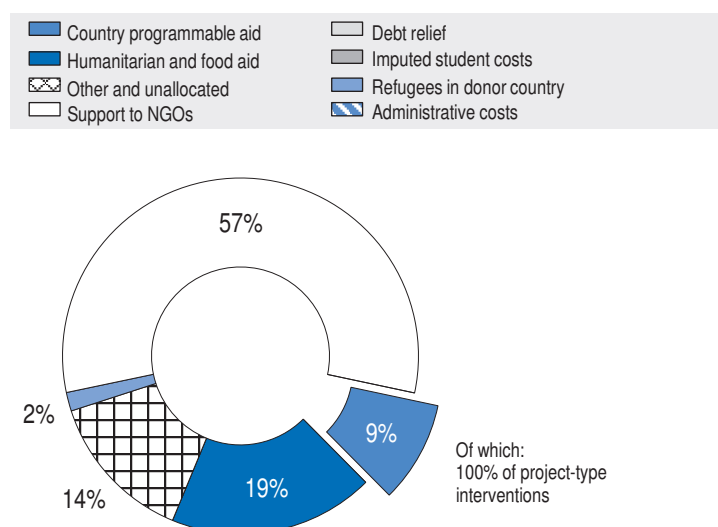
Figure 58.2. **Grants from the United Postcode Lotteries by modality and main channel of delivery in 2016, gross disbursements**



Source: OECD (n.d.), OECD-DAC Statistics (database), [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.htm).

In 2016, 57% of grants extended by the United Postcode Lotteries were core support to non-governmental organisations (NGOs), followed by humanitarian aid (19%). Only 9.2% were programmed with partner countries, all of which were project-type interventions. USD 5.5 million (1.7%) was extended in support of refugees in donor countries. Other and unallocated aid amounted to 14%, including activities with a regional scope and raising development awareness in donor countries.

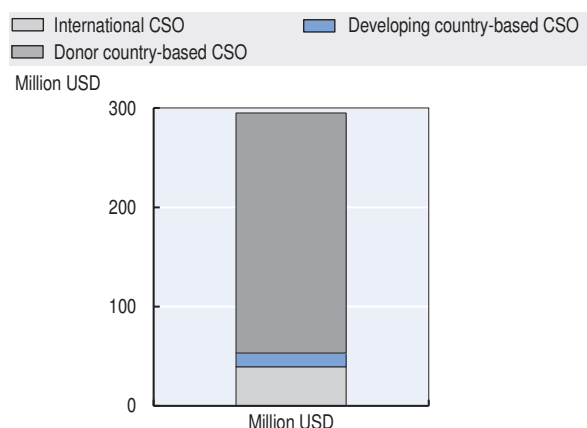
Figure 58.3. **Composition of grants from the United Postcode Lotteries, 2016, gross disbursements**



Source: OECD (n.d.) OECD-DAC Statistics (database), [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.htm).

In 2016, the United Postcode Lotteries channelled USD 295.0 million to and through civil society organisations (CSOs), 82% of which was channelled to and through donor country-based NGOs, followed by international NGOs (13%) and NGOs in developing countries (5%).

Figure 58.4. **Grants from the United Postcode Lotteries by type of implementing CSO, 2016, gross disbursements**



Source: OECD (n.d.), OECD-DAC Statistics (database), [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.htm).

**In 2016, 86% of grants by the United Postcode Lotteries were unallocated by region.** Of the allocable grant making, sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America and Caribbean benefited from 6% each, followed by South and Central Asia (2%).

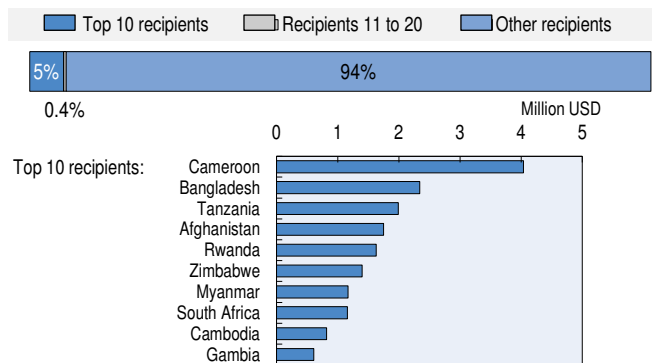
Figure 58.5. **Share of grants from the United Postcode Lotteries by region, 2016, percentage of gross disbursements**



Note: Eighty-six per cent of grants were unspecified by region in 2016. This share is not represented on the map.

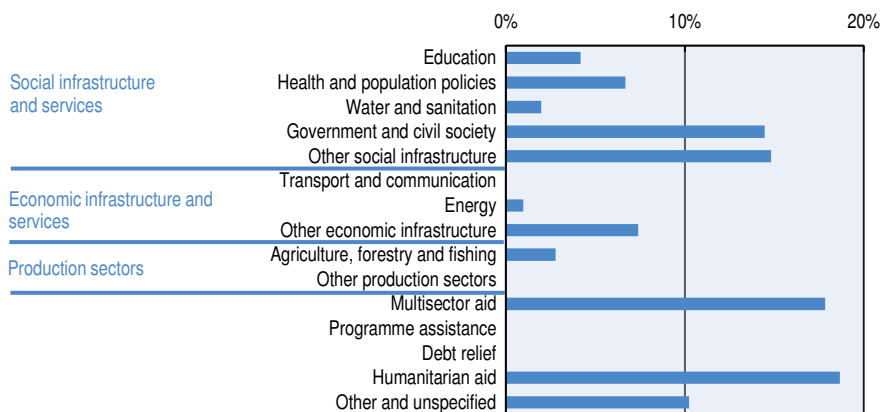
Source: OECD (n.d.), OECD-DAC Statistics (database), [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.htm).

**The United Postcode Lotteries allocated 5.4% of their grants to their top 10 recipients in 2016.** Cameroon, Bangladesh and the United Republic of Tanzania benefited to the largest extent from these activities. Sixty per cent of the country allocable grants benefited least developed countries.

Figure 58.6. **Top recipients of grants from the United Postcode Lotteries, 2016, gross disbursements**

Source: OECD (n.d.), OECD-DAC Statistics (database), [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.htm).

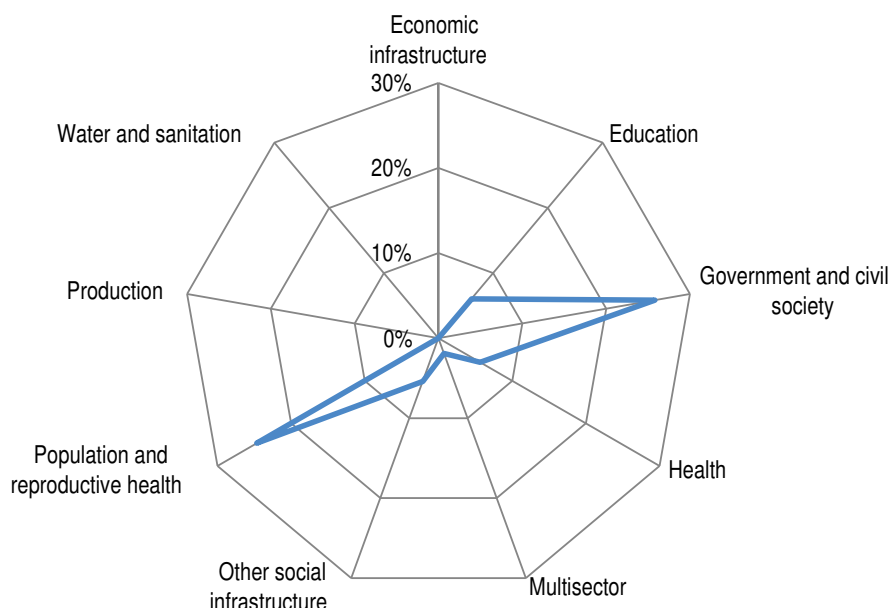
**In 2016, 42.1% of the grants committed by the United Postcode Lotteries were allocated to social infrastructure and services.** A total of USD 136.7 million of the grants were allocated to social sectors, with a strong focus on other social infrastructure (USD 48.1 million, 72% of which for multisector aid to basic social services) and government and civil society (USD 46.9 million, 47% of which for human rights and 26% for women's equality organisations and institutions and ending violence against women and girls). USD 57.9 million was provided in support of multisector aid, 94% of which targeted environmental protection and biodiversity.

