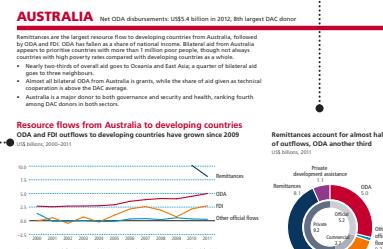


Total resource flows from donor to developing countries

Resource flows over time

Official, commercial and private flows to developing countries

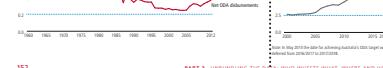


How much ODA does the country give?

Volume of net official development assistance

Official development assistance as a share of income

ODA per capita and GNI per capita ODA; trends and targets globally and to Africa



PART 2 UNDERRULING THE DATA: WHO INVESTS WHAT, WHERE AND HOW

Where does aid go?

Biggest recipients showing the aid bundle

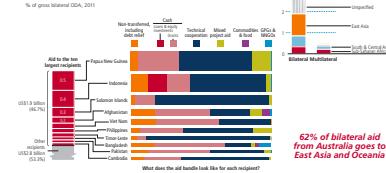
ODA by region

ODA to countries with a large number or a high percentage of the population in extreme poverty

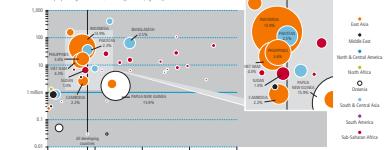
Where does aid from Australia go?

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 recipient countries in 2011, mostly to countries with large numbers of poor people. Technical cooperation is substantial for major recipients and over 80% of ODA goes to countries with high poverty rates, such as Papua New Guinea and for many of the smaller recipients of Australian ODA.

Over 25% of ODA goes to three neighbours, mostly as technical cooperation



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



CHAPTER 8 DAC PROVIDERS OF OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

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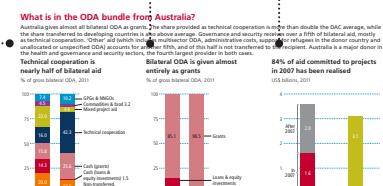
What's in the aid bundle?

Disbursements in relation to commitments

Share of loans & equity and grants

Donor bundle and DAC average bundle

Sectoral allocation over time



PART 2 UNDERRULING THE DATA: WHO INVESTS WHAT, WHERE AND HOW

Aid to governance and security has grown the most since 2002

Gross bilateral ODA by sector, US\$ billions, 2002–2011

Support to GPGs and NGOs is significant in several sectors

Gross bilateral ODA by type, % of total, 2011

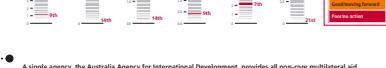
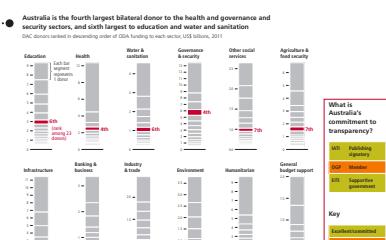
Almost three-quarters of aid to governance and security is technical cooperation

What does the aid bundle look like for each sector?

PART 2 UNDERRULING THE DATA: WHO INVESTS WHAT, WHERE AND HOW

Share of the pie to six big sectors

Unpacking the aid bundle for each sector

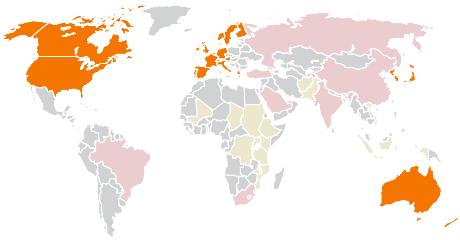


CHAPTER 8 DAC PROVIDERS OF OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

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ODA managed by different government agencies and channels of delivery

How donor ranks in the world by sector



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.

AUSTRALIA

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

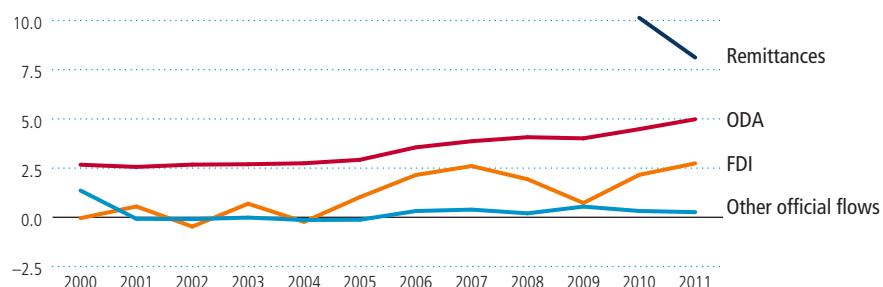
Remittances are the largest resource flow to developing countries from Australia, followed by ODA and FDI. ODA has fallen as a share of national income. Bilateral aid from Australia appears to prioritise countries with more than 1 million poor people, though not always countries with high poverty rates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

Resource flows from Australia to developing countries

ODA and FDI outflows to developing countries have grown since 2009

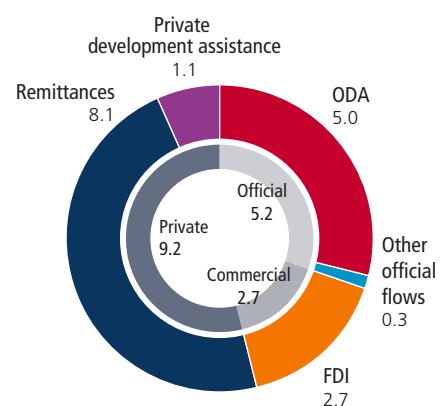
US\$ billions, 2000–2011



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

Remittances account for almost half of outflows, ODA another third

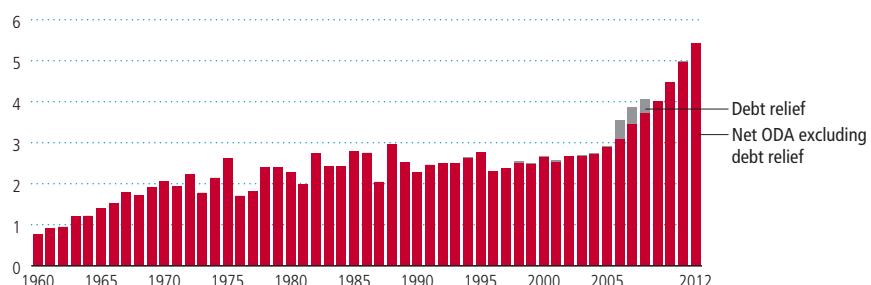
US\$ billions, 2011



How much ODA does Australia give?

Aid levels have more than doubled since 2000

US\$ billions, 1960–2012



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



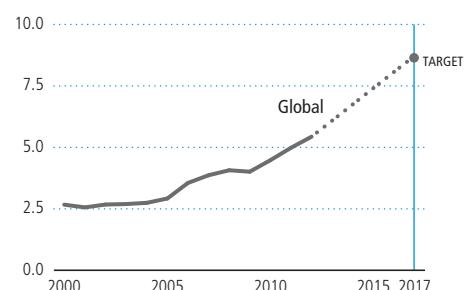
ODA as a share of national income has declined since the 1970s but has risen again since 2005

% of GNI, 1960–2012



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

Net ODA, US\$ billions, 2000–2017/2018



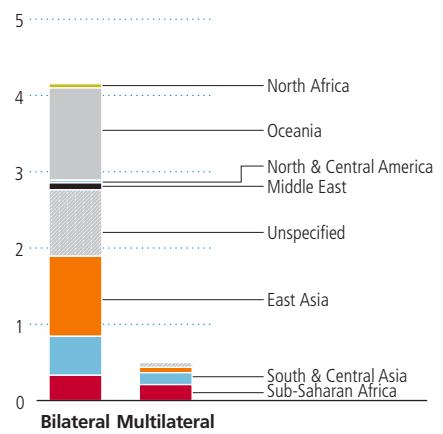
Note: In May 2013 the date for achieving Australia's ODA target was deferred from 2016/2017 to 2017/2018.

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.

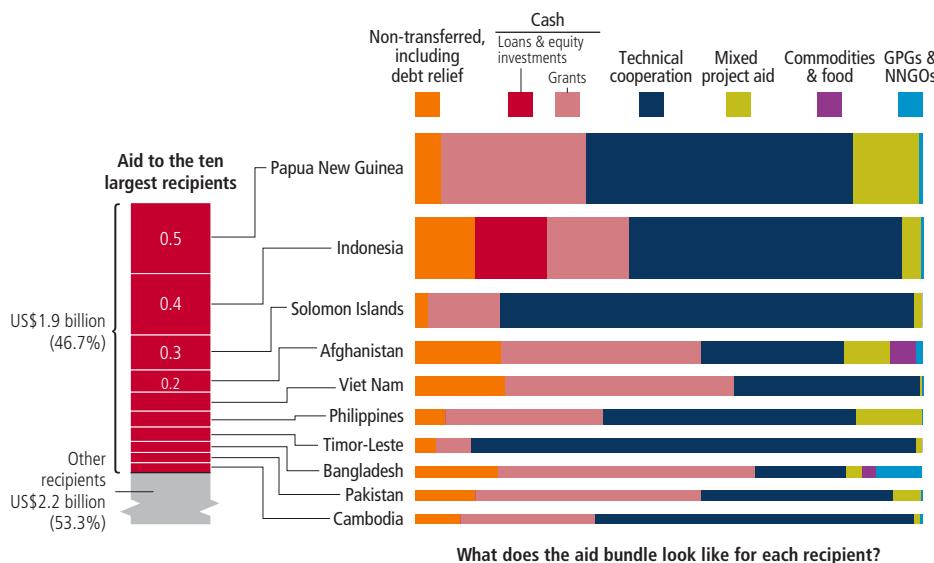
Over 88% of total ODA is bilateral, the second highest among DAC donors

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



Over 25% of ODA goes to three neighbours, mostly as technical cooperation

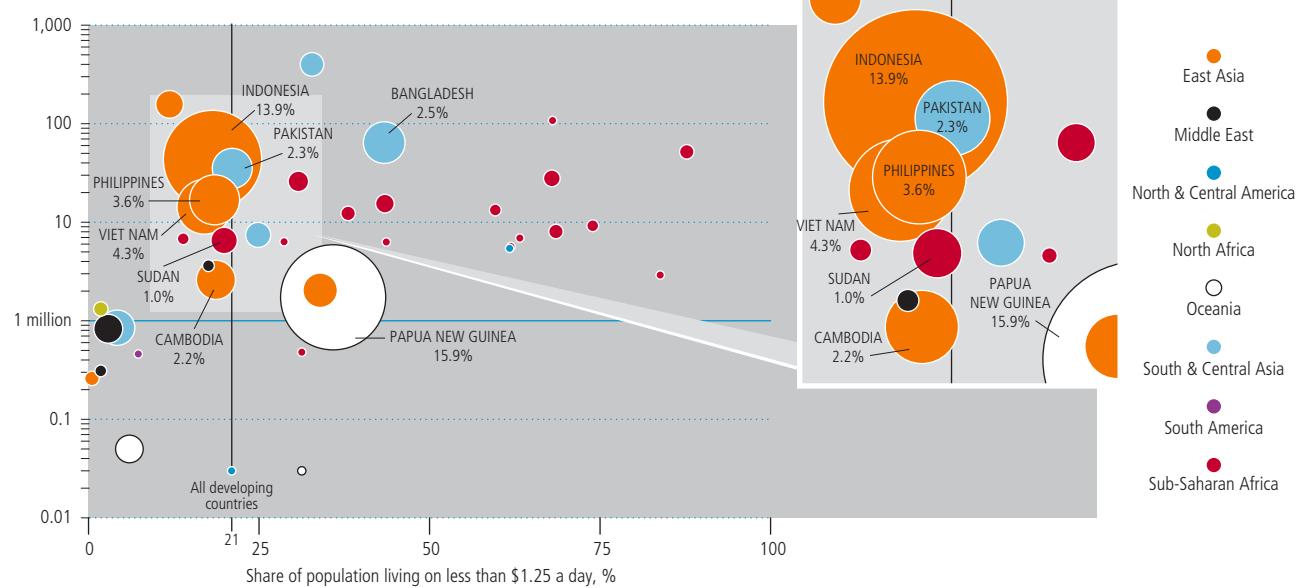
% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



62% of bilateral aid from Australia goes to East Asia and Oceania

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

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

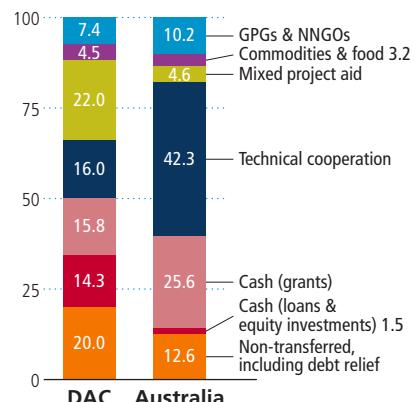


What is in the ODA bundle from Australia?

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.

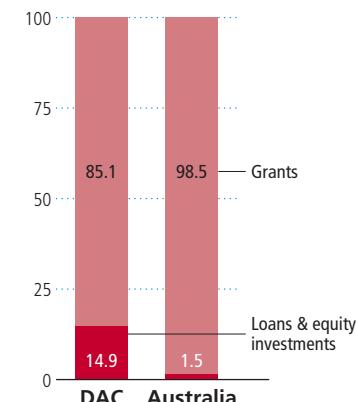
Technical cooperation is nearly half of bilateral aid

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



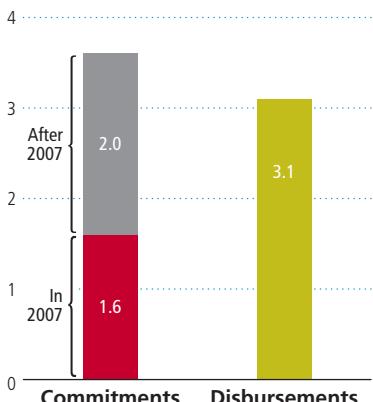
Bilateral ODA is given almost entirely as grants

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



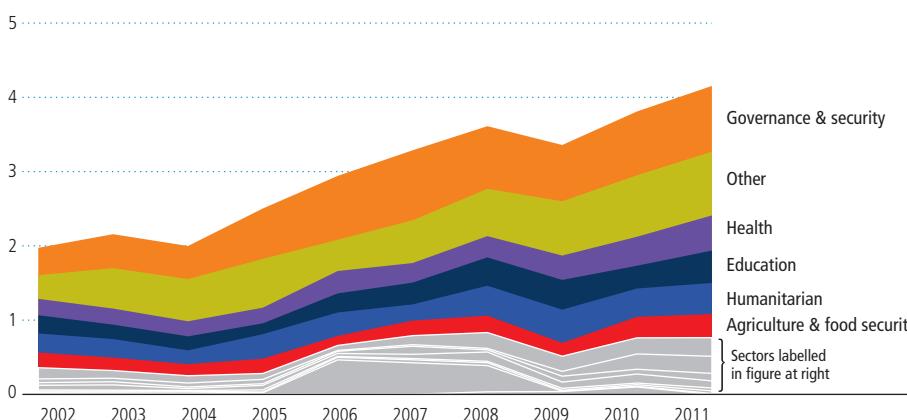
84% of aid committed to projects in 2007 has been realised

US\$ billions, 2011



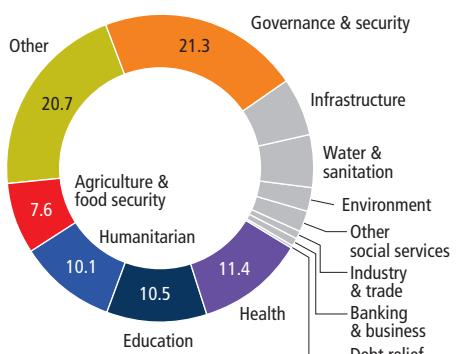
Aid to governance and security has grown the most since 2002

Gross bilateral ODA by sector, US\$ billions, 2002–2011



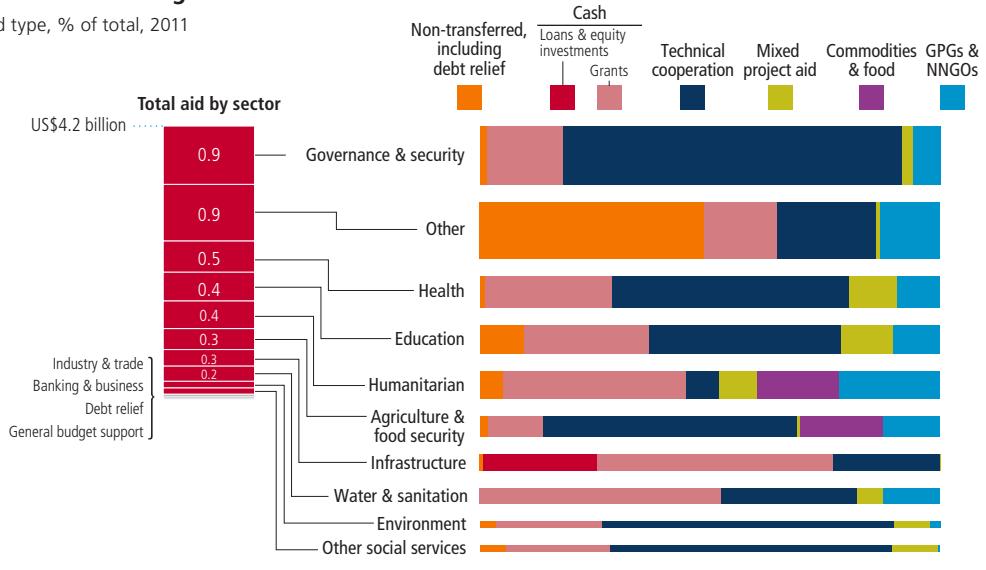
A fifth of aid goes to governance and security

Gross bilateral ODA by sector, % of total, 2011



Support to GPGs and NNGOs is significant in several sectors

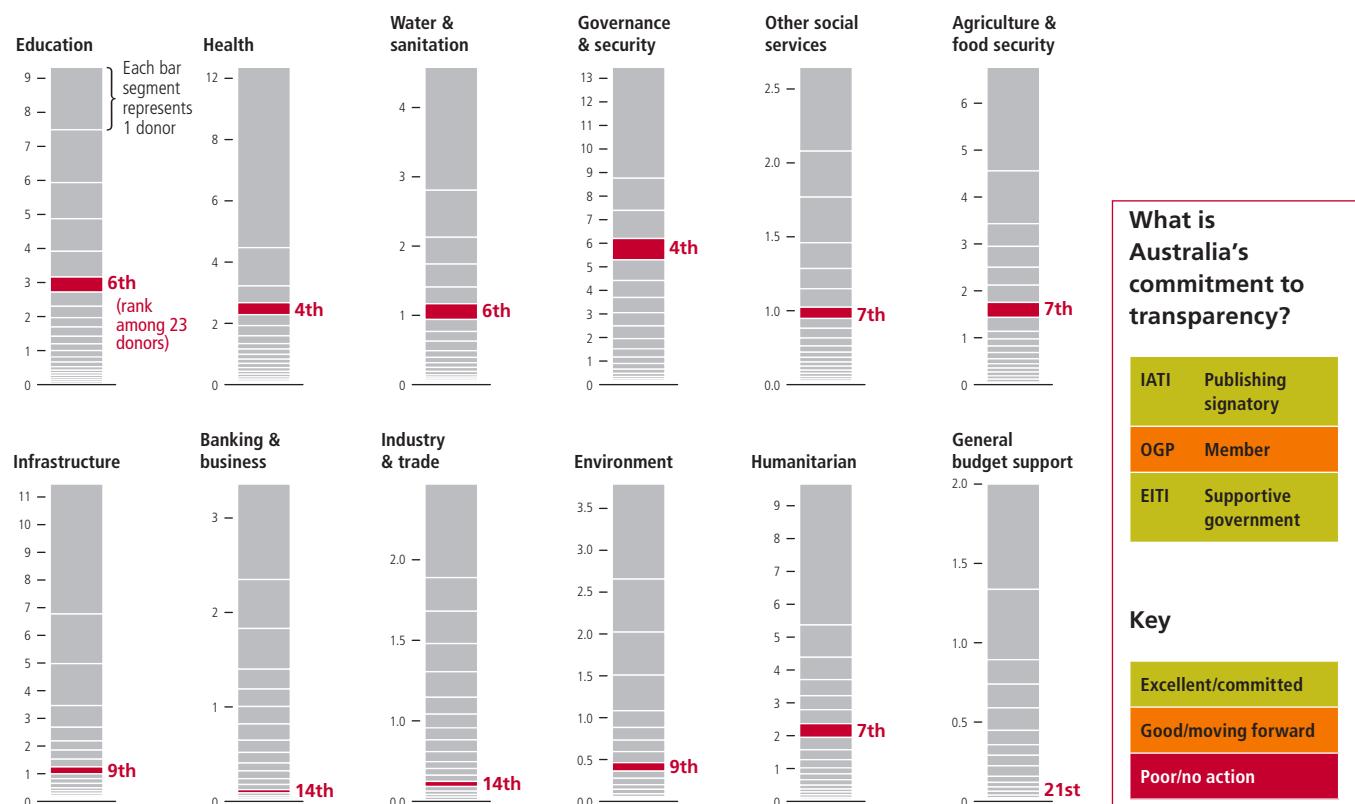
Gross bilateral ODA by aid type, % of total, 2011



Almost three-quarters of aid to governance and security is technical cooperation

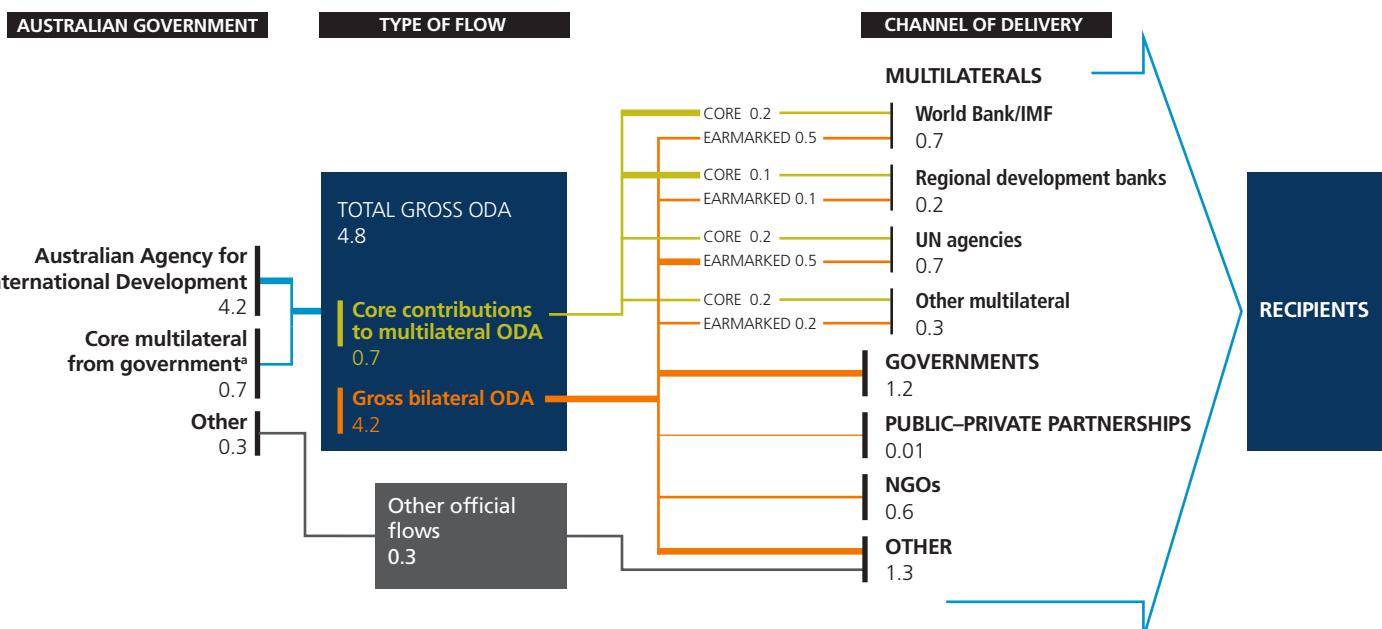
Australia is the fourth largest bilateral donor to the health and governance and security sectors, and sixth largest to education and water and sanitation

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



a. Captures contributions to multilateral institutions that cannot be attributed to a particular ministry or institution in the country.

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.

AUSTRIA

Net ODA: US\$1.1 billion in 2012, 18th largest DAC donor

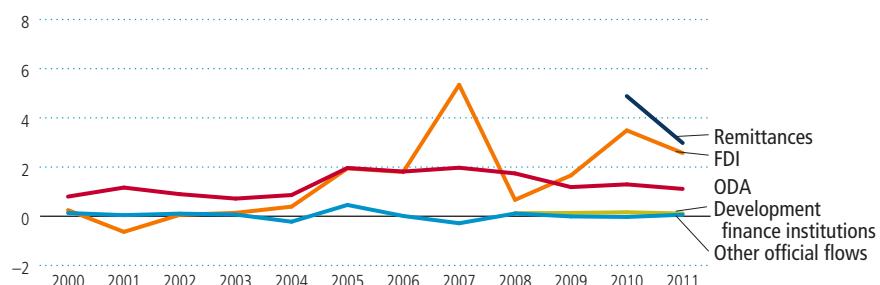
Remittances are the largest resource flow from Austria to developing countries, followed by FDI. Aid has increased since the 1960s. Over half is provided multilaterally, and over half is non-transferred.

- 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.

Resource flows from Austria to developing countries

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

US\$ billions, 2000–2011

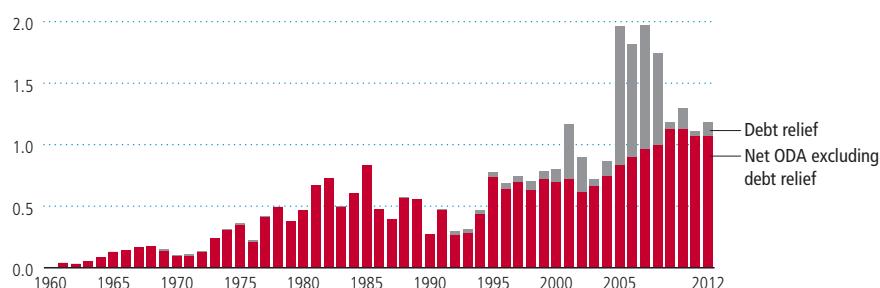


Note: Data on remittances before 2010 is unavailable. Data on private development assistance is available only for 2011.

