Volume of net official, commercial and private developing countries from donor to developing countries has grown since 2009.

Resource flows from Australia to developing countries: 2002–2011

ODA and FDI outflows to developing countries have grown since 2009.

Note: Data is from the DAC (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI) and Development Initiatives (private development assistance and development finance institutions). All data in US$ is in 2011 prices except the 2012 figure in the title area, which is in current (2012) prices. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account.
DAC providers of official development assistance

These profiles provide clear and detailed visualisations of each donor’s official development assistance (ODA) in the context of other resources, including government spending in developing countries that does not count as ODA, commercial flows and private development assistance such as remittances and contributions from foundations and NGOs.

The aid bundle is unpacked to show the composition of aid for each major recipient country and each sector. It shows how much aid is cash in the form of either grants or loans, how much is given in kind as commodities or food, how much is technical cooperation, mixed project aid or support to global public goods and how much is never transferred out of the donor country.

The extent to which ODA is allocated to poor countries is shown for each donor using two dimensions: the vertical axis shows the number of people living below the poverty line and the horizontal axis the percentage of the population below the line. The size of the bubble for each country is proportioned to the volume of ODA.

These profiles provide objective and realistic information for decisionmakers and campaigners and allow for fair comparisons between donors on the nature and context of aid flows. This in turn can help achieve more poverty reduction from every dollar of aid.

More detailed and interactive information is available online at www.devinit.org, and Development Initiatives is always pleased to provide data and information through our helpdesks. Please refer to the profile endnotes and Methodology for more detailed explanations of terms and concepts used.
Remittances are the largest resource flow to developing countries from Australia, followed by ODA and FDI. ODA has fallen as a share of national income. Bilateral aid from Australia appears to prioritise countries with more than 1 million poor people, though not always countries with high poverty rates compared with developing countries as a whole.

- Nearly two-thirds of overall aid goes to Oceania and East Asia; a quarter of bilateral aid goes to three neighbours.
- Almost all bilateral ODA from Australia is grants, while the share of aid given as technical cooperation is above the DAC average.
- Australia is a major donor to both governance and security and health, ranking fourth among DAC donors in both sectors.

### Resource flows from Australia to developing countries

**ODA and FDI outflows to developing countries have grown since 2009**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>ODA</th>
<th>FDI</th>
<th>Other official flows</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Remittances account for almost half of outflows, ODA another third**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Remittances</th>
<th>ODA</th>
<th>Other official flows</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>0.3</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**ODA per capita was US$223 in 2011; ODA was 0.34% of GNI**

**Increased ODA is needed to reach 0.5% of GNI commitment by 2017/2018**

**Net ODA disbursements: US$5.4 billion in 2012, 8th largest DAC donor**

Remittances are the largest resource flow to developing countries from Australia, followed by ODA and FDI. ODA has fallen as a share of national income. Bilateral aid from Australia appears to prioritise countries with more than 1 million poor people, though not always countries with high poverty rates compared with developing countries as a whole.

- Nearly two-thirds of overall aid goes to Oceania and East Asia; a quarter of bilateral aid goes to three neighbours.
- Almost all bilateral ODA from Australia is grants, while the share of aid given as technical cooperation is above the DAC average.
- Australia is a major donor to both governance and security and health, ranking fourth among DAC donors in both sectors.

**How much ODA does Australia give?**

Aid levels have more than doubled since 2000

**ODA as a share national income has declined since the 1970s but has risen again since 2005**

% of GNI, 1960–2012

- **2000**: 0.2%
- **2005**: 0.4%
- **2010**: 0.6%
- **2012**: 0.8%

**ODA per capita was US$223 in 2011; ODA was 0.34% of GNI**

**Increased ODA is needed to reach 0.5% of GNI commitment by 2017/2018**


Note: In May 2013 the date for achieving Australia’s ODA target was deferred from 2016/2017 to 2017/2018.
Where does aid from Australia go?

Australia is the largest DAC donor to East Asia and Oceania, which each receive about a quarter of total ODA from Australia. Australia gave bilateral ODA to 133 developing countries in 2011. It was the largest DAC donor to 12 of them. Most bilateral ODA goes to countries with large numbers of poor people but relatively low poverty rates. More than a quarter of bilateral aid goes to three neighbours: Papua New Guinea, Indonesia and the Solomon Islands. Technical cooperation is substantial for all major recipients and over 80% for the Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste. Cash grants are also important for Papua New Guinea and for many of the smaller recipients of Australian ODA.

Almost 90% of bilateral aid goes to countries with more than 1 million poor people; less than half goes to countries with above-average poverty rates.
What is in the ODA bundle from Australia?

Australia gives almost all bilateral ODA as grants. The share provided as technical cooperation is more than double the DAC average, while the share transferred to developing countries is also above average. Governance and security receives over a fifth of bilateral aid, mostly as technical cooperation. ‘Other’ aid (which includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA) accounts for another fifth, and of this half is not transferred to the recipient. Australia is a major donor in the health and governance and security sectors, the fourth largest provider in both cases.

Technical cooperation is nearly half of bilateral aid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DAC</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.4</td>
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<td>4.5</td>
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<td>16.0</td>
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<td>15.8</td>
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<td>20.0</td>
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Bilateral ODA is given almost entirely as grants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011</th>
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<tr>
<td>DAC</td>
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<tr>
<td>85.1</td>
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<td>14.9</td>
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84% of aid committed to projects in 2007 has been realised

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>US$ billions, 2011</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>After 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Aid to governance and security has grown the most since 2002


Support to GPGs and NNGOs is significant in several sectors

Gross bilateral ODA by aid type, % of total, 2011

Almost three-quarters of aid to governance and security is technical cooperation
Australia is the fourth largest bilateral donor to the health and governance and
security sectors, and sixth largest to education and water and sanitation
DAC donors ranked in descending order of ODA funding to each sector, US$ billions, 2011

A single agency, the Australia Agency for International Development, provides all non-core multilateral aid
Gross ODA and other official flows by source, type of flow and channel of delivery, US$ billions, 2011

Note: Data is from the DAC (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI) and Development Initiatives (private
development assistance and development finance institutions). All data in US$ is in 2011 prices except the 2012 figure in the title area, which is in current (2012) prices. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken
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International Aid Transparency Initiative. IMF is the International Monetary Fund. NNGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). OGP is the Open Government Partnership.
Remittances are the largest resource flow from Austria to developing countries, followed by FDI. Aid has increased since the early 1990s, with considerable debt relief in the late 2000s.

- Over one-third of overall aid goes to Africa, though some European countries are major bilateral aid recipients.
- Student costs are 40% of non-transferred aid; debt relief is also considerable.

### How much ODA does Austria give and where does it go?

Aid levels have increased since the early 1990s, with considerable debt relief in the late 2000s.

#### Resource flows from Austria to developing countries

FDI outflows to developing countries have grown since 2008, while ODA has remained flat.

#### Remittances are the largest outflow from Austria, followed by FDI

Aid as a share of Austria’s national income has fallen since its 2005 peak.

#### Several European neighbours are among major recipients

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011

- **US$185 million (37.5%)**
  - Sub-Saharan Africa
- **US$308 million (62.5%)**
  - Other recipients

Aid to the ten largest recipients

- Turkey
- Togo
- Bosnia & Herzegovina
- China
- Uganda
- Ukraine
- Kosovo
- Ethiopia
- Serbia
- Mozambique

What does the aid bundle look like for each recipient?
Most aid from Austria goes to countries with more than 1 million poor people, but 45% goes to countries with below-average poverty rates and fewer poor people

Number of people living on less than $1.25 a day, millions (log scale), 2011

What is in the ODA bundle from Austria?

Most aid is non-transferred; technical cooperation is also above average

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011

Education is the largest identifiable sector of aid from Austria

Gross bilateral aid by sector, % of total, 2011

What does the aid bundle look like for each sector?

What is Austria’s commitment to transparency?

Key

Note: Data is from the DAC (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI) and Development Initiatives (private development assistance and development finance institutions). All data in US$ is in 2011 prices except the 2012 figure in the title area, which is in current (2012) prices. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see Methodology. ‘Other’ aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. EITI is the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. GPGs are global public goods. IATI is the International Aid Transparency Initiative. NNGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). OGP is the Open Government Partnership.
Belgium

Net ODA: US$2.3 billion in 2012, 14th largest DAC donor

FDI was the largest outflow from Belgium over 2005–2008 but has fallen below ODA in recent years. Aid has risen in both volume and as a share of national income since 2000. Over one-third of aid is non-transferred.

- Almost half of overall aid goes to Africa; Democratic Republic of Congo is the largest bilateral aid recipient.
- One-third of aid is not transferred, half is debt relief, refugee costs a fifth.

Resource flows from Belgium to developing countries

While FDI outflows were high over 2005–2008, they have since fallen behind ODA

Aid levels have increased since the late 1990s but fell in 2011 and 2012

How much ODA does Belgium give and where does it go?

Aid accounts for over half of outflows from Belgium

US$ billions, 2011

Resource flows from Belgium to developing countries

Note: Data on remittances before 2010 is unavailable. Data on private development assistance is available only for 2011.

How much ODA does Belgium give and where does it go?

Aid levels have increased since the late 1990s but fell in 2011 and 2012

US$ billions, 1960–2012

Note: At the May 2005 European Council, EU-15 member states committed to reach 0.7% of GNI as ODA.

Note: Data on remittances before 2010 is unavailable.

ODA

Private development assistance

Remittances

FDI

Development finance institutions

Net ODA disbursements

ODA excluding debt relief

Net ODA excluding debt relief

Private development assistance

Remittances

FDI

Development finance institutions

Non-transferred, including debt relief

Cash

Loans & equity investments

Grants

Technical cooperation

Mixed project aid

Commodities & food

GPGs & NGOs

Private development assistance

Remittances

FDI

Development finance institutions

Non-transferred, including debt relief

Cash

Loans & equity investments

Grants

Technical cooperation

Mixed project aid

Commodities & food

GPGs & NGOs

Almost half of overall aid goes to Africa; a quarter is not allocated to a specific region

US$ billions, 2011

Democratic Republic of Congo receives a quarter of bilateral aid

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011

What does the aid bundle look like for each recipient?
90% of aid from Belgium goes to countries with more than 1 million poor people, and almost half goes to countries with above-average poverty rates.

What is in the ODA bundle from Belgium?