Figure 58.7. **Sectoral distribution of grants from the United Postcode Lotteries, 2016, commitments**

Source: OECD (n.d.), OECD-DAC Statistics (database), [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.htm).

**In 2016, the United Postcode Lotteries committed USD 18.6 million for gender equality**, i.e. 8.1% of their allocable grant making for development. A relatively high share of their support to the government and civil society and population (26%) and reproductive health (25%) had gender equality and women's empowerment as a principal or significant objective.

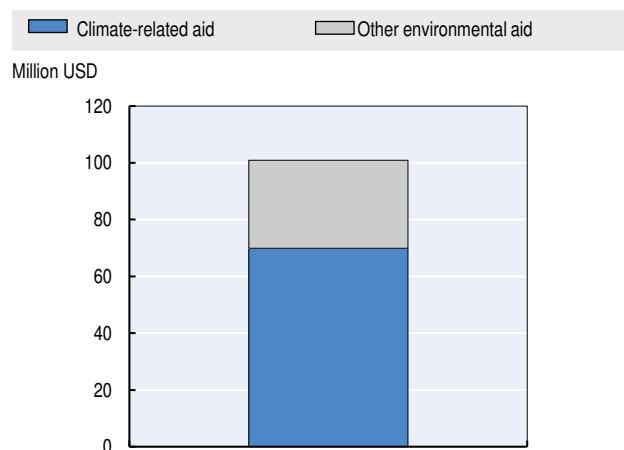
Figure 58.8. **Share of allocable grants from the United Postcode Lotteries in support of gender equality by sector, 2016, commitments**



Source: OECD (n.d.), OECD-DAC Statistics (database), [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.htm).

**In 2016, USD 100.9 million of United Postcode Lotteries' grants supported the environment.** USD 31.0 million (9.6% of their grant making) focused on local environment only, an additional USD 69.9 million focused on climate change (90% of which targeted both mitigation and adaptation).

Figure 58.9. **Allocable grants from the United Postcode Lotteries in support of global and local environment objectives, 2016, commitments**



Notes: One activity can address several policy objectives at the same time. This reflects the fact that the three Rio conventions (targeting global environmental objectives) and local environmental objectives are mutually reinforcing. The same activity can be marked, for example climate change mitigation and biodiversity, or for biodiversity and desertification. Figure 56.9 nets out the overlaps between Rio and environment markers: it shows climate-related aid as a sub-category of total environmental aid; biodiversity and desertification are also included (either overlapping with climate-related aid or as additional – other – environmental aid) but not separately identified for the sake of readability of the graph. Details are available at: [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/rioconventions.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/rioconventions.htm).

Source: OECD (n.d.), OECD-DAC Statistics (database), [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.htm).

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- Swedish Postcode Lottery (2018), Official webpage, (accessed 9 May 2018), <https://postkodstiftelsen.se>.

## Chapter 16

# Estimates for other providers of development co-operation not reporting to OECD

*This chapter includes information on the estimated volume and key features of the development co-operation provided by ten providers that are not members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and which are among the largest providers of development co-operation, including OECD priority partners. The OECD estimates the volume of their programme based on official government reports, complemented by web-based research (mainly on contributions to multilateral organisations).*

## BRAZIL

The most recent available figures on Brazil's South-South co-operation are for 2013 (IPEA, 2016) and were published in 2016. The 2013 figure – a total of USD 397 million – includes activities that are not, or not entirely, included as development co-operation in Development Assistance Committee (DAC) statistics (and may also exclude some development activities that would be included in DAC statistics).<sup>8</sup>

Brazil is currently developing a conceptual framework to measure and value South-South co-operation, both in quantitative and qualitative terms. For its part, the OECD estimates that Brazil's development co-operation amounted to USD 316 million in 2013, down from USD 411 million in 2012. Of these USD 316 million, 66%, or USD 208 million, were channelled through multilateral organisations. More recent estimates by the OECD show that Brazil channelled USD 126 million through multilateral organisations in 2016 (derived from the multilateral organisations' websites and from information provided by UN DESA on UN agencies).

The Ministry of External Relations oversees Brazil's development co-operation with the Brazilian Co-operation Agency providing technical co-operation. Apart from technical co-operation, Brazil's bilateral co-operation includes humanitarian assistance, scientific and technological co-operation, scholarships and imputed student costs, and refugee costs.

A priority for Brazil is engaging in trilateral co-operation. Brazil partners with several international organisations (e.g. the United Nations Development Programme; the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; the World Food Programme; the International Labour Organization; the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization [UNESCO]) and DAC members (e.g. the European Commission, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States). These programmes support developing countries (e.g. South American countries, Lusophone and other African countries, Haiti and Timor-Leste) in areas such as agriculture, food security, health and public administration.

Brazil's development co-operation to multilateral organisations in 2016 was primarily channelled through the United Nations (67%) and the Inter-American Development Bank (33%).

Brazil is a Key Partner of the OECD. In 2017, Brazil participated in the DAC senior-level and high-level meetings as well as the meeting of the DAC Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (WP-STAT). Brazil also co-organised with the OECD an international seminar in Brasilia on "Trilateral Cooperation – Experiences and Challenges".

"... in an increasingly interdependent world, peace, prosperity and human dignity do not depend only on national actions and international development co-operation is key to establish a more fair and peaceful international order [...] Brazil has been using solutions created and developed domestically, in areas such as agriculture, education and public security, to support countries with similar challenges to overcome obstacles to their development."

Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, former President of Brazil (IPEA and ABC, 2010)

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IPEA and ABC (2017), *Coperação Brasileira para o Desenvolvimento Internacional 2011-2013* (in Portuguese), Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada and Agência Brasileira de Cooperação, Brasília, <http://www.ipea.gov.br/portal/images/stories/PDFs/livros/livros/161>.

8. Brazil's development co-operation is significantly higher according to the official figures published by the Brazilian government. The OECD uses these data but, for the purposes of this analysis, only includes in its estimates: 1) activities in low and middle-income countries; and 2) contributions to multilateral agencies whose main aim is promoting the economic development and welfare of developing countries (or a percentage of these contributions when a multilateral agency does not work exclusively on developmental activities in developing countries). The OECD also excludes bilateral peacekeeping activities. Brazil's official data may exclude some activities that would be included as development co-operation in DAC statistics, and so are also excluded from the OECD estimates that are based on Brazil's own data.