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

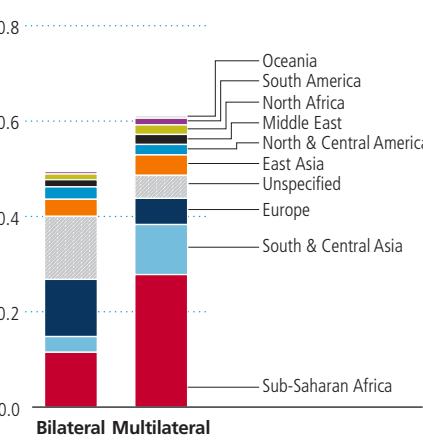
Aid levels have increased since the early 1990s, with considerable debt relief in the late 2000s

US\$ billions, 1960–2012



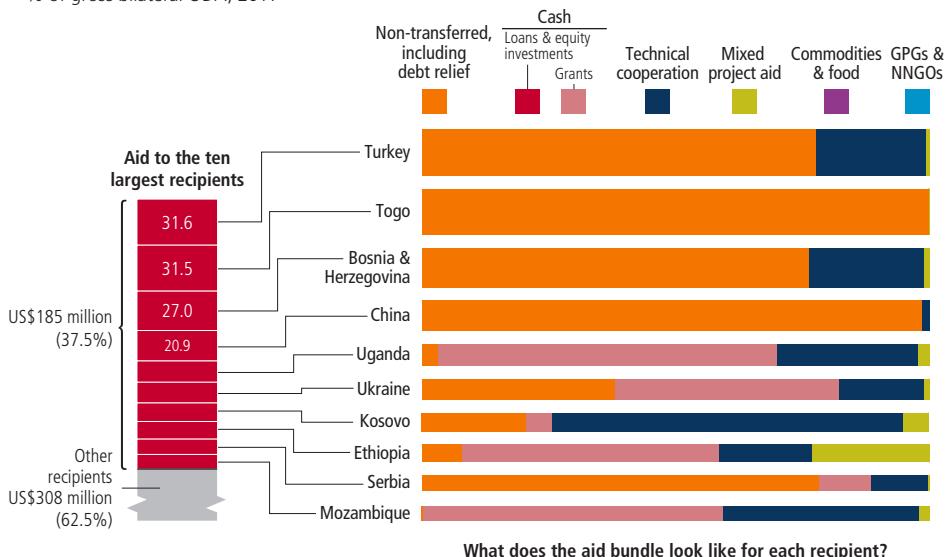
36% of aid goes to Africa, less than half bilaterally

US\$ billions, 2011

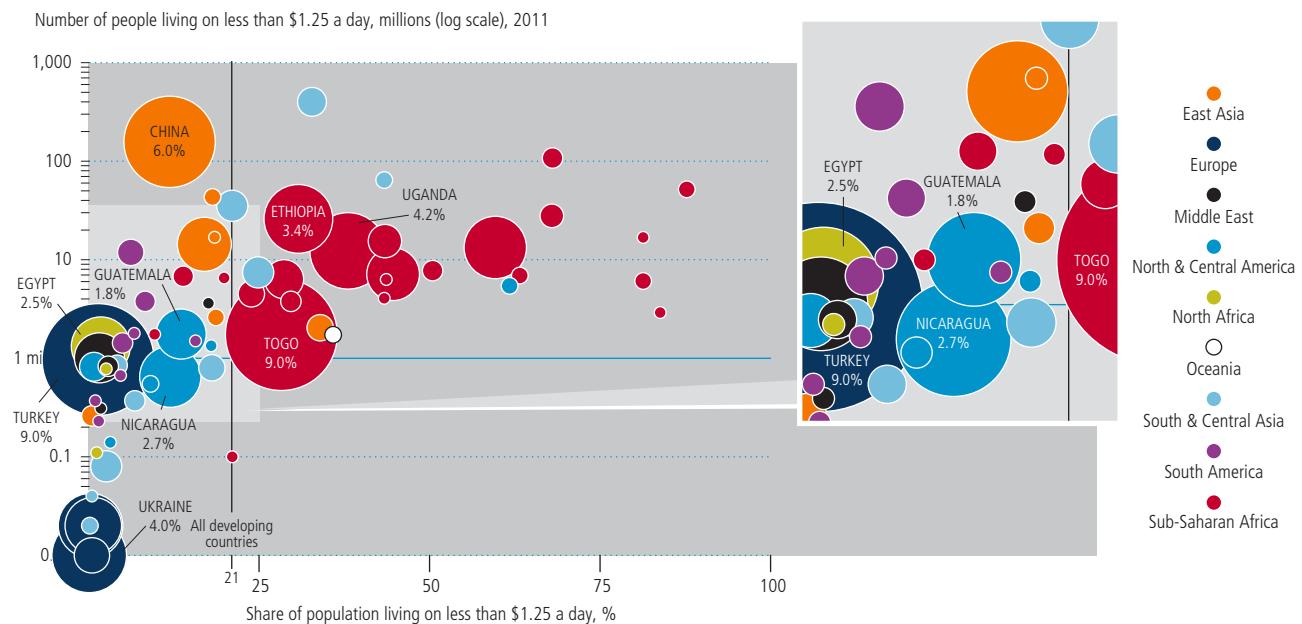


Several European neighbours are among major recipients

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



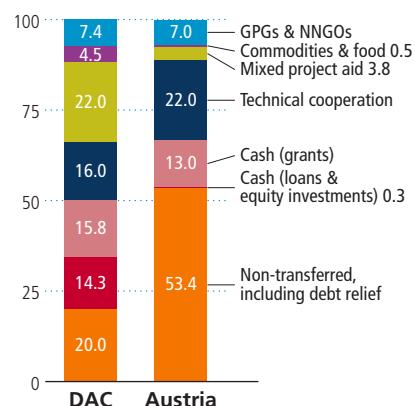
Most aid from Austria goes to countries with more than 1 million poor people, but 45% goes to countries with below-average poverty rates and fewer poor people



What is in the ODA bundle from Austria?

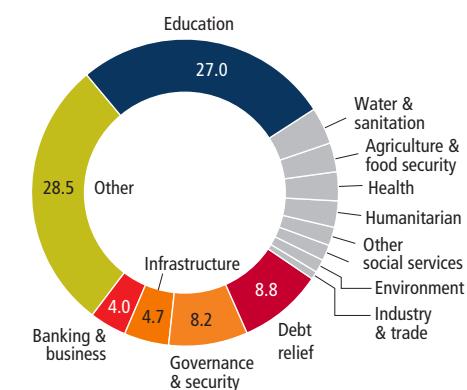
Most aid is non-transferred; technical cooperation is also above average

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



Education is the largest identifiable sector of aid from Austria

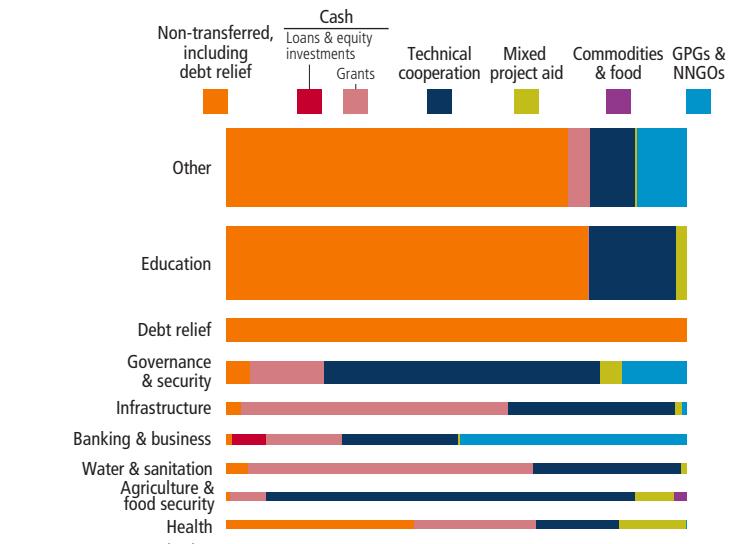
Gross bilateral aid by sector, % of total, 2011



Note: Bubble size indicates the share of bilateral ODA allocated to the country in 2011. Bosnia and Herzegovina receives 7.7% of aid.

Non-transferred aid is prominent in the three largest sectors of aid from Austria, along with technical cooperation and support to GPGs and NNGOs

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



What does the aid bundle look like for each sector?

What is Austria's commitment to transparency?

IATI	Non-signatory
OGP	Non-member
EITI	Unsupportive 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.

BELGIUM

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

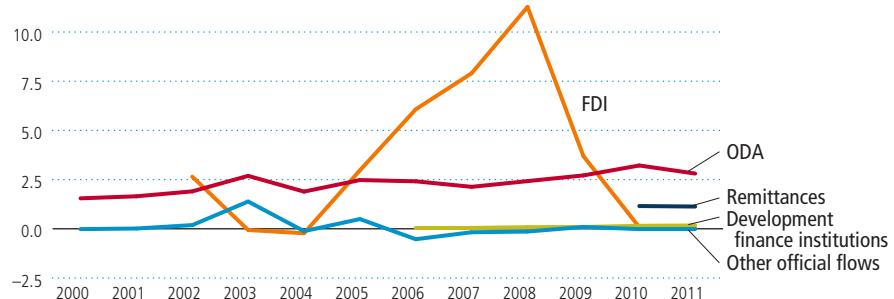
FDI was the largest outflow from Belgium over 2005–2008 but has fallen below ODA in recent years. Aid has risen in both volume and as a share of national income since 2000. Over one-third of aid is non-transferred.

- 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

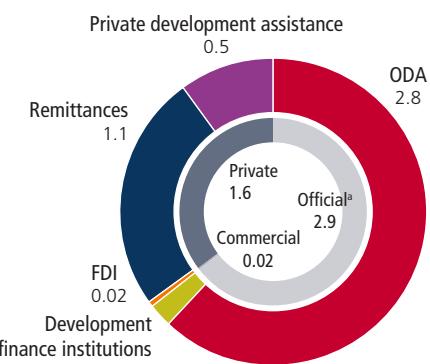
US\$ billions, 2000–2011



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

Aid accounts for over half of outflows from Belgium

US\$ billions, 2011

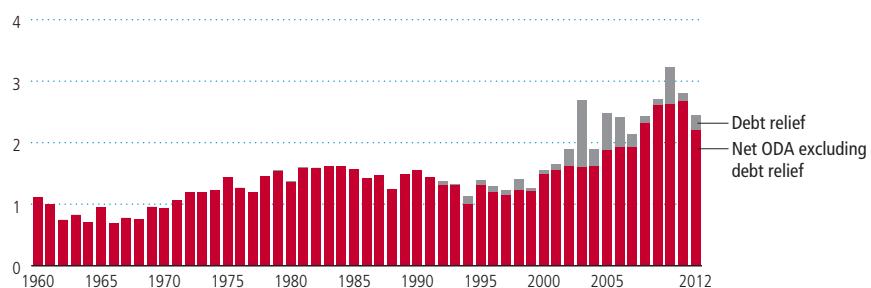


a. Excludes –US\$0.01 billion in net other official flows.

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

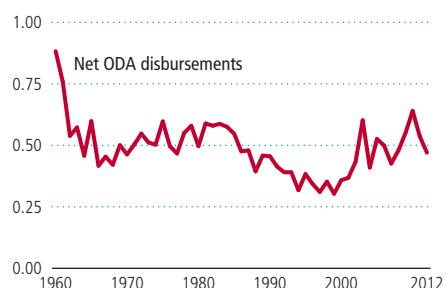
Aid levels have increased since the late 1990s but fell in 2011 and 2012

US\$ billions, 1960–2012



Aid as a share of GNI dipped in the 1990s but has generally risen since

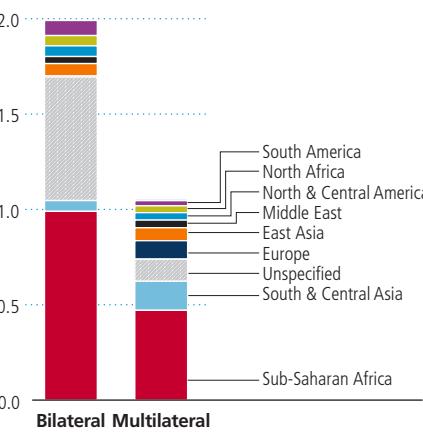
% of GNI, 1960–2012



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

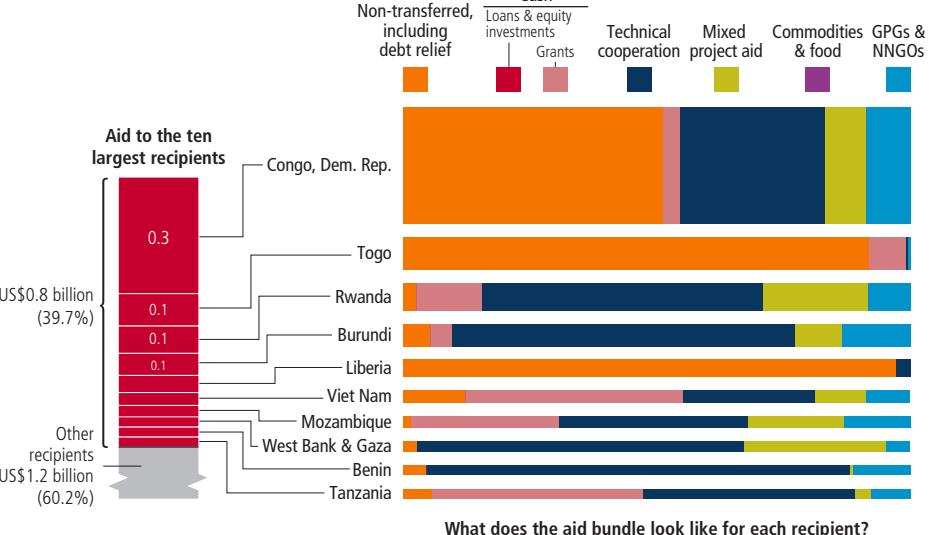
Almost half of overall aid goes to Africa; a quarter is not allocated to a specific region

US\$ billions, 2011

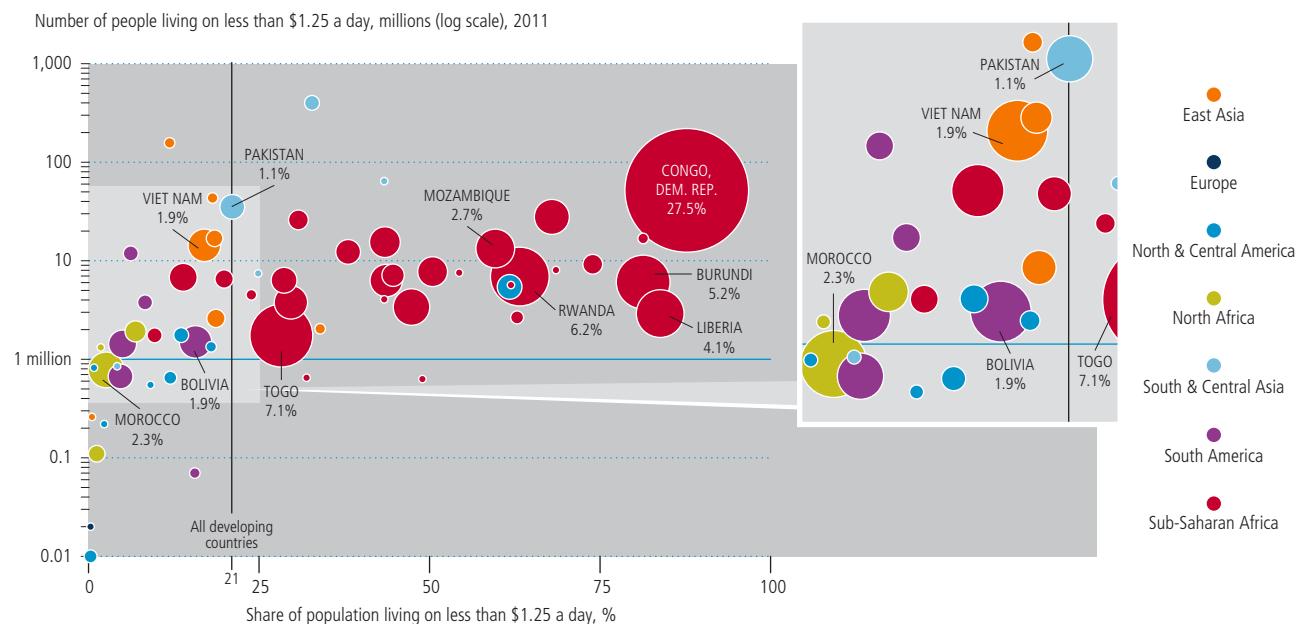


Democratic Republic of Congo receives a quarter of bilateral aid

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



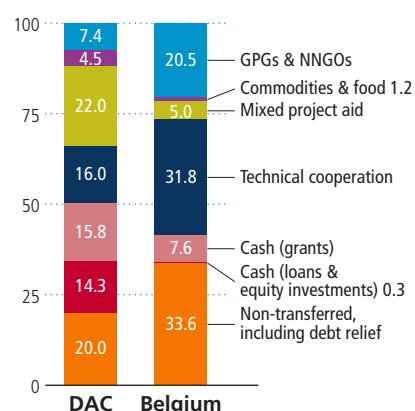
90% of aid from Belgium goes to countries with more than 1 million poor people, and almost half goes to countries with above-average poverty rates



What is in the ODA bundle from Belgium?

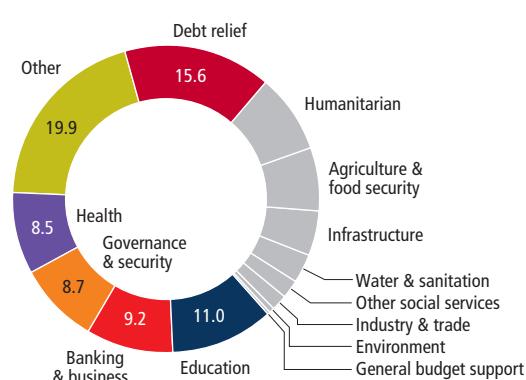
Over a third of aid is non-transferred

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



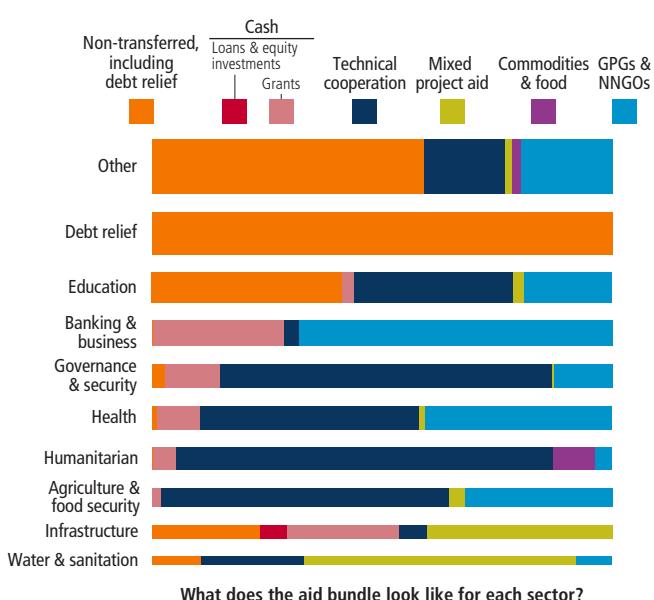
Debt relief and 'other' aid dominate

Gross bilateral aid by sector, % of total, 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.

CANADA

Net ODA: US\$5.7 billion in 2011, 6th largest DAC donor

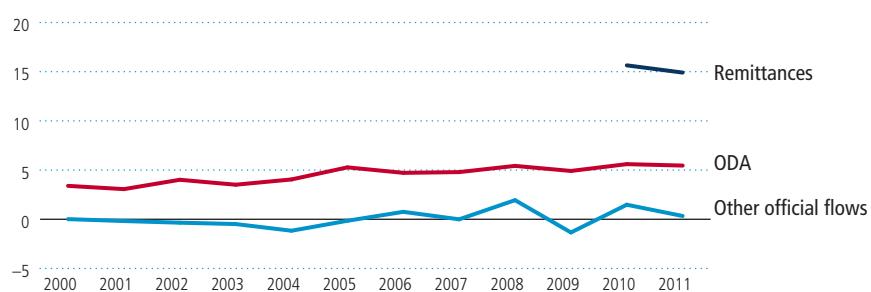
Remittances are the largest resource flow from Canada to developing countries, and private flows are almost three times the size of official flows. As a major donor, Canada appears to take poverty levels into account when allocating bilateral aid, with 88% of ODA going to countries with more than 1 million 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

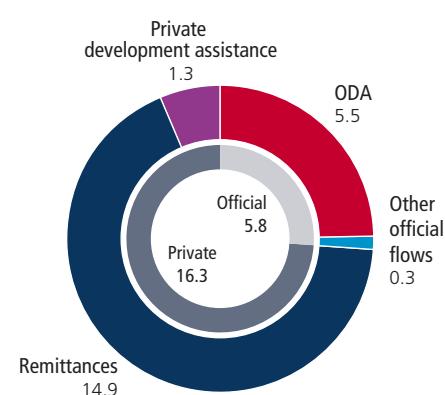
US\$ billions, 2000–2011



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.

Private flows are almost three times the size of official flows

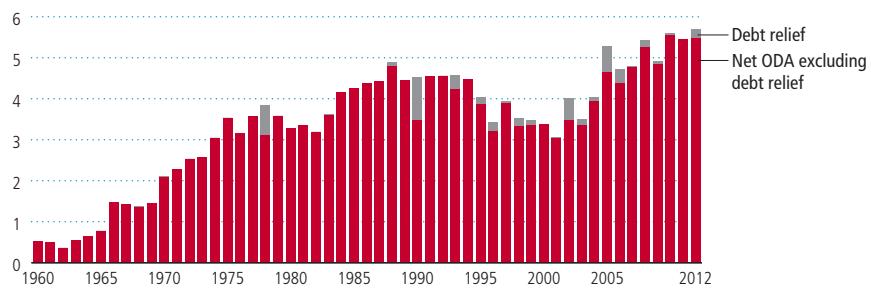
US\$ billions, 2011



How much ODA does Canada give?

ODA has grown over 60% since 2000

US\$ billions, 1960–2012



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



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

% of GNI, 1960–2012



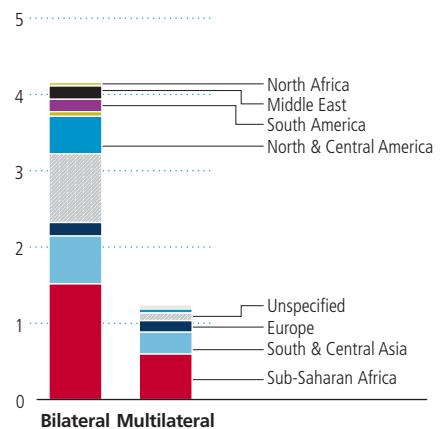
Canada announced a CA\$5 billion annual cap on international assistance (including ODA) for an unspecified period. Frozen assistance levels are expected to fall as a share of growing national income

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.

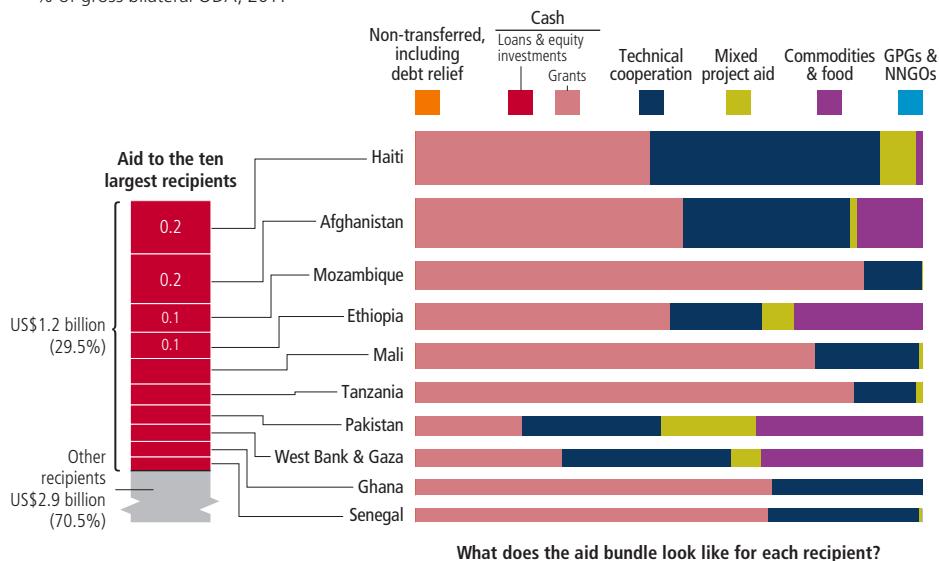
Almost 40% of ODA goes to sub-Saharan Africa

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



Canada's largest recipients are primarily fragile states and sub-Saharan African countries

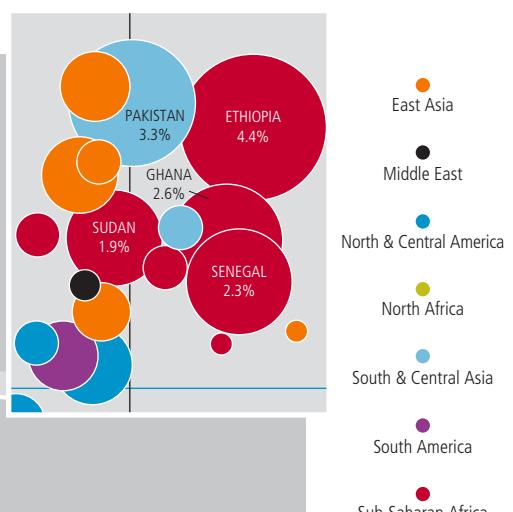
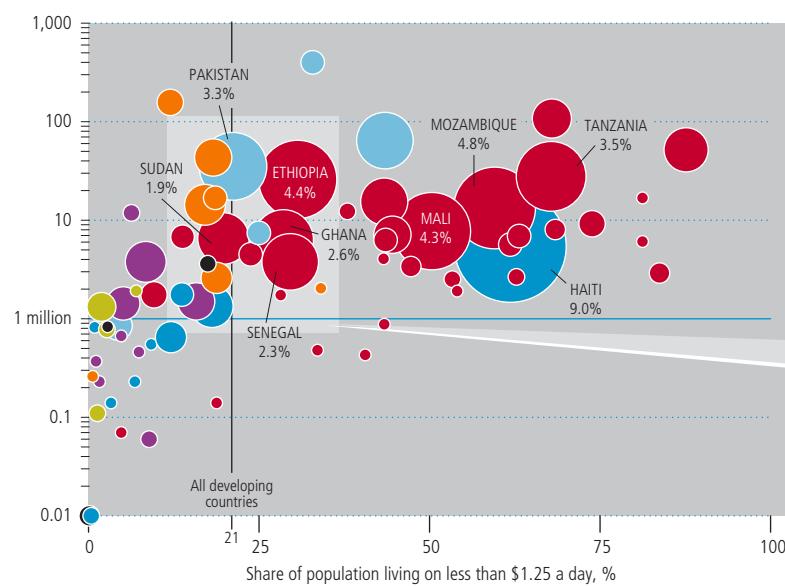
% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



What does the aid bundle look like for each recipient?

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

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



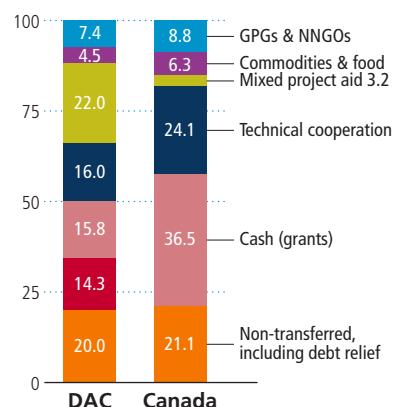
Note: Bubble size indicates the proportion of bilateral ODA allocated to the country in 2011. One country in Oceania and seven countries in Europe receive aid, but the plotted data would not be legible. Afghanistan (8.4%) is among the top five aid recipients, but poverty data is unavailable.

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.

