

FRANCE

Net ODA: US\$12.1 billion in 2012, 4th largest DAC donor

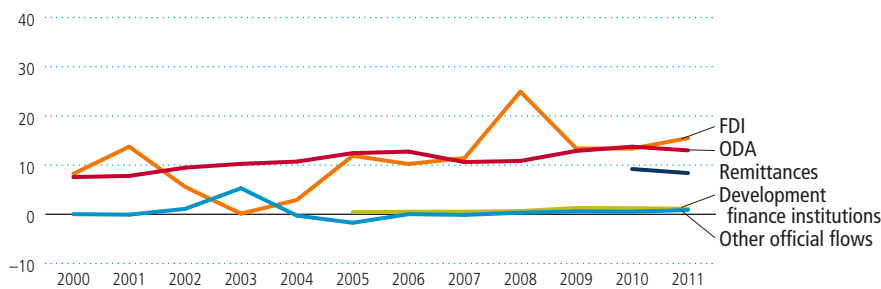
The majority of French aid is allocated to Africa, and France is a particularly large donor to North Africa. While France supports a large number of poor countries, many of its largest recipients have relatively low rates of poverty.

- 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

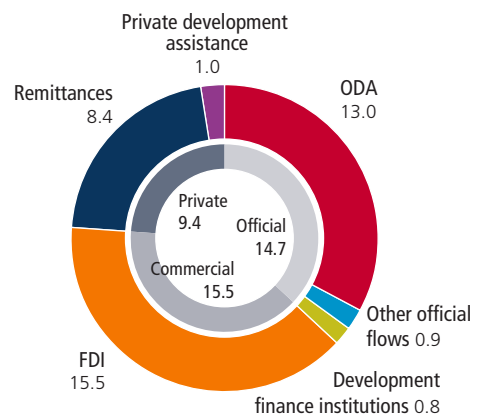
US\$ billions, 2000–2011



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

FDI is the biggest slice of the French pie

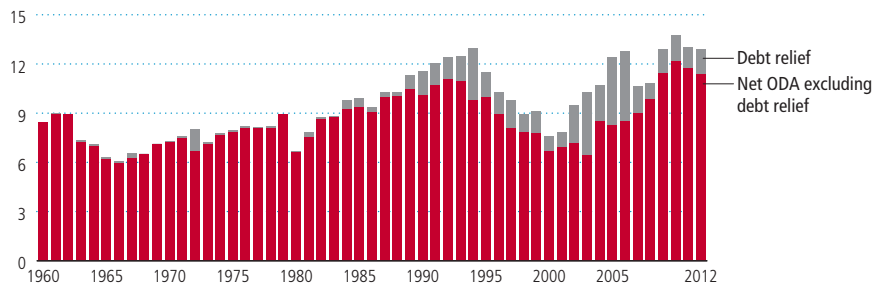
US\$ billions, 2011



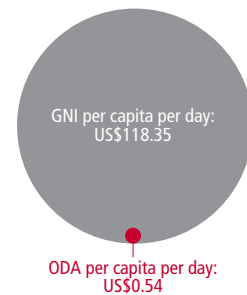
How much ODA does France give?

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

US\$ billions, 1960–2012

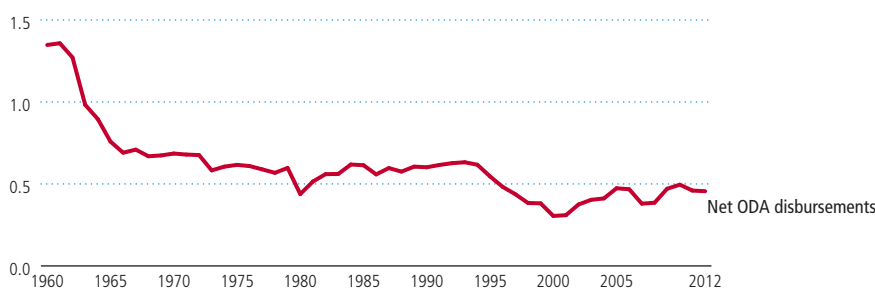


ODA per capita was US\$199 in 2011; ODA was 0.46% of GNI



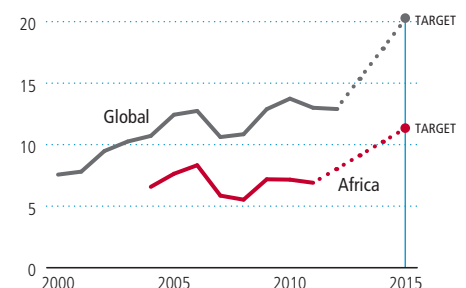
French ODA as a share of GNI is still below levels in the 1970s and 1980s