## CHILE

Chile's total concessional finance for development reached USD 33 million in 2016, the same figure as 2015 (OECD estimates based on Government of Chile [2016; 2015] and websites of multilateral organisations). In 2016, Chile contributed USD 21.8 million to multilateral organisations.

In 2015, the Chilean Agency for International Co-operation was renamed the Chilean Agency for International Co-operation and Development (AGCID) to emphasise its developmental focus. The agency manages and co-ordinates incoming and outgoing bilateral, triangular and regional development co-operation.

Chile released a policy in 2015 that sets out its vision until 2030 based on the following principles: 1) promoting human dignity; 2) strengthening democracy; 3) promoting peace; 4) strengthening the role of Latin America and the Caribbean in global governance; and 5) supporting regional integration and convergence in Latin America and the Caribbean. This vision is being implemented through a strategy from 2015 to 2018 that emphasises promoting inclusive and sustainable development, the need for strong partnerships, and the importance of consolidating Chile's national system for international co-operation, including a stronger role for the AGCID.

Chile's priority partner countries are primarily in Latin America and the Caribbean, with differentiated strategies, through effective and flexible activities as well as replicable projects, aligned with national development strategies. Its co-operation programme is spread across a range of sectors, including governance and institutional strengthening; poverty reduction and social development; as well as inclusive and sustainable development. Chile's bilateral co-operation is mostly provided in the form of technical assistance and scholarships. The AGCID had a budget of USD 10 million in 2015 and USD 10.5 million in 2016.

Chile is also engaged in triangular co-operation, partnering with several international organisations (e.g. the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Food Programme), Mexico and DAC members (e.g. Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Korea, Japan, New Zealand, Spain, Switzerland and the United States) to support development in other developing countries (e.g. Bolivia, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala and Paraguay). For instance, Chile and Germany co-operate with Peru in the area of environmental governance within the scope of Peru's aim of joining the OECD.

Chile's development co-operation through multilateral organisations was primarily channelled through the United Nations (USD 10.4 million or 50%) and the Inter-American Development Bank (USD 10.8 million or 50%) in 2016.

Chile, which joined the OECD in 2010, is an observer to the Development Assistance Committee (DAC). In 2017, Chile participated in several meetings of the DAC, including its high-level and senior-level meetings, maintaining its observer status. During these DAC meetings, Chile often raised the issue of the appropriateness of the process of removing Chile from the DAC List of ODA Recipients, drawing on the findings from the report it commissioned on "First analysis of impact of graduation of Chile".

Today, with its Co-operation Policy and Strategy for Development for 2015-2018, the AGCID upholds development co-operation as a pillar and an integral part of Chile's foreign policy. The guidelines provided by the policies of International Co-operation for Development provide, for the first time, in a precise and detailed manner, the vision and main objectives of co-operation for Chilean development, implemented via the following roadmap: "2015-2018 Chilean Cooperation Strategy for Development".

The policy and strategy affirm that development co-operation is strongly linked to human rights and is aimed at inclusive and sustainable development, all of which are the greatest challenges and priorities given the inequality gaps between and within the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

Chilean Agency for International Co-operation and Development (AGCID)

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## CHINA (PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF)

The People's Republic of China's (hereafter "China") total concessional finance for development reached USD 3.6 billion in 2016, compared to USD 3.1 billion in 2015 (OECD estimates based on Government of China [2016] and websites of multilateral organisations). The increase is mainly due to a contribution of USD 1.1 billion to the newly created Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, of which USD 1 billion is considered development oriented. In 2016, China channelled USD 1.3 billion through multilateral organisations (including the contribution to the infrastructure bank). The second White Paper on *China's Foreign Aid* includes information on the overall geographical and sectoral distribution of the Chinese programme between 2010 and 2012 (Government of China, 2014).

*China's Eight Principles for Economic Aid and Technical Assistance to Other Countries*, announced by Premier Zhou Enlai in 1964, set out the core principles of China's foreign development co-operation (Government of China, 1964).

The Ministry of Commerce's Department of Foreign Assistance is at the centre of the Chinese system and manages over 90% of its bilateral funding. It is responsible for drafting the development co-operation budget and regulations, managing foreign development co-operation joint ventures, programming zero-interest loans and grants, and co-ordinating concessional loans with the China Exim Bank (the latter are not included in OECD estimates because little information is available on their objectives or financial terms). In March 2018, China announced plans to set up an international development co-operation agency. China does not have specific priority countries (aside from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea). Its grant aid is distributed more or less equally to some 120 partner countries. The main sectors are public facilities, industry and economic infrastructure. China offers eight different forms of co-operation with complete projects (turn-key projects) being the major modality. China also provides humanitarian assistance.

China engages in triangular co-operation, partnering with several international organisations (e.g. the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the World Bank) and DAC members (e.g. Australia, Denmark, Korea, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States).

China is also a founding member of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, a multilateral development bank with its headquarters in China. In 2016, China's development co-operation through multilateral organisations was primarily channelled through this institution (80%).

China is a Key Partner of the OECD. In 2017, China participated in the Development Assistance Committee senior-level meeting.

"When providing foreign assistance, China adheres to the principles of not imposing any political conditions, not interfering in the internal affairs of the recipient countries and fully respecting their right to independently choosing their own paths and models of development. The basic principles China upholds in providing foreign assistance are mutual respect, equality, keeping promises, mutual benefit and win-win."

Government White Paper on China's Foreign Aid, 2014

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Government of China (2014), *China's Foreign Aid*, White Paper, Information Office of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Beijing, [http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2014-07/10/c\\_133474011.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2014-07/10/c_133474011.htm).

Government of China (1964), *China's Eight Principles for Economic Aid and Technical Assistance to Other Countries*, Government of China, Beijing, [http://english1.english.gov.cn/official/2011-04/21/content\\_1849913\\_10.htm](http://english1.english.gov.cn/official/2011-04/21/content_1849913_10.htm).

## COLOMBIA

Colombia's concessional finance for development channelled through multilateral organisations reached USD 44 million in 2016, compared to total concessional finance of USD 42 million in 2015 (OECD estimates based on Government of Colombia [2015] and websites of multilateral organisations). No publicly available information is available on Colombia's bilateral development finance in 2016.

The Colombian Presidential Agency of International Co-operation (APC-Colombia), created in 2011, sets priorities and ensures alignment of Colombia's development co-operation with its National Development Plan and foreign policy. The agency manages and co-ordinates Colombia's incoming and outgoing development co-operation and, through the Roadmap for International Co-operation, sets out Colombia's strengths and good practices that can be shared with other countries through South-South and triangular co-operation. The agency has also introduced a national co-ordination scheme as well as monitoring systems.

Through its South-South and triangular co-operation, Colombia shares its knowledge and experience in areas such as entrepreneurship, security, food security, culture, agricultural innovation, social development, climate change and disaster risk management, tourism, statistics, and employment policy. Seventy-four countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, Asia, and the Middle East benefited from Colombian programmes and policies in support of their own development efforts in 2015. In addition, Colombia is an active partner in developing projects in regional mechanisms such as the Pacific Alliance, the Ibero-American General Secretariat and the Forum for East Asia-Latin America Cooperation.

In its triangular co-operation activities, Colombia partners with several international organisations (e.g. the United Nations Population Fund and the Organization of American States) and Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members (e.g. Australia, Canada, Germany, Japan, Korea and the United States) to support other developing countries – mainly in Central America and the Caribbean – in a wide range of areas.