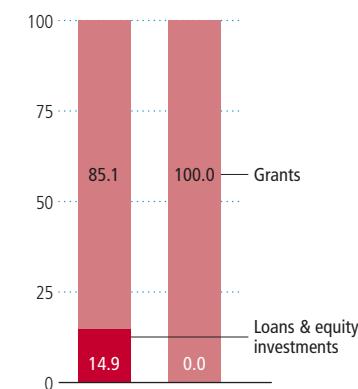
Cash grants and technical cooperation are high

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



Aid is given entirely in the form of grants

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



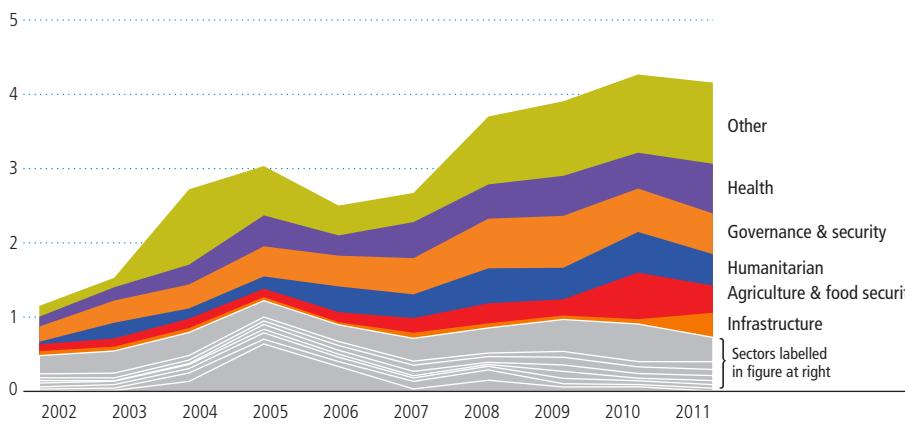
86% of Canada's funding commitments from 2007 had been realised by 2011

US\$ billions, 2011



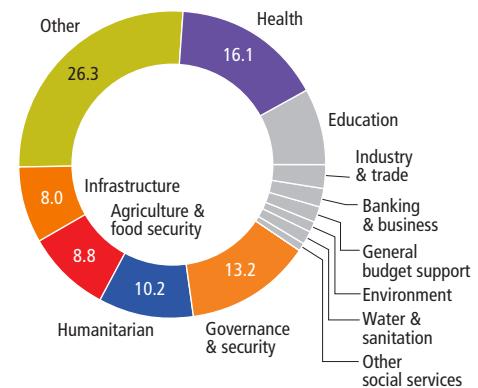
Health, agriculture, and governance and security ODA have grown since the early 2000s

Gross bilateral ODA by sector, US\$ billions, 2002–2011



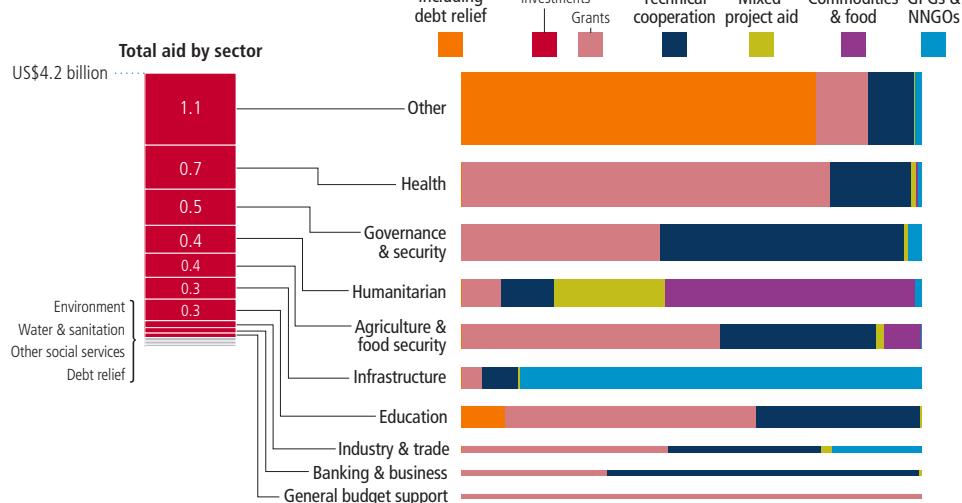
Health is the largest single sector

Gross bilateral ODA by sector, % of total, 2011



The aid bundle differs markedly by sector

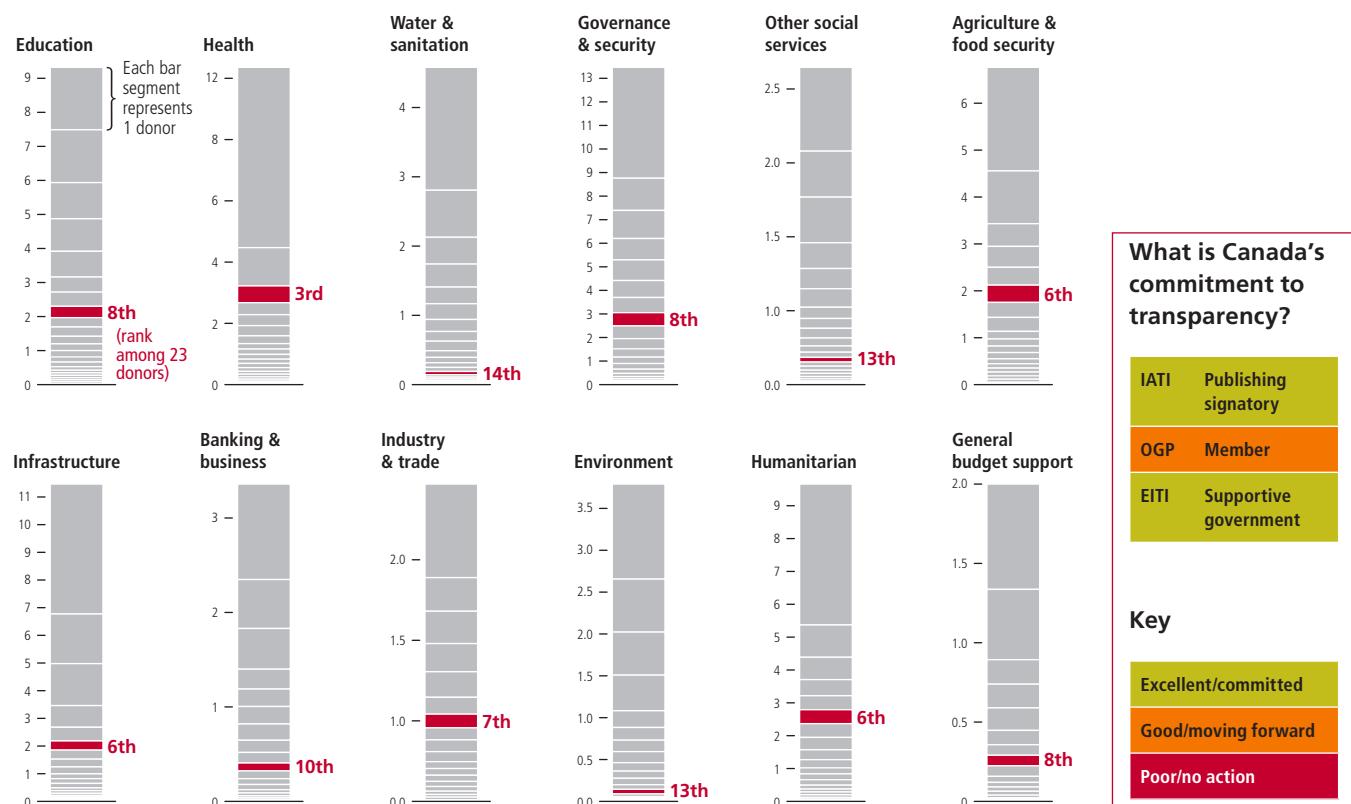
Gross bilateral ODA by aid type, % of total, 2011



Health ODA is largely cash grants, governance and security ODA is primarily technical cooperation, and humanitarian aid is mainly food aid

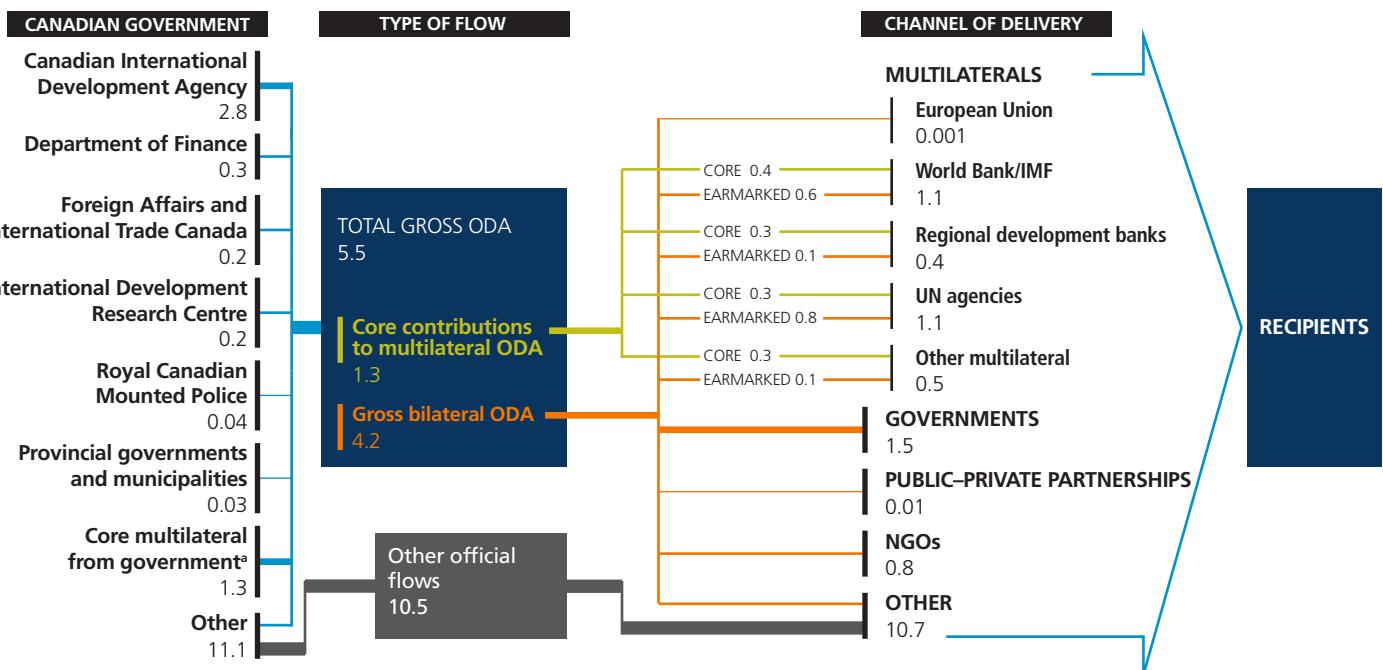
Canada is the third largest donor in the health sector and is a major donor in several sectors, including agriculture, infrastructure and humanitarian

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



a. Captures contributions to multilateral institutions that cannot be attributed to a particular ministry or institution in the country.

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

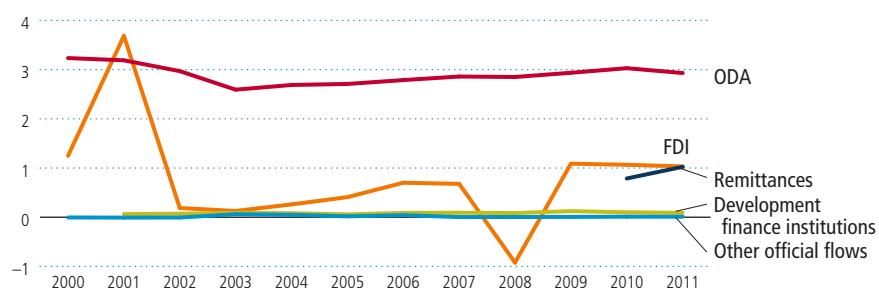
ODA accounts for nearly 60% of Denmark's outflows to developing countries. But aid has fallen since 2010. Over one-third of aid is non-transferred. Aid prioritises countries with large numbers of poor people and above-average poverty rates.

- 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...

US\$ billions, 2000–2011

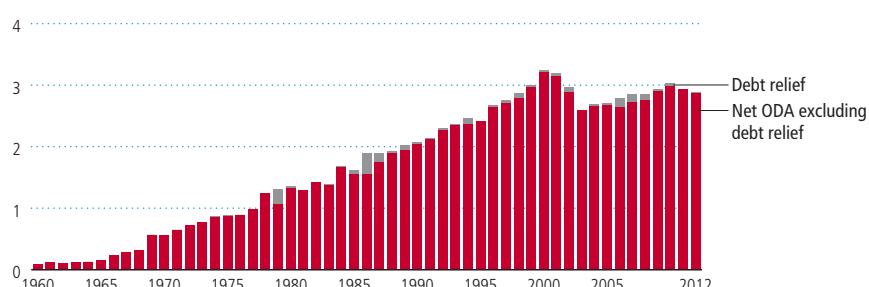


Note: Data on remittances before 2010 is unavailable. Data on private development assistance is available only for 2011.

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

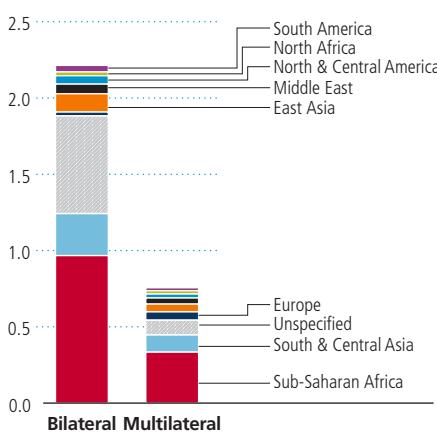
Aid levels peaked in 2000 but have begun to rise again...

US\$ billions, 1960–2012



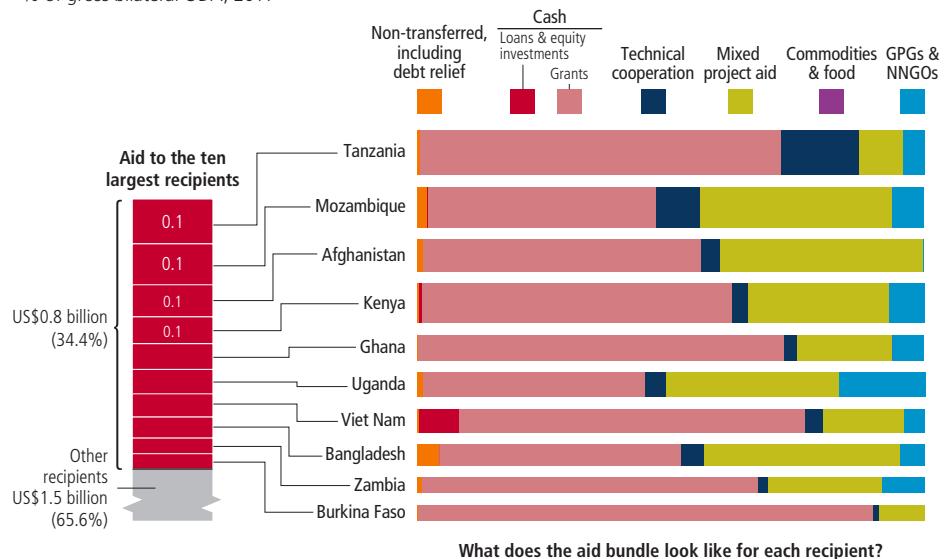
Almost 44% of overall aid goes to Africa; a quarter is not allocated to a specific region

US\$ billions, 2011



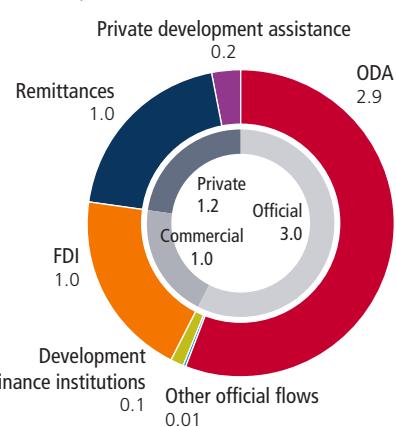
Aid to major recipients is dominated by cash grants

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



...almost 60% in 2011; a further fifth is remittances

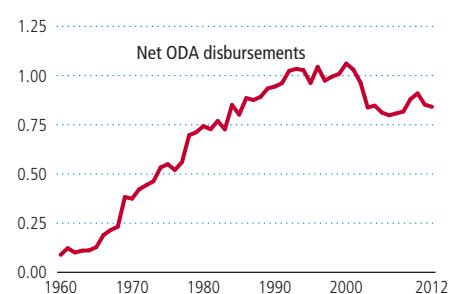
US\$ billions, 2011



Note: Excludes -US\$1.3 billion in net foreign direct investment.

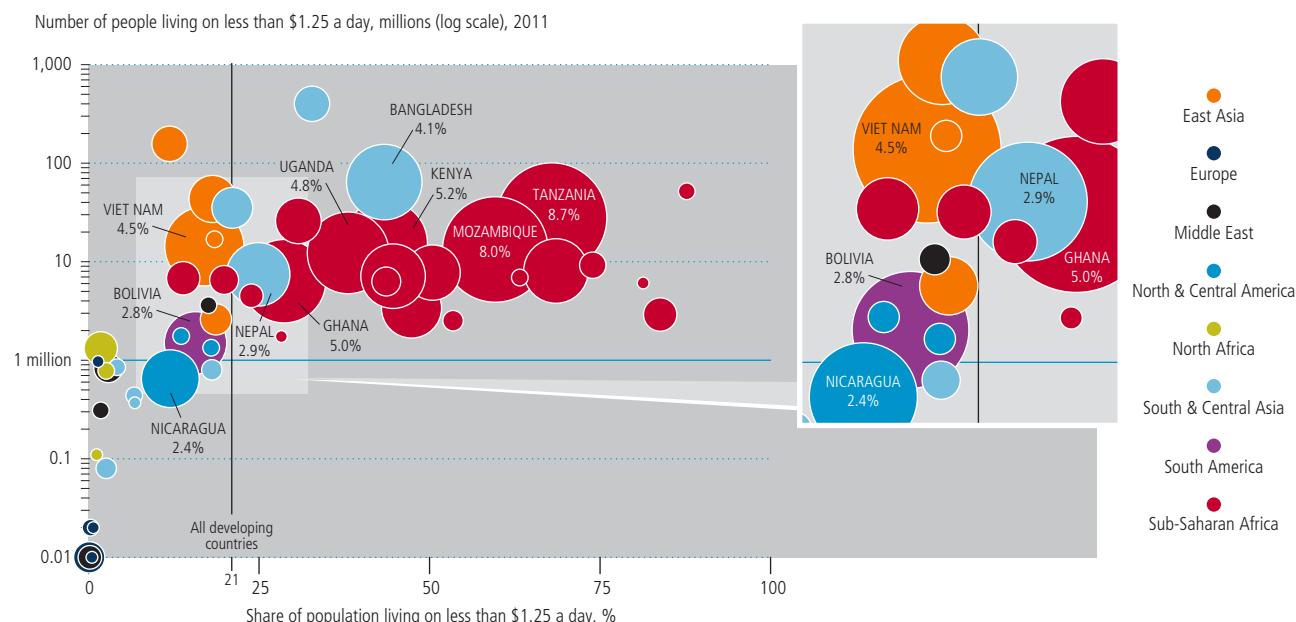
...as has aid as a share of national income, though this dipped in 2012

% of GNI, 1960–2012



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.

Aid from Denmark prioritises countries with more than 1 million poor people and above-average poverty rates

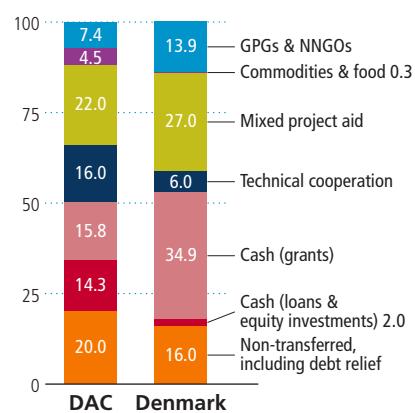


Note: Bubble size indicates the share of bilateral ODA allocated to the country in 2011. Afghanistan (6.3%) is among the top five aid recipients, but poverty data is unavailable.

What is in the ODA bundle from Denmark?

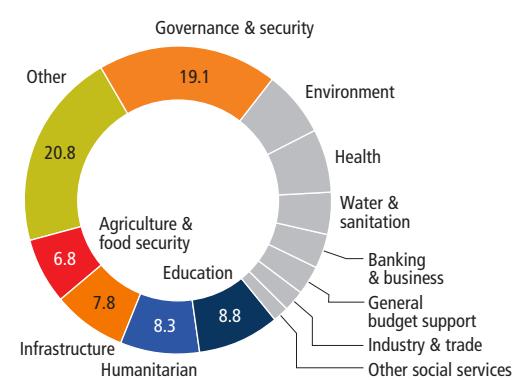
The share of aid to support GPGs and NNGOs is almost double the DAC average

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



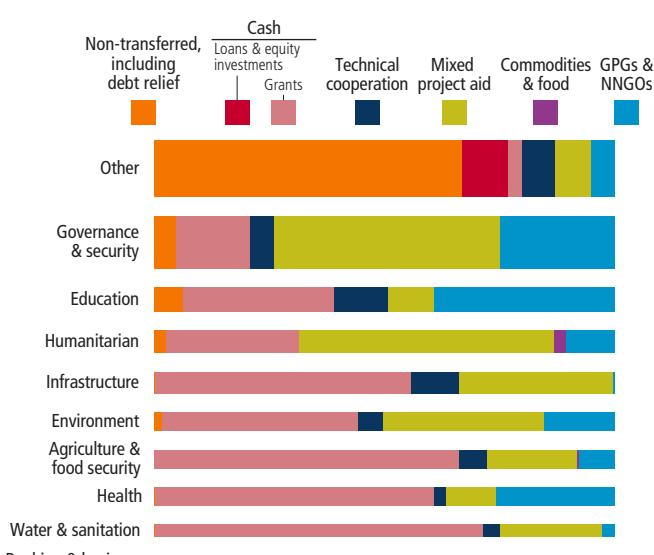
Governance and security is the largest identifiable sector of aid from Denmark

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 does the aid bundle look like for each sector?

What is Denmark's commitment to transparency?

IATI	Publishing signatory
OGP	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.

FINLAND

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

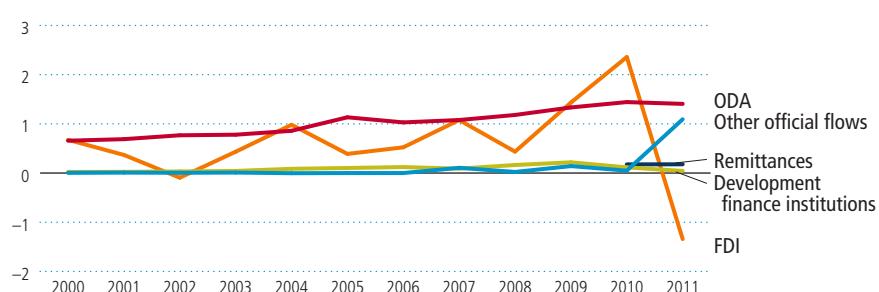
FDI outflows from Finland have been volatile since 2000, and aid only recently returned to its early 1990s peak in 2007, plateauing since. ODA prioritises countries with a large number of poor people and above-average poverty rates.

- 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

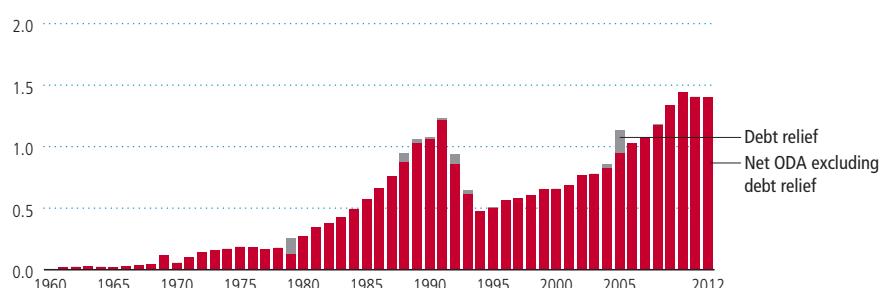


Note: Data on remittances before 2010 is unavailable. Data on private development assistance is available only for 2011.

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

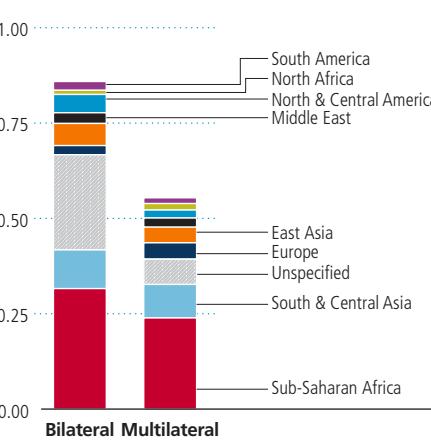
US\$ billions, 1960–2012



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

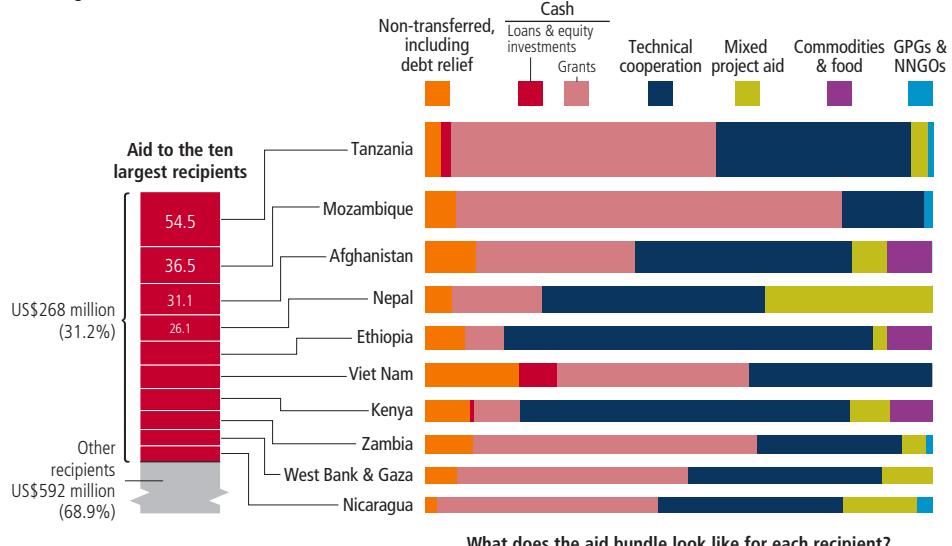
Two-fifths of overall aid goes to Africa; over a fifth is not allocated to a specific region

US\$ billions, 2011

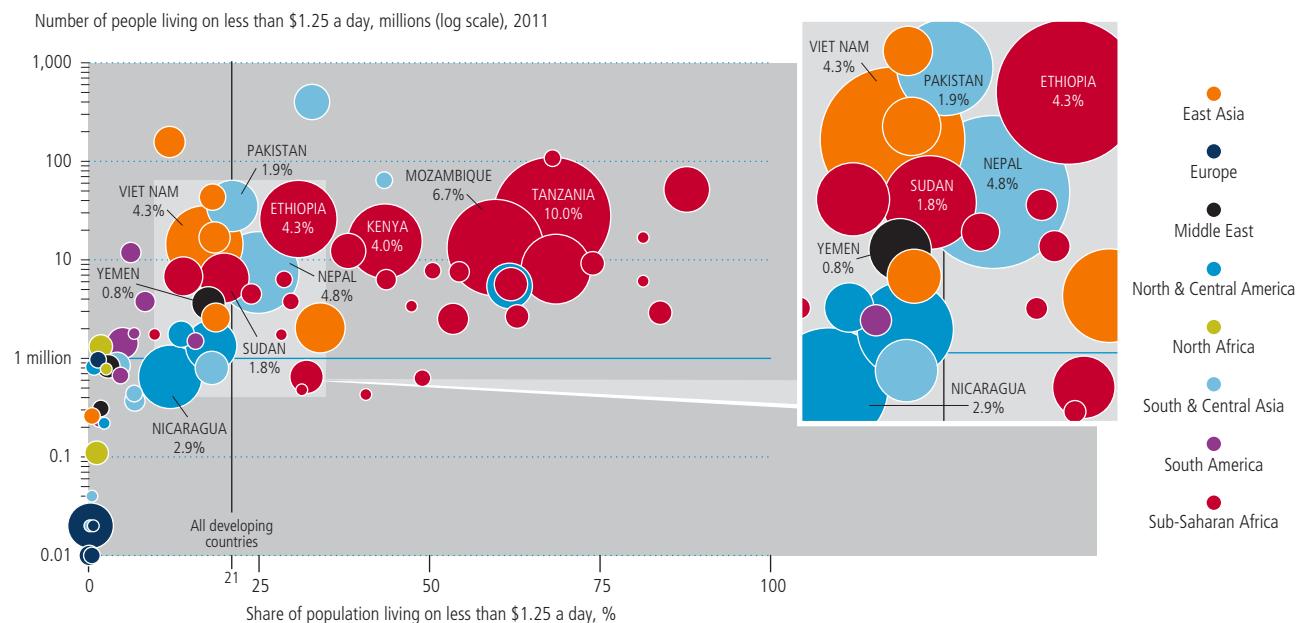


Finland provides mostly a mix of cash grants and technical cooperation to major recipients

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



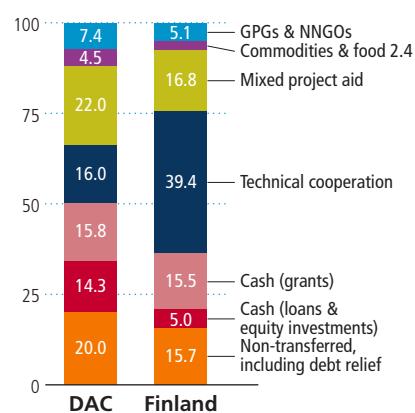
Aid from Finland prioritises countries with more than 1 million poor people and above-average poverty rates



What is in the ODA bundle from Finland?