Over a third of aid is non-transferred

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-transferred, including debt relief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical cooperation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash (grants)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash (loans &amp; equity investments)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-transferred, including debt relief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPGs &amp; NNGOs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commodities &amp; food 1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed project aid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Debt relief and ‘other’ aid dominate

Gross bilateral aid by sector, % of total, 2011

Note: Bubble size indicates the share of bilateral ODA allocated to the country in 2011.

Support to GPGs and NNGOs is notable in several sectors, particularly banking and finance

Gross bilateral ODA by aid type, % of total, 2011

What does the aid bundle look like for each sector?

What is Belgium’s commitment to transparency?

IATI | Signatory
OGP | Non-member
EITI | Supportive government

Key

Excellent/committed
Good/moving forward
Poor/no action

Note: Data is from the DAC (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI) and Development Initiatives (private development assistance and development finance institutions). All data in US$ is in 2011 prices except the 2012 figure in the title area, which is in current (2012) prices. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see Methodology. ‘Other’ aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. EITI is the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. GPGs are global public goods. IATI is the International Aid Transparency Initiative. NNGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). OGP is the Open Government Partnership.
Remittances are the largest resource flow from Canada to developing countries, and private flows are almost three times the size of official flows. As a major donor, Canada appears to take poverty levels into account when allocating bilateral aid, with 88% of ODA going to countries with more than 1 million people living in poverty.

- Sub-Saharan Africa is the largest recipient of ODA from Canada, and major recipients include fragile states in other regions.
- All ODA from Canada is grants, and a high proportion of this is in the form of cash.
- Canada is an important donor in the health sector.

**Resource flows from Canada to developing countries**

Remittances are the largest flow to developing countries

**ODA as a share of GNI, 1960–2012**

Canadian ODA as a share of income fell sharply in the 1980s and 1990s but recovered somewhat in the 2000s

How much ODA does Canada give?

ODA has grown over 60% since 2000

**ODA per capita**

ODA per capita was US$158 in 2011; ODA was 0.32% of GNI

Canada announced a CAS$5 billion annual cap on international assistance (including ODA) for an unspecified period. Frozen assistance levels are expected to fall as a share of growing national income.

Note: Data on remittances before 2010 is unavailable. Data on private development assistance is available only for 2011. Data on FDI to developing countries is unavailable.
Where does aid from Canada go?

The largest proportion of Canadian ODA, almost 40%, goes to sub-Saharan Africa, and six of the top ten recipients are from the region. However, the two largest recipients are Haiti and Afghanistan, both fragile states outside Africa. Aid from Canada to its top recipients is usually a combination of cash grants and technical cooperation. Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Pakistan and the West Bank and Gaza also receive substantial amounts of food aid from Canada. Although Canada has a large number of partners (it gave ODA to 130 countries in 2011), the majority of ODA is allocated towards countries with high poverty rates.

Almost 90% of bilateral aid goes to countries with more than 1 million poor people; 30% goes to countries with below-average poverty rates

Note: Bubble size indicates the proportion of bilateral ODA allocated to the country in 2011. One country in Oceania and seven countries in Europe receive aid, but the plotted data would not be legible. Afghanistan (8.4%) is among the top five aid recipients, but poverty data is unavailable.
What is in the ODA bundle from Canada?

All Canadian aid is grants (there was a small amount of loans until 2005), and aid identifiably in the form of cash is a considerably higher proportion than the DAC average. Most cash grants are channelled through specific-purpose funds or given to recipient governments as budget support. The aid bundle from Canada differs substantially by sector: health receives mostly cash grants, more than half the aid to governance and security is technical cooperation and half of humanitarian spending is food aid. A single US$270 million grant to the IFC for clean energy projects made up the majority of infrastructure ODA in 2011.

**Cash grants and technical cooperation are high**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>6.3</td>
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<td>8.8</td>
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**Aid is given entirely in the form of grants**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DAC</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.9</td>
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</table>

**86% of Canada’s funding commitments from 2007 had been realised by 2011**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>US$ billions, 2011</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Health, agriculture, and governance and security ODA have grown since the early 2000s**


**Health is the largest single sector**

Gross bilateral ODA by sector, % of total, 2011

**The aid bundle differs markedly by sector**

Gross bilateral ODA by aid type, % of total, 2011

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**Health ODA is largely cash grants, governance and security ODA is primarily technical cooperation, and humanitarian aid is mainly food aid**
Canada is the third largest donor in the health sector and is a major donor in several sectors, including agriculture, infrastructure and humanitarian.

DAC donors ranked in descending order of ODA funding to each sector, US$ billions, 2011

The Canadian International Development Agency – the body providing Canadian aid – has been merged into a new department: Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada.

Gross ODA and other official flows by source, type of flow and channel of delivery, US$ billions, 2011

Note: Data is from the DAC (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI) and Development Initiatives (private development assistance and development finance institutions). All data in US$ is in 2011 prices except the 2012 figure in the title area, which is in current (2012) prices. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see Methodology. ‘Other’ aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. EITI is the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. GPGs are global public goods. IATI is the International Aid Transparency Initiative. IMF is the International Monetary Fund. NGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). OGP is the Open Government Partnership.
DENMARK

Net ODA: US$2.7 billion in 2012, 12th largest DAC donor

ODA accounts for nearly 60% of Denmark’s outflows to developing countries. But aid has fallen since 2010. Over one-third of aid is non-transferred. Aid prioritises countries with large numbers of poor people and above-average poverty rates.

- Almost half of overall aid – and 57.8% of bilateral aid – goes to Africa; aid to most major recipients is provided as cash grants.
- Governance and security is the largest identifiable sector of aid.

Resource flows from Denmark to developing countries

ODA has consistently been the largest outflow to developing countries...

Note: Data on remittances before 2010 is unavailable. Data on private development assistance is available only for 2011.

How much ODA does Denmark give and where does it go?

Aid levels peaked in 2000 but have begun to rise again...

Note: Data on remittances before 2010 is unavailable. Data on private development assistance is available only for 2011.

Almost 44% of overall aid goes to Africa; a quarter is not allocated to a specific region

Aid to major recipients is dominated by cash grants

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011

Note: At the May 2005 European Council, EU-15 member states committed to reach 0.7% of GNI as ODA. Denmark is aiming to reach 1.0% of GNI as ODA.

Note: Excludes – US$1.3 billion in net foreign direct investment.
Aid from Denmark prioritises countries with more than 1 million poor people and above-average poverty rates

Number of people living on less than $1.25 a day, millions (log scale), 2011

What is in the ODA bundle from Denmark?
The share of aid to support GPGs and NNGOs is almost double the DAC average
% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011

Goverance and security is the largest identifiable sector of aid from Denmark
Gross bilateral aid by sector, % of total, 2011

Aid to major sectors is mostly a mix of cash grants and mixed project aid
Gross bilateral ODA by aid type, % of total, 2011

What is Denmark’s commitment to transparency?

Note: Data is from the DAC (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI) and Development Initiatives (private development assistance and development finance institutions). All data in US$ is in 2011 prices except the 2012 figure in the title area, which is in current (2012) prices. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see Methodology. ‘Other’ aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. EITI is the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. GPGs are global public goods. IATI is the International Aid Transparency Initiative. NNGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). OGP is the Open Government Partnership.
FINLAND

Net ODA: US$1.3 billion in 2012, 17th largest DAC donor

FDI outflows from Finland have been volatile since 2000, and aid only recently returned to its early 1990s peak in 2007, plateauing since. ODA prioritises countries with a large number of poor people and above-average poverty rates.

- Two-fifths of aid goes to Africa; over a fifth is not allocated to a specific region.
- The share of aid given as technical cooperation is more than double the DAC average.

Resource flows from Finland to developing countries
Since 2000 ODA has risen and FDI flows have been volatile; other official flows increased in 2011

US$ billions, 2000–2011

Note: Data on remittances before 2010 is unavailable. Data on private development assistance is available only for 2011.

How much ODA does Finland give and where does it go?
Aid levels returned to their early 1990s peak only in 2007 and have plateaued since

US$ billions, 1960–2012

Note: Finland has been providing ODA since 1961 and joined the DAC in 1975.

Two-fifths of overall aid goes to Africa; over a fifth is not allocated to a specific region

US$ billions, 2011

Finland provides mostly a mix of cash grants and technical cooperation to major recipients

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011

More than half of resource flows to developing countries in 2011 was aid

US$ billions, 2011

Note: Excludes –US$1.4 billion in net foreign direct investment.

Aid peaked at 0.8% of GNI in 1991 but has been recovering since 2000

% of GNI, 1960–2012

Note: At the May 2005 European Council, EU-15 member states committed to reach 0.7% of GNI as ODA.

Note: Data on remittances before 2010 is unavailable. Data on private development assistance is available only for 2011.

Note: Finland has been providing ODA since 1961 and joined the DAC in 1975.
Aid from Finland prioritises countries with more than 1 million poor people and above-average poverty rates

Number of people living on less than $1.25 a day, millions (log scale), 2011

What is in the ODA bundle from Finland?
The share of aid given as technical cooperation is more than double the DAC average

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011

Most aid to governance and security is technical cooperation, an important form for several other major sectors

Gross bilateral ODA by type, % of total, 2011

Governance and security is the largest identifiable sector of aid from Finland

Gross bilateral aid by sector, % of total, 2011

What does the aid bundle look like for each sector?

Note: Bubble size indicates the share of bilateral ODA allocated to the country in 2011. Afghanistan (5.7%) is among the top five aid recipients, but poverty data is unavailable.

What is Finland’s commitment to transparency?

Key

Excellent/committed
Good/moving forward
Poor/no action

Note: Data is from the DAC (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI) and Development Initiatives (private development assistance and development finance institutions). All data in US$ is in 2011 prices except the 2012 figure in the title area, which is in current (2012) prices. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see Methodology. ‘Other’ aid includes multsector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. EITI is the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. GPGs are global public goods. IATI is the International Aid Transparency Initiative. NGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). OGP is the Open Government Partnership.
The majority of French aid is allocated to Africa, and France is a particularly large donor to North Africa. While France supports a large number of poor countries, many of its largest recipients have relatively low rates of poverty.

- Education is a key sector for France (US$1.5 billion total ODA), although the majority of education ODA is not transferred, due largely to high imputed student costs (US$972 million).
- A considerable proportion of overall French ODA is not transferred to the recipient country due to high refugee costs, student costs and debt relief.
- A high proportion of French ODA is given in the form of loans, often with relatively low levels of concessionality.