In 2016, Colombia's development-oriented contributions through multilateral organisations were channelled through the United Nations (59%), the Inter-American Development Bank (26%) and the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (13%).

In 2017, Colombia, an OECD accession country, participated in the DAC senior-level and high-level meetings.

“... through technical co-operation, establish closer ties with regions of interest to the country, giving priority to its relation with countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. Consequently, the country will pursue regional strategies to reinforce South-South co-operation with the countries of the Caribbean basin and Central America, and design strategies for Africa and the Asia Pacific. Likewise, triangular co-operation will be used to increase the country's offer ...”

National Development Plan (2011-2014)

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Government of Colombia (2014), Plan estratégico institucional y plan de acción anual (in Spanish), Presidential Agency of International Cooperation, Bogotá.

Government of Colombia (2015), Informe de gestión 2015 (in Spanish), Presidential Agency of International Cooperation, Bogotá, [https://www.apccolombia.gov.co/sites/default/files/archivos\\_usuario/2016/07/informe-de-gestion-apc-colombia-2015\\_0.pdf](https://www.apccolombia.gov.co/sites/default/files/archivos_usuario/2016/07/informe-de-gestion-apc-colombia-2015_0.pdf).

## COSTA RICA

Costa Rica's total concessional finance for development reached USD 8.5 million in 2016, compared to USD 10 million in 2015 (OECD estimates based on Government of Costa Rica [2016; 2015] and websites of multilateral organisations). In 2016, Costa Rica channelled USD 8.5 million through multilateral organisations.

The Directorate General for International Co-operation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs manages Costa Rica's incoming and outgoing development co-operation. Fundecooperación para el Desarrollo Sostenible is a non-governmental organisation that is in charge of monitoring and administering the Programme of South-South Cooperation on Sustainable Development with Benin, Bhutan and Costa Rica as well as some triangular co-operation projects. It also acts as a platform for alliances among the government, civil society, academia and private stakeholders.

Costa Rica mainly provides development co-operation in the form of technical co-operation through bilateral and regional initiatives. Spain has a triangular co-operation fund to support Costa Rica in its triangular co-operation projects with other Central American and Caribbean countries (e.g. El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras) in areas such as social cohesion, competitiveness and production, and participative democracy. Costa Rica also participates in projects of the German Regional Fund for the Promotion of Triangular Co-operation in Latin America and the Caribbean.

In 2016, Costa Rica's multilateral development co-operation was primarily channelled through the United Nations (30%) and the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (29%).

In 2017, Costa Rica, an OECD accession country, participated in the Development Assistance Committee senior-level and high-level meetings.

“Concerning the recent tendencies in international co-operation, Costa Rica has developed capacities in areas such as health, education, sustainable development and environmental protection. Among others, these constitute a co-operation offer with which Costa Rica aims at positioning itself in the international scene as a country that stands in solidarity with others and promotes new co-operation modalities ...”

Strategy of International Co-operation of Costa Rica (2014-2022)

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- Government of Costa Rica (2015), Budget Law 2015 (in Spanish), Ministry of Finance, San José, [http://www.hacienda.go.cr/docs/55255f1966c39\\_LeyActMarzo\\_204.pdf](http://www.hacienda.go.cr/docs/55255f1966c39_LeyActMarzo_204.pdf).

## INDIA

India's total concessional development finance reached USD 1.7 billion in 2016, compared to USD 1.8 billion in 2015 (OECD estimates based on Government of India [2016]). India channelled USD 348 million through multilateral organisations in 2016, compared to USD 106 million in 2015. The increase is mainly due to a contribution of USD 335 million to the newly created Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, of which USD 285 million is considered development oriented.

The Development Partnership Administration within the Ministry of External Affairs co-ordinates India's bilateral development co-operation. It manages grants and the Indian Technical & Economic Cooperation Programme. The Ministry of Finance manages multilateral assistance and exercises administrative oversight over the concessional loans and lines of credit provided by the Exim Bank.

India's priority partner countries are its neighbours in South Asia. Between 2009 and 2015, Bhutan received 61% of India's bilateral development co-operation, followed by Afghanistan (9%), Sri Lanka (7%), Nepal (5%), Bangladesh (3%), Myanmar (2%) and the Maldives (2%). Recently, co-operation with Africa has increased. The main sectors of India's development co-operation are health, education, energy (hydropower) and information technology.

India is also engaged in triangular co-operation, partnering with several international organisations and Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members such as Japan, Norway, the United Kingdom, the United States and others.

In 2016, India's multilateral flows were primarily channelled through the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (82%).

India is a Key Partner of the OECD. In 2017, India participated in the DAC high-level meeting.

India's foreign policy is integrated with the national priority of sustained, rapid and inclusive socio-economic development. Our extensive engagement with the globalized world is guided by our desire for garnering an appropriate role for India in the changing international environment; by the imperative to maintain an atmosphere of peace, security and stability in the extended neighbourhood, that is conducive for national growth and development and by the need to enhance India's economic and technological development by leveraging external linkages.

"Annual report 2011-2012" of the Ministry of External Affairs

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- OECD (2017), "Development finance of countries beyond the DAC" (webpage), (accessed 10 May 2018), <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/non-dac-reporting.htm>.

## INDONESIA

Indonesia's estimated development co-operation channelled through multilateral organisations reached USD 129 million in 2016, up from USD 14.2 million in 2015. This is due to a contribution to the newly created Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank of USD 134 million, of which USD 114 million is considered development-oriented. No publicly available information is available on Indonesia's bilateral development co-operation for 2016.

Several government regulations, national plans and presidential instructions guide Indonesia's development co-operation. The Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) is responsible for developing and co-ordinating Indonesia's national strategy for development co-operation. Together with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Finance and the State Secretariat, BAPPENAS constitutes the National Coordination Team on South-South and Triangular Cooperation.

Indonesia co-operates bilaterally with around 40 partner countries, most of them in Asia, in a variety of sectors. Bilateral co-operation consists mainly of scholarships and technical co-operation projects. Indonesia is also engaged in triangular co-operation, partnering with several international organisations and Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members such as Germany, Japan, Norway, the United States and others.

According to OECD estimates, in 2016 Indonesia channelled most of its multilateral development co-operation through the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (89%).

Indonesia is a Key Partner of the OECD. In 2017, Indonesia participated in the DAC high-level meeting.

"As an emerging middle-income country with considerable development success, Indonesia has much to share with other countries in the region, and beyond, as well as opportunities to learn. Already involved in numerous elements of South-South cooperation for capacity development, the government of Indonesia and development partners commit to further strengthening regional processes and institutions facilitating South-South cooperation. Efforts at South-South cooperation will through time expand to include possibilities for financial assistance as well technical support from the government of Indonesia".

Jakarta Commitment: Aid for Development Effectiveness, Indonesia's Road Map to 2014, January 2009

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## MEXICO

According to Mexican sources, Mexico's international development co-operation reached USD 288 million in 2016, up from USD 207 million in 2015 (Government of Mexico, 2016). This includes bilateral activities and contributions to multilateral agencies that are not, or not entirely, included as development co-operation in Development Assistance Committee (DAC) statistics. For its part, the OECD estimates that Mexico's internationally comparable development co-operation reached USD 125 million in 2016, of which 69% was channelled through multilateral organisations (OECD estimates based on Government of Mexico [2016] and websites of multilateral organisations).<sup>9</sup>

The Law on International Co-operation for Development (2011) mandated the government to set up the International Development Co-operation Program and the Mexican Agency of International Development Cooperation (AMEXCID), as well as the tools necessary to programme, co-ordinate, implement, monitor, report and evaluate development co-operation. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has overall responsibility for Mexico's development co-operation, which is co-ordinated by AMEXCID and implemented through public institutions.