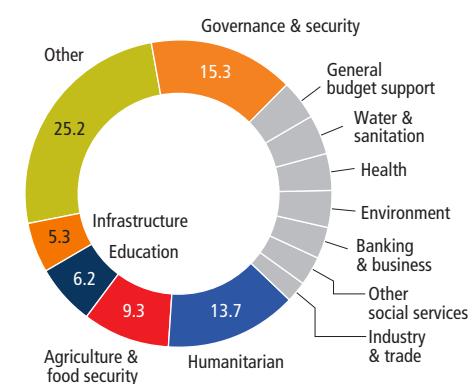
The share of aid given as technical cooperation is more than double the DAC average

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



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

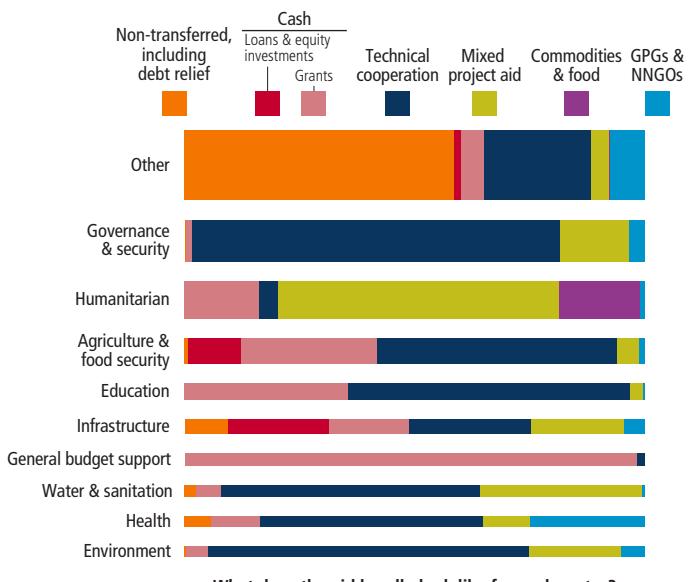
Gross bilateral aid by sector, % of total, 2011



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.

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

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



What is Finland's commitment to transparency?

IATI	Publishing signatory
OGP	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.

FRANCE

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

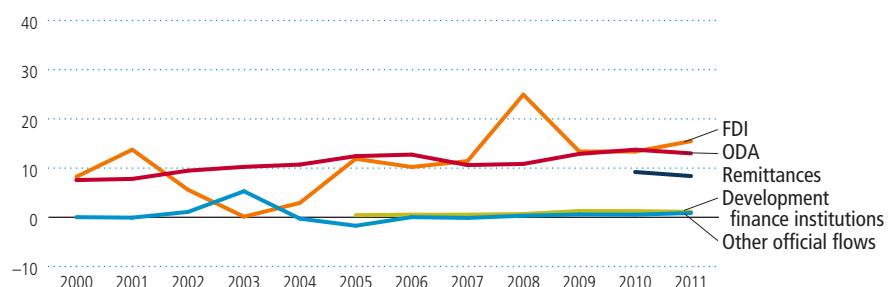
The majority of French aid is allocated to Africa, and France is a particularly large donor to North Africa. While France supports a large number of poor countries, many of its largest recipients have relatively low rates of poverty.

- 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

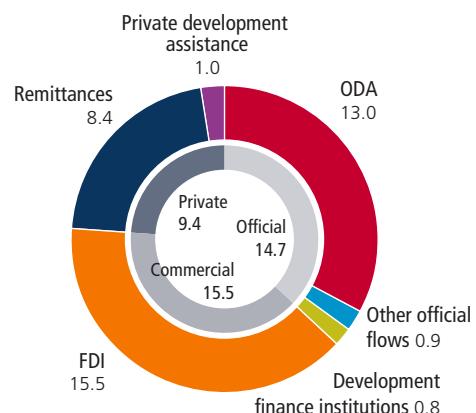
US\$ billions, 2000–2011



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

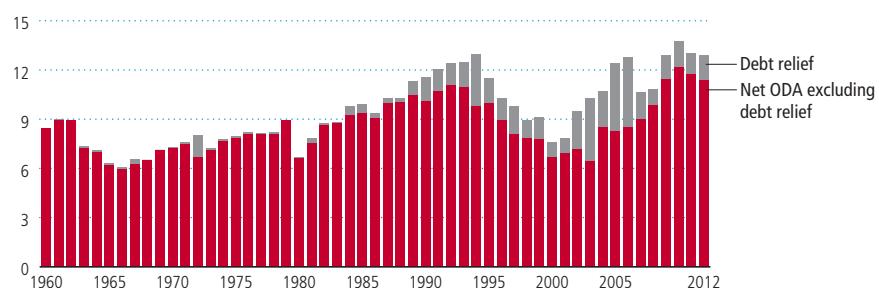
US\$ billions, 2011



How much ODA does France give?

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

US\$ billions, 1960–2012

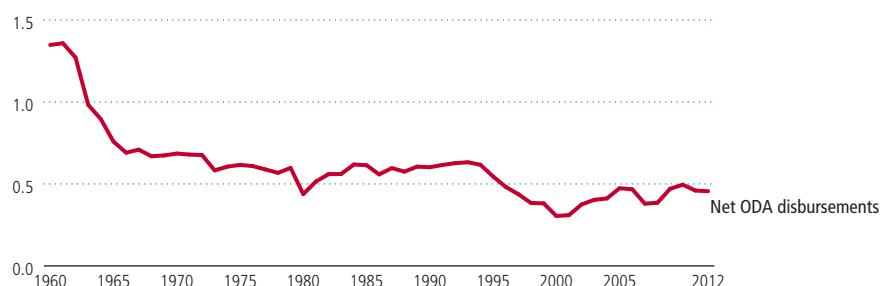


ODA per capita was US\$199 in 2011; ODA was 0.46% of GNI



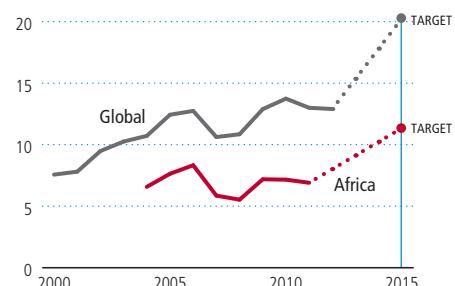
French ODA as a share of GNI is still below levels in the 1970s and 1980s

% of GNI, 1960–2012



Rapid growth in ODA is needed to reach French targets

US\$ billions, 2000–2015



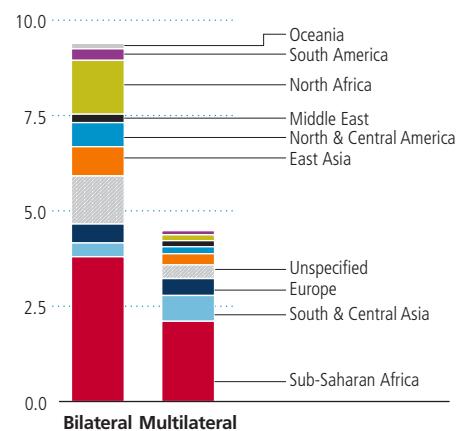
Note: EU member state ODA commitments agreed at May 2005 European Council.

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.

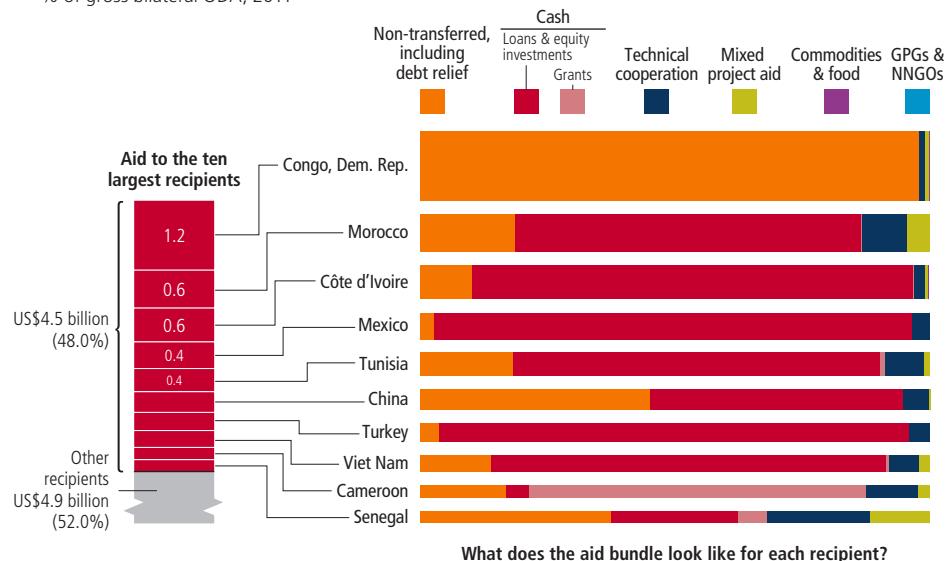
Two-thirds of French ODA is bilateral

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



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

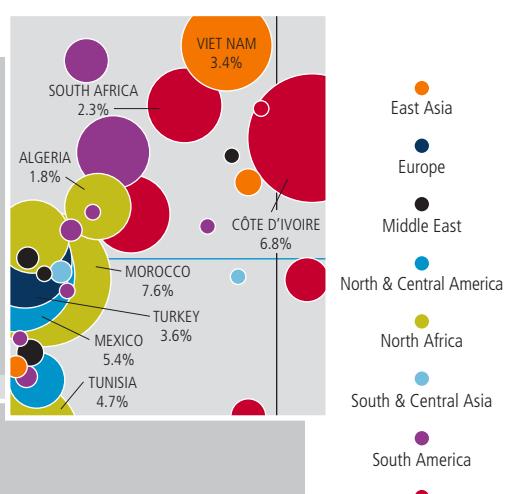
% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



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



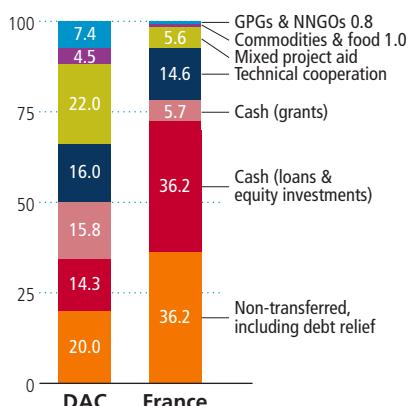
Note: Bubble size indicates the proportion of bilateral ODA allocated to the country in 2011. Two countries in Oceania receive aid, but the plotted data would not be legible.

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.

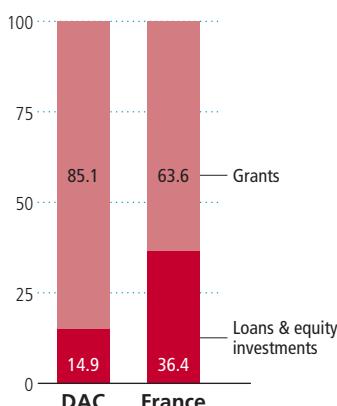
Non-transferred ODA is higher than the DAC average

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



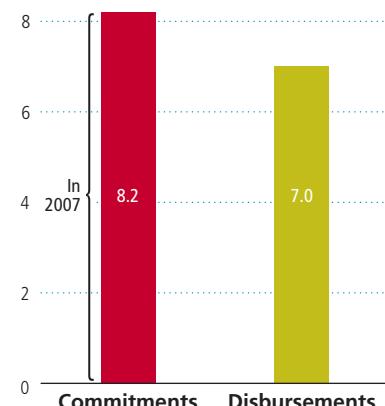
Loans account for more than twice the share of the DAC average

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



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

US\$ billions, 2011

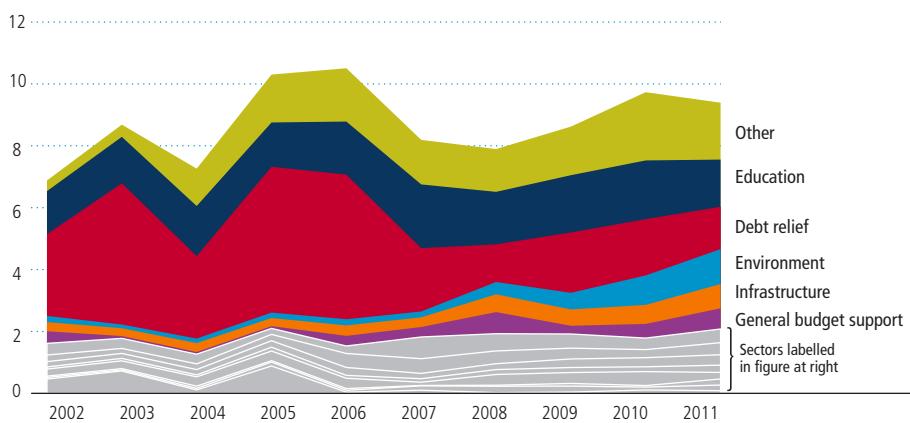


Note: Where small amounts of aid in kind or aid to GPGs and NNGOs is funded by loan instruments, that ODA is recorded as in-kind transfer or aid to GPG and NNGOs rather than a cash loan. This explains small discrepancies between the totals for cash loans in the aid bundle and overall ODA loans.

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.

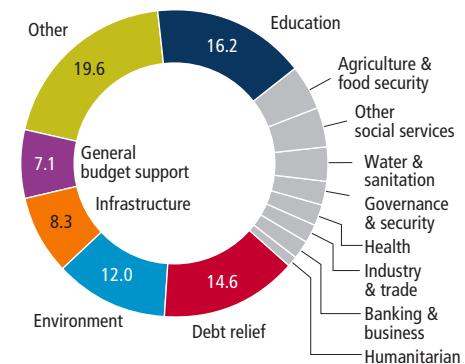
Aid from France to the environment and infrastructure has grown

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



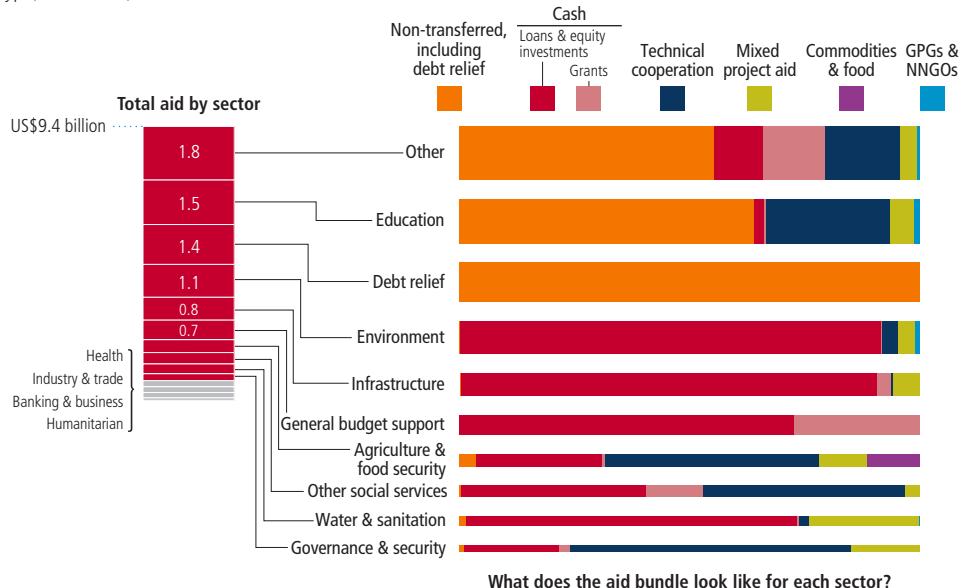
More than 25% of ODA from France to education and the environment

Gross bilateral ODA by sector, % of total, 2011



Environment, infrastructure, budget support ODA depend heavily on lending

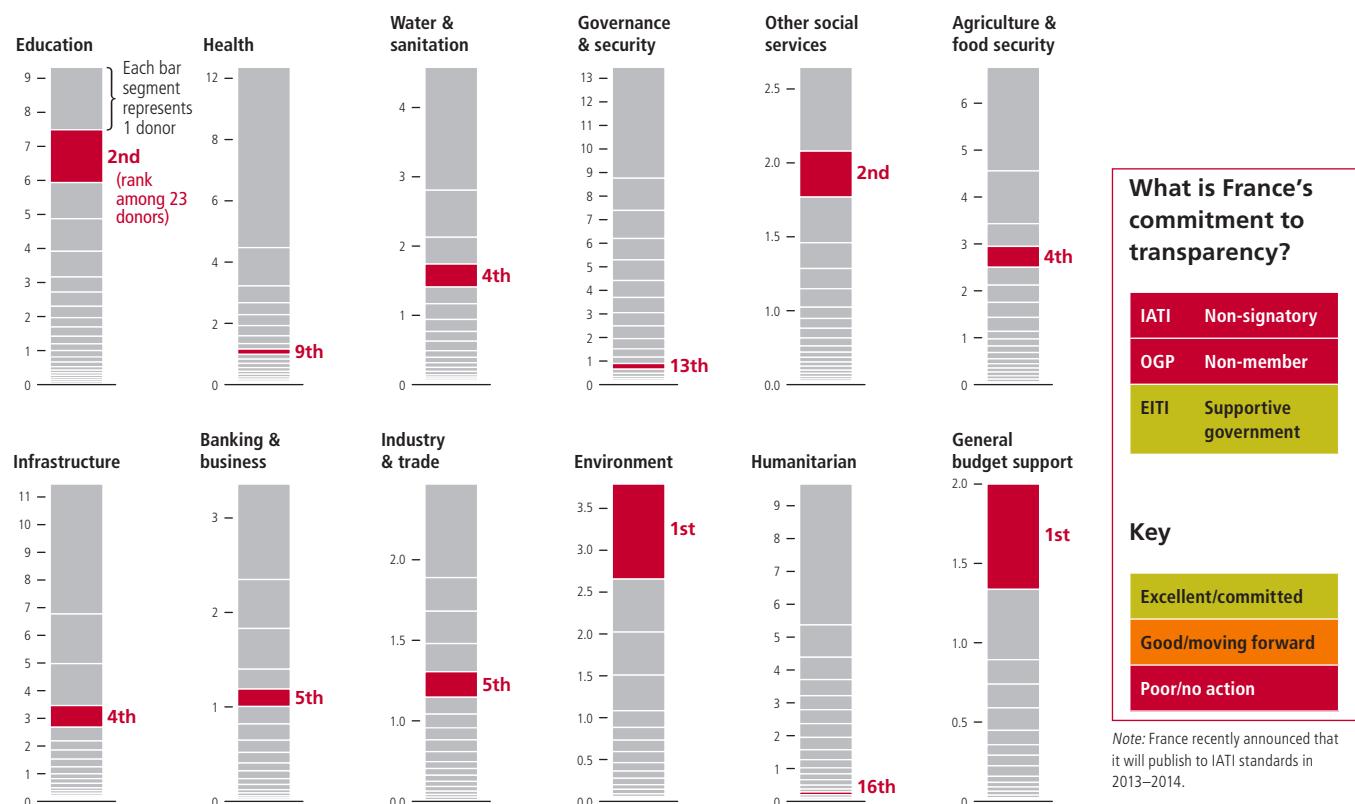
Gross bilateral ODA by aid type, % of total, 2011



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

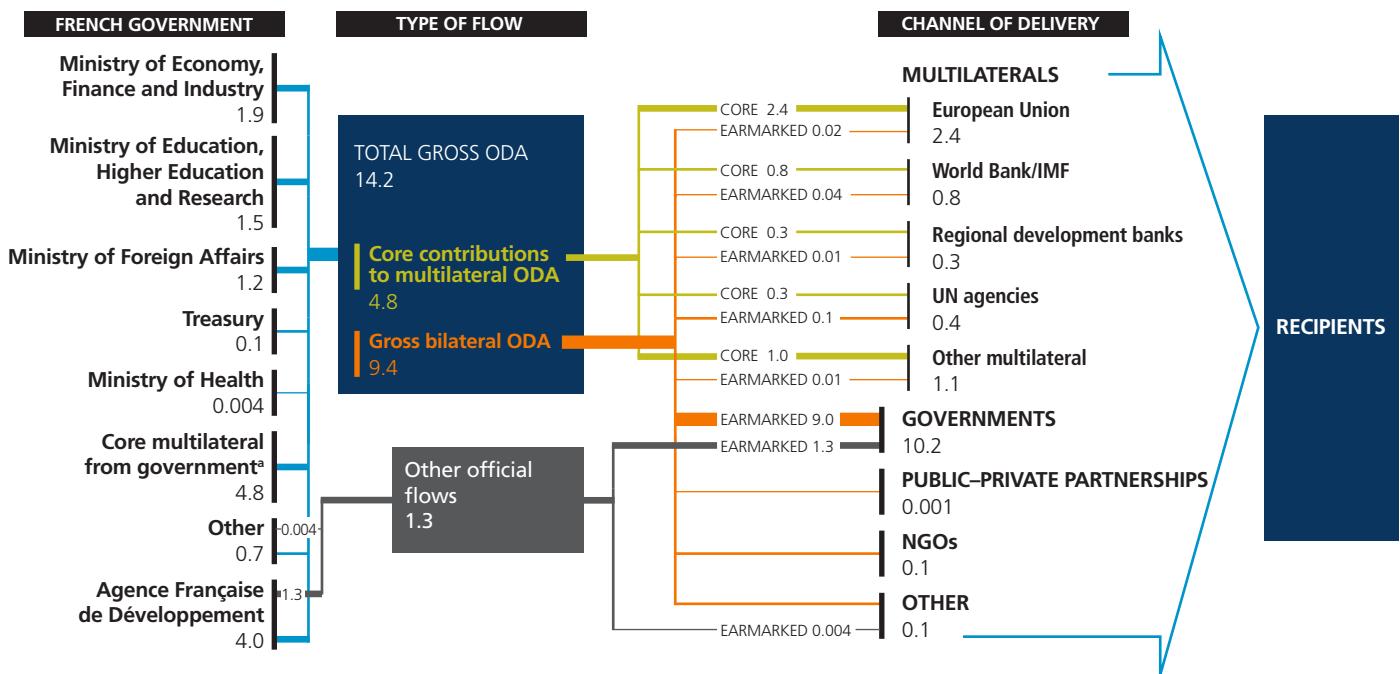
France ranks second for aid to education, its largest sector; it also is the largest donor to environment and general budget support, second largest to other social services

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.

GERMANY

Net ODA: US\$13.1 billion in 2012, 3rd largest DAC donor

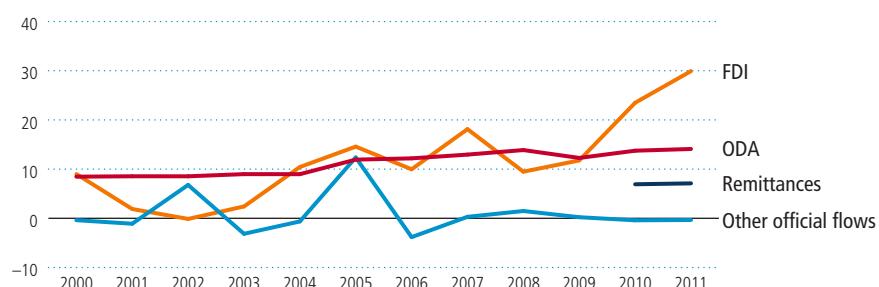
FDI is now the largest resource flow from Germany to developing countries, having nearly tripled since 2009. Germany is the third largest DAC donor. Many of the largest recipients of German ODA are emerging economies, often with lower proportional poverty rates but high absolute numbers of people living 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

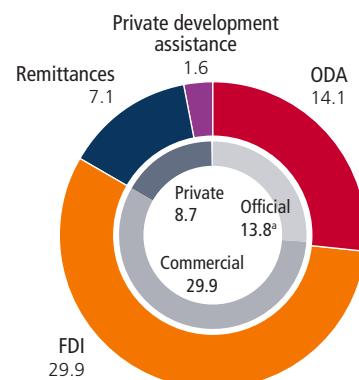
US\$ billions, 2000–2011



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

Germany is a big foreign investor in developing countries

US\$ billions, 2011

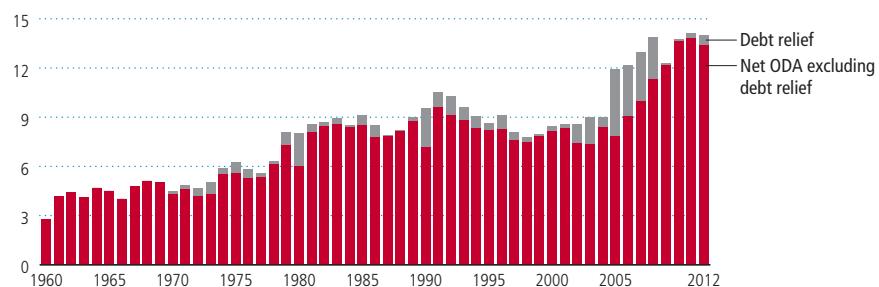


a. Excludes –US\$0.3 billion in net other official flows.

How much ODA does Germany give?