**Resource flows from France to developing countries**

**ODA has grown slowly, FDI has seen large fluctuations**

![Graph showing resource flows from France to developing countries](image)

*Note: Data on remittances before 2010 is unavailable. Data on private development assistance is available only for 2011.*

**How much ODA does France give?**

**Volumes of ODA fell in the 1990s but have since recovered**

![Graph showing volumes of ODA](image)

*Note: EU member state ODA commitments agreed at May 2005 European Council.*

**French ODA as a share of GNI is still below levels in the 1970s and 1980s**

![Graph showing French ODA as a share of GNI](image)

*Note: ODA per capita was US$199 in 2011; ODA was 0.46% of GNI.*

**Rapid growth in ODA is needed to reach French targets**

![Graph showing rapid growth in ODA](image)

*Note: ODA per capita per day: US$18.35, ODA per capita per day: US$0.54.*
Where does aid from France go?

More than half of French ODA goes to Africa, and five of the top ten recipient countries are African. France was the largest donor to North Africa in 2011, giving the highest volumes and dedicating the largest proportion of ODA to the region. France was also the second largest donor to sub-Saharan Africa, giving US$5.9 billion. The Democratic Republic of Congo was the largest single recipient, although the majority of this ODA was in the form of debt relief. Many of the other leading recipients are either former colonies or countries with relatively low poverty rates. Support to the latter group of countries is mostly through loans. Cameroon received the largest volume of ODA grants. France is the largest donor to 20 developing countries, mostly in Francophone Africa.

The Democratic Republic of Congo is the largest recipient of French aid due to exceptional debt relief

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>% of Bilateral ODA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of Congo</td>
<td>21.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Aid to the ten largest recipients

US$4.5 billion (48.0%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>ODA (billions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Congo, Dem. Rep.</td>
<td>$4.5 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>$0.6 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire</td>
<td>$0.6 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>$0.4 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>$0.4 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>$0.4 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>$0.4 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>$0.4 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>$0.4 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>$0.4 billion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other recipients US$4.9 billion (52.0%)

What does the aid bundle look like for each recipient?

Many recipients of ODA from France have low levels and rates of poverty

Number of people living on less than $1.25 a day, millions (log scale), 2011

Note: Bubble size indicates the proportion of bilateral ODA allocated to the country in 2011. Two countries in Oceania receive aid, but the plotted data would not be legible.
What is in the ODA bundle from France?

Over one-third of French bilateral aid is not transferred to developing countries, a much higher proportion than most donors. This is due to France reporting very large amounts of imputed student costs, debt relief and refugee costs in its aid. France also gives a very large amount of its aid in the form of loans compared with other donors.

Non-transferred ODA is higher than the DAC average

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DAC</th>
<th>France</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>14.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>36.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Loans account for more than twice the share of the DAC average

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DAC</th>
<th>France</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>85.1</td>
<td>63.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>36.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

85% of France’s funding commitments from 2007 had been realised by 2011

US$ billions, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commitments</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Where small amounts of aid in kind or aid to GPGs and NNGOs is funded by loan instruments, that ODA is recorded as in-kind transfer or aid to GPG and NNGOs rather than a cash loan. This explains small discrepancies between the totals for cash loans in the aid bundle and overall ODA loans.

Aid from France to the environment and infrastructure has grown


Environment, infrastructure, budget support ODA depend heavily on lending

Gross bilateral ODA by aid type, % of total, 2011

Although education is an important sector, more than half of this ODA is spent within France
France ranks second for aid to education, its largest sector; it also is the largest donor to environment and general budget support, second largest to other social services

DAC providers of official development assistance

Four agencies provide the majority of French ODA

Gross ODA and other official flows by source, type of flow and channel of delivery, US$ billions, 2011

Note: Data is from the DAC (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI) and Development Initiatives (private development assistance and development finance institutions). All data in US$ is in 2011 prices except the 2012 figure in the title area, which is in current (2012) prices. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see Methodology. 'Other' aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. EITI is the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. GPGs are global public goods. IATI is the International Aid Transparency Initiative. IMF is the International Monetary Fund. NNGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). OGP is the Open Government Partnership.

Note: France recently announced that it will publish to IATI standards in 2013-2014.
FDI is now the largest resource flow from Germany to developing countries, having nearly tripled since 2009. Germany is the third largest DAC donor. Many of the largest recipients of German ODA are emerging economies, often with lower proportional poverty rates but high absolute numbers of people living in poverty. A large proportion of ODA is in the form of loans and equity investments, and Germany is one of the three main providers of bilateral ODA loans and two main sources of ODA equity investments.

- Germany channels over one-third of its ODA through multilateral institutions, a higher proportion than most other large DAC donors.
- Germany is an important donor in education, although a large proportion of this ODA is spent on students within Germany.
- Germany is the largest provider of technical cooperation worldwide.

**Resource flows from Germany to developing countries**

FDI, which has grown rapidly, has overtaken ODA in volume in recent years

**How much ODA does Germany give?**

Rapid growth in ODA since 2000 has plateaued since 2010

**German ODA as a share of income fell sharply in the 1980s and 1990s but recovered somewhat in the 2000s**

**ODA per capita was US$172 in 2011; ODA was 0.39% of GNI**

**Germany needs considerable increases to meet its ODA commitments**

Note: Data on remittances before 2010 is unavailable. Data on private development assistance is available only for 2011.

Note: EU member state ODA commitments agreed at May 2005 European Council.
Where does aid from Germany go?

As the third largest DAC donor, Germany gives aid to many countries, 135 in 2011, and its ODA is less concentrated among recipients than that of many other donors. Germany gives more ODA multilaterally than other large donors do. Regionally, the largest proportion of aid is allocated to sub-Saharan Africa (30% in 2011), although only one sub-Saharan African country, Kenya, is among the top ten recipients. Germany is also the largest DAC donor to South America. German aid to many top recipients, including China and India, is dominated by loans and equity investments, although technical cooperation is substantial for countries such as Afghanistan. A considerable proportion of German ODA goes to countries with large numbers of people living in poverty, although Germany also gives to many countries with lower poverty rates.

Many of Germany’s largest recipients are emerging economies: China and India are the largest

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011

What does the aid bundle look like for each recipient?

Many recipients of German aid are countries with low proportional poverty rates but large numbers of people living in poverty

Number of people living on less than $1.25 a day, millions (log scale), 2011

Note: Bubble size indicates the proportion of bilateral ODA allocated to the country in 2011. Two countries in Oceania receive aid, but the plotted data would not be legible. Afghanistan (6.7%) is among the top five aid recipients, but poverty data is unavailable.
What is in the ODA bundle from Germany?

Germany reports more of its aid as technical cooperation than any other donor, accounting for over one-third of German bilateral aid. Germany also gives over one-quarter of its aid in the form of loans, a much higher proportion than most donors.

Technical cooperation accounts for over a third of ODA

Loans and equity investments are higher than the DAC average

93% of funding commitments from 2007 had been realised by 2011

ODA to infrastructure has grown rapidly to become the second largest sector

62% of German ODA goes to five sectors

The aid bundle from Germany differs markedly by sector

Most ODA to education is imputed student costs; to infrastructure is loans; and to governance and security is technical cooperation
Germany is the largest donor in education and banking and business but is also one of the top six donors in all other sectors

DAC donors ranked in descending order of ODA funding to each sector, US$ billions, 2011

Although BMZ is the largest German aid agency, a number of other institutions provide large amounts of ODA

Gross ODA and other official flows by source, type of flow and channel of delivery, US$ billions, 2011

Note: Data is from the DAC (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI) and Development Initiatives (private development assistance and development finance institutions). All data in US$ is in 2011 prices except the 2012 figure in the title area, which is in current (2012) prices. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see Methodology. ‘Other’ aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. EITI is the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. GPGs are global public goods. IATI is the International Aid Transparency Initiative. IMF is the International Monetary Fund. NNGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). OGP is the Open Government Partnership.

What is Germany’s commitment to transparency?

IATI Publishing signatory
OGP Non-member
EITI Supportive government

Key
Excellent/committed
Good/moving forward
Poor/no action

Note: Data is from the DAC (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI) and Development Initiatives (private development assistance and development finance institutions). All data in US$ is in 2011 prices except the 2012 figure in the title area, which is in current (2012) prices. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see Methodology. ‘Other’ aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. EITI is the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. GPGs are global public goods. IATI is the International Aid Transparency Initiative. IMF is the International Monetary Fund. NNGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). OGP is the Open Government Partnership.
Remittances account for over half of outflows from Greece. Since the financial crisis, aid has collapsed to less than half its 2008 level. Aid is not well targeted at poverty: 83% goes to countries with fewer than 1 million poor people and with below-average poverty rates.

- Europe and sub-Saharan Africa each receive more than a fifth of overall aid; Albania received a third of all bilateral aid.
- Three-quarters of aid is non-transferred, almost four times the DAC average.

**Resource flows from Greece to developing countries**

FDI outflows peaked in 2006 but are volatile

**How much ODA does Greece give and where does it go?**

Aid levels increased until 2008 but have fallen by over half since the financial crisis

**Some 28% of aid goes to Europe, 26% to sub-Saharan Africa**

**More than a third of bilateral aid from Greece is allocated to Albania**

**Remittances account for over half of outflows from Greece**

**Net ODA disbursements**

**Note:** At the May 2005 European Council, EU-15 member states committed to reach 0.7% of GNI as ODA.

**Note:** Greece became a bilateral ODA donor in 1996 and joined the DAC in 1999.

**Note:** Data on remittances before 2010 is unavailable. Data on private development assistance is available only for 2011.

**Note:** Data on remittances before 2010 is unavailable. Data on private development assistance is available only for 2011.
Aid from Greece is not well-targeted at poor people: 83% goes to countries with both fewer than 1 million poor people and below-average poverty rates

Note: Data is from the DAC (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI) and Development Initiatives (private development assistance and development finance institutions). All data in US$ is in 2011 prices except the 2012 figure in the title area, which is in current (2012) prices. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see Methodology. ‘Other’ aid includes multisection ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. EITI is the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. GPGs are global public goods. IATI is the International Aid Transparency Initiative. NGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). OGP is the Open Government Partnership.

What is in the ODA bundle from Greece?

Three-quarters of aid is non-transferred, almost four times the DAC average

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011

Almost half of aid from Greece goes to education...

Gross bilateral aid by sector, % of total, 2011

What is Greece’s commitment to transparency?