Mexico's priority partner countries are those in Latin America and the Caribbean, with a special focus on Central America. The priority sectors for its bilateral development co-operation are public administration, agriculture, environmental protection, statistics, education, science and technology, and health. Mexico's bilateral development co-operation is provided mainly through technical and scientific co-operation provided by civil servants who are experts on the topic. The main mechanism for regional co-operation is the Mesoamerican Integration and Development Project that covers initiatives in public health, environmental sustainability, risk management, food security, trade facilitation, transport, energy and telecommunications. Based on the experience in Mesoamerica, Mexico has also launched other regional initiatives in the Caribbean and the Northern Triangle, for example in immigration. Mexico also financed infrastructure development in the region through the "Yucatán Fund".

Mexico is engaged in triangular co-operation, partnering with DAC members (e.g. Germany, Japan and Spain), Chile and several international organisations (e.g. the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, the United Nations Children's Fund [UNICEF], the United Nations Development Programme and the World Trade Organization) to support other developing countries, mainly in Latin America and the Caribbean. Mexico is also developing co-operation mechanisms with other partners, such as civil society, the private sector and foundations.

Mexico's development co-operation through multilateral organisations in 2016 was primarily channelled through the United Nations (19%) and the Inter-American Development Bank (11%).

Mexico, which joined the OECD in 1994, is an observer to the DAC. In 2017, Mexico participated in several meetings of the DAC, including its high-level and senior-level meetings, as well as the meetings of DAC subsidiary bodies: the Network on Development Evaluation (EvalNet) and the Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (WP-STAT).

9. To produce its estimates, the OECD uses official Mexican sources but, for the purposes of this analysis, only includes: 1) activities in low and middle-income countries; and 2) contributions to multilateral agencies whose main aim is promoting the economic development and welfare of developing countries (or a percentage of these contributions when a multilateral agency does not work exclusively on developmental activities in developing countries). Mexico contributes to over 380 multilateral organisations. The OECD considers that more than 90% of these institutions have a developmental mandate and contributions to them could be included in its estimates. However, the OECD is unable to include these contributions as it does not have data on Mexico's contributions to each of these institutions. The OECD also excludes bilateral peacekeeping activities.

Mexican strategy for international co-operation is a public policy instrument with dual scope and benefits. On one hand, it is a tool that supports national development, capitalising the support and experience of foreign co-operating parties, mainly from developed countries or countries with a development level similar to Mexico's. On the other, it is a foreign policy tool that allows the projection and articulation of Mexico's national interests with peer foreign interlocutors, to promote sustainable development in Mexico and the world.

2010 Mexico Report on International Co-operation

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- Government of Mexico (2015), "Cooperación internacional para el desarrollo otorgada por México en 2015", webpage in Spanish, (accessed 5 February 2016), <https://infoamexcid.sre.gob.mx/amexcid/ccid2013/index.html>.

## QATAR

The latest foreign aid report published by Qatar covers 2013 (Government of Qatar, 2014). Based on that report, the OECD estimates that Qatar's development co-operation amounted to USD 1.3 billion in 2013, up from USD 543 million in 2012. More recent estimates by the OECD show that Qatar channelled USD 41.4 million through multilateral organisations in 2016, mainly through the Islamic Development Bank (61%) and the United Nations (39%) (information gathered through the websites of multilateral organisations).

Qatar views development co-operation as an integral part of its foreign policy. The Office of the Minister's Assistant for International Cooperation Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for development co-operation and humanitarian assistance, although most other ministries and governmental agencies can also work on development co-operation. The Qatar Development Fund is a public organisation established through Law 19 of 2002 mandated to co-ordinate and implement foreign development assistance on behalf of the state of Qatar.

In 2013, the main recipients of Qatari development co-operation were the Syrian Arab Republic, Morocco, the West Bank and Gaza Strip, Egypt, and Yemen. The main sectors were humanitarian aid, construction, and multi-sectoral and budget support.

Qatar is a Participant of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC).<sup>10</sup> In 2017, Qatar participated in several meetings of the DAC, including its high-level and senior-level meetings, and attended the Arab-DAC Dialogue on Development (Bern, March 2017), being represented there by the state and the Qatar Development Fund.

"Helping countries achieve internationally agreed development goals is a major objective of several projects under Qatar's international cooperation framework. Poverty reduction, including through employment creation in infrastructure projects, improved health and education as well as better management of the environment, are the main focus areas of Qatar's international cooperation. The needs for humanitarian assistance have markedly increased with the rising number and severity of regional conflicts. [...] Qatar is responding to these humanitarian emergencies through government assistance, as well as through support by its international NGOs and philanthropic foundations."

Realising Qatar National Vision 2030 – The Right to Development, June 2015

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Government of Qatar (2014), Foreign Aid Report 2013, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Doha.

10. As a Participant, Qatar can attend formal meetings of the DAC and its subsidiary bodies. A Participant may take part in discussions but does not take part in decision-making processes, nor is it bound by the DAC's conclusions, proposals or decisions.

## SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa's total concessional finance for development reached USD 95 million in 2016, compared to USD 100 million in 2015 (OECD estimates based on Government of South Africa [2016] and websites of multilateral organisations). In 2016, South Africa channelled USD 64.5 million through multilateral organisations. Beyond development co-operation, South Africa uses several other development finance instruments, including loan and equity investments provided by the Development Bank of Southern Africa and the Industrial Development Corporation, as well as payments to the Southern African Customs Union and expenditure in the area of peace and security.

The Strategic Plan 2015-2020 (Government of South Africa, 2015) of South Africa's Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) emphasises co-operation with "the African continent" and "strengthening South-South relations". DIRCO is responsible for strategy and foreign policy formulation, and other line ministries are involved in the implementation of development co-operation projects. The National Treasury has a co-ordinating function in terms of managing incoming official development assistance and funds for outgoing development co-operation. DIRCO and the National Treasury are on the advisory committee of the African Renaissance and International Cooperation Fund (ARF). All South African departments are eligible to apply for ARF funding for development co-operation projects. South Africa's development co-operation structures may change when the South African Development Partnership Agency becomes operational under the Department of International Relations and Cooperation.

South Africa prioritises co-operation with the African continent, with a strong focus on member countries of the Southern African Development Community. The priority sectors of its bilateral development co-operation are peace, security, post-conflict reconstruction, regional integration, governance and humanitarian assistance. South Africa provides its bilateral development co-operation mostly in the form of technical co-operation.

South Africa is also engaged in triangular co-operation, partnering with several Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members (e.g. Canada, Germany, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the United States) to support other African countries in areas such as governance, public security and post-conflict reconstruction.

In 2016, South Africa's development co-operation through multilateral organisations was primarily channelled through regional organisations such as the African Development Bank (33%) and the African Union (18%).

South Africa is a Key Partner of the OECD. In 2017, South Africa participated in the DAC high-level and senior-level meetings.