Rapid growth in ODA since 2000 has plateaued since 2010

US\$ billions, 1960–2012



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

% of GNI, 1960–2012

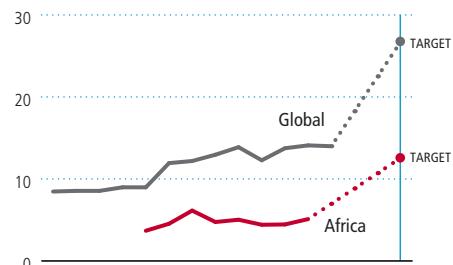


ODA per capita was US\$172 in 2011; ODA was 0.39% of GNI



Germany needs considerable increases to meet its ODA commitments

US\$ billions, 2000–2015



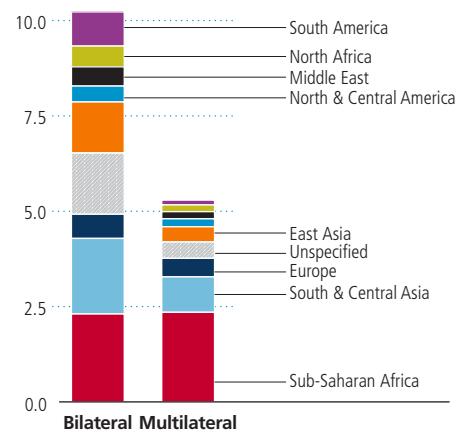
Note: EU member state ODA commitments agreed at May 2005 European Council.

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.

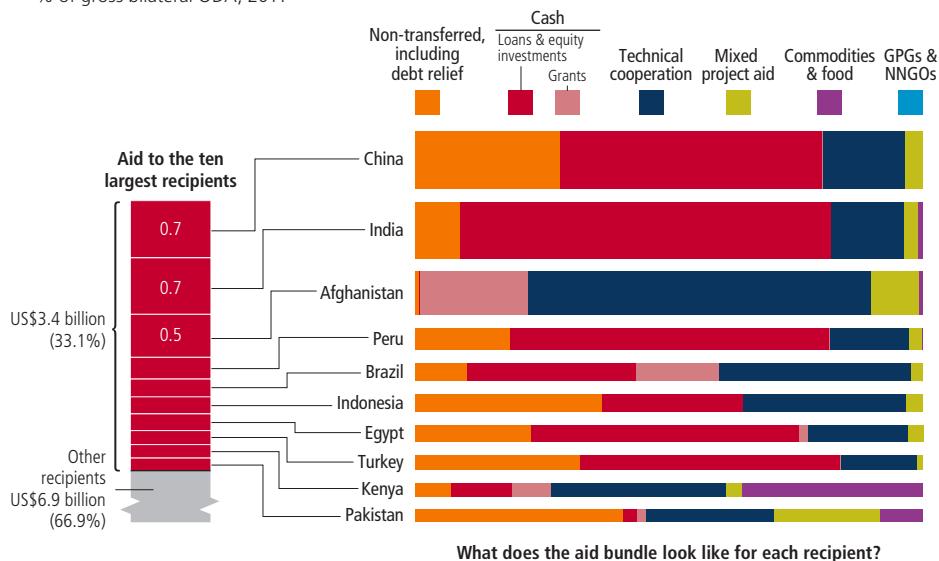
Germany gives a larger share of ODA multilaterally than most other donors do

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



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

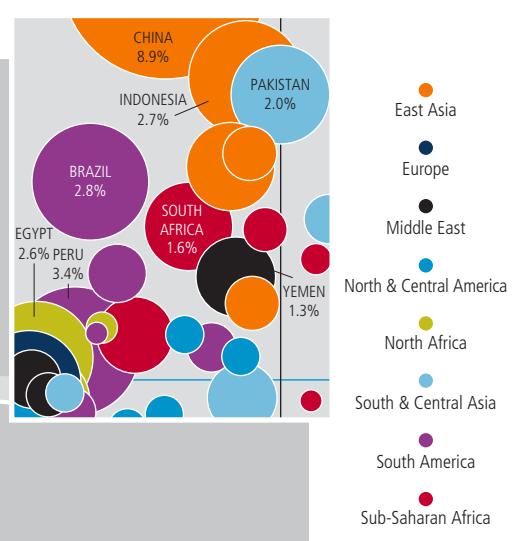
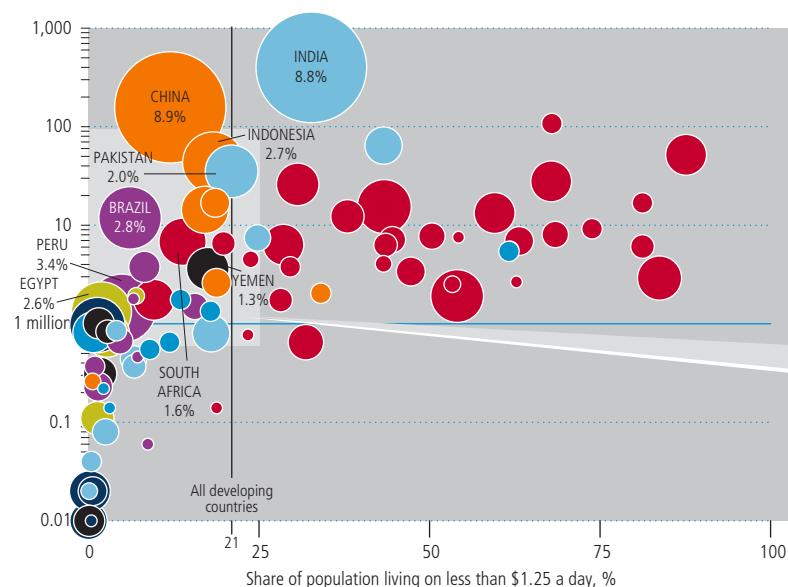
% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



Loans form a large part of the ODA bundle to many of Germany's top recipients

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



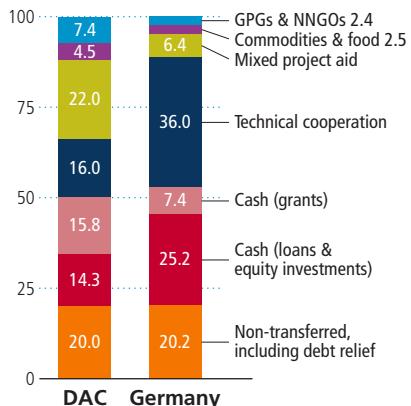
Note: Bubble size indicates the proportion of bilateral ODA allocated to the country in 2011. Two countries in Oceania receive aid, but the plotted data would not be legible. Afghanistan (6.7%) is among the top five aid recipients, but poverty data is unavailable.

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.

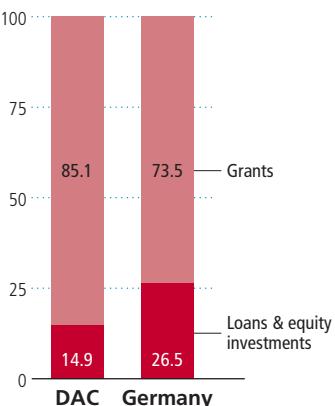
Technical cooperation accounts for over a third of ODA

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



Loans and equity investments are higher than the DAC average

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



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

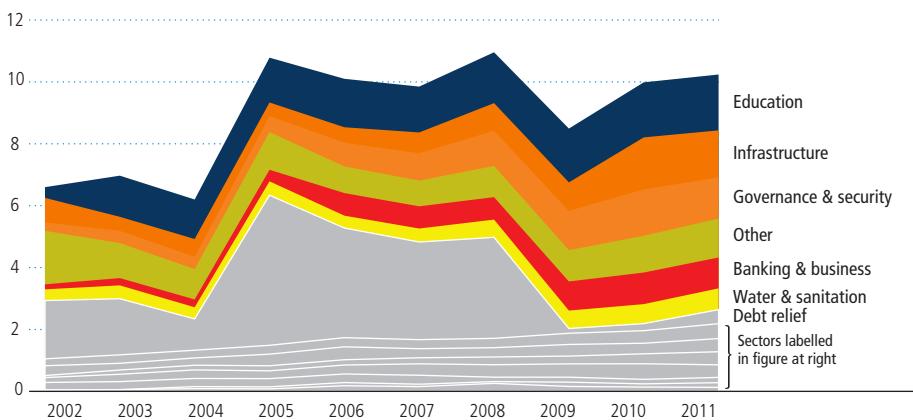
US\$ billions, 2011



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.

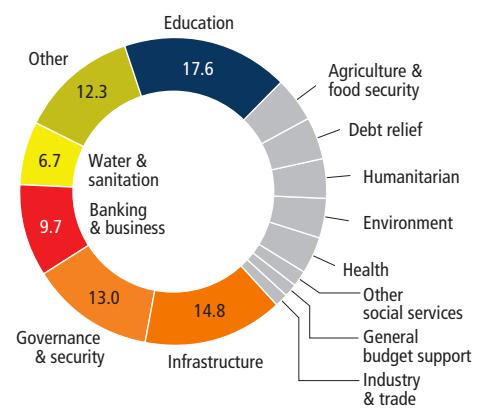
ODA to infrastructure has grown rapidly to become the second largest sector

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



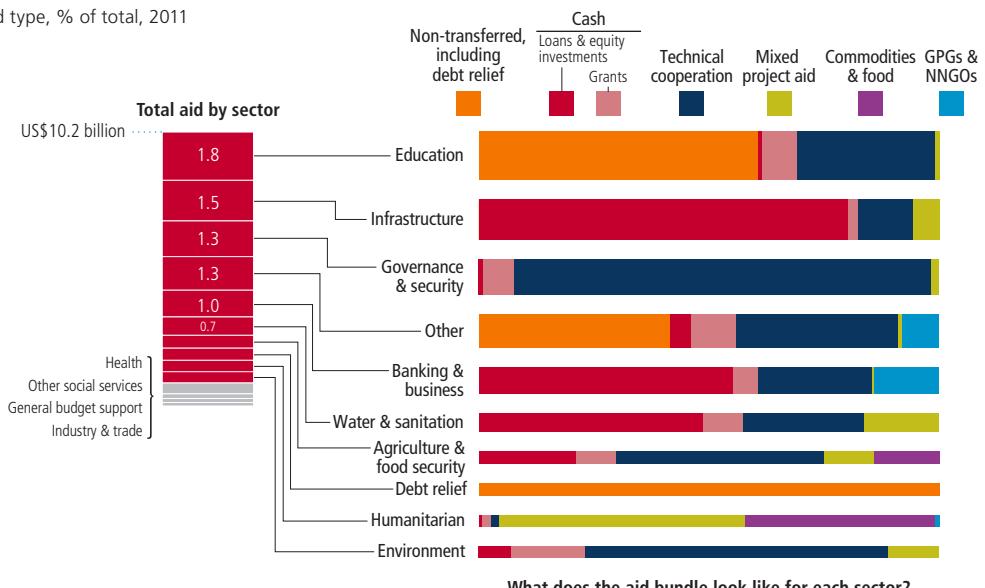
62% of German ODA goes to five sectors

Gross bilateral ODA by sector, % of total, 2011



The aid bundle from Germany differs markedly by sector

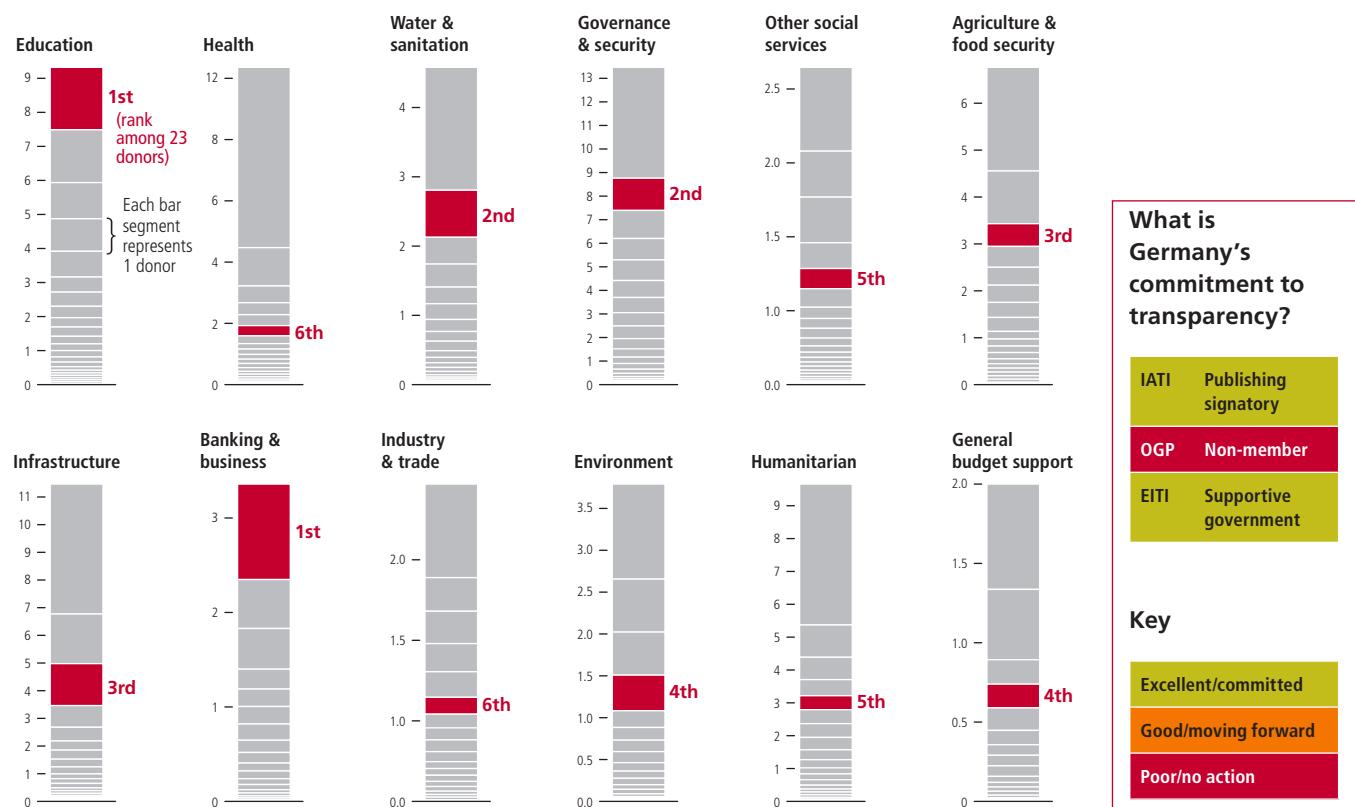
Gross bilateral ODA by aid type, % of total, 2011



Most ODA to education is imputed student costs; to infrastructure is loans; and to governance and security is technical cooperation

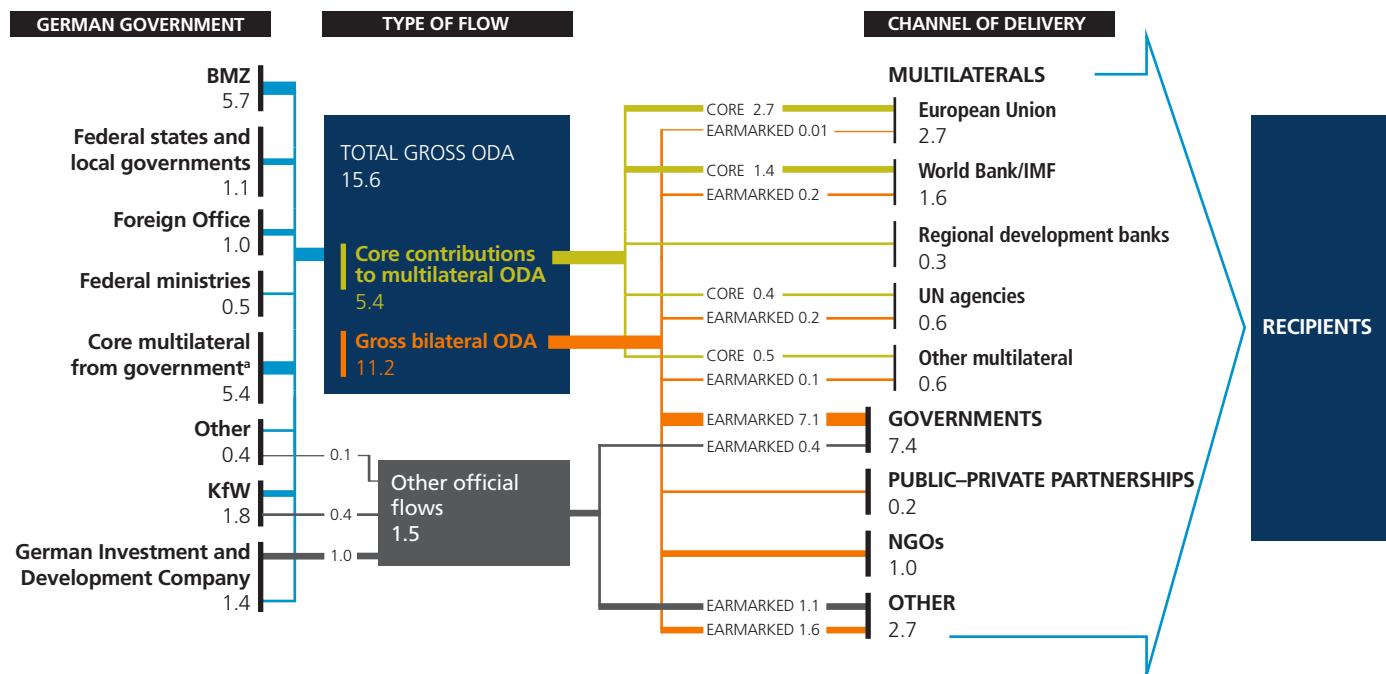
Germany is the largest donor in education and banking and business but is also one of the top six donors in all other sectors

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



a. Captures contributions to multilateral institutions that cannot be attributed to a particular ministry or institution in the country.

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.

GREECE

Net ODA: US\$0.3 billion in 2012, 23rd largest DAC donor

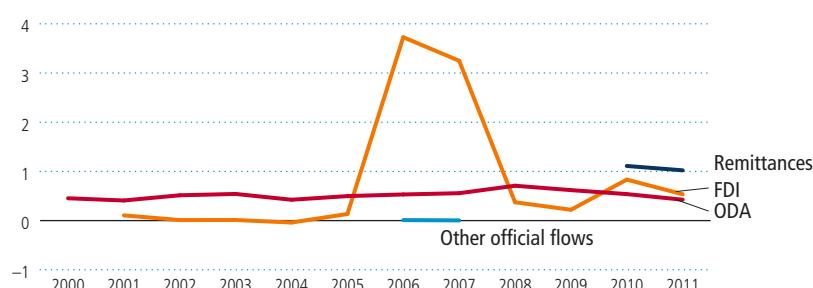
Remittances account for over half of outflows from Greece. Since the financial crisis, aid has collapsed to less than half its 2008 level. Aid is not well targeted at poverty: 83% goes to countries with fewer than 1 million poor people and with below-average poverty rates.

- 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

US\$ billions, 2000–2011

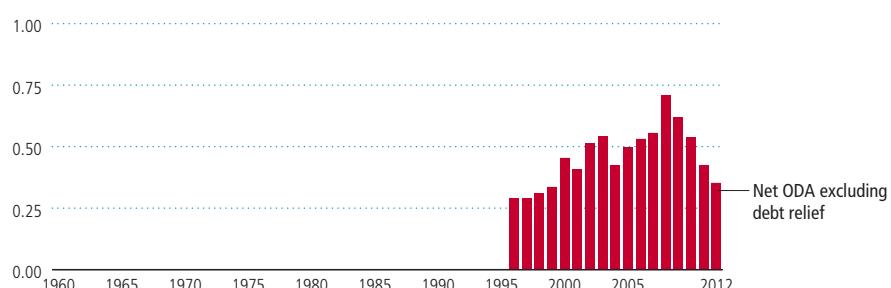


Note: Data on remittances before 2010 is unavailable. Data on private development assistance is available only for 2011.

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

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

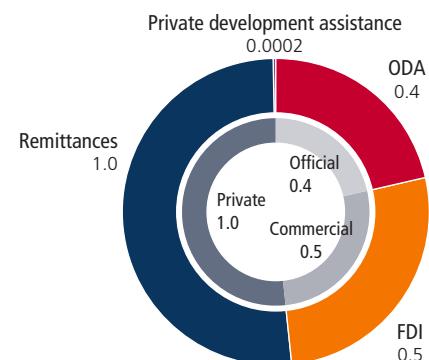
US\$ billions, 1960–2012



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

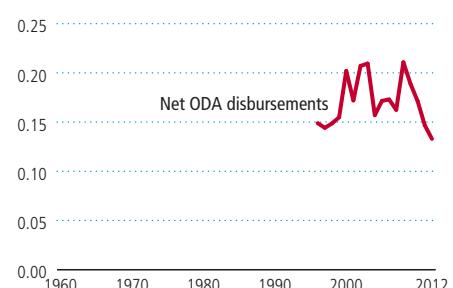
Remittances account for over half of outflows from Greece

US\$ billions, 2011



Aid as a share of Greece's GNI has fluctuated, falling to 0.13% in 2012

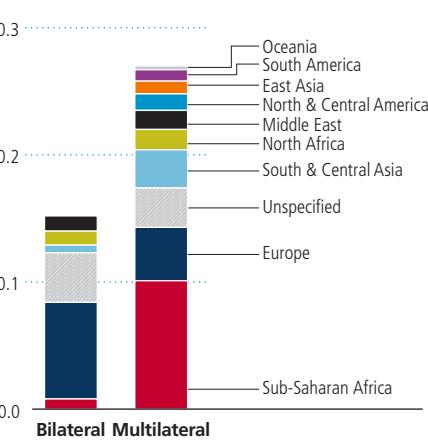
% of GNI, 1960–2012



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

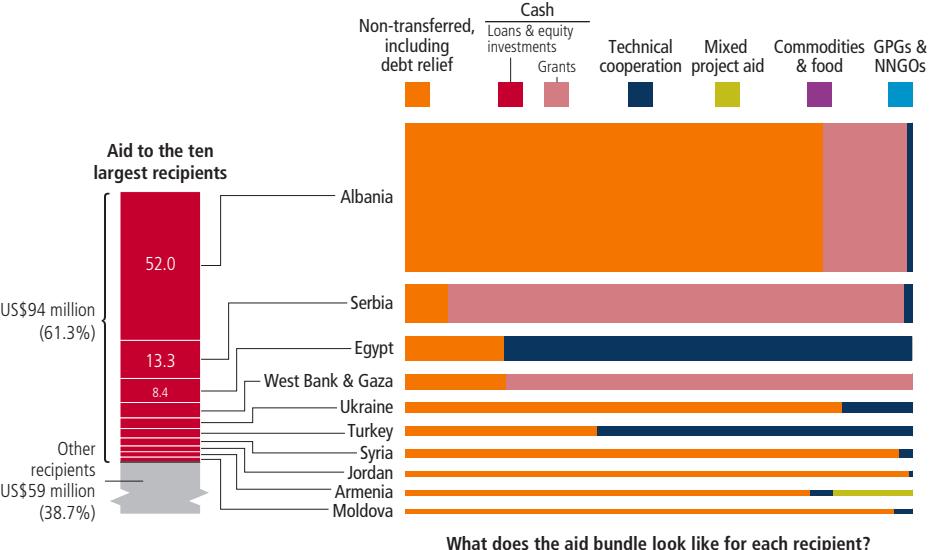
Some 28% of aid goes to Europe, 26% to sub-Saharan Africa

US\$ billions, 2011



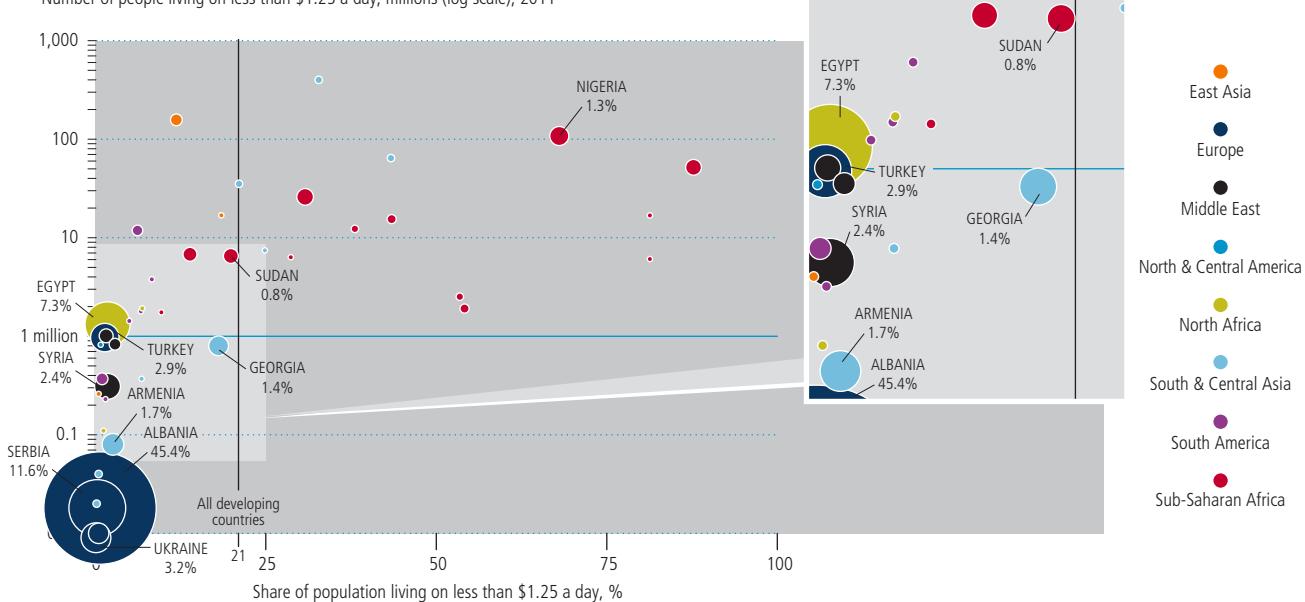
More than a third of bilateral aid from Greece is allocated to Albania

% of gross bilateral ODA, 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

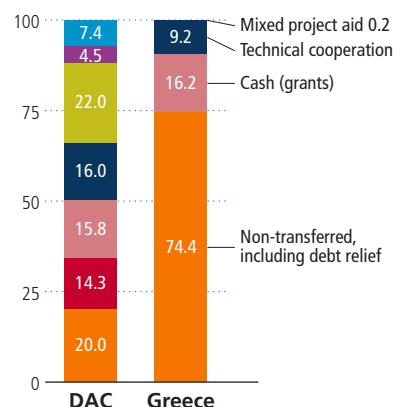
Number of people living on less than \$1.25 a day, millions (log scale), 2011



What is in the ODA bundle from Greece?

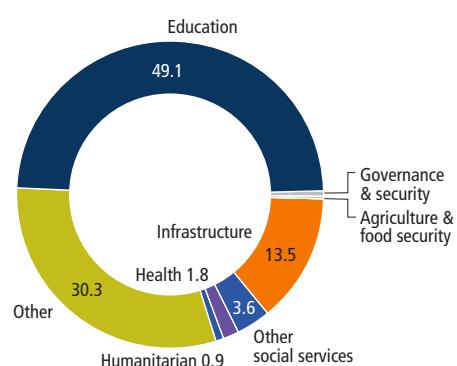
Three-quarters of aid is non-transferred, almost four times the DAC average

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



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

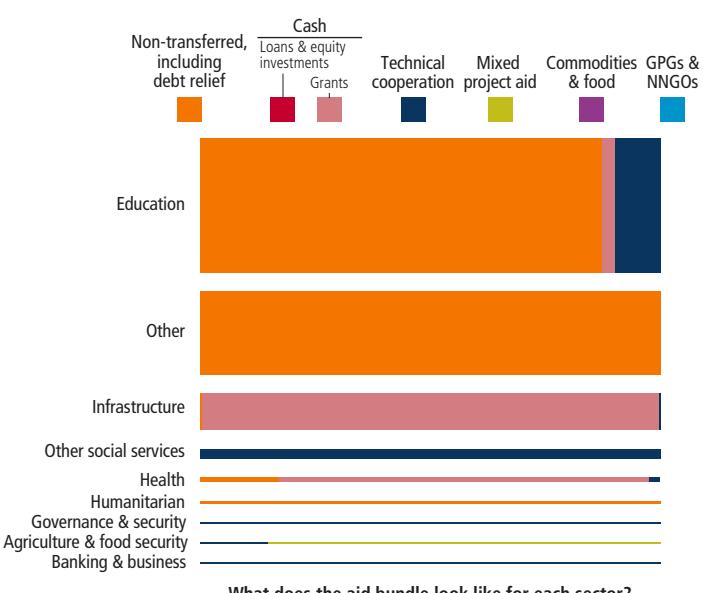
Gross bilateral aid by sector, % of total, 2011



Note: Bubble size indicates the share of bilateral ODA allocated to the country in 2011. West Bank and Gaza receives 4.7% of aid.