% of GNI, 1960–2012



Rapid growth in ODA is needed to reach French targets

US\$ billions, 2000–2015



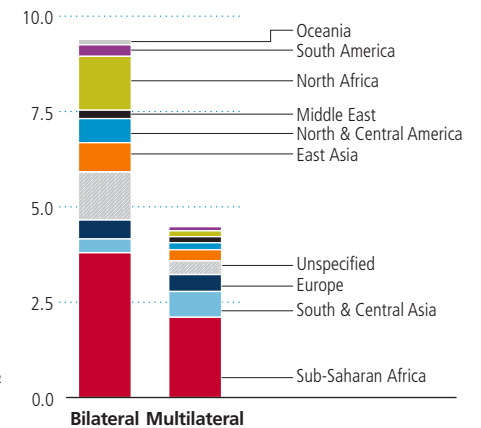
Note: EU member state ODA commitments agreed at May 2005 European Council.

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.

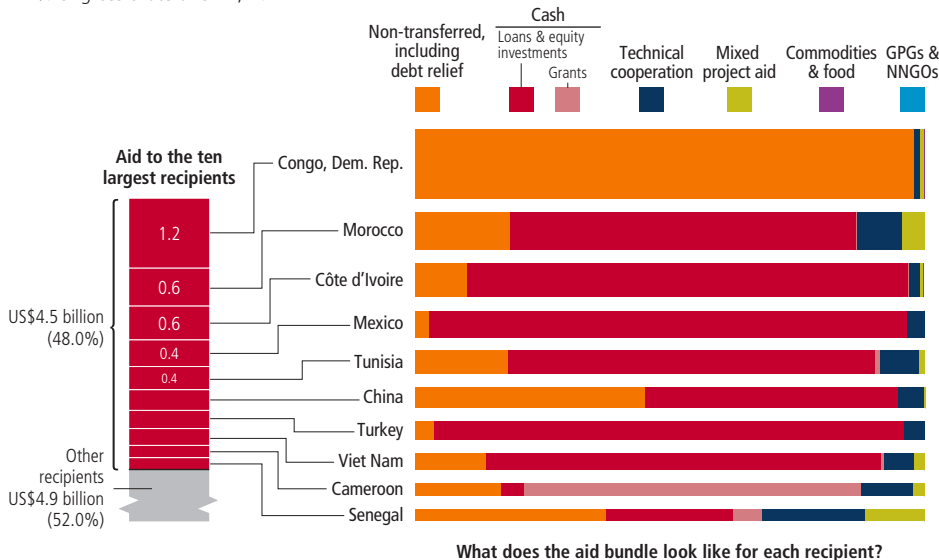
Two-thirds of French ODA is bilateral

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



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

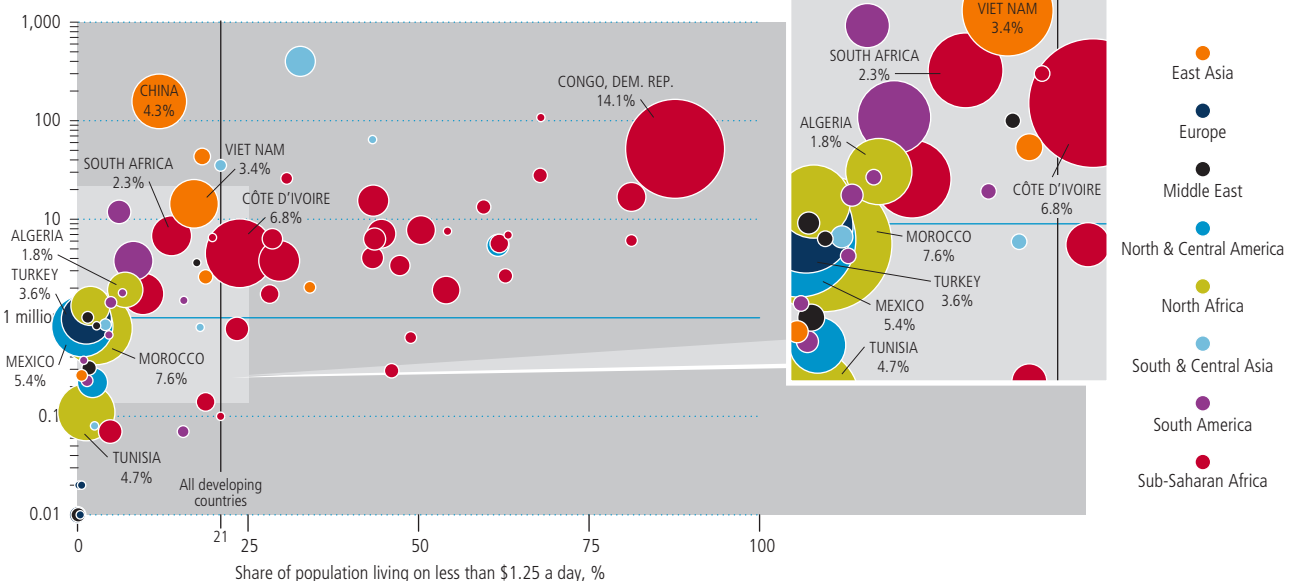
% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