Note: Data is from the DAC (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI) and Development Initiatives (private development assistance and development finance institutions). All data in US$ is in 2011 prices except the 2012 figure in the title area, which is in current (2012) prices. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see Methodology. ‘Other’ aid includes multisection ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. EITI is the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. GPGs are global public goods. IATI is the International Aid Transparency Initiative. NGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). OGP is the Open Government Partnership.
IRELAND

Net ODA: US$0.8 billion in 2012, 19th largest DAC donor

Remittances outflows from Ireland are on a par with ODA. Aid has fallen more than a quarter since the 2008 financial crisis. But poverty does not appear to be a determinant of aid allocations: over 90% goes to countries with high numbers and proportions of people in poverty.

- More than half of overall aid goes to sub-Saharan Africa.
- Over 50% of aid is given as cash grants, but support to GPGs and NNGOs is almost five times the DAC average.

Resource flows from Ireland to developing countries
ODA has doubled since the early 2000s; FDI to developing countries is low

US$ billions, 2000–2011

How much ODA does Ireland give and where does it go?
Aid levels have fallen by more than a quarter since the 2008 financial crisis

US$ billions, 1960–2012

More than half of overall aid goes to sub-Saharan Africa

US$ billions, 2011

Cash grants are the main form of aid to most major recipients

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011

Note: Data on remittances before 2010 is unavailable. Data on private development assistance is available only for 2011.

Note: Ireland has been providing ODA since 1974 and joined the DAC in 1985.

Note: At the May 2005 European Council, EU-15 member states committed to reach 0.7% of GNI as ODA.

Note: Data on remittances before 2010 is unavailable. Data on private development assistance is available only for 2011.

Note: Ireland has been providing ODA since 1974 and joined the DAC in 1985.

ODA as a share of Ireland’s national income fell to 0.48% in 2012
% of GNI, 1960–2012

Net ODA disbursements

ODA and Remittances are slightly larger than ODA from Ireland

US$ billions, 2011

Private development assistance

ODA

Remittances

Net ODA excluding debt relief

ODA as a share of Ireland’s national income fell to 0.48% in 2012

% of GNI, 1960–2012

Net ODA disbursements

Note: Data on remittances before 2010 is unavailable. Data on private development assistance is available only for 2011.

Note: Ireland has been providing ODA since 1974 and joined the DAC in 1985.

Note: At the May 2005 European Council, EU-15 member states committed to reach 0.7% of GNI as ODA.
Aid from Ireland is targeted at poor people: 92% goes to countries with both more than 1 million poor people and above-average poverty rates

What is in the ODA bundle from Ireland?

Over 50% of aid is given as cash grants

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011

Support to GPGs and NGOs is substantial for many sectors, accounting for 44% of aid to governance and security

Gross bilateral ODA by aid type, % of total, 2011

What is Ireland’s commitment to transparency?

IATI Signatory
OGP Non-member
EITI Supportive government

Key
Excellent/committed
Good/moving forward
Poor/no action

Note: Data is from the DAC (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI) and Development Initiatives (private development assistance and development finance institutions). All data in US$ is in 2011 prices except the 2012 figure in the title area, which is in current (2012) prices. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see Methodology. ‘Other’ aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. EITI is the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. GPGs are global public goods. IATI is the International Aid Transparency Initiative. NGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). OGP is the Open Government Partnership.
FDI and remittances account for about 80% of outflows from Italy. Aid in 2012 was half its 1992 peak. Poverty appears to influence aid allocation decisions: three-quarters goes to countries with more than 1 million poor people and above-average poverty rates.

- Over half of overall aid is given multilaterally, the third highest level among DAC donors.
- Over two-thirds of aid is non-transferred, mostly debt relief and refugee costs.

**Resource flows from Italy to developing countries**

*Outflows have been volatile over the last decade*

US$ billions, 2000–2011

Note: Data on remittances before 2010 is unavailable. Data on private development assistance is available only for 2011.

**How much ODA does Italy give and where does it go?**

*Aid levels peaked in 1992 and now stand at half that level ...*

US$ billions, 1960–2012

Note: Data on remittances before 2010 is unavailable. Data on private development assistance is available only for 2011.

55% of aid is given multilaterally, the third highest level among DAC donors

US$ billions, 2011

Democratic Republic of Congo received 35% of bilateral aid, largely as debt relief

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011

FDI and remittances combined account for about 80% of outflows

US$ billions, 2011

...and aid as a share of GNI stands at just over a third of its 1992 peak

% of GNI, 1960–2012

Note: At the May 2005 European Council, EU-15 member states committed to reach 0.7% of GNI as ODA.

Note: Data on remittances before 2010 is unavailable. Data on private development assistance is available only for 2011.
Poverty appears to influence Italy’s aid allocation decisions: three-quarters goes to countries with both more than 1 million poor people and below-average poverty rates.

What is in the ODA bundle from Italy?
Over two-thirds of aid is non-transferred

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011

Debt relief accounts for 38% of aid

Gross bilateral aid by sector, % of total, 2011

What is Italy’s commitment to transparency?

Key

Excellent/committed
Good/moving forward
Poor/no action

Note: Data is from the DAC (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI) and Development Initiatives (private development assistance and development finance institutions). All data in US$ is in 2011 prices except the 2012 figure in the title area, which is in current (2012) prices. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see Methodology. ‘Other’ aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. EITI is the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. GPGs are global public goods. IATI is the International Aid Transparency Initiative. NNGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). OGP is the Open Government Partnership.
Over half of resource flows to developing countries from Japan is FDI. ODA, the second largest flow, has fallen as a share of national income since the mid-1980s. Bilateral aid generally goes to countries with relatively large numbers of poor people.

- Japan is the largest bilateral DAC donor to 24 countries; India is the largest recipient.
- Almost half of bilateral aid is provided as loans and equity, over three times the DAC average.
- 30% of bilateral aid goes to the infrastructure sector, mostly as loans and equity; Japan is also the largest DAC donor to the sector.

**Resource flows from Japan to developing countries**

FDI outflows are almost nine times higher than in 2000, while ODA has declined slightly

**How much ODA does Japan give?**

ODA increased rapidly in the 1980s but has declined since 2000

**ODA as a share of national income has declined since the mid-1980s**

% of GNI, 1960–2012

In 2009, Japan committed to double aid (excluding debt relief) to Africa to US$1.8 billion by 2012. This can be judged when finalised 2012 ODA data is available later this year.

ODA per capita was US$85 in 2011; ODA was 0.18% of GNI
Where does aid from Japan go?

Some 85% of aid from Japan is spread evenly across three regions: South and Central Asia, East Asia (where Japan is the largest DAC donor) and sub-Saharan Africa. Most aid from Japan is provided bilaterally, to 142 countries (the most across all DAC donors). It is the largest bilateral DAC donor to 24 countries. It also prioritises those with large numbers of people in poverty (about 20% of bilateral aid goes to countries with fewer than 1 million poor people). India is the largest recipient, followed by Viet Nam and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Bilateral aid to most of the largest recipients is loans and equity, though the vast majority of aid to the Democratic Republic of Congo is debt relief and half of aid to Afghanistan is cash grants.

Most bilateral ODA, especially to larger developing countries, is loans and equity

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Aid (US$ billions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo, Dem. Rep.</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What does the aid bundle look like for each recipient?

80% of bilateral ODA goes to countries with large numbers of poor people, split evenly between countries with poverty rates above and below the all developing-country level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number of people living on less than $1.25 a day, millions (log scale), 2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippiness</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo, Dem. Rep.</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other recipients</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What is in the ODA bundle from Japan?

Almost half of bilateral aid is loans and equity, more than three times the DAC average, with the grant element of these loans averaging 75%. Bilateral ODA to infrastructure has increased since 2002 to become the largest sector, accounting for about a third of total bilateral ODA. Most of this is provided as loans and equity. Japan is the largest DAC donor of bilateral aid to infrastructure, water and sanitation, and industry and trade and the second largest donor of aid to agriculture and food security and humanitarian assistance.

### Almost half of bilateral ODA is cash (loans and equity)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>DAC</th>
<th>Japan</th>
<th>% of Gross Bilateral ODA, 2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GPGs &amp; NNGOs</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commodities &amp; Food</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed Project Aid</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical Cooperation</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>47.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash (loans &amp; equity)</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The share given as grants is lower than the DAC average

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>DAC</th>
<th>Japan</th>
<th>% of Gross Bilateral ODA, 2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>85.1</td>
<td>52.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans &amp; Equity Investments</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>47.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Only 56% of project funding committed in 2007 has been realised

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commitments</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DAC</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: This chart takes data from all projects for which commitments were recorded in 2007. It compares the commitments to these same projects, including any additional commitments made in 2008–2011, against the total disbursements made to these projects between 2007 and 2011.

### Water and sanitation and agriculture and food security remain important sectors


### Almost a third of aid goes to infrastructure

Gross bilateral ODA by sector, % of total, 2011

### Loans and equity dominates aid to the infrastructure sector and water and sanitation

Gross bilateral ODA by aid type, % of total, 2011

---

Note: Where small amounts of aid in kind or aid to GPGs and NNGOs is funded by loan instruments, that ODA is recorded as in-kind transfer or aid to GPG and NNGOs rather than a cash loan. This explains small discrepancies between the totals for cash loans in the aid bundle and overall ODA loans.

Note: This chart takes data from all projects for which commitments were recorded in 2007. It compares the commitments to these same projects, including any additional commitments made in 2008–2011, against the total disbursements made to these projects between 2007 and 2011.
Japan is the largest bilateral DAC donor to infrastructure, to water and sanitation and to industry and trade and the second largest to agriculture and food security and for humanitarian assistance

DAC donors ranked in descending order of ODA funding to each sector, US$ billions, 2011

What is Japan's commitment to transparency?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key</th>
<th>IATI</th>
<th>OGP</th>
<th>EITI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Excellent/committed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good/moving forward</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor/no action</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Japan International Co-operation Agency and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs – provide almost all ODA; 85% of bilateral ODA goes through recipient governments

Gross ODA and other official flows by source, type of flow and channel of delivery, US$ billions, 2011

Note: Data is from the DAC (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI) and Development Initiatives (private development assistance and development finance institutions). All data in US$ is in 2011 prices except the 2012 figure in the title area, which is in current (2012) prices. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see Methodology. 'Other' aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. EITI is the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. GPGs are global public goods. IATI is the International Aid Transparency Initiative. IMF is the International Monetary Fund. NNGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). OGP is the Open Government Partnership.
FDI accounts for three-quarters of Korea’s outflows to developing countries. Overall ODA has increased since the mid-1990s in volume and as a share of national income. Bilateral aid from Korea appears to prioritise countries with large numbers of poor people.