...but 90% of this is non-transferred student costs (almost all 'other' aid is administrative and refugee costs)

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



What is Greece's commitment to transparency?

IATI	Non-signatory
OGP	Member
EITI	Unsupportive 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.

IRELAND

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

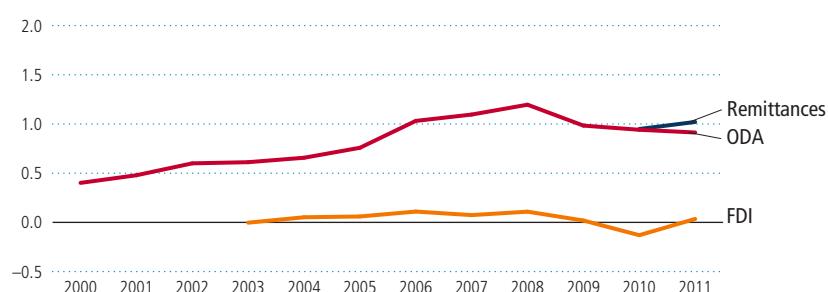
Remittances outflows from Ireland are on a par with ODA. Aid has fallen more than a quarter since the 2008 financial crisis. But poverty does not appear to be a determinant of aid allocations: over 90% goes to countries with high numbers and proportions of people in poverty.

- 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

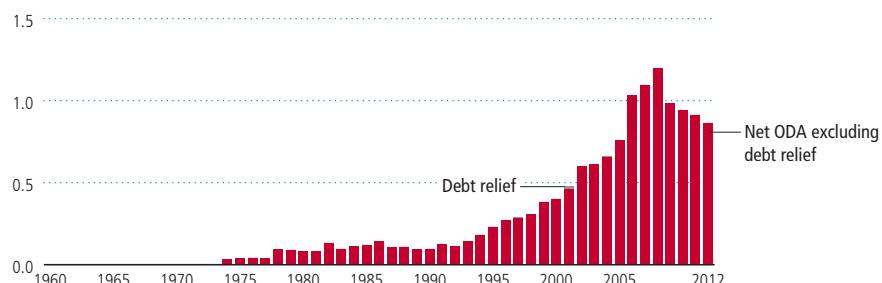


Note: Data on remittances before 2010 is unavailable. Data on private development assistance is available only for 2011.

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

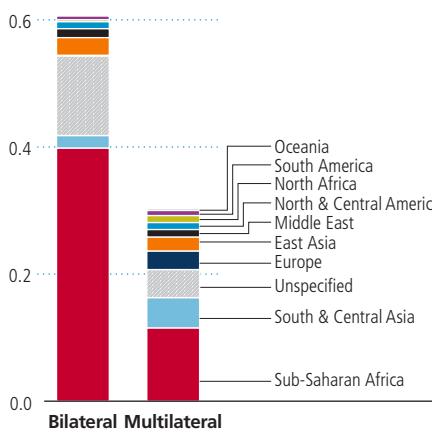
US\$ billions, 1960–2012



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

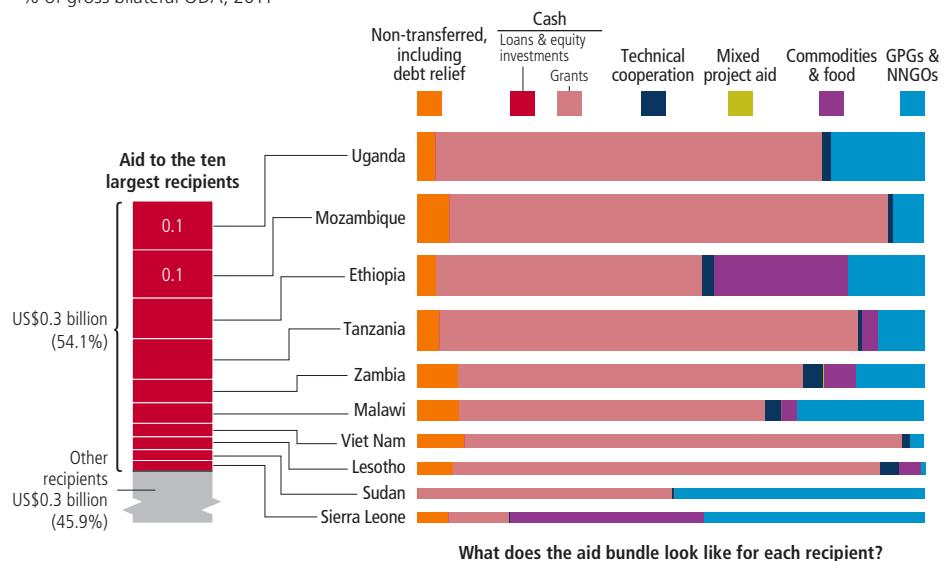
More than half of overall aid goes to sub-Saharan Africa

US\$ billions, 2011

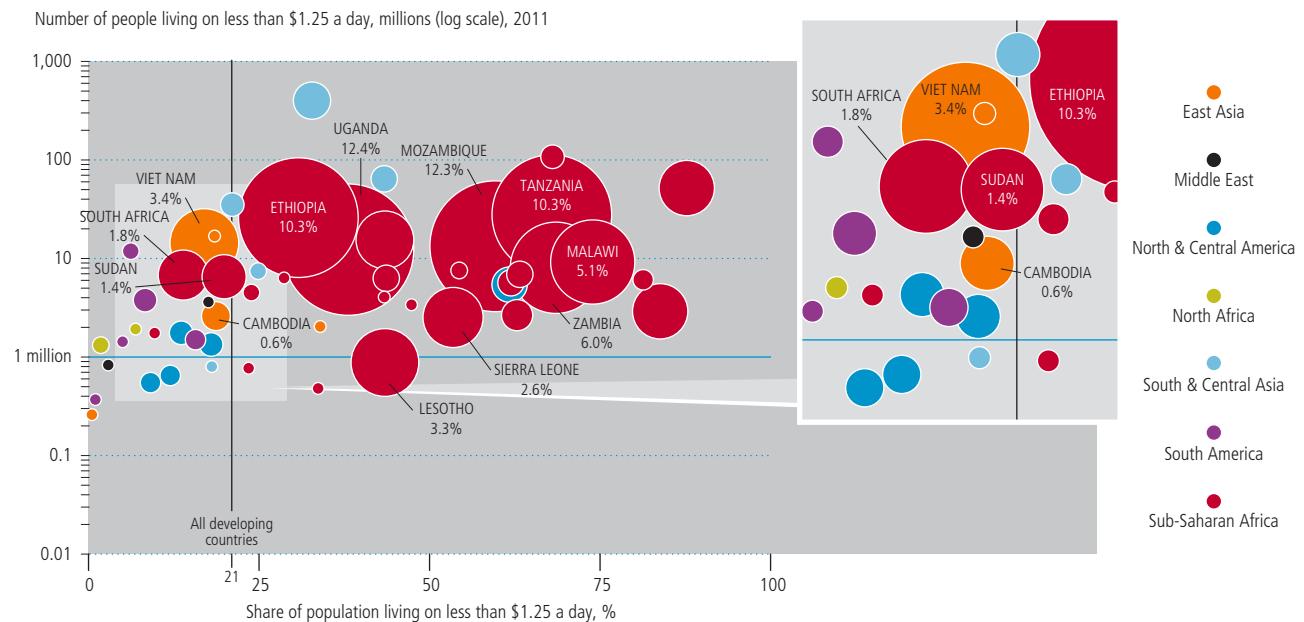


Cash grants are the main form of aid to most major recipients

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



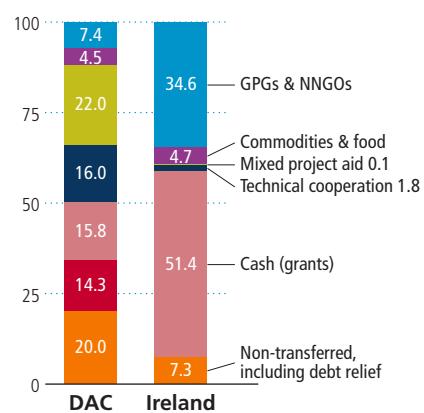
Aid from Ireland is targeted at poor people: 92% goes to countries with both more than 1 million poor people and above-average poverty rates



What is in the ODA bundle from Ireland?

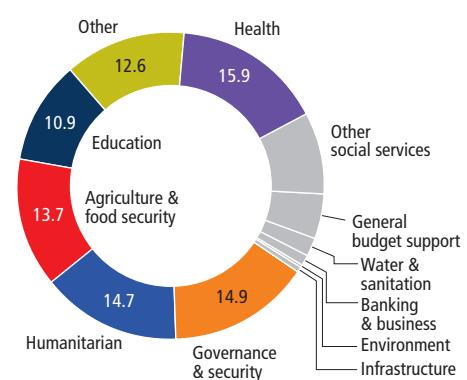
Over 50% of aid is given as cash grants

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



Over 80% of aid from Ireland is split evenly across six sectors

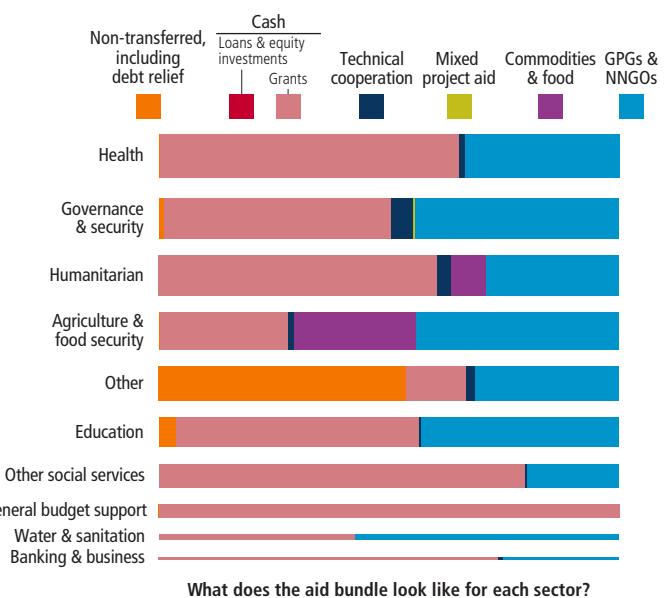
Gross bilateral aid by sector, % of total, 2011



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

Support to GPGs and NNGOs is 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. NNGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). OGP is the Open Government Partnership.

ITALY

Net ODA: US\$2.6 billion in 2012, 13th largest DAC donor

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

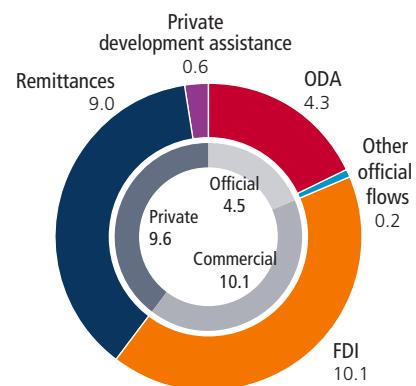
Outflows have been volatile over the last decade

US\$ billions, 2000–2011



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

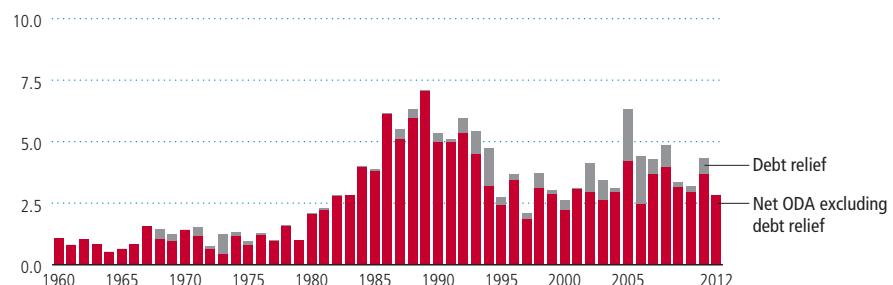
FDI and remittances combined account for about 80% of outflows
US\$ billions, 2011



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

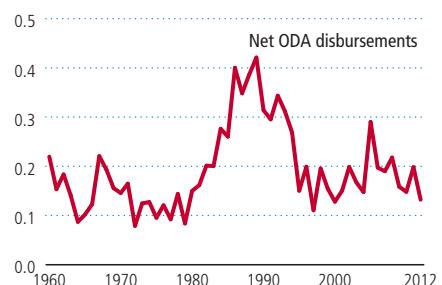
Aid levels peaked in 1992 and now stand at half that level ...

US\$ billions, 1960–2012



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

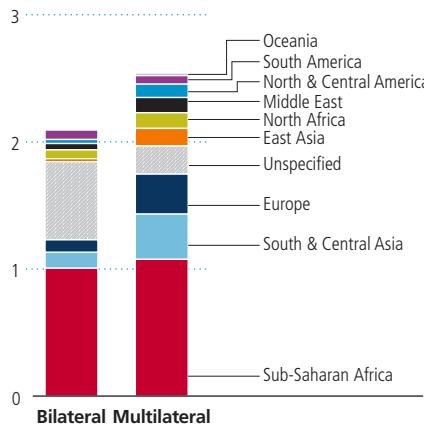
% of GNI, 1960–2012



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

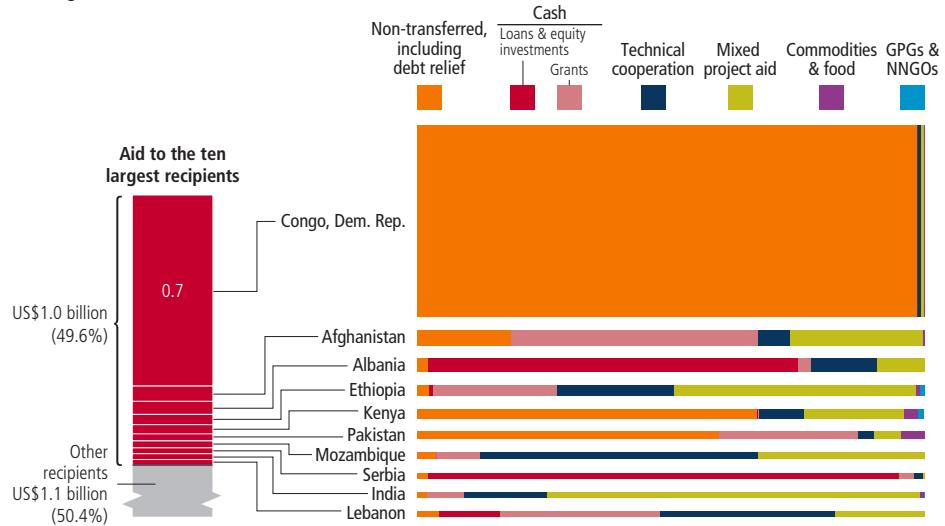
55% of aid is given multilaterally, the third highest level among DAC donors

US\$ billions, 2011



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

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



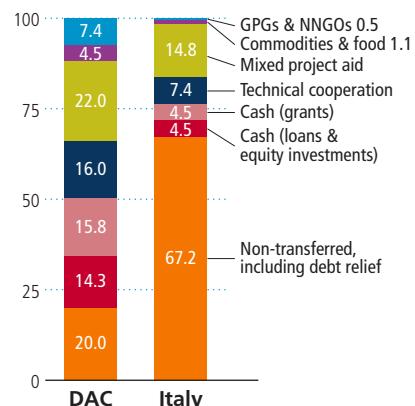
Poverty appears to influence Italy's aid allocation decisions: three-quarters goes to countries with both more than 1 million poor people and below-average poverty rates



What is in the ODA bundle from Italy?

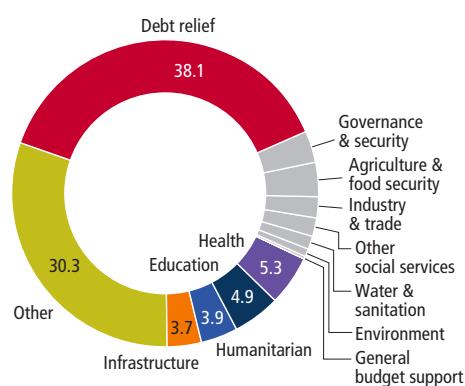
Over two-thirds of aid is non-transferred

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



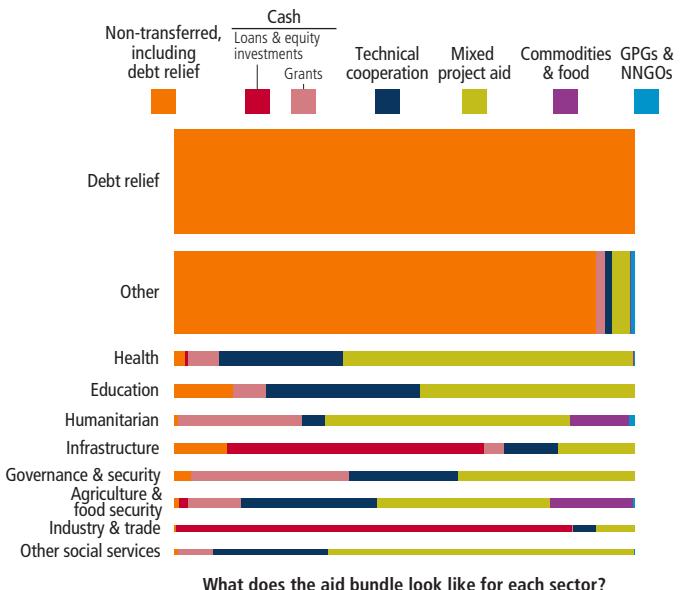
Debt relief accounts for 38% of aid

Gross bilateral aid by sector, % of total, 2011



For sectors where aid is transferred, mixed project aid and technical cooperation are prevalent

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



What is Italy's commitment to transparency?

IATI	Non-signatory ^a
OGP	Member
EITI	Supportive government

Key

Excellent/committed
Good/moving forward
Poor/no action

a. As part of the 2013 G8 Summit, Italy has committed to publishing to IATI by 2015.

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.

JAPAN

Net ODA disbursements: US\$10.5 billion in 2012, 5th largest DAC donor

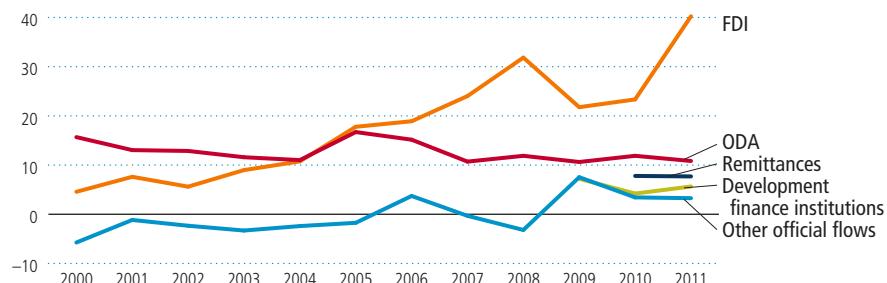
Over half of resource flows to developing countries from Japan is FDI. ODA, the second largest flow, has fallen as a share of national income since the mid-1980s. Bilateral aid generally goes to countries with relatively large numbers of poor people.

- 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

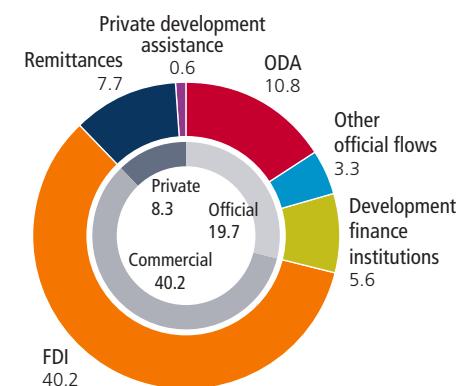
US\$ billions, 2000–2011



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

FDI accounts for almost 60% of outflows

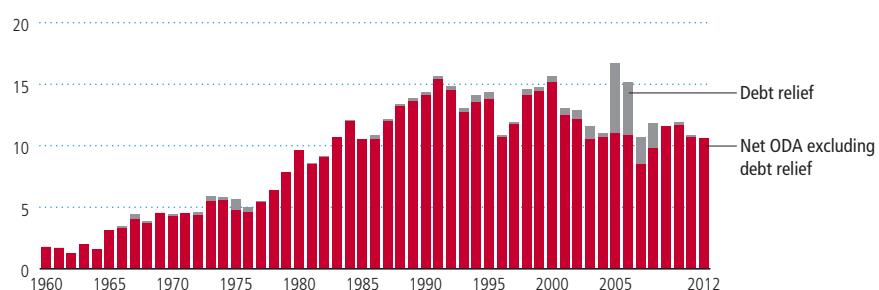
US\$ billions, 2011



How much ODA does Japan give?

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

US\$ billions, 1960–2012



ODA per capita was US\$85 in 2011; ODA was 0.18% of GNI



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

% of GNI, 1960–2012



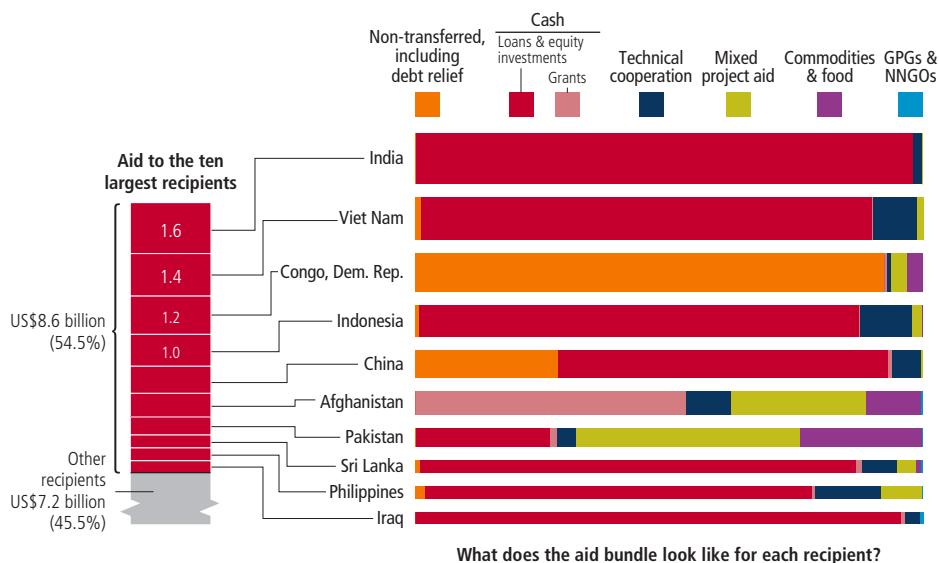
In 2009, Japan committed to double aid (excluding debt relief) to Africa to US\$1.8 billion by 2012. This can be judged when finalised 2012 ODA data is available later this year

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.

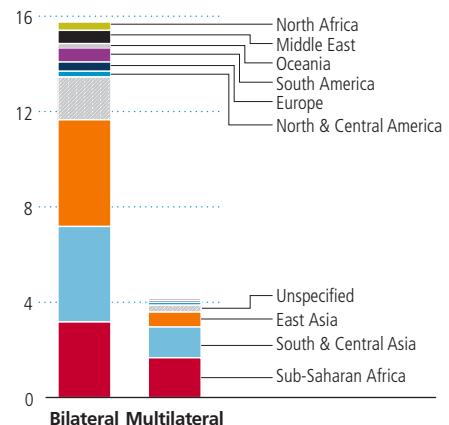
Most bilateral ODA, especially to larger developing countries, is loans and equity

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



79% of overall ODA is bilateral, the fourth highest among DAC donors

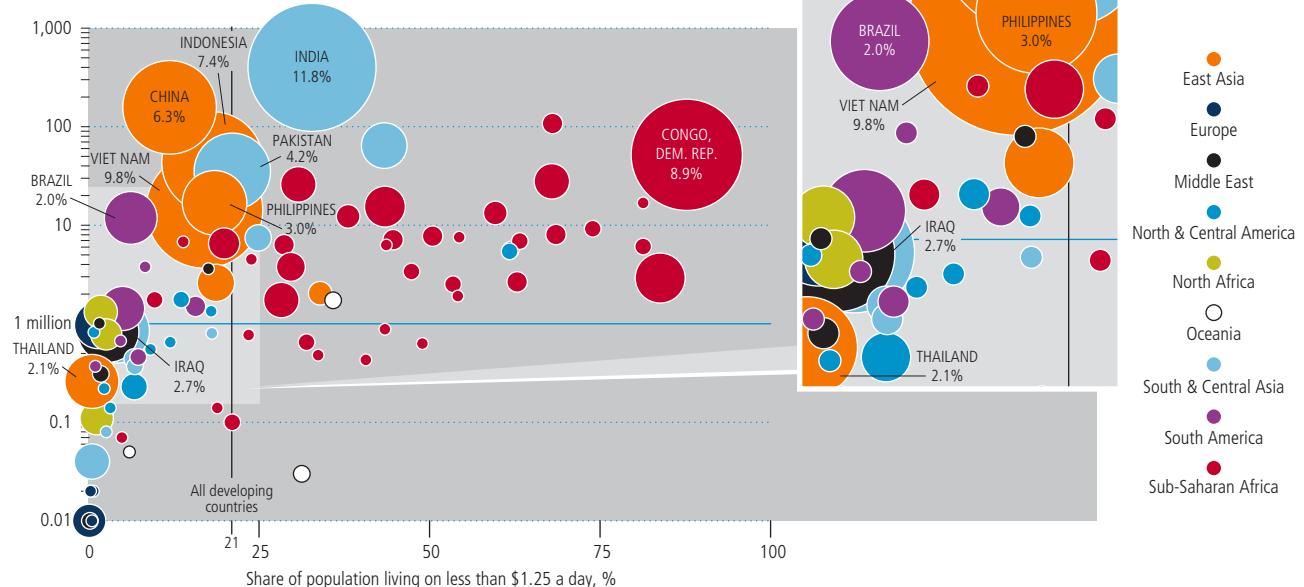
Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



Emerging markets in Asia are among Japan's largest bilateral aid recipients

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

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



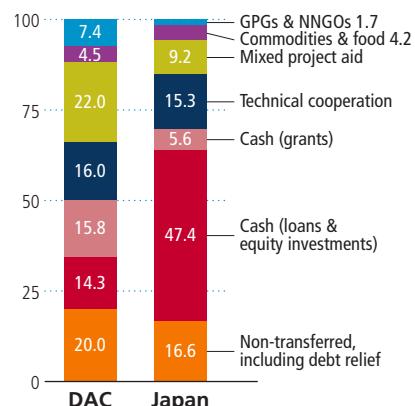
Note: Bubble size indicates the share of bilateral ODA allocated to the country in 2011.

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.