54% of French ODA went to Africa in 2011

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

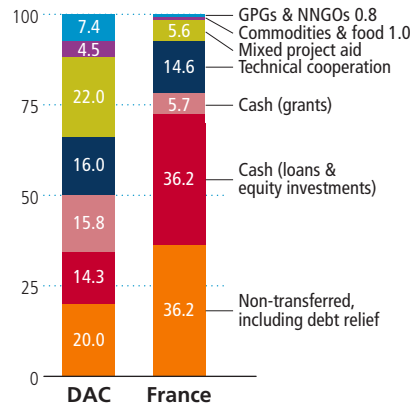


What is in the ODA bundle from France?

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.

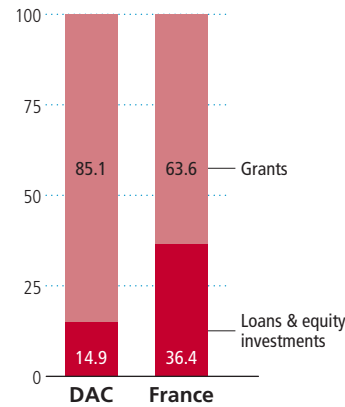
Non-transferred ODA is higher than the DAC average

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



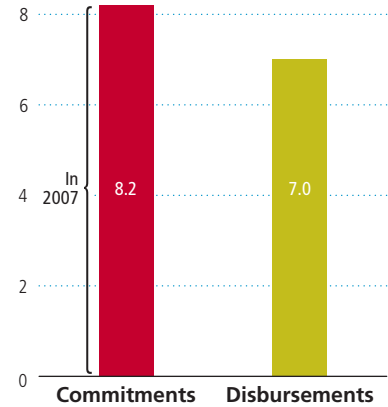
Loans account for more than twice the share of the DAC average

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



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

US\$ billions, 2011

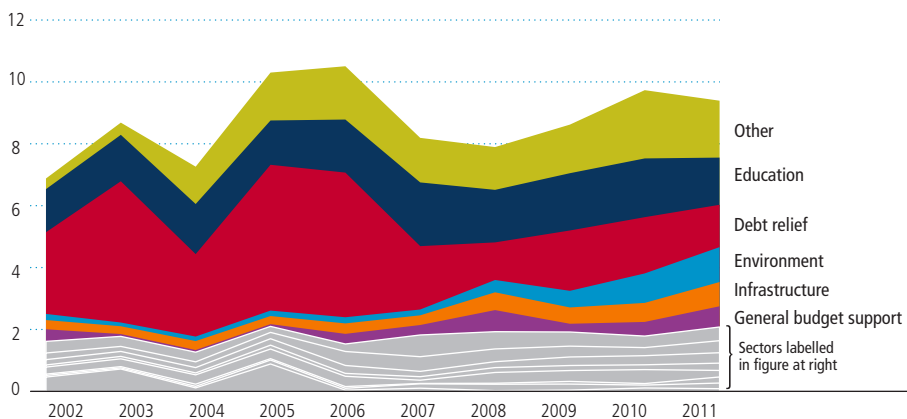


Note: Where small amounts of aid in kind or aid to GPGs and NNGOs is funded by loan instruments, that ODA is recorded as in-kind transfer or aid to GPG and NNGOs rather than a cash loan. This explains small discrepancies between the totals for cash loans in the aid bundle and overall ODA loans.