"The premise of our foreign policy is that it is unsustainable in the long term, to have a South Africa that is thriving and experiencing abundant economic growth and development – within a southern African region or an African continent – that is experiencing poverty and underdevelopment. This is the basis of our argument that we need to ensure that we remain deeply involved in the political and economic revival (and development) of southern Africa and the continent as a whole."

Maite Nkoana-Mashabane, Minister of International Relations and Cooperation (Strategic Plan 2010-2013)

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## ESTIMATED GROSS CONCESSIONAL FLOWS FOR DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION OF COUNTRIES THAT DO NOT REPORT TO THE OECD

Table 1. **Estimates of gross concessional flows for development co-operation, 2012-16**

Million USD

Country	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
Brazil <sup>11</sup>	411	316	..	..	..	Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA) and Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC)
Chile	38	44	49	33	33	Ministry of Finance
China	3 123	2 997	3 401	3 113	3 615	<i>Fiscal Yearbook</i> , Ministry of Finance
Colombia	27	42	45	42	..	Strategic institutional plans, Presidential Agency of International Cooperation
Costa Rica	..	21	24	10	9	Annual budget laws, Ministry of Finance
India <sup>12</sup>	1 077	1 223	1 398	1 772	1695	Annual budget figures, Ministry of Finance
Indonesia	26	49	56	..	..	Ministry of National Development Planning
Mexico	203	526	169	207	125	Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation (AMEXCID)
Qatar	543	1 344	..	..	..	Foreign aid reports, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
South Africa <sup>12</sup>	191	191	148	100	95	Estimates of public expenditures, National Treasury

Note: These data are OECD estimates of concessional flows for development from countries that do not report to DAC statistical systems. Unlike the figures of reporting countries, these estimates are on a gross basis because information on repayments is not available.

Estimates are based on publically available information and are therefore not necessarily complete or comparable. For some countries, estimates on funds channelled through multilateral organisations are based on data from the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, [www.aidflows.org](http://www.aidflows.org); and websites of other multilateral organisations.

Data include only development-related contributions. This means local resources – financing from a country through multilateral organisations earmarked to programmes within that same country – are excluded. Moreover, as for reporting countries, coefficients are applied to core contributions to multilateral organisations that do not exclusively work in countries eligible for receiving ODA. These coefficients reflect the developmental part of the multilateral organisations' activities.

.. Not available.

Table 2. **Estimated development-oriented contributions to and through multilateral organisations, 2016**

Current million USD

	Brazil	Chile	China	Colombia	Costa Rica	India	Indonesia	Mexico	Qatar	South Africa
Total United Nations	<b>84.5</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>229.0</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>10.6</b>
United Nations Organization (18%)	16.9	1.8	34.9	1.4	0.2	3.2	2.2	6.3	1.2	0.1
Food and Agriculture Organization (51%)	20.5	1.4	3.8	5.0	0.2	0.5	-	13.2	-	0.6
UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (60%)	14.2	2.2	14.1	0.7	0.1	2.9	0.9	5.3	3.0	0.9
World Health Organization (76%)	0.1	-	5.3	0.0	-	9.6	1.1	0.0	-	0.4
UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (7%)	0.7	0.1	38.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.1
World Food Programme (100%)	0.6	0.0	18.6	0.8	-	2.0	0.5	2.0	0.5	-
International Fund for Agricultural Development (100%)	3.5	0.4	6.2	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.4	2.2	0.2	0.4
International Labour Organization (60%)	8.2	1.2	15.7	0.7	0.4	-	1.0	2.8	0.5	2.6
UN Industrial Development Organization (100%)	6.5	0.7	15.0	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.8	3.7	0.5	0.8
International Atomic Energy Agency (33%)	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-
UN Development Programme (100%)	0.0	0.5	4.0	0.9	0.7	5.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.0
Other United Nations	13.4	2.3	72.7	15.4	0.7	22.6	7.0	12.4	8.9	3.7
Total regional development banks	<b>41.5</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>1 024.4</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>292.0</b>	<b>114.3</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>21.2</b>
Inter-American Development Bank (100%)	41.5	11.4	0.10	11.4	1.7	-	-	26.7	-	-
African Development Bank (100%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.2
Islamic Development Bank (100%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.4	-
Central American Bank for Economic Integration (100%)	-	-	-	5.7	2.5	-	-	11.5	-	-
Asian Development Bank (100%)	-	-	10.0	-	-	7.5	-	-	-	-
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (85%)	-	-	1 012.5	-	-	284.5	114.3	-	-	-

11. See note 11 at the end of this chapter.

12. Figures for India and South Africa are based on their fiscal years. For example, 2012 data correspond to fiscal year 2012/13.

Table 2. **Estimated development-oriented contributions to and through multilateral organisations, 2016 (cont.)**

Current million USD

	Brazil	Chile	China	Colombia	Costa Rica	India	Indonesia	Mexico	Qatar	South Africa
Caribbean Development Bank (100%)	-	-	1.8	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
World Bank Group (total)	-	-	-	-	1.7	65.5	-	-	-	10.8
Other multilateral organisations	-	-	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.9
African Union (100%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.5
Global Environment Facility (100%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Global Fund (100%)	-	-	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5
Southern African Development Community (100%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3
Other organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.6
<b>Overall total</b>	<b>126.04</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>1 258.4</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>347.9</b>	<b>129.0</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>64.5</b>

Note: Data include only development-related contributions. DAC coefficients – the percentage of an organisation's core budget allocated to developmental purposes in developing countries (see first column in parenthesis) – are applied to core contributions. Lastly, local resources, financing from a country through multilateral organisations destined to programmes within that same country, are excluded.

Note: The information in this table is mainly based on data from the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), [www.aidflows.org](http://www.aidflows.org); and websites of other multilateral organisations and national publications of the countries involved. Not all data on contributions to multilateral organisations are made publicly available, so the presented information may not be complete.





## ANNEX A

### DAC list of ODA Recipients

Table A A.1. **DAC List of ODA Recipients**  
Effective for reporting on 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 flows

Least developed countries	Other low-income countries (per capita GNI ≤ USD 1 045 in 2013)	Lower middle-income countries and territories (per capita GNI USD 1 046 – USD 4 125 in 2013)	Upper middle-income countries and territories (per capita GNI USD 4 126 – USD 12 745 in 2013)
Afghanistan	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Armenia	Albania
Angola <sup>1</sup>	Kenya	Bolivia	Algeria
Bangladesh	Tajikistan	Cabo Verde	Antigua and Barbuda <sup>3</sup>
Benin	Zimbabwe	Cameroon	Argentina
Bhutan		Congo	Azerbaijan
Burkina Faso		Côte d'Ivoire	Belarus
Burundi		Egypt	Belize
Cambodia		El Salvador	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Central African Republic		Georgia	Botswana
Chad		Ghana	Brazil
Comoros		Guatemala	Chile <sup>2</sup>
Democratic Republic of the Congo		Guyana	China (People's Republic of)
Djibouti		Honduras	Colombia
Equatorial Guinea <sup>1</sup>		India	Cook Islands <sup>4</sup>
Eritrea		Indonesia	Costa Rica
Ethiopia		Kosovo	Cuba
Gambia		Kyrgyzstan	Dominica
Guinea		Micronesia	Dominican Republic
Guinea-Bissau		Moldova	Ecuador
Haiti		Mongolia	Fiji
Kiribati		Morocco	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Lao People's Democratic Republic		Nicaragua	Gabon
Lesotho		Nigeria	Grenada
Liberia		Pakistan	Iran
Madagascar		Papua New Guinea	Iraq
Malawi		Paraguay	Jamaica
Mali		Philippines	Jordan
Mauritania		Samoa	Kazakhstan
Mozambique		Sri Lanka	Lebanon
Myanmar		Swaziland	Libya
Nepal		Syrian Arab Republic	Malaysia
Niger		Tokelau	Maldives
Rwanda		Ukraine	Marshall Islands
Sao Tome and Principe		Uzbekistan	Mauritius
Senegal		Viet Nam	Mexico
Sierra Leone		West Bank and Gaza Strip	Montenegro
Solomon Islands			Montserrat
Somalia			Namibia
South Sudan			Nauru
Sudan			Niue
Tanzania			Palau <sup>3</sup>
Timor-Leste			Panama