- 56% of overall aid goes to East Asia and South and Central Asia; 21% goes to sub-Saharan Africa.
- Almost half of bilateral aid is loans and equity, three times the DAC average.
- Nearly a third of bilateral aid goes to infrastructure. Korea is the seventh largest DAC donor to the sector.

### How much ODA does Korea give?

* Aid levels have increased since the mid-1990s

**ODA per capita was US$27 in 2011; ODA was 0.12% of GNI**

### ODA as a share of Korea’s national income has risen since 2000

* % of GNI, 1960–2012

### FDI accounts for almost 75% of outflows, ODA just under 10%

**ODA per capita was US$27 in 2011; ODA was 0.12% of GNI**

**ODA increases are needed to reach 0.25% of GNI by 2015 and to double ODA to Africa in 2009–2012**

**Net ODA, US$ billions, 2000–2015**

**Note:** Final data on ODA for 2012 is not yet available.
Where does aid from Korea go?
Some 31% of total aid from Korea goes to East Asia and 25% goes to South and Central Asia, while sub-Saharan Africa receives 21%. Bilateral aid from Korea prioritises countries with relatively large numbers of poor people but not necessarily countries with relatively high poverty rates. Viet Nam receives 16% of bilateral ODA; Jordan and Afghanistan are also among the ten largest recipients. Most aid to the largest recipients is loans and equity, though technical cooperation and debt relief are also important (especially to Mongolia). Sub-Saharan Africa accounts for 15% of bilateral ODA from Korea, with Tanzania the largest single recipient.

Loans and equity are important for most major recipients, as is technical cooperation, particularly for some smaller recipients
% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011

76% of bilateral ODA goes to countries with relatively large numbers of poor people, 35% to countries with below-average poverty rates
Number of people living on less than $1.25 a day, millions (log scale), 2011
What is in the ODA bundle from Korea?

Korea gives nearly 45% of bilateral ODA as loans and equity, nearly triple the DAC average. On average, these loans have a comparatively high grant element of 89%. The share of aid given as technical cooperation is also above the DAC average. Since 2006 infrastructure has become the largest single sector, accounting for 32% of Korean aid, mostly as loans and equity. Korea is the seventh largest donor of bilateral ODA to the infrastructure sector.

Loans and equity and technical cooperation are above the DAC average

Korea provides a smaller share of aid as grants than the DAC average

51% of 2007 aid project commitments had been realised by 2011

Most bilateral ODA to infrastructure is loans and equity; smaller sectors receive substantial technical cooperation

Bilateral ODA to the infrastructure sector has almost tripled since 2006; aid to education, health, and agriculture and food security has also grown

Infrastructure accounts for almost a third of bilateral ODA

The infrastructure sector accounts for almost a third of bilateral aid from Korea, 87% of which is loans and equity
Korea is the seventh largest provider of bilateral ODA to the infrastructure sector but ranks outside the top 10 in all other sectors.

DAC donors ranked in descending order of ODA funding to each sector, US$ billions, 2011

Most bilateral ODA comes from the Korea International Cooperation Agency, and most ODA goes through recipient governments.

Gross ODA and other official flows by source, type of flow and channel of delivery, US$ billions, 2011

Note: Data is from the DAC (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI) and Development Initiatives (private development assistance and development finance institutions). All data in US$ is in 2011 prices except the 2012 figure in the title area, which is in current (2012) prices. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see Methodology. ‘Other’ aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. EITI is the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. GPGs are global public goods. IATI is the International Aid Transparency Initiative. IMF is the International Monetary Fund. NGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). OGP is the Open Government Partnership.
Funding from Luxembourg has increased steadily throughout the 1990s and 2000s. ODA accounts for 95% of outflows from Luxembourg to developing countries. ODA has been above 0.7% of national income since 2000. Poverty appears to influence aid allocations: two-thirds goes to countries with more than 1 million poor people.

- More than two-fifths of overall aid goes to sub-Saharan Africa.
- Over a third of bilateral aid is non-transfered, as is more than half of aid to most major recipients.

**Resource flows from Luxembourg to developing countries**

FDI has consistently been the largest outflow to developing countries

US$ billions, 2000–2011

- **FDI**
- **ODA**
- **Remittances**

Note: Data on remittances before 2010 is unavailable. Data on private development assistance is available only for 2011.

**How much ODA does Luxembourg give and where does it go?**

Aid levels increased steadily throughout the 1990s and 2000s

US$ billions, 1960–2012

- **Net ODA excluding debt relief**
- **Debt relief**

Note: Luxembourg joined the DAC in 1992.

**More than two-fifths of overall aid goes to sub-Saharan Africa**

US$ billions, 2011

- **South America**
- **North & Central America**
- **North Africa**
- **East Asia**
- **Unspecified**
- **South & Central Asia**
- **Sub-Saharan Africa**

**ODA as a share of income**

% of GNI, 1960–2012

- **Net ODA disbursements**
- **Debt relief**

Note: At the May 2005 European Council, EU-15 member states committed to reach 0.7% of GNI as ODA. Luxembourg has committed to reach 1.0% of GNI as ODA.

**Most aid is non-transfered, except that to West Bank and Gaza and Lao PDR**

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011
Two-thirds of aid from Luxembourg goes to countries with more than 1 million poor people, though a fifth goes to countries with below-average poverty rates and fewer than 1 million poor people.

Number of people living on less than $1.25 a day, millions (log scale), 2011

What is in the ODA bundle from Luxembourg?

Some 37% of aid is non-transferred, almost twice the DAC average

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011

Non-transferred aid is considerable for most major sectors, including health and education

Gross bilateral ODA by aid type, % of total, 2011

Humanitarian assistance is the largest identifiable destination sector

Gross bilateral aid by sector, % of total, 2011

What does the aid bundle look like for each sector?

What is Luxembourg’s commitment to transparency?

Note: Data is from the DAC (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI) and Development Initiatives (private development assistance and development finance institutions). All data in US$ is in 2011 prices except the 2012 figure in the title area, which is in current (2012) prices. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see Methodology. ‘Other’ aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. EITI is the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. GPGs are global public goods. IATI is the International Aid Transparency Initiative. NGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). OGP is the Open Government Partnership.

CHAPTER 8  DAC PROVIDERS OF OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

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Key

Excellent/committed

Good/moving forward

Poor/no action

IATI  Non-signatory

OGP  Non-member

EITI  Unsupportive government

Note: Bubble size indicates the share of bilateral ODA allocated to the country in 2011.
ODA is the largest resource flow to developing countries from the Netherlands, followed by FDI. While ODA has been above 0.7% of national income since 1975, recent policy led aid volumes to drop. Bilateral aid appears to prioritise countries with large numbers of poor people and above-average poverty rates.

- Almost half of overall aid and two-thirds of bilateral aid is not allocated to a specific region.
- Almost all aid is provided as grants; the share given to support GPGs and NNGOs is three times the DAC average.
- More than a quarter of aid is non-transferred, mostly administrative and in-donor refugee costs.

Resource flows from the Netherlands to developing countries

ODA has fallen since 2008; FDI has fluctuated considerably

ODA per capita was US$380 in 2011; ODA was 0.75% of GNI

How much ODA does the Netherlands give?

ODA has steadily increased since the 1960s, peaking in the late 2000s

While ODA as a share of national income has been flat since the mid-1990s, it has dipped since 2009

41% of outflows are FDI; 35% are ODA

Note: Data on remittances before 2010 is unavailable. Data on private development assistance is available only for 2011.
Where does aid from the Netherlands go?

Over a quarter of overall aid from the Netherlands goes to sub-Saharan Africa, but almost half has no specified region. The Netherlands gives bilateral aid to 91 countries, fewer than most other DAC donors. Almost all bilateral aid goes to countries with a large number of poor people, while almost two-thirds goes to countries with above-average rates of poverty. The largest recipient of bilateral aid was Afghanistan. Most African recipients receive high proportions of bilateral aid as cash grants, while Indonesia and Bangladesh receive mostly technical cooperation and mixed project aid. Commodities and food aid accounts for almost of a fifth of bilateral ODA to Ethiopia.

Cash grants dominate aid to most major recipients, but technical cooperation and mixed project aid are the majority for Indonesia and Bangladesh

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011

87% of aid goes to countries with more than 1 million poor people, while 63% goes to countries with above-average poverty rates

87% of aid goes to countries with more than 1 million poor people, while 63% goes to countries with above-average poverty rates

Half of ODA (two-thirds of bilateral ODA) is not allocated to a specific region

The vast majority of bilateral ODA from the Netherlands goes to countries with more than 1 million poor people

Note: Bubble size indicates the proportion of bilateral ODA allocated to the country in 2011. Afghanistan (6.8%) is among the top five aid recipients, but poverty data is unavailable.
**What is in the ODA bundle from the Netherlands?**

The share of bilateral ODA from the Netherlands given as support to GPGs and NGOs is three times higher than the DAC average. The share that is not transferred is also around a fifth higher than for other donors. The Netherlands gives virtually no aid as loans. Some 42% of aid sits outside of 13 main sectors (classified as ‘other’), and over 50% of this is in-donor refugee costs and 35% is administrative costs. The largest identifiable sector is governance and security, accounting for about 12% of bilateral ODA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Support to GPGs and NGOs is three times the DAC average</th>
<th>Almost no ODA is provided as loans and equity</th>
<th>All commitments to 2007 bilateral aid projects had been disbursed by 2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011</td>
<td>% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011</td>
<td>US$ billions, 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAC Netherlands</td>
<td>DAC Netherlands</td>
<td>Commitments Disbursements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPGs &amp; NNGOs</td>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>0 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commodities &amp; food</td>
<td>Loans &amp; equity investments</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed project aid</td>
<td>Non-transferred, including debt relief</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical cooperation</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash (grants)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash (loans &amp; equity investments)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-transferred, including debt relief</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bilateral aid to water and sanitation, banking and business, governance and security, health and education has increased since 2002


One third of ‘other’ aid is support to GPGs and NGOs, while in most other major sectors mixed project aid and grants are more prevalent

Gross bilateral ODA by aid type, % of total, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total aid by sector</th>
<th>Non-transferred, including debt relief</th>
<th>Cash &amp; equity investments</th>
<th>Technical cooperation</th>
<th>Mixed project aid</th>
<th>Commodities &amp; food</th>
<th>GPGs &amp; NNGOs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US$4.6 billion</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Netherlands is second only to the UK in bilateral ODA to support GPGs and NGOs

What does the aid bundle look like for each sector?
The Netherlands is the fourth largest bilateral DAC donor to banking and business and the fifth largest to water and sanitation

DAC donors ranked in descending order of ODA funding to each sector, US$ billions, 2011

Almost all bilateral comes from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; similar shares are delivered by both governments and NGOs

Gross ODA by source, type of flow and channel of delivery, US$ billions, 2011

Note: Data is from the DAC (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI) and Development Initiatives (private development assistance and development finance institutions). All data in US$ is in 2011 prices except the 2012 figure in the title area, which is in current (2012) prices. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see Methodology. ‘Other’ aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. EITI is the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. GPGs are global public goods. IATI is the International Aid Transparency Initiative. IMF is the International Monetary Fund. NNGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). OGP is the Open Government Partnership.

a. Captures contributions to multilateral institutions that cannot be attributed to a particular ministry or institution in the country.
Remittances dominate outflows from New Zealand. ODA accounts for around a quarter of outflows and has risen in recent years but not back to the 1975 high. Poverty appears to influence allocations: almost 90% goes to countries with more than 1 million poor people.