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

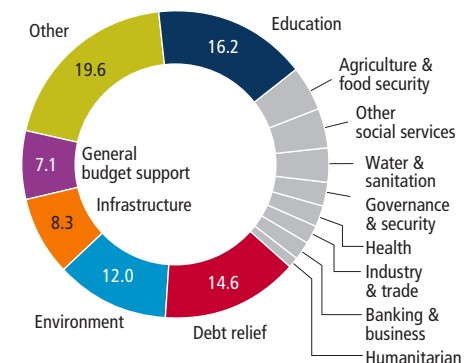
Aid from France to the environment and infrastructure has grown

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



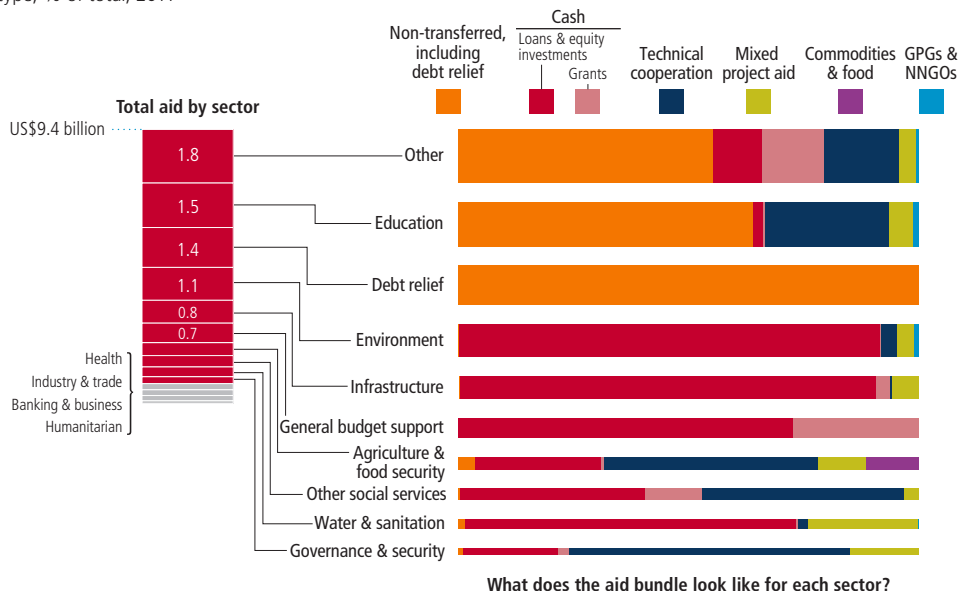
More than 25% of ODA from France to education and the environment

Gross bilateral ODA by sector, % of total, 2011



Environment, infrastructure, budget support ODA depend heavily on lending

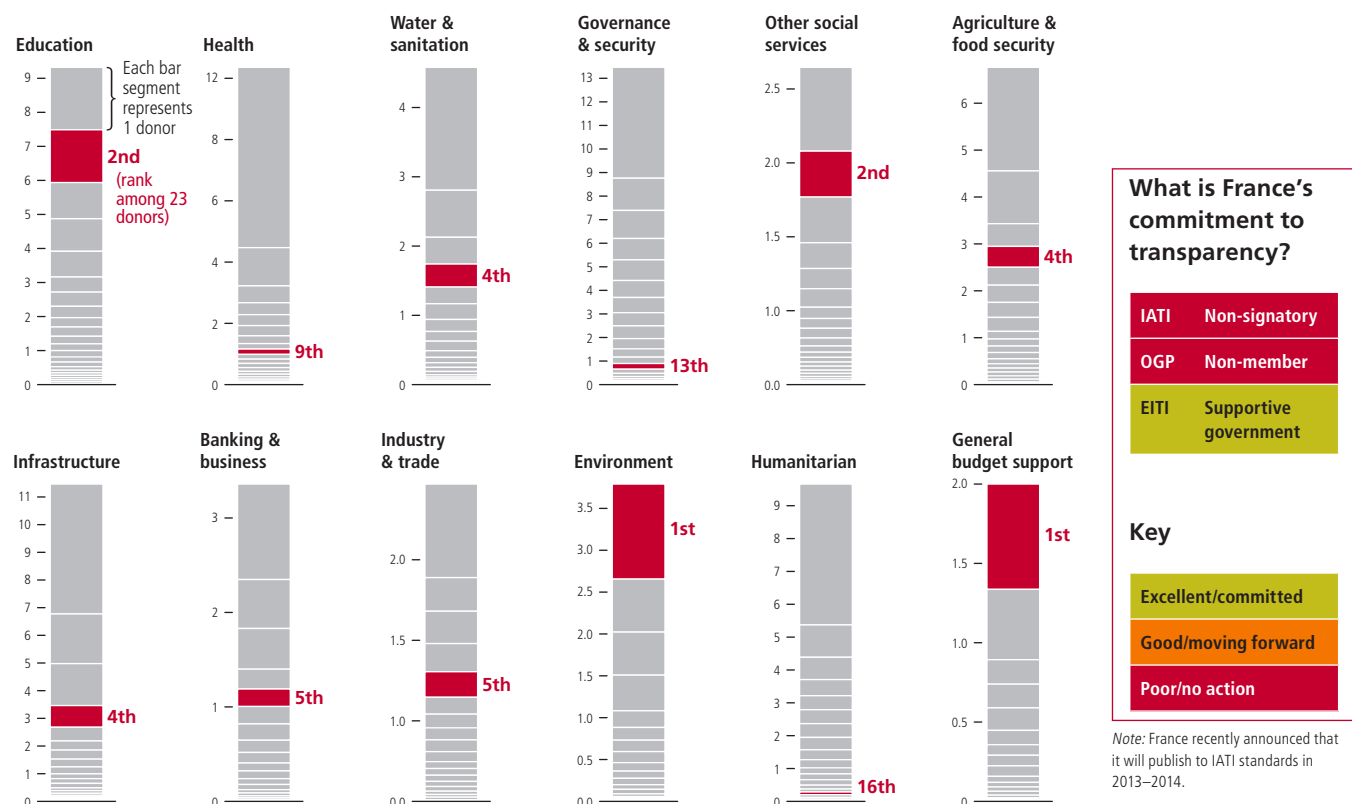
Gross bilateral ODA by aid type, % of total, 2011