**Table A A.1. DAC List of ODA Recipients (cont.)**  
Effective for reporting on 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 flows

Least developed countries	Other low-income countries (per capita GNI ≤ USD 1 045 in 2013)	Lower middle-income countries and territories (per capita GNI USD 1 046 – USD 4 125 in 2013)	Upper middle-income countries and territories (per capita GNI USD 4 126 – USD 12 745 in 2013)
Togo			Peru
Tuvalu			Saint Helena
Uganda			Saint Lucia
Vanuatu <sup>1</sup>			Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Yemen			Serbia
Zambia			Seychelles <sup>2</sup>
			South Africa
			Suriname
			Thailand
			Tonga
			Tunisia
			Turkey
			Turkmenistan
			Uruguay <sup>2</sup>
			Venezuela
			Wallis and Futuna

**Notes:**

1. The United Nations General Assembly resolution A/RES/70/253 adopted on 12 February 2016 decided that Angola will graduate five years after the adoption of the resolution, i.e. on 12 February 2021. General Assembly resolution 68/L.20 adopted on 4 December 2013 decided that Equatorial Guinea will graduate from the least developed country category three and a half years after the adoption of the resolution. General Assembly resolution A/RES/68/18 adopted on 4 December 2013, decided that Vanuatu will graduate four years after the adoption of the resolution on 4 December 2017. General Assembly resolution A/RES/70/78 adopted on 9 December 2015, decided to extend the preparatory period before graduation for Vanuatu by three years, until 4 December 2020, due to the unique disruption caused to the economic and social progress of Vanuatu by Cyclone Pam.

2. At the time of the 2017 review of this List, the DAC agreed on the graduation of Chile, Seychelles and Uruguay as from 1 January 2018.

3. Antigua and Barbuda exceeded the high-income threshold in 2015 and 2016, and Palau exceeded the high-income threshold in 2016. In accordance with the DAC rules for revision of this List, if they remain high-income countries until 2019, they will be proposed for graduation from the List in the 2020 review.

4. The DAC agreed to defer decision on graduation of Cook Islands until more accurate GNI estimations are available. A review of Cook Islands will take place in the first quarter of 2019.

## ANNEX B

### *Methodological notes on the profiles of Development Assistance Committee members*

**General point:** unless otherwise stated, and with the exception of data on official development assistance (ODA) allocation by sector, and ODA supporting gender equality and environment objectives (whose figures refer to commitments), all figures in the profiles refer to gross bilateral disbursements. The term DAC country average refers to weighted averages of Development Assistance Committee (DAC) countries for the specific allocation. Allocations by the European Union institutions are excluded from this calculation. All of the data presented in the profiles are publicly available at: [www.oecd.org/dac/stats](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats) and <http://effectivecooperation.org>.

The remainder of this annex describes the methodology and sources for: countries' performance against commitments for effective development co-operation, in-donor refugee costs, country programmable aid, ODA to least developed countries, support to fragile contexts, ODA committed to domestic resource mobilisation and aid for trade, the Gender Equality Policy Marker, the Environment markers, and bilateral allocable aid.

#### **Countries' performance against commitments for effective development co-operation (Table 1. Results of the 2016 Global Partnership monitoring round, updated)**

In the table for each profile, the "baseline" row for the data on "Funding recorded in countries' national budgets", "Funding through countries' systems", and "Annual predictability" refers to the 2010 monitoring round. The baseline for data on medium-term predictability and OECD Forward Spending Survey refers to 2013. The baseline for data on OECD Creditor Reporting System and publishing to IATI Initiative refer to the 2016 round. The baseline for data on Untied ODA refers to 2015. The "2016" row refers to data from the latest monitoring round except for:

- Untied ODA, which refers to the latest available data (2016) released by OECD statistics after completion of the 2016 monitoring round;
- OECD Creditor Reporting System, which refers to the latest available assessment on reporting in 2017;
- Publishing to IATI which refers to the scores extracted from IATI database in early March 2018.

The source and methodology for data on funding recorded in countries' national budgets, funding channelled through partner countries' systems, annual predictability and medium-term predictability, and the three transparency assessments can be consulted at OECD/UNDP (2016), "Annex B: Monitoring data: Development partners" in: *Making Development Co-operation More Effective: 2016 Progress Report*. Data for these indicators were reported in 2016, reflecting the behaviour of development co-operation flows during the previous fiscal year. Note that for the transparency assessment labelled as publishing to IATI, the 2016 value represents the baseline for the indicator.

The source for data on untied ODA is OECD (2018), “Creditor Reporting System: Aid activities”, *OECD International Development Statistics* (database), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00061-en>.

The methodology for the indicator on the extent of use of country-led results frameworks can be found at <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-17-15-01.pdf> (c.f. metadata for SDG 17.15). The 2016 value represents the baseline for this indicator. The underlying data is sourced from OECD/UNDP (2016), “Annex B: Monitoring data: Development partners” in: *Making Development Co-operation More Effective: 2016 Progress Report*, OECD Publishing, Paris.

## In-donor refugee costs

Specific instructions on the reporting of in-donor refugee costs were first introduced in the DAC Statistical Reporting Directives in 1988 and have changed little since then.

In-donor refugee costs: extract from DAC Statistical Reporting Directives ([www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/DCDDAC\(2016\)3FINAL.pdf](http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/DCDDAC(2016)3FINAL.pdf)): a refugee is a person who is outside his/her home country because of a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, social group or political opinion. Assistance to persons who have fled from their homes because of civil war or severe unrest may also be counted under this item. Official sector expenditures for the sustenance of refugees in donor countries can be counted as ODA during the first 12 months of their stay.<sup>1</sup> This includes payments for refugees’ transport to the host country and temporary sustenance (food, shelter and training); these expenditures should not be allocated geographically. However, this item also includes expenditures for voluntary resettlement of refugees in a developing country; these are allocated geographically according to the country of resettlement. Expenditures on deportation or other forcible measures to repatriate refugees should not be counted as ODA. Amounts spent to promote the integration of refugees into the economy of the donor country, or resettle them elsewhere than in a developing country, are also excluded.

Clarifications to the Statistical Reporting Directives on in-donor refugee costs can be found at this link: [http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=DCD/DAC\(2017\)35/FINAL&docLanguage=En](http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=DCD/DAC(2017)35/FINAL&docLanguage=En).

Because in-donor refugee costs are not allocated geographically, the reporting of these costs can increase the share of bilateral ODA that is not specified by country.