- Half of overall aid goes to Oceania; of the ten largest bilateral recipients, only Indonesia among is not a Pacific island state.
- The share of aid given as cash grants is double the DAC average, but over a quarter of aid is non-transferred.

**Resource flows from New Zealand to developing countries**

Aid has risen slightly in recent years...

US$ billions, 2000–2011

...but remittances accounted for more than 75% of 2011 outflows

US$ billions, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Private development assistance</th>
<th>ODA</th>
<th>Other official flows</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remittances</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Excludes –US$0.0005 billion in net foreign direct investment.

How much ODA does New Zealand give and where does it go?

Aid levels have increased recently, surpassing their 1975 peak only in 2007

US$ billions, 1960–2012

Aid was 0.52% national income in 1975; now it is 0.28%

% of GNI, 1960–2012

Note: New Zealand has reported ODA since 1961 ahead of joining the DAC in 1963.

Net ODA excluding debt relief

Note: New Zealand committed to reaching NZ$600 million (US$479 million) in ODA by 2010 but had not reached this level by 2012.

Net ODA disbursements

Aid to the ten largest recipients

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011

Note: Data on remittances before 2010 is unavailable. Data on private development assistance is available only for 2011.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Non-transferred, including debt relief</th>
<th>Cash</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loans &amp; equity investments</td>
<td>Grants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical cooperation</td>
<td>Mixed project aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commodities &amp; food</td>
<td>GPGs &amp; NGOs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FDI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other recipient types</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aid to the ten largest recipients</th>
<th>Other recipients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>US$164 million (49.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solomon Islands</td>
<td>25.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokelau</td>
<td>21.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niue</td>
<td>17.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>16.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook Islands</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonga</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanuatu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiribati</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samoa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What does the aid bundle look like for each recipient?

Half of overall aid goes to Oceania; 80% of aid is bilateral, third highest among DAC donors

US$ billions, 2011

Half of bilateral aid goes to ten recipients, nine of them Pacific island states

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011

Note: Excludes –US$0.0005 billion in net foreign direct investment.

Note: Data on remittances before 2010 is unavailable. Data on private development assistance is available only for 2011.
Aid from New Zealand targets poor people: 88% goes to countries with more than 1 million poor people, and about half goes to countries with higher than average poverty rates

Number of people living on less than $1.25 a day, millions (log scale), 2011

Note: Data is from the DAC (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI) and Development Initiatives (private development assistance and development finance institutions). All data in US$ is in 2011 prices except the 2012 figure in the title area, which is in current (2012) prices. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see Methodology. ‘Other’ aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. EITI is the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. GPGs are global public goods. IATI is the International Aid Transparency Initiative. NNGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). OGP is the Open Government Partnership.

What is in the ODA bundle from New Zealand?
The share of aid given as cash grants is double the DAC average
% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011

Education is the largest identifiable sector of aid from New Zealand
Gross bilateral aid by sector, % of total, 2011

What does the aid bundle look like for each sector?

What is New Zealand’s commitment to transparency?

Note: Data is from the DAC (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI) and Development Initiatives (private development assistance and development finance institutions). All data in US$ is in 2011 prices except the 2012 figure in the title area, which is in current (2012) prices. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see Methodology. ‘Other’ aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. EITI is the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. GPGs are global public goods. IATI is the International Aid Transparency Initiative. NNGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). OGP is the Open Government Partnership.
ODA dominates outflows from Norway, having risen consistently since 1960 and exceeded 0.7% of national income in every year since 1976. Poverty appears to influence aid allocations: three-quarters goes to countries with more than 1 million poor people, though almost a quarter goes to countries with below-average poverty rates.

- The share of aid given as support to GPGs and NNGOs is three times the DAC average.
- A third of overall aid goes to sub-Saharan Africa, but Brazil and Afghanistan are the largest bilateral recipients.

### Resource flows from Norway to developing countries

ODA has risen over recent years, while FDI has fluctuated

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>ODA</th>
<th>FDI</th>
<th>Remittances</th>
<th>Other official flows</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Data on remittances before 2010 is unavailable. Data on private development assistance is available only for 2011.

### How much ODA does Norway give and where does it go?

Aid from Norway rose consistently between 1960 and the late 2000s but has dipped in the last three years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>ODA</th>
<th>Debt relief</th>
<th>Net ODA excluding debt relief</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Brazil is the largest bilateral aid recipient; African and fragile states also feature

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recipient</th>
<th>Bilateral</th>
<th>Multilateral</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bank &amp; Gaza</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Norway has committed to maintain 1.0% of GNI as ODA.

Note: Data on remittances before 2010 is unavailable. Data on private development assistance is available only for 2011.
77% of aid from Norway goes to countries with more than 1 million poor people

Number of people living on less than $1.25 a day, millions (log scale), 2011

Note: Bubble size indicates the share of bilateral ODA allocated to the country in 2011. Afghanistan (7.0%) and Somalia (4.3%) are among the top five aid recipients, but poverty data is unavailable.

What is in the ODA bundle from Norway?
The share of aid given as support to GPGs and NNGOs is three times the DAC average

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011

The aid bundle differs markedly by sector; support to GPGs and NNGOs is important for many sectors

Gross bilateral ODA by aid type, % of total, 2011

Governance and security is the largest identifiable destination sector

Gross bilateral aid by sector, % of total, 2011

What is Norway’s commitment to transparency?

IATI Signatory

OGP Steering Committee member

EITI Supportive government

Key

Excellent/committed

Good/moving forward

Poor/no action

Note: Data is from the DAC (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI) and Development Initiatives (private development assistance and development finance institutions). All data in US$ is in 2011 prices except the 2012 figure in the title area, which is in current (2012) prices. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see Methodology. ‘Other’ aid includes multilateral ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. EITI is the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. GPGs are global public goods. IATI is the International Aid Transparency Initiative. NNGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). OGP is the Open Government Partnership.
Remittances are important outflows from Portugal, though ODA dominates. Aid has risen gradually, peaking at 0.63% of national income in 2004, due to debt relief. While almost all aid goes to countries with above-average poverty rates, only 60% goes to countries with large numbers of poor people.

- 72% of overall aid goes to sub-Saharan Africa; Portuguese-speaking countries are dominant recipients of bilateral aid.
- Commodities and food aid accounts for 57% of bilateral ODA, by far the highest among DAC donors.

### Resource flows from Portugal to developing countries

**ODA has remained steady over recent years; FDI has been more volatile**

### How much ODA does Portugal give and where does it go?

**Aid levels from Portugal have risen gradually but dipped in 2012**

#### Almost three-quarters of overall aid goes to sub-Saharan Africa

**US$ billions, 2011**

- South America: 0.6
- North & Central America: 0.4
- Middle East: 0.2
- North Africa: 0.2
- East Asia: 0.1
- Unspecified: 0.1
- Europe: 0.1
- South & Central Asia: 0.1
- Sub-Saharan Africa: 0.7

**US$0.6 billion in 2012, 20th largest DAC donor**

- Remittances are important outflows from Portugal, though ODA dominates.
- Aid has risen gradually, peaking at 0.63% of national income in 2004, due to debt relief.
- While almost all aid goes to countries with above-average poverty rates, only 60% goes to countries with large numbers of poor people.

### The six largest recipients of bilateral aid are Portuguese-speaking

**% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011**

- Mozambique: 0.2
- Cape Verde: 0.2
- São Tomé & Príncipe: 0.1
- Timor-Leste: 0.1
- Angola: 0.1
- Guinea-Bissau: 0.1
- Brazil: 0.1
- China: 0.1
- Afghanistan: 0.1
- Former Yugoslavia: 0.1

**What does the aid bundle look like for each recipient?**

- Debt relief: 0.0
- Non-transferred, including debt relief: 0.0
- Cash: 0.0
- Loans & equity investments: 0.0
- Grants: 0.0
- Technical cooperation: 0.0
- Mixed project aid: 0.0
- Commodities & food: 0.0
- NGOs & GPGs: 0.0

**Note:** At the May 2005 European Council, EU-15 member states committed to reach 0.7% of GNI as ODA.
While 96% of aid from Portugal goes to countries with above-average poverty rates, 60% goes to countries with more than 1 million poor people.

Number of people living on less than $1.25 a day, millions (log scale), 2011

What is in the ODA bundle from Portugal?
57% of aid is commodities and food, almost 13 times the DAC average
% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011

Commodities and food aid dominates ‘other’ aid; technical cooperation is prominent in several other sectors, loans and equity in infrastructure
Gross bilateral ODA by aid type, % of total, 2011

Over 60% of aid is classified as ‘other’
Gross bilateral aid by sector, % of total, 2011

What is Portugal’s commitment to transparency?

Note: Data is from the DAC (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI) and Development Initiatives (private development assistance and development finance institutions). All data in US$ is in 2011 prices except the 2012 figure in the title area, which is in current (2012) prices. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see Methodology. ‘Other’ aid includes multisection ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. EITI is the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. FDI is foreign direct investment. GPGs is gross national income. GPGs are global public goods. IATI is the International Aid Transparency Initiative. NNGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). OGP is the Open Government Partnership.
FDI is the largest resource flow to developing countries from Spain, followed by remittances. Aid levels have fallen since the global economic crisis, as has ODA as a share of national income. About half of bilateral aid goes to countries with relatively large numbers of poor people, but 40% goes to countries with below-average poverty rates.