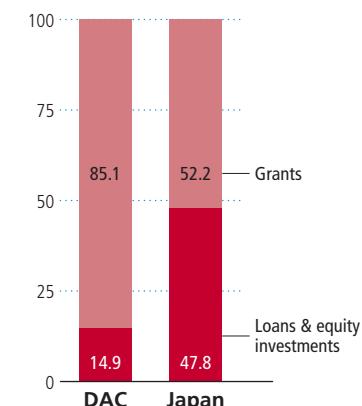
Almost half of bilateral ODA is cash (loans and equity)

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



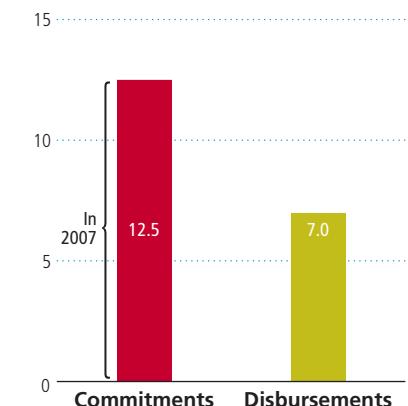
The share given as grants is lower than the DAC average

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



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

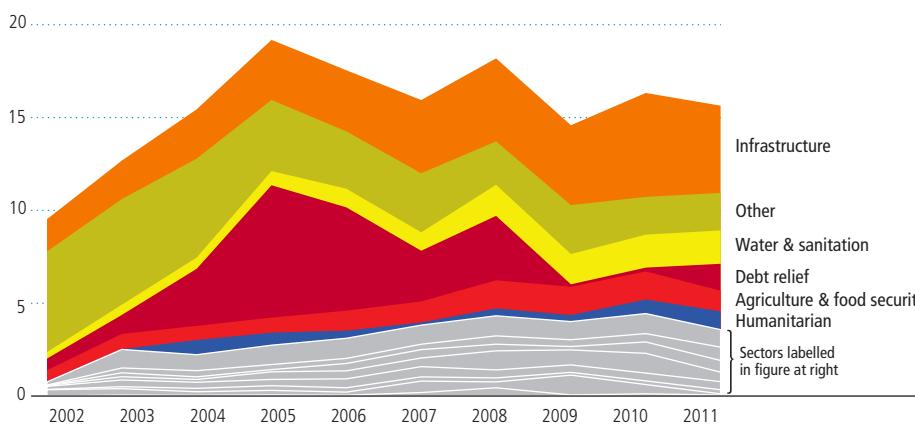
US\$ billions, 2011



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.

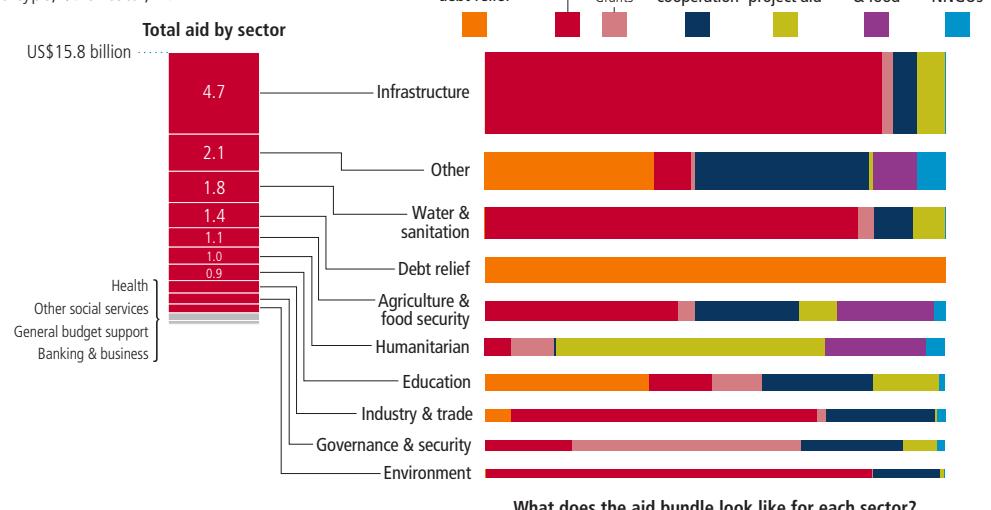
Water and sanitation and agriculture and food security remain important sectors

Gross bilateral ODA by sector, US\$ billions, 2002–2011



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

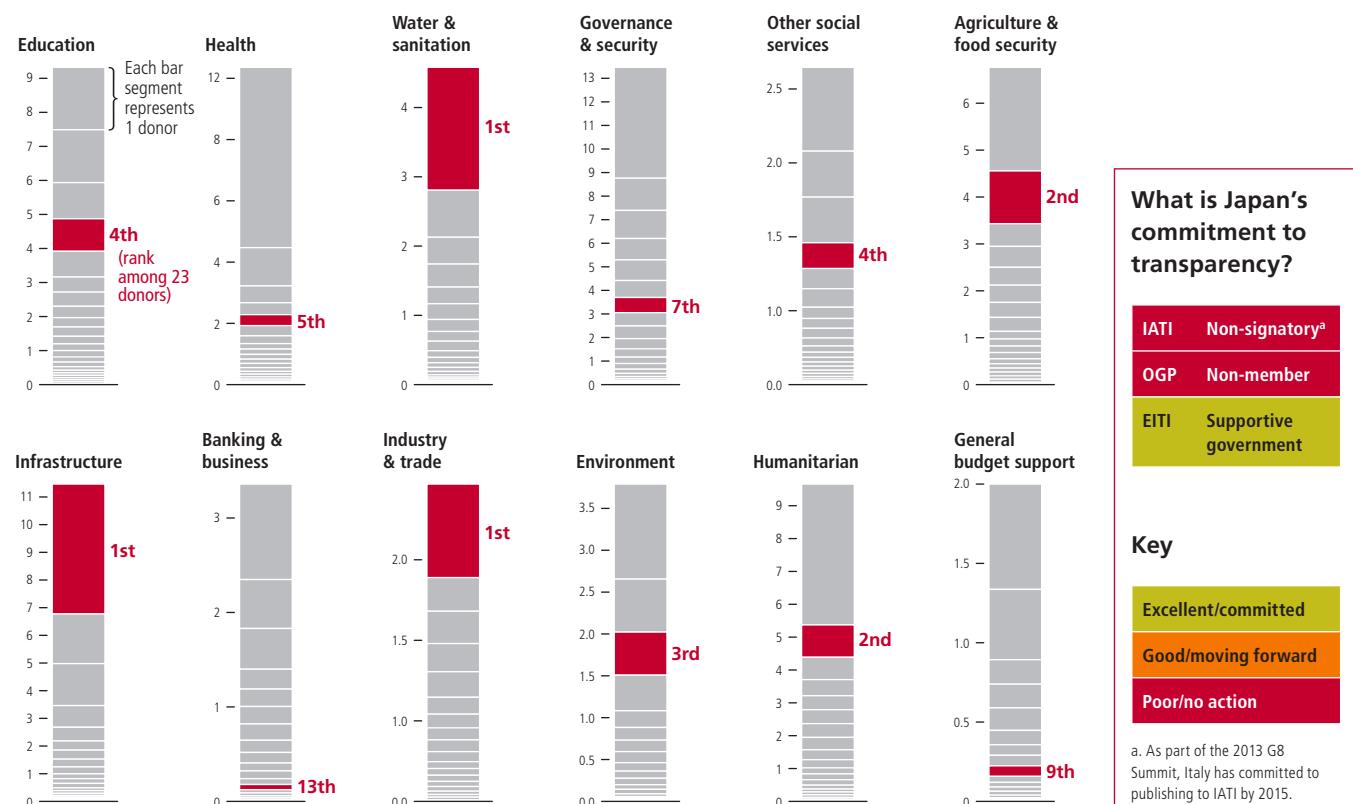
Gross bilateral ODA by aid type, % of total, 2011



The infrastructure sector accounts for almost a third of total bilateral ODA from Japan and is provided mostly as loans and equity

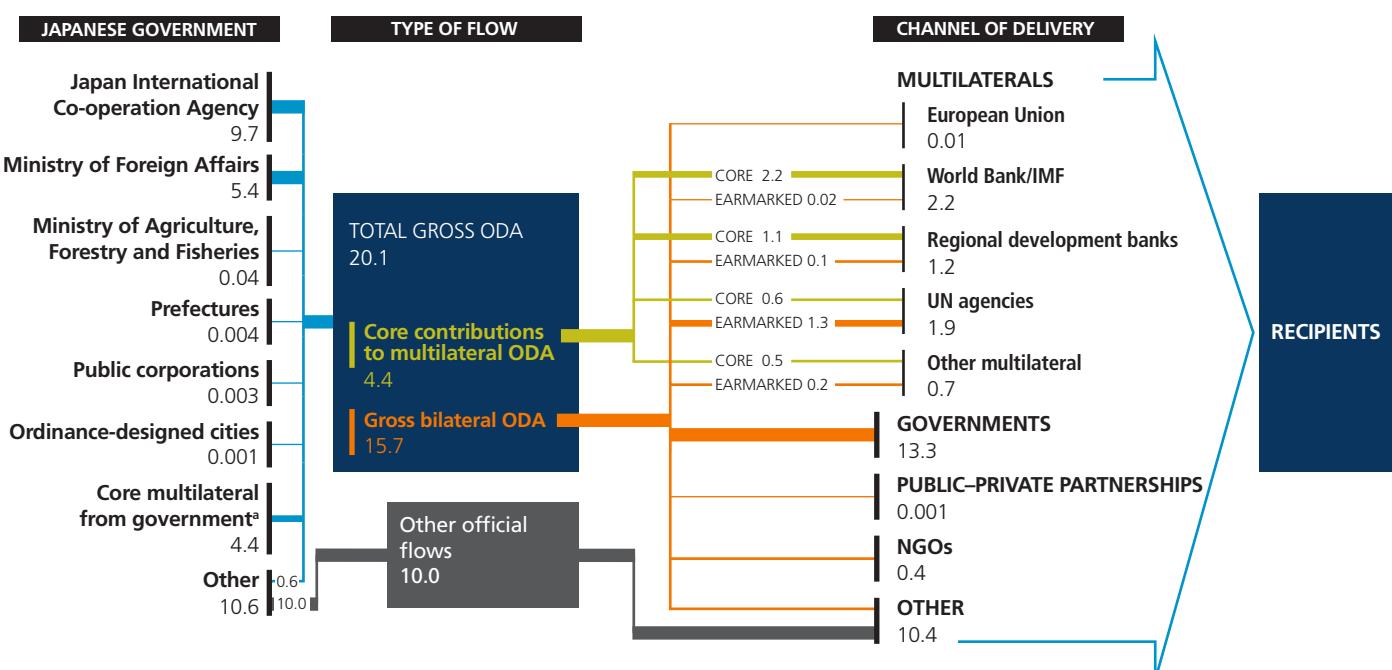
Japan is the largest bilateral DAC donor to infrastructure, to water and sanitation and to industry and trade and the second largest to agriculture and food security and for humanitarian assistance

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



Two agencies – the 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



a. Captures contributions to multilateral institutions that cannot be attributed to a particular ministry or institution in the country.

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.

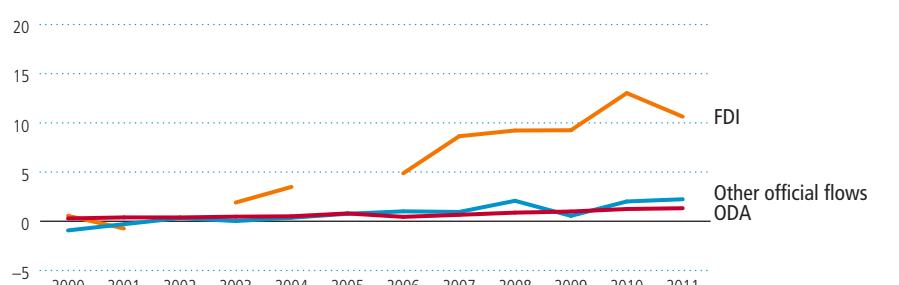
FDI accounts for three-quarters of Korea's outflows to developing countries. Overall ODA has increased since the mid-1990s in volume and as a share of national income. Bilateral aid from Korea appears to prioritise countries with large numbers of poor people.

- 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.

Resource flows from Korea to developing countries

FDI outflows have grown since 2006, more than ODA and other official flows

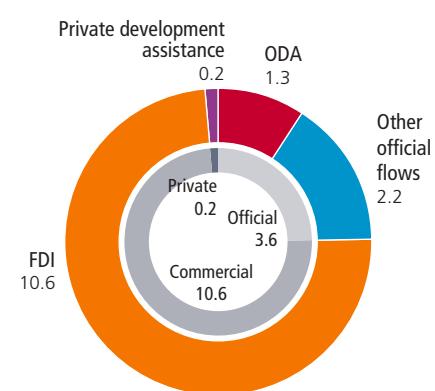
US\$ billions, 2000–2011



Note: Data on remittances before 2010 is unavailable. Data on private development assistance is available only for 2011. Data on FDI for 2002 and 2005 is unavailable.

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

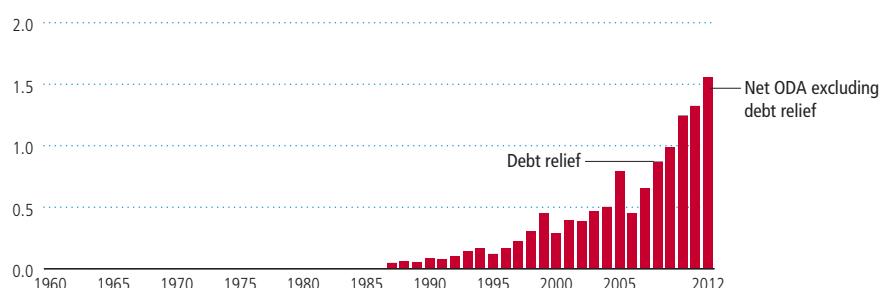
US\$ billions, 2011



How much ODA does Korea give?

Aid levels have increased since the mid-1990s

US\$ billions, 1960–2012



Note: Korea has been providing ODA since 1987 and joined the DAC in 2010.

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

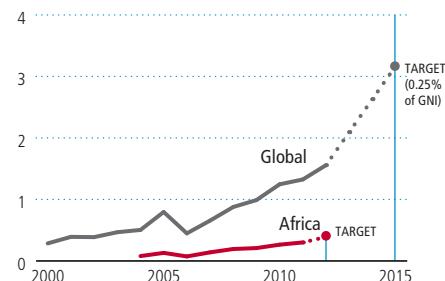
% of GNI, 1960–2012



Note: Korea has been providing ODA since 1987 and joined the DAC in 2010.

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



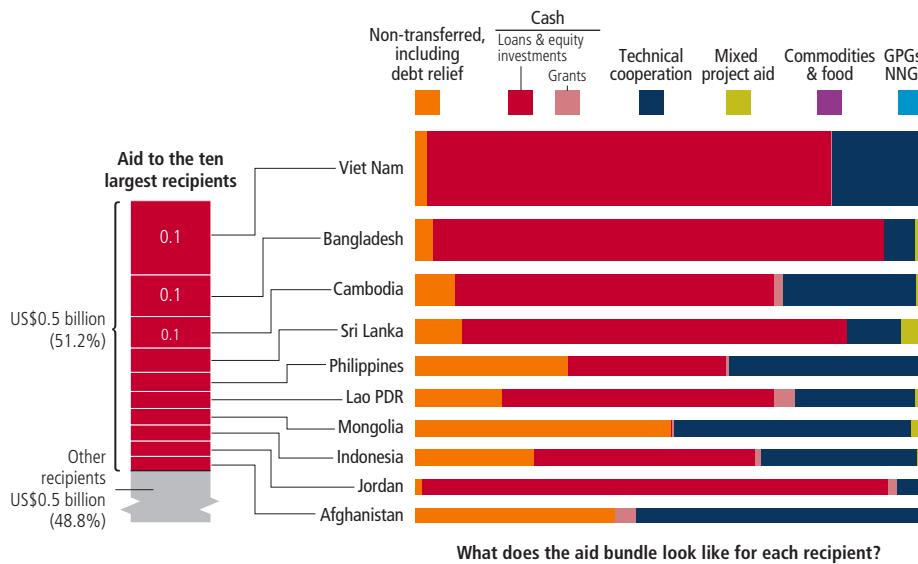
Note: Final data on ODA for 2012 is not yet available.

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

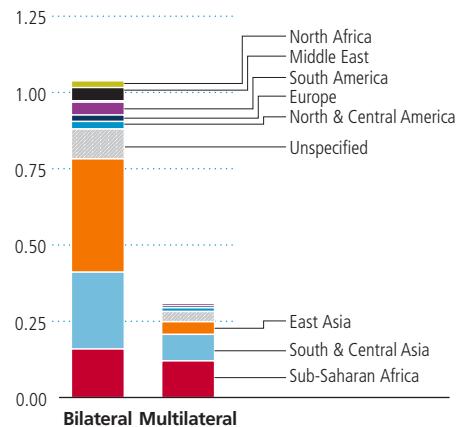


What does the aid bundle look like for each recipient?

56% of overall ODA goes to Asia,

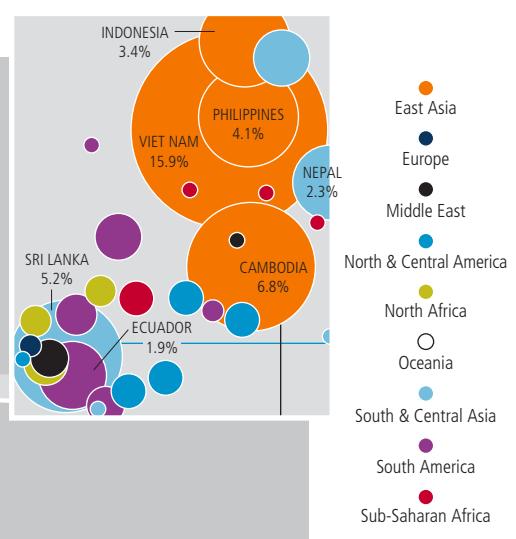
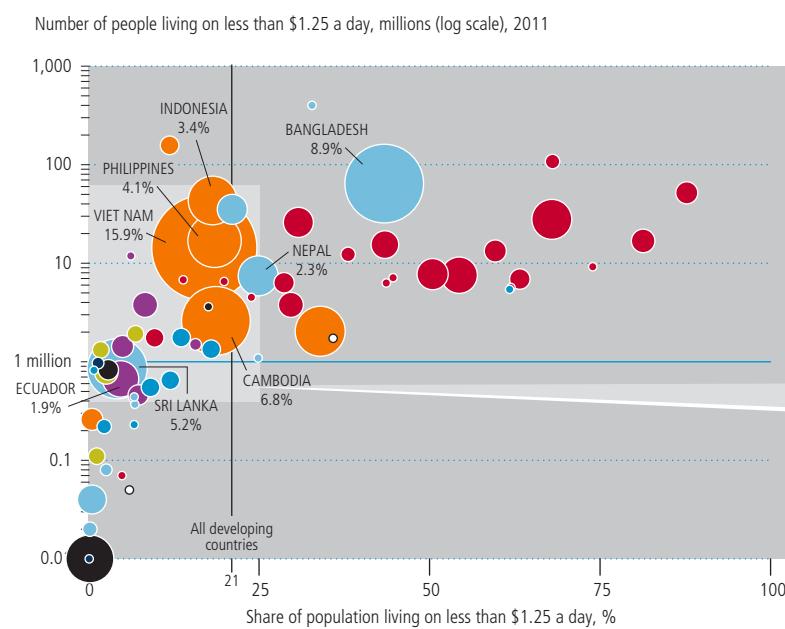
21% to sub-Saharan Africa

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



Most major recipients of ODA from Korea are in neighbouring regions

76% of bilateral ODA goes to countries with relatively large numbers of poor people, 35% to countries with below-average poverty rates



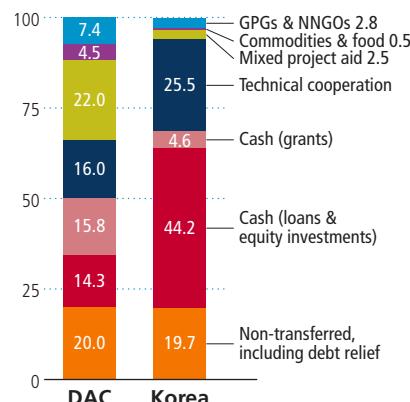
Note: Bubble size indicates the share of bilateral ODA allocated to the country in 2011.

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.

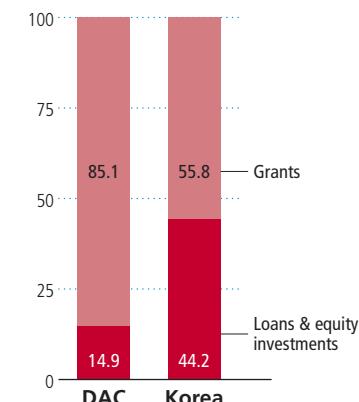
Loans and equity and technical cooperation are above the DAC average

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



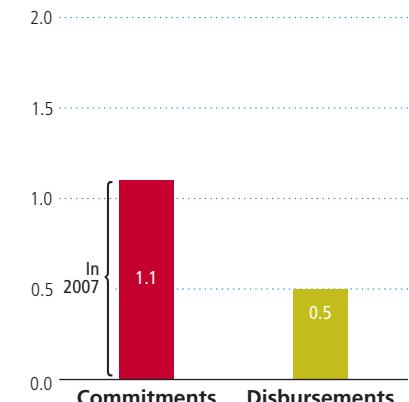
Korea provides a smaller share of aid as grants than the DAC average

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



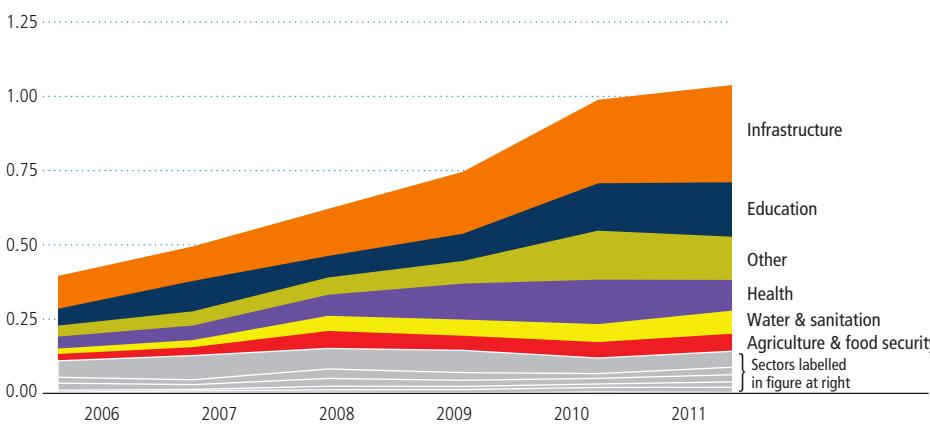
51% of 2007 aid project commitments had been realised by 2011

US\$ billions, 2011



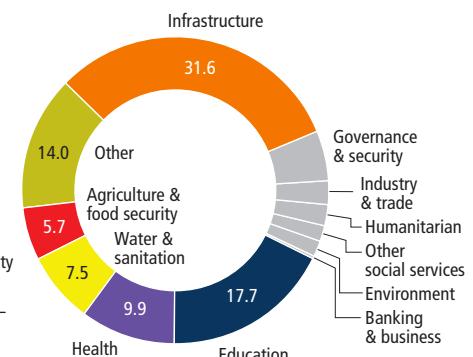
Bilateral ODA to the infrastructure sector has almost tripled since 2006; aid to education, health, and agriculture and food security has also grown

Gross bilateral ODA by sector, US\$ billions, 2006–2011



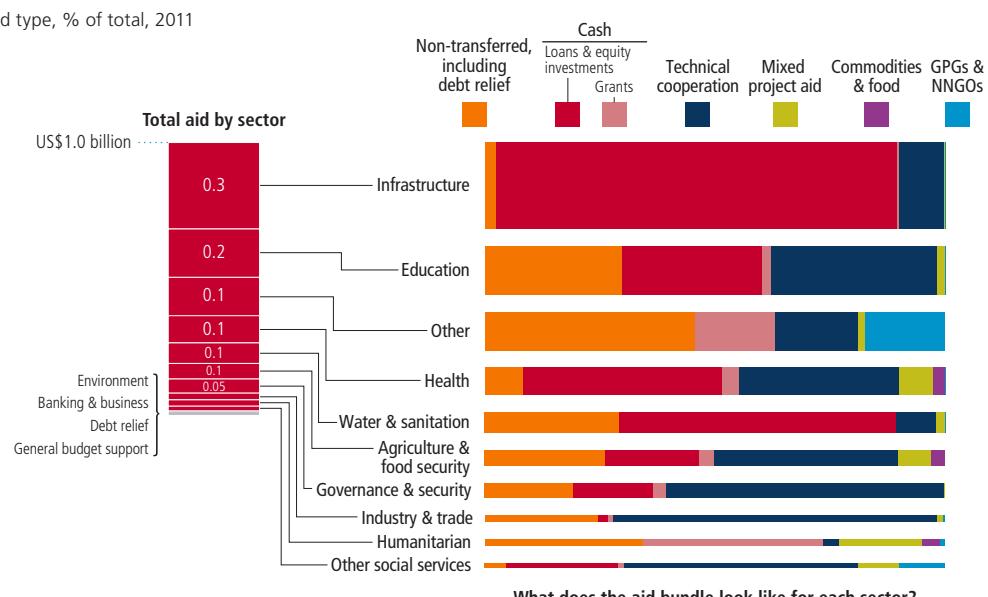
Infrastructure accounts for almost a third of bilateral ODA

Gross bilateral ODA by sector, % of total, 2011



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

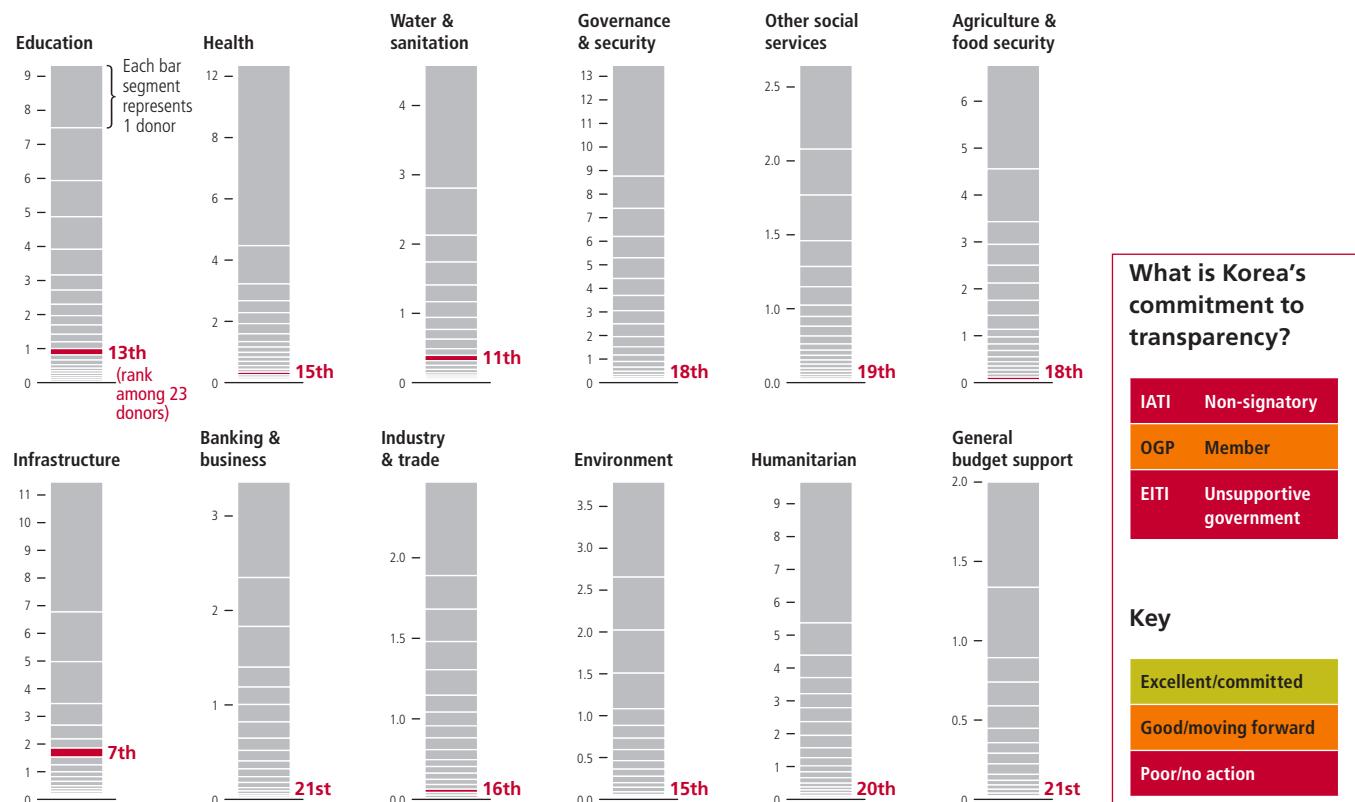
Gross bilateral ODA by aid type, % of total, 2011