## Country programmable aid

Country programmable aid (CPA) is a subset of gross bilateral ODA that tracks the proportion of ODA over which recipient countries have, or could have, a significant say. It reflects the amount of aid that involves a cross-border flow and is subject to multi-year planning at country/regional level.

CPA is defined through exclusions, by subtracting from total gross bilateral ODA activities that: 1) are inherently unpredictable (humanitarian aid and debt relief); 2) entail no cross-border flows (administrative costs, imputed student costs, promotion of development awareness, and costs related to research and refugees in donor countries); 3) do not form part of co-operation agreements between governments (food aid, aid from local governments, core funding to non-governmental organisations, ODA equity investments, aid through secondary agencies, and aid which is not allocable by country or region).

CPA is measured on a gross disbursement basis and does not net out loan repayments since these are not usually factored into country aid decisions. CPA is derived from the standard DAC and CRS databases.

1. Contributions by one donor to another donor to cover such expenditures should be recorded as ODA by the contributing country. The receiving country should reduce the expenditure reported under this item by the same amount.

Source: OECD (2018), “Country programmable aid (CPA)”, *OECD International Development Statistics* (database), <http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CPA>.

For further information, see: [www.oecd.org/development/effectiveness/countryprogrammableaidcpafrequentlyaskedquestions.htm](http://www.oecd.org/development/effectiveness/countryprogrammableaidcpafrequentlyaskedquestions.htm).

## ODA to least developed countries

ODA to least developed countries (LDCs) is presented in different manners. Bilateral flows reflect the funds that are provided directly by a donor country to an aid-recipient country.

However, when calculating a donor’s total ODA effort with regards to the UN target for LDCs, an estimate needs to be made to impute aid by multilateral organisations back to the funders of those bodies. For more information on imputed multilateral flows, see: [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/oecdmethodologyforcalculatingimputedmultilateraloda.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/oecdmethodologyforcalculatingimputedmultilateraloda.htm).

## Support to fragile contexts

Support to fragile contexts corresponds to gross bilateral ODA to fragile contexts that will be identified using the multidimensional model in *OECD States of Fragility 2018* (to be released July 2018). For more information on the *States of Fragility* series see: [www.oecd.org/dac/conflict-fragility-resilience/listofstateoffragilityreports.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/conflict-fragility-resilience/listofstateoffragilityreports.htm).

## Domestic resource mobilisation

The figures on the amount of ODA that supports the mobilisation of domestic resources in developing countries come from the DAC’s CRS database. This database contains detailed information on individual aid activities, including the purpose of aid. In order to identify domestic resource mobilisation-related activities, a purpose code (CRS code 15114) is used. This code had previously been voluntary but was established as an official purpose code in 2016, and as a result the previous approach of complementing reporting under the voluntary code with a key-word search for tax-related activities has been abandoned.

Source: OECD (2018), “Creditor Reporting System: Aid activities”, *OECD International Development Statistics* (database), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00061-en>.

## Aid for trade

According to the World Trade Organization (WTO) Task Force on Aid for Trade, projects and programmes are part of aid for trade if these activities have been identified as trade-related development priorities in the partner country’s national development strategies. Furthermore, the WTO Task Force concluded that to measure aid-for-trade flows, the following categories should be included: technical assistance for trade policy and regulations, trade-related infrastructure, productive capacity building (including trade development), trade-related adjustment, other trade-related needs.

The DAC’s CRS database was recognised as the best available data source for tracking global aid-for-trade flows. It should be kept in mind that the CRS does not provide data that match exactly all of the above aid-for-trade categories. In fact, the CRS provides proxies under four headings: trade policy and regulations, economic infrastructure, building productive capacity, and trade-related adjustment. The CRS covers all ODA, but only those activities reported under the above four categories can be identified as aid for trade. It is not possible to distinguish activities in the context of “other trade-related needs”.

To estimate the volume of such “other” activities, donors would need to examine aid projects in sectors other than those considered so far – for example in health and education – and indicate what share, if any, of these activities has an important trade component. A health programme, for instance, might permit increased trade from localities where the disease burden was previously a constraint on trade. Consequently, accurately monitoring aid for trade would require comparison of the CRS data with donor and partner countries’ self-assessments of their aid for trade.

Source: OECD (2018), “Creditor Reporting System: Aid activities”, *OECD International Development Statistics* (database), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00061-en>.

## Gender Equality Policy Marker

The DAC Gender Equality Policy Marker is a statistical instrument to measure aid that is focused on achieving gender equality and women’s empowerment. Activities are classified as “principal” when gender equality is a primary objective, “significant” when gender equality is an important but secondary objective, or “not targeted”. In the profiles of DAC members, the basis of calculation is bilateral allocable, **screened** aid.

Source: OECD (2018), “Aid projects targeting gender equality and women’s empowerment (CRS)”, *OECD International Development Statistics* (database), <http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=GENDER>.

## Environment markers

The figure “Bilateral ODA in support of global and local environment objectives, 2010-16, commitments” presented in each DAC member profile nets out the overlaps between Rio and environment markers: it shows climate-related aid as a sub-category of total environmental aid; biodiversity and desertification are also included (either overlapping with climate-related aid or as additional – other – environmental aid) but not separately identified for the sake of readability of the figure. One activity can address several policy objectives at the same time. This reflects the fact that the three Rio conventions (targeting global environmental objectives) and local environmental objectives are mutually reinforcing. The same activity can, for example, be marked for climate change mitigation and biodiversity, or for biodiversity and desertification.

“Climate-related aid” covers both aid to climate mitigation and to adaptation from 2010 onwards, but only mitigation aid pre-2010. Reported figures for 2006-09 may appear lower than in practice, and may reflect a break in the series, given that pre-2010 adaptation spend is not marked. In the profiles of DAC members, the basis of calculation is bilateral allocable ODA. More details are available at: [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/rioconventions.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/rioconventions.htm).

Source: OECD (2018), “Aid activities targeting global environmental objectives”, *OECD International Development Statistics* (database), <http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=RIOMARKERS>.

## Bilateral allocable aid

Bilateral allocable aid is the basis of calculation used for all markers (gender equality and environmental markers). It covers bilateral ODA with types of aid A02 (sector budget support), B01 (core support to NGOs), B03 (specific funds managed by international organisation), B04 (pooled funding), C01 (projects), D01 (donor country personnel), D02 (other technical assistance) and E01 (scholarships).

# Development Co-operation Report 2018

## JOINING FORCES TO LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

When Member States of the United Nations approved the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2015, they agreed that the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets should be met for all nations and peoples and for all segments of society. Governments and stakeholders negotiating the 2030 Agenda backed the ambition of leaving no one behind, an ambition increasingly referred to in development policies, international agendas and civil society advocacy.

How can we transform this ambition into reality? Policy makers, civil society and business are asking for more clarity on how to ensure that no one is left behind in practice. What does it mean for the design and delivery of economic, social and environmental policies? How should development co-operation policies, programming and accountability adapt? What should governments, development partners and the international community do differently to ensure the SDGs benefit everyone and the furthest behind first?

The 2018 *Development Co-operation Report: Joining Forces to Leave No One Behind* addresses all of these questions and many more. It is informed by the latest evidence on what it means to be left behind from a range of perspectives and builds on lessons from policies, practices and partnerships that work. The report proposes a holistic and innovative framework to shape and guide development co-operation policies and tools that are fit for the purpose of leaving no one behind.

Consult this publication on line at <https://doi.org/10.1787/dcr-2018-en>

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