- Sub-Saharan Africa and the Americas each receive a quarter of overall aid from Spain; 40% of aid from Spain goes to multilateral organisations.
- The share of bilateral ODA given as cash grants is double the DAC average, but the share given as mixed project aid is around a third of the average.
- Governance and security is the largest identifiable sector for bilateral aid.

Resource flows from Spain to developing countries

Though volatile, FDI flows have been the largest flow to developing countries since 2000

US$ billions, 2000–2011

Note: Data on remittances before 2010 is unavailable. Data on private development assistance is available only for 2011.

How much ODA does Spain give?

ODA volumes have dropped markedly since 2009

US$ billions, 1960–2012

Aid as a share of national income has fallen sharply since 2009

% of GNI, 1960–2012

ODA per capita was US$90 in 2011; ODA was 0.29% of GNI

ODA accounts for over half of outflows, remittances over a quarter

US$ billions, 2011

FDI, development finance institutions, 19.7

Private 10.1

Commercial

Other official flows

ODA

Development

Private development assistance

Remittances

ODA net disbursements

Net ODA excluding debt relief

Debt relief

Note: EU member state ODA commitments agreed at May 2005 European Council.

Falling ODA levels make Spain’s 2015 targets very difficult to attain


Note: EU member state ODA commitments agreed at May 2005 European Council.
Where does aid from Spain go?

Over a quarter of overall ODA goes to sub-Saharan Africa, and another quarter goes to the Americas. Almost 41% of aid goes to multilateral organisations, the fourth highest share among DAC donors. Bilaterally, Spain is the largest donor to 3 of its 116 partner countries. Almost 40% of aid goes to countries with below-average poverty rates and fewer than 1 million people in extreme poverty. The ten largest recipients of aid from Spain, which include six Latin American and two North African countries, account for just a quarter of bilateral aid. Technical cooperation and cash grants are considerable in some countries. More than half of bilateral ODA to Afghanistan is debt relief.

Loans and equity are prominent for Haiti and Peru, and technical cooperation is important for most major recipients

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011

38% of aid goes to countries with below-average poverty rates or fewer than 1 million people in extreme poverty

Note: Bubble size indicates the share of bilateral ODA allocated to the country in 2011.
What is in the ODA bundle from Spain?

Spain gives a larger share of aid as cash grants and transfers a larger share of aid to recipients than the DAC average. The largest identifiable sector is governance and security, but aid is spread quite evenly across a number of major sectors.

The share of bilateral ODA given as cash grants is nearly double the DAC average

Across the aid bundle as a whole, the grants/loans and equity mix is similar to the DAC average

Disbursements lag commitments to projects in 2007 slightly: 88% had been realised by 2011

Only aid to the industry and trade sector has increased since 2008 – aid to all other sectors has declined

Governance and security is the largest identifiable sector

The aid bundle varies across sectors, but cash grants and technical cooperation are substantial for most

Aid from Spain is diffuse across several sectors; all but industry and trade have been cut over 2010–2011
Spain is the fourth largest DAC donor to the industry and trade sector
DAC donors ranked in descending order of ODA funding to each sector, US$ billions, 2011

The majority of bilateral aid comes from one agency; similar shares are channelled through recipient governments and NGOs
Gross ODA and other official flows by source, type of flow and channel of delivery, US$ billions, 2011

Note: Data is from the DAC (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI) and Development Initiatives (private development assistance and development finance institutions). All data is in US$ is in 2011 prices except the 2012 figure in the title area, which is in current (2012) prices. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see Methodology. ‘Other’ aid includes multisection ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. EITI is the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. GPGs are global public goods. IATI is the International Aid Transparency Initiative. IMF is the International Monetary Fund. NGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). OGP is the Open Government Partnership.
SWEDEN  Net ODA: US$5.2 billion in 2012, 9th largest DAC donor

FDI outflows from Sweden have risen since 2006, but ODA remains the largest resource flow to developing countries. Since the mid-2000s ODA has been near 1% of Sweden’s national income. While 60% of bilateral aid goes to countries with above-average poverty rates and a large number of poor people, about 20% goes to countries with fewer than 1 million poor people and below-average poverty rates.

- 40% of aid goes to sub-Saharan Africa, but 30% of aid is not allocated to a specific region.
- Sweden gives a larger share of bilateral aid as cash grants and technical cooperation than the DAC average.
- Governance and security is the largest single identifiable sector for bilateral ODA from Sweden, making the country the fifth largest DAC donor to the sector.

**Resource flows from Sweden to developing countries**

FDI flows have grown since 2006 to reach similar levels as ODA flows

**ODA accounts for 44% of outflows, FDI a further 43%**

**How much ODA does Sweden give?**

Aid volumes have been rising since 2005 in particular, but have levelled off more recently

**Sweden looks likely to meet its 2015 targets for global and Africa ODA**

Note: EU member state ODA commitments agreed at May 2005 European Council. Sweden plans to maintain 1% into the future.
Where does aid from Sweden go?

Some 40% of ODA from Sweden goes to sub-Saharan Africa, though 30% is not allocated to a specific region. Sweden has bilateral aid relationships with 106 countries. Some 60% of bilateral aid goes to countries with high poverty rates and large numbers of poor people, but 20% goes to countries with both fewer than 1 million people in poverty and below-average poverty rates. About a quarter of bilateral aid goes to the ten largest recipients. The Democratic Republic of the Congo, the largest recipient, receives two-thirds of its aid from Sweden as non-transferred debt relief. Six of the ten remaining largest recipients are sub-Saharan countries; Afghanistan, West Bank and Gaza, and Ukraine round out the list. Cash grants and technical cooperation are important for most major recipients.

Cash grants and technical cooperation are important elements of aid to most major recipients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-transferred, including debt relief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical cooperation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed project aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commodities &amp; food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPGs &amp; NGOs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Aid to the ten largest recipients

- Tanzania
- Afghanistan
- Mozambique
- Sudan
- Kenya
- West Bank & Gaza
- Somalia
- Liberia
- Ukraine

US$1.0 billion (26.5%)

Other recipients US$2.7 billion (73.5%)

What does the aid bundle look like for each recipient?

60% of bilateral aid from Sweden goes to countries with more than 1 million poor people and higher than average poverty rates, but 20% goes to countries with fewer than 1 million poor people and below-average poverty rates

Number of people living on less than $1.25 a day, millions (log scale), 2011

Note: Bubble size indicates the proportion of bilateral ODA allocated to the country in 2011. Afghanistan (5.4%) is among the top five aid recipients, but poverty data is unavailable.
What is in the ODA bundle from Sweden?

Sweden transfers a smaller share of aid than the DAC average: half of non-transferred aid is refugee costs, and a quarter is administrative costs. Sweden gives a larger share of aid as cash grants and technical cooperation than the DAC average. Governance and security has grown in importance since 2002 to become the largest identifiable sector and making Sweden the fifth largest DAC donor to the sector.

The governance and security sector has grown the most since 2002...


The bundle of aid differs markedly across sectors

Gross bilateral ODA by aid type, % of total, 2011

Governance and security is the largest identifiable sector; most aid to this sector is technical cooperation
Sweden is the fourth largest DAC donor of humanitarian assistance and the fifth largest to governance and security

DAC donors ranked in descending order of ODA funding to each sector, US$ billions, 2011

The majority of aid comes from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, followed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; most is channelled through recipient governments, but NGOs are also a major delivery channel

Gross ODA and other official flows by source, type of flow and channel of delivery, US$ billions, 2011

Note: Data is from the DAC (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI) and Development Initiatives (private development assistance and development finance institutions). All data in US$ is in 2011 prices except the 2012 figure in the title area, which is in current (2012) prices. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see Methodology. 'Other' aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. EITI is the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. GPGs are global public goods. IATI is the International Aid Transparency Initiative. IMF is the International Monetary Fund. NNGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). OGP is the Open Government Partnership.
Net ODA: US$3.0 billion in 2012, 11th largest DAC donor

FDI accounts for almost three-quarters of outflows from Switzerland to developing countries. ODA accounts for about a fifth of outflows, having risen steadily over four decades to reach 0.45% of national income in 2012. While three-quarters of aid goes to countries with more than 1 million poor people, a quarter goes to countries with below-average poverty rates.

- Over a quarter of overall aid goes to sub-Saharan Africa; 38% is not allocated to a specific region.
- The shares of aid given both as support to GPGs and NNGOs and as non-transferred aid are double the DAC average.

Resource flows from Switzerland to developing countries
FDI has increased substantially, though it has been volatile compared with ODA

How much ODA does Switzerland give and where does it go?
Aid levels have risen steadily over the past four decades

Over a quarter of overall aid goes to sub-Saharan Africa; 38% is not allocated to a specific region

Major recipients are spread across regions; Togo is the largest recipient

What does the aid bundle look like for each recipient?

Note: Switzerland has committed to reach 0.5% of GNI as ODA by 2015.

Note: Data on remittances before 2010 is unavailable. Data on private development assistance is available only for 2011.
73% of aid from Switzerland goes to countries with more than 1 million poor people

Number of people living on less than $1.25 a day, millions (log scale), 2011

Almost a fifth of total bilateral aid is non-transferred refugee costs; administrative costs are a further tenth (both classified under ‘other’)

Gross bilateral ODA by type, % of total, 2011

Humanitarian assistance is the largest identifiable destination sector

Gross bilateral aid by sector, % of total, 2011

What is in the ODA bundle from Switzerland?
Non-transferred aid and support to GPGs and NGOs are high

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011

What does the aid bundle look like for each sector?

What is Switzerland’s commitment to transparency?

IATI Signatory
OGP Non-member
EITI Supportive government

Key
Excellent/committed
Good/moving forward
Poor/no action

Note: Data is from the DAC (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI) and Development Initiatives (private development assistance and development finance institutions). All data in US$ is in 2011 prices except the 2012 figure in the title area, which is in current (2012) prices. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see Methodology. ‘Other’ aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. EITI is the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. GPGs are global public goods. IATI is the International Aid Transparency Initiative. NGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). OGP is the Open Government Partnership.
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INGENIOUS INVESTMENTS

FDI has roughly tripled since 2008, and commercial flows from the UK to developing countries are almost as much as private and official flows combined. However, ODA has grown rapidly since 2000. The UK channels a higher proportion of ODA multilaterally than other large donors.

- The UK is on track from 2013 to become the first G8 member to give 0.7% of GNI as ODA. It gives a large proportion of ODA in the form of cash grants and support to NGOs and NNGOs.
- UK ODA has a strong poverty focus, and legislation requires that all ODA from the UK’s main aid agency, DFID, be poverty-reducing.
- Health is an important sector, and the UK is the second largest donor to health worldwide.