Although education is an important sector, more than half of this ODA is spent within France

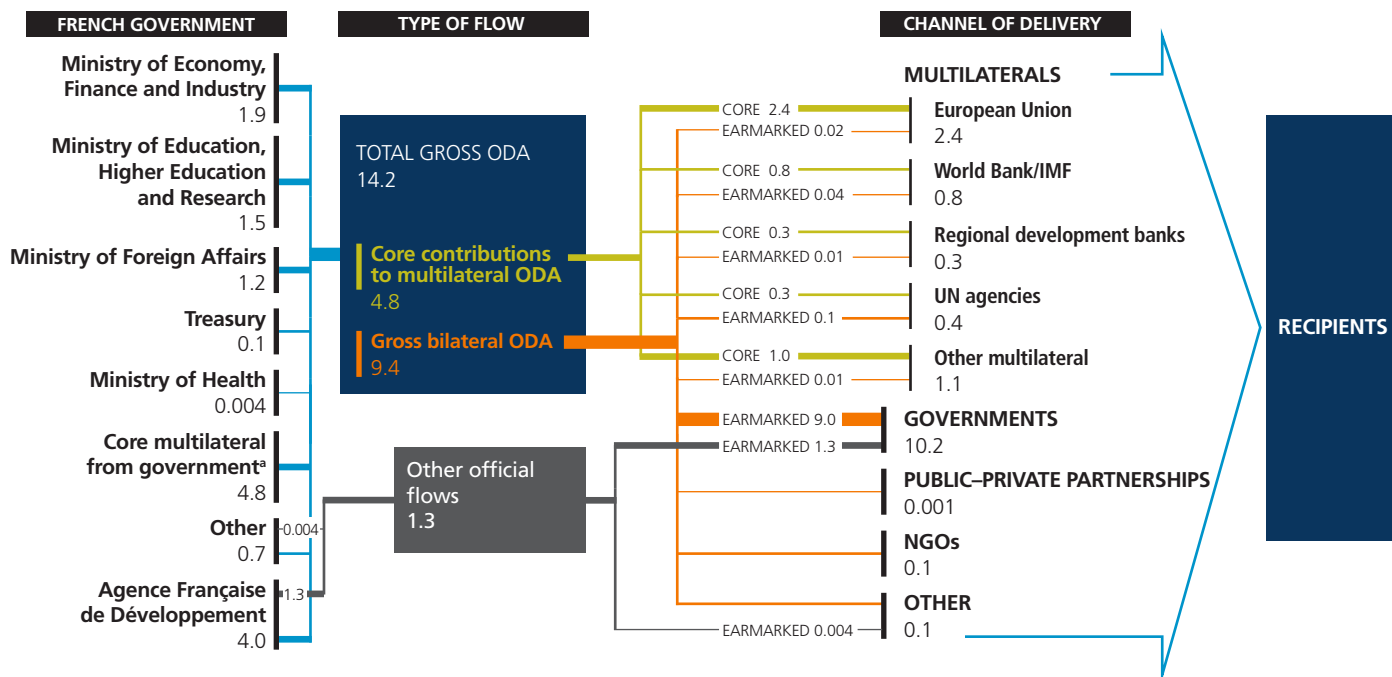
France ranks second for aid to education, its largest sector; it also is the largest donor to environment and general budget support, second largest to other social services

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



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.*