Resource flows from the United Kingdom to developing countries

FDI has grown rapidly and is now the largest resource flow to developing countries

### UK commercial flows exceed official and private flows combined

- **US$ billions, 2011**
  - ODA: 13.8
  - Private development assistance: 4.9
  - Remittances: 14.4
  - FDI: 35.2

Note: Data on remittances before 2010 is unavailable. Data on private development assistance is available only for 2011.

### How much ODA does the United Kingdom give?

Following relatively steady volumes of ODA over the 1960s–1990s, ODA has grown rapidly since 2000

### ODA per capita was US$220 in 2011; ODA was 0.56% of GNI

### As a share of GNI, ODA from the UK fell over the 1960s–1990s but has grown rapidly since 2000 towards the UN target of 0.7%

### UK ODA to Africa and global ODA

Note: EU member state ODA commitments agreed at May 2005 European Council. The UK government has set the ODA budget in order to reach the target level of 0.7% of GNI from 2013 to financial year 2015/2016.
Where does aid from the United Kingdom go?
The largest portion of UK ODA, 42%, was allocated to sub-Saharan Africa in 2011, followed by 21% to South and Central Asia. The largest single recipient of ODA was India, the country with the largest number of people living in poverty in the world, although the UK has announced a significant down-scaling of aid to India. UK aid to its top recipients is largely in the form of cash, mostly grants but with large amounts of ODA equity investments to India and Nigeria. Nigeria also receives more than half of its aid from the UK in the form of technical cooperation, and food aid accounts for one-third of UK aid to Ethiopia. The UK channels a higher portion of ODA to multilateral institutions than other large DAC donors do. The UK gives a higher proportion of ODA to countries with higher poverty rates than many other donors do and has legislated that all ODA from its main agency, DFID, must be poverty-reducing.

The largest recipients of UK ODA are in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa
% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011

- **Cash grants** accounted for 53% of ODA to the top ten recipients.

Most UK ODA goes to countries that have both large numbers of poor people and a high percentage of their populations living in poverty

**Note:** Bubble size indicates the proportion of bilateral ODA allocated to the country in 2011. Two countries in Oceania receive aid, but the plotted data would not be legible. Afghanistan (7.2%) is among the top five aid recipients, but poverty data is unavailable.
What is in the ODA bundle from the United Kingdom?

The UK is the largest provider of budget support grants of all the donors and channels a high proportion of its aid as monetary contributions to specific-purpose funds. This means that cash grants form a much larger share of aid from the UK than from most donors. The UK reports very low amounts of student costs, refugee costs and debt relief, so most aid from the UK results in a transfer of resources to developing countries.

Cash grants and support for GPGs and NNGOs are high

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DAC</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.5</td>
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<td>22.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.3</td>
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<td>20.0</td>
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The UK gives no loans but is one of the two largest sources of ODA equity investments

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<th>% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DAC</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>85.1</td>
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<td>14.9</td>
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69% of UK funding commitments from 2007 had been delivered by 2011

<table>
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<th>$ billions, 2011</th>
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<tr>
<td>After 2007</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>In 2007</td>
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<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements</td>
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<td>4.6</td>
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</table>

While UK aid to health and governance have more than doubled since the early 2000s, aid to education has grown more than seven-fold

Gross bilateral ODA by sector, $ billions, 2000–2011

Health, education and governance account for 42% of UK ODA

Gross bilateral ODA by sector, % of total, 2011

UK aid to most sectors is given largely as cash grants

Gross bilateral ODA by aid type, % of total, 2011

Alongside cash grants, aid for GPGs and NNGOs is a large component of ODA to some sectors
The UK is the second largest donor in health and budget support and is an important donor in almost all other sectors

DAC donors ranked in descending order of ODA funding to each sector, US$ billions, 2011

Most UK ODA is given through one government department: the Department for International Development

Gross ODA and other official flows by source, type of flow and channel of delivery, US$ billions, 2011

UK GOVERNMENT

Type of Flow

Total Gross ODA 14.1

Core contributions to multilateral ODA 5.4

Gross bilateral ODA 8.7

Core multilateral from government a 5.4

Other official flows 0.02

Other

Department for International Development

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

Department of Energy and Climate Change

CDC Capital Partners PLC

Export Credit Guarantee Department

MULTILATERALS

European Union 2.0

World Bank/IMF 2.7

Regional development banks 0.5

UN agencies 2.0

Other multilateral 1.0

GOVERNMENTS

2.3

PUBLIC–PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

0.1

NGOs

1.7

OTHER

1.9

Note: Data is from the DAC (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI) and Development Initiatives (private development assistance and development finance institutions). All data in US$ is in 2011 prices except the 2012 figure in the title area, which is in current (2012) prices. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see Methodology. ‘Other’ aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. EITI is the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. GPGs are global public goods. IATI is the International Aid Transparency Initiative. IMF is the International Monetary Fund. NNGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). OGP is the Open Government Partnership.

a. Captures contributions to multilateral institutions that cannot be attributed to a particular ministry or institution in the country.
Remittances are the largest flow to developing countries, although the data on this flow is poor. They are often spent on family investments, which are difficult for governments to harness to broader objectives. The US is the largest ODA donor, although as a proportion of income, ODA is low compared with many other donors. But private voluntary contributions virtually match ODA in size. There are numerous US agencies involved in giving aid, many of them comparable in size to other DAC donor countries.

- Most ODA goes to sub-Saharan Africa and fragile states, many of which have high poverty rates.
- The US gives the lowest share of ODA to multilateral institutions of all DAC donors.
- Health is the largest sector for US ODA, totalling US$7.2 billion in 2011. US$5 billion of this goes to HIV/AIDS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Private flows may account for almost two-thirds of US flows to developing countries</th>
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<tr>
<td>US$ billions, 2011</td>
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**Resource flows from the United States to developing countries**

Remittances are the largest resource flow from the US to developing countries

**US ODA as a share of income fell from the mid-1960s to the mid-1990s but has almost doubled since 1995**

% of GNI, 1960–2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The US has made no overall ODA commitment. It has met its pledge to double aid to sub-Saharan Africa between 2004 and 2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ODA per capita per day: US$0.27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ODA per capita was US $99 in 2011; ODA was 0.20% of GNI**

**How much ODA does the United States give?**

**US ODA has grown rapidly since the late 1990s**

US$ billions, 1960–2012

**Remittances are the largest flow to developing countries, although the data on this flow is poor. They are often spent on family investments, which are difficult for governments to harness to broader objectives. The US is the largest ODA donor, although as a proportion of income, ODA is low compared with many other donors. But private voluntary contributions virtually match ODA in size. There are numerous US agencies involved in giving aid, many of them comparable in size to other DAC donor countries.**

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- The US gives the lowest share of ODA to multilateral institutions of all DAC donors.
- Health is the largest sector for US ODA, totalling US$7.2 billion in 2011. US$5 billion of this goes to HIV/AIDS.
Where does aid from the United States go?

As the largest DAC donor, the US gives aid to numerous countries, 136 in 2011. Many of these relationships are very important to the recipients, and the US is the largest donor to 48 developing countries in total. The US gives the highest proportion of its aid bilaterally of any DAC donor, and the largest portion of this, 35%, goes to sub-Saharan Africa. The US is also the largest donor to the Middle East, allocating both the highest volumes and proportion of total ODA to this region of all DAC donors. Although mixed project aid is the dominant modality to its top recipients, there are large cash grants to Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq and the West Bank and Gaza. Large amounts of US food aid are transferred to some recipients, notably Kenya, South Sudan and Ethiopia. The vast majority of US reported aid to the Democratic Republic of Congo in 2011 was debt relief.

Almost 90% of US ODA is given bilaterally

Gross ODA, US$ billions, 2011

The largest recipients of US ODA are fragile states and sub-Saharan African countries

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011

A large amount of ODA goes to countries with high poverty rates, although the US also has strong partnerships with a few countries with low proportional poverty rates

Number of people living on less than $1.25 a day, millions (log scale), 2011

Note: Bubble size indicates the proportion of bilateral ODA allocated to the country in 2011. Afghanistan (13.2%) is among the top five aid recipients, but poverty data is unavailable.
What is in the ODA bundle from the United States?

Before 2007 the US gave a very small proportion of its ODA in the form of loans, but it has since given aid only in the form of grants. The large amount of mixed project aid is due largely to an earlier decision to not report the majority of US technical cooperation separately but to combine it with information on other project-based aid. This also explains the seemingly small proportion of technical cooperation in aid from the US. The proportion of food aid in US ODA is more than twice the average for DAC donors.

A large proportion of ODA is reported as mixed project aid, although this masks the true delivery modality

All ODA is in the form of grants; the US provides no ODA loans or equity investment

55% of US funding commitments from 2007 had been realised by 2011

The three largest sectors of US ODA have grown three-fold since 2002, while agriculture and food security has doubled

Health, humanitarian and governance ODA account for 57% of the US total

The majority of US ODA in most sectors is reported as mixed project aid, a combination of cash and in-kind transfers
As the largest overall donor, the US is important in almost all sectors, but it is especially large in health, humanitarian, governance, and agriculture and food security.

DAC donors ranked in descending order of ODA funding to each sector, US$ billions, 2011

The United States Agency for International Development is the largest aid agency, although a number of other US institutions are comparable in size to other DAC donors.

Gross ODA and other official flows by source, type of flow and channel of delivery, US$ billions, 2011

United States Agency for International Development

Type of Flow

TOTAL GROSS ODA

31.9

Core contributions to multilateral ODA

7.7

Gross bilateral ODA

24.2

Other official flows

4.7

Channel of Delivery

Recipient

Multilaterals

World Bank/IMF

1.7

Regional development banks

0.3

UN agencies

3.9

Other multilateral

2.2

Governments

14.2

Public-Private Partnerships

0.05

NGOs

6.5

Others

7.9

Note: Data is from the DAC (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI) and Development Initiatives (private development assistance and development finance institutions). All data in US$ is in 2011 prices except the 2012 figure in the title area, which is in current (2012) prices. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see Methodology. ‘Other’ aid includes multsector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. EITI is the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. GPGs are global public goods. IATI is the International Aid Transparency Initiative. IMF is the International Monetary Fund. NGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). OGP is the Open Government Partnership.

As the largest overall donor, the US is important in almost all sectors, but it is especially large in health, humanitarian, governance, and agriculture and food security.