The infrastructure sector accounts for almost a third of bilateral aid from Korea, 87% of which is loans and equity

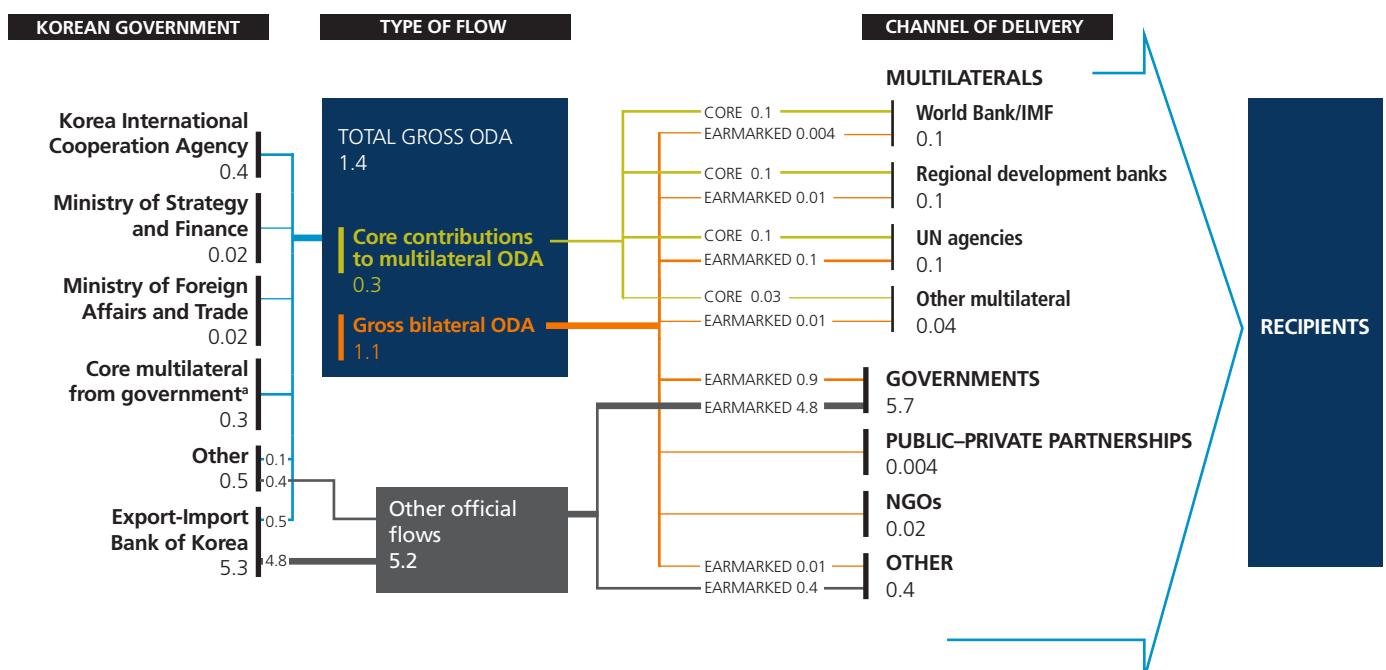
Korea is the seventh largest provider of bilateral ODA to the infrastructure sector but ranks outside the top 10 in all other sectors

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



a. Captures contributions to multilateral institutions that cannot be attributed to a particular ministry or institution in the country.

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.

LUXEMBOURG

Net ODA: US\$0.4 billion in 2012, 22nd largest DAC donor

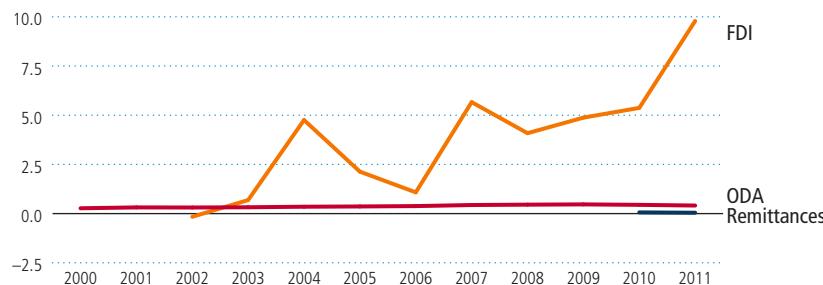
FDI accounts for 95% of outflows from Luxembourg to developing countries. ODA has been above 0.7% of national income since 2000. Poverty appears to influence aid allocations: two-thirds goes to countries with more than 1 million poor people.

- More than two-fifths of overall aid goes to sub-Saharan Africa.
- Over a third of bilateral aid is non-transferred, 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

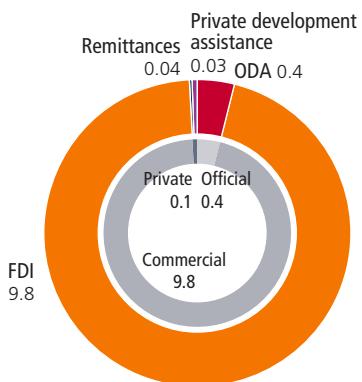
US\$ billions, 2000–2011



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

Aid accounted for just 4% of outflows from Luxembourg in 2011

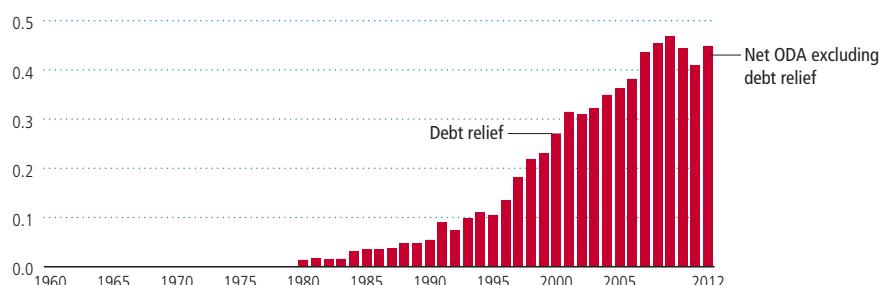
US\$ billions, 2011



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

Aid levels increased steadily throughout the 1990s and 2000s

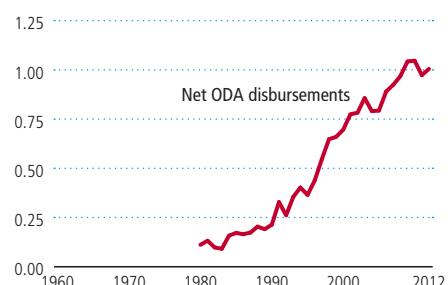
US\$ billions, 1960–2012



Note: Luxembourg joined the DAC in 1992.

ODA as a share of income

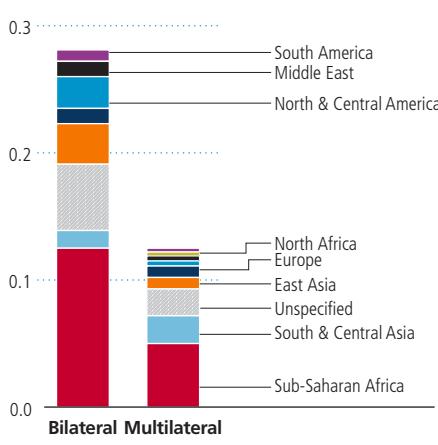
% of GNI, 1960–2012



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.

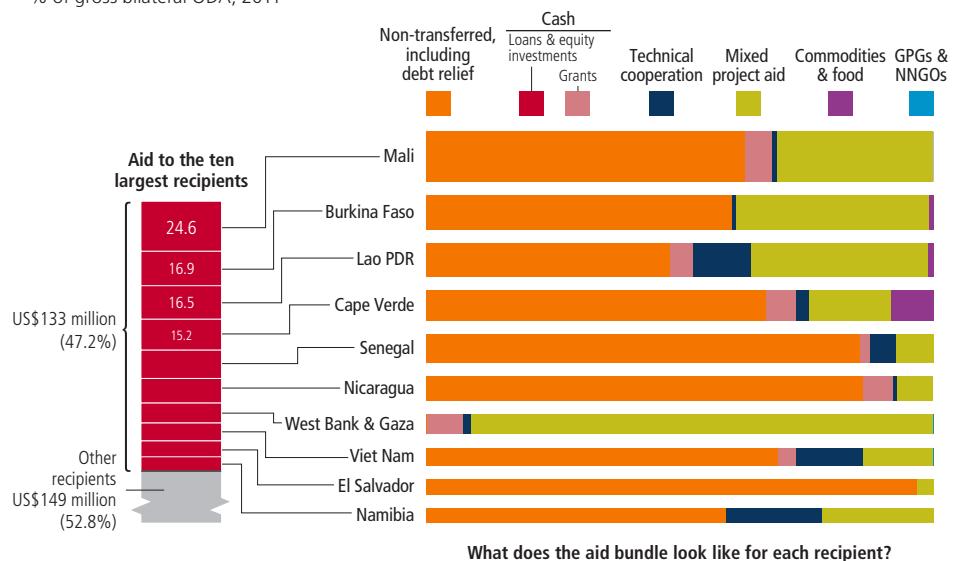
More than two-fifths of overall aid goes to sub-Saharan Africa

US\$ billions, 2011

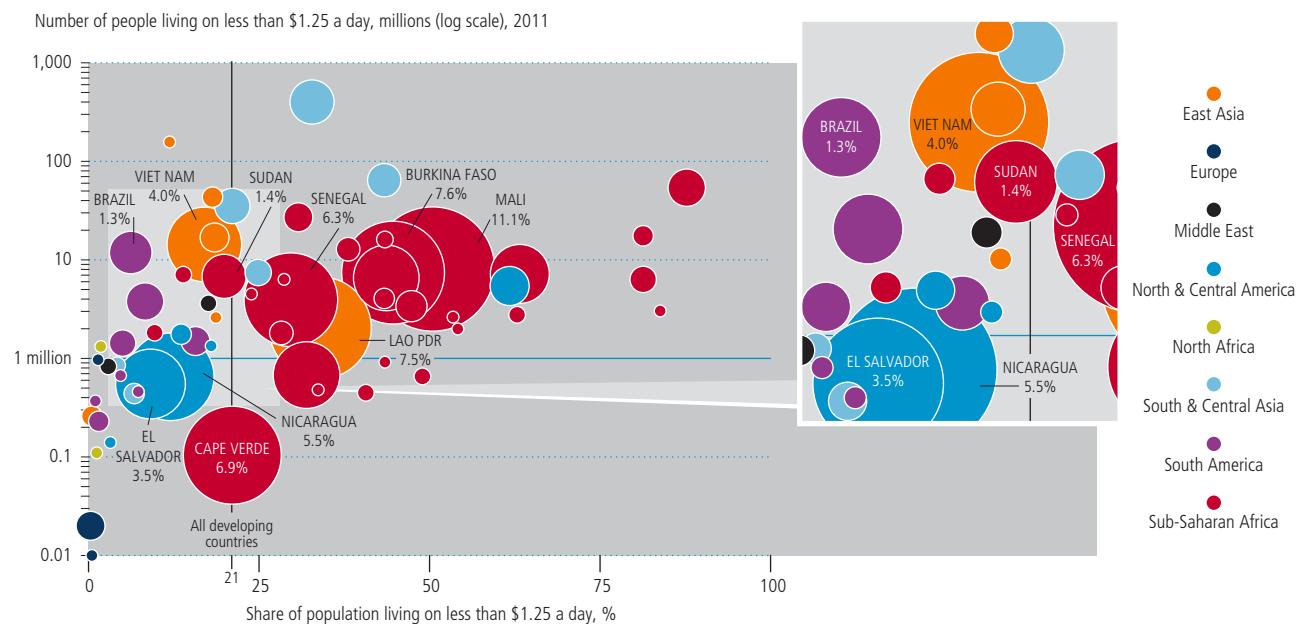


Most aid is non-transferred, except that to West Bank and Gaza and Lao PDR

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



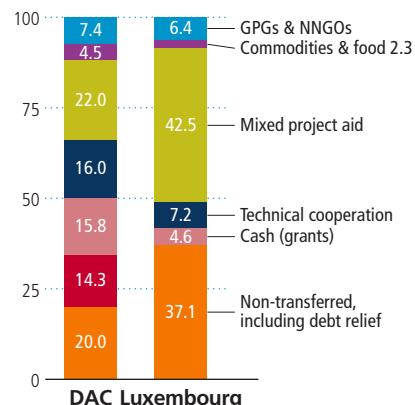
Two-thirds of aid from Luxembourg goes to countries with more than 1 million poor people, though a fifth goes to countries with below-average poverty rates and fewer than 1 million poor people



What is in the ODA bundle from Luxembourg?

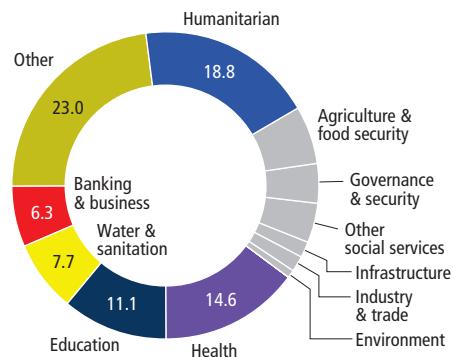
Some 37% of aid is non-transferred, almost twice the DAC average

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



Humanitarian assistance is the largest identifiable destination sector

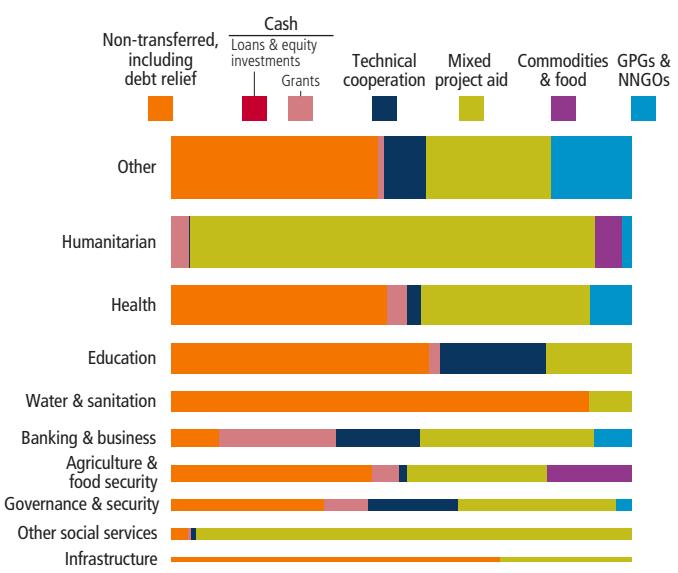
Gross bilateral aid by sector, % of total, 2011



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

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

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



What does the aid bundle look like for each sector?

What is Luxembourg's commitment to transparency?

IATI	Non-signatory
OGP	Non-member
EITI	Unsupportive 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.

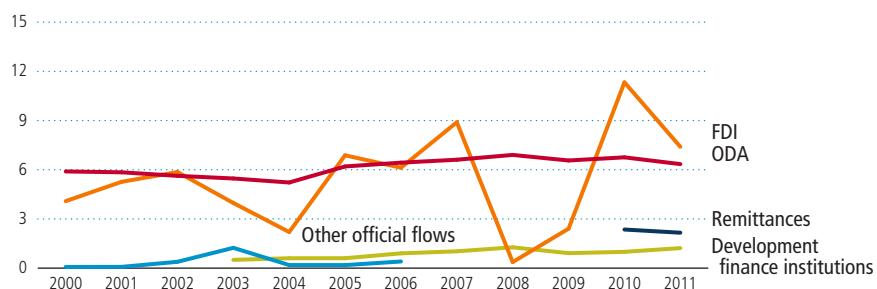
ODA is the largest resource flow to developing countries from the Netherlands, followed by FDI. While ODA has been above 0.7% of national income since 1975, recent policy led aid volumes to drop. Bilateral aid appears to prioritise countries with large numbers of poor people and above-average poverty 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

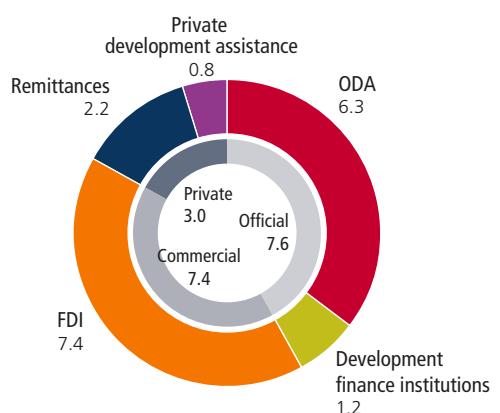
US\$ billions, 2000–2011



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

41% of outflows are FDI; 35% are ODA

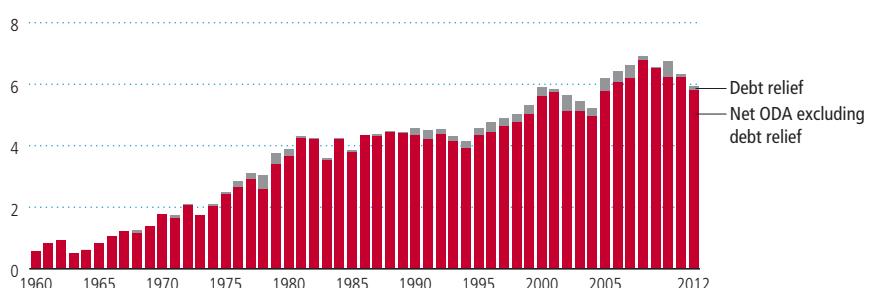
US\$ billions, 2011



How much ODA does the Netherlands give?

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

US\$ billions, 1960–2012



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



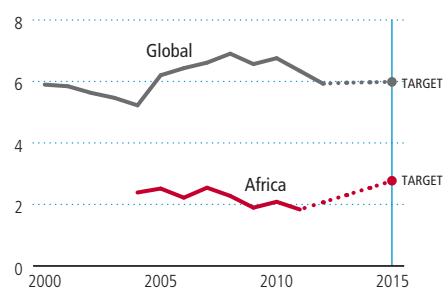
While ODA as a share of national income has been flat since the mid-1990s, it has dipped since 2009

% of GNI, 1960–2012



ODA has been above 0.7% of GNI since 1975

Net ODA, US\$ billions, 2000–2015



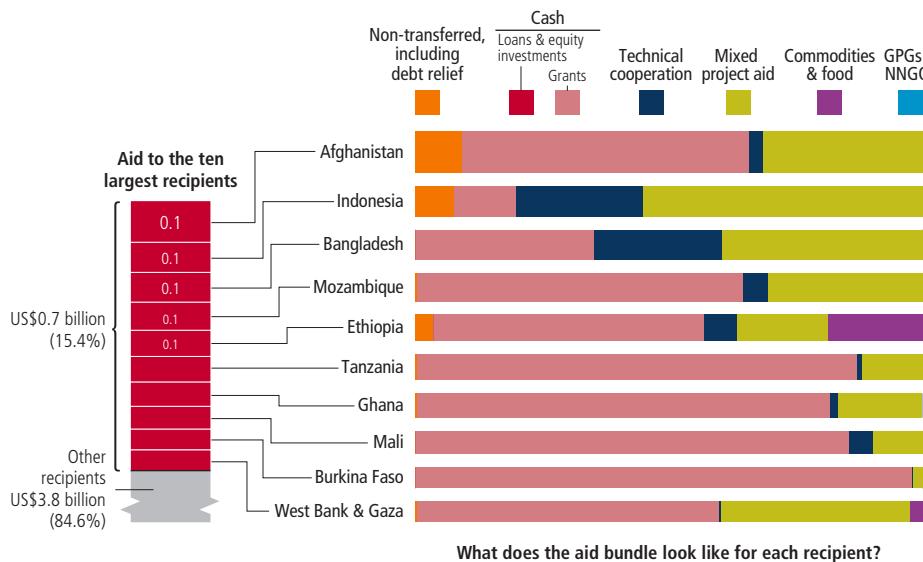
Note: EU member state ODA commitments agreed at May 2005 European Council.

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.

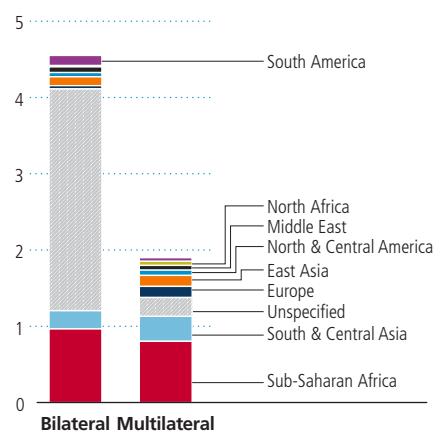
Cash grants dominate aid to most major recipients, but technical cooperation and mixed project aid are the majority for Indonesia and Bangladesh

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



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

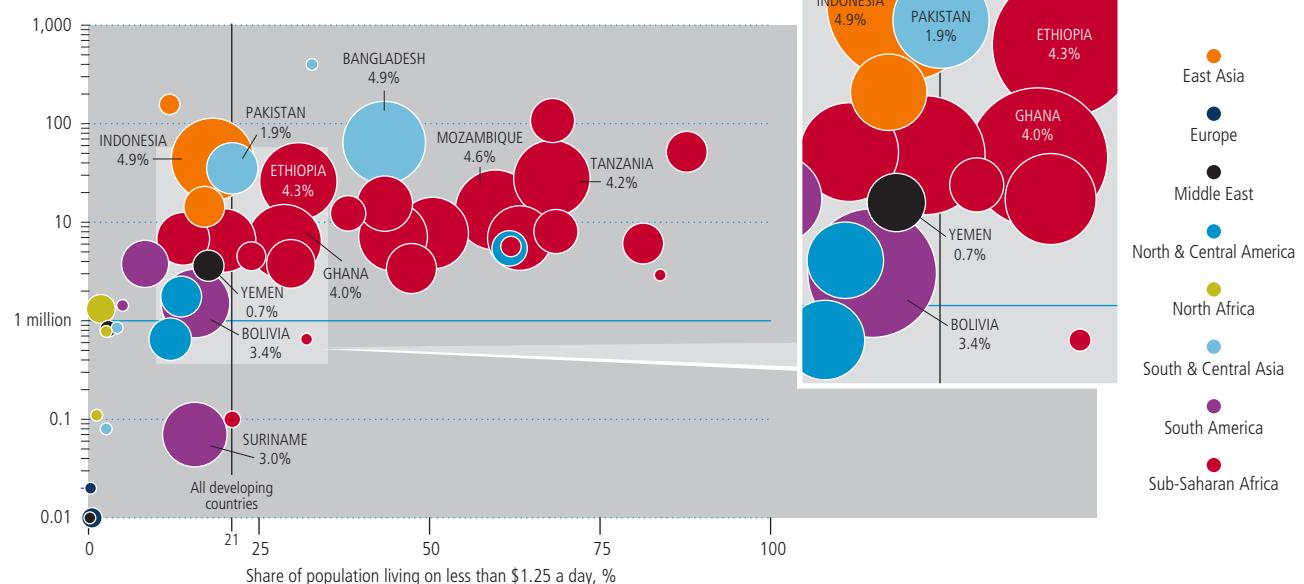
Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



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

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

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



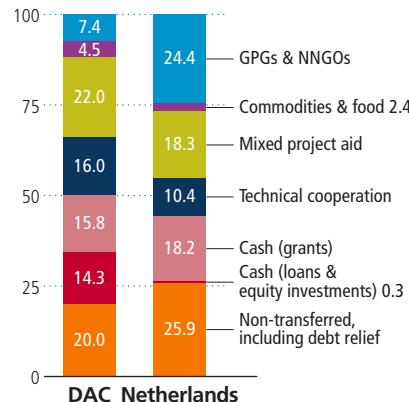
Note: Bubble size indicates the proportion of bilateral ODA allocated to the country in 2011. Afghanistan (6.8%) is among the top five aid recipients, but poverty data is unavailable.

What is in the ODA bundle from the Netherlands?

The share of bilateral ODA from the Netherlands given as support to GPGs and NNGOs 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.

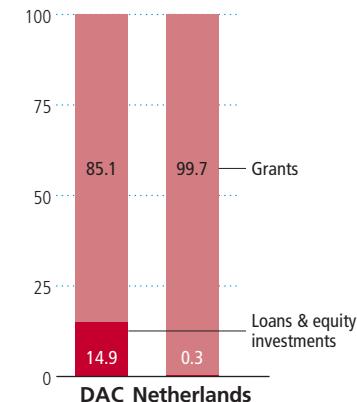
Support to GPGs and NNGOs is three times the DAC average

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



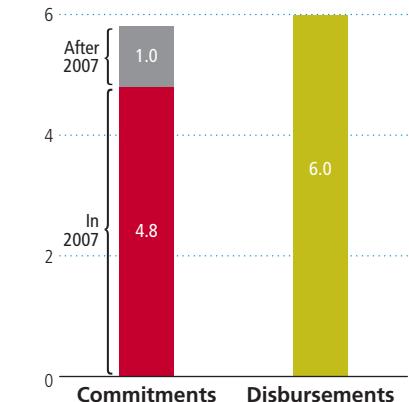
Almost no ODA is provided as loans and equity

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



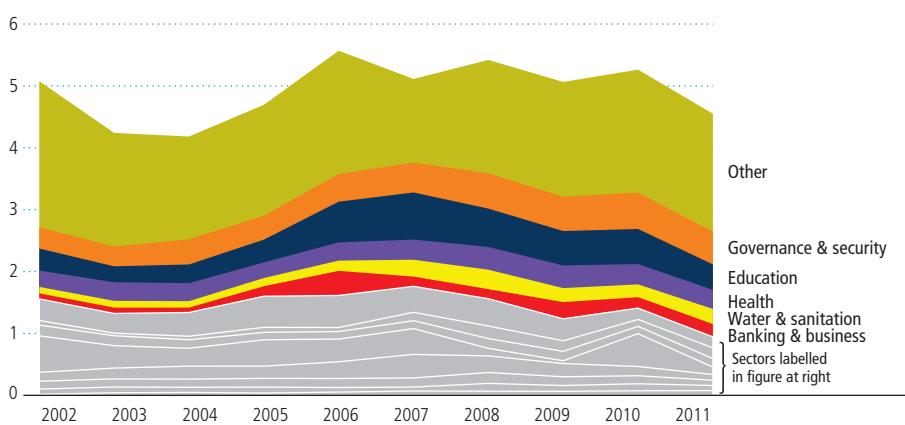
All commitments to 2007 bilateral aid projects had been disbursed by 2011

US\$ billions, 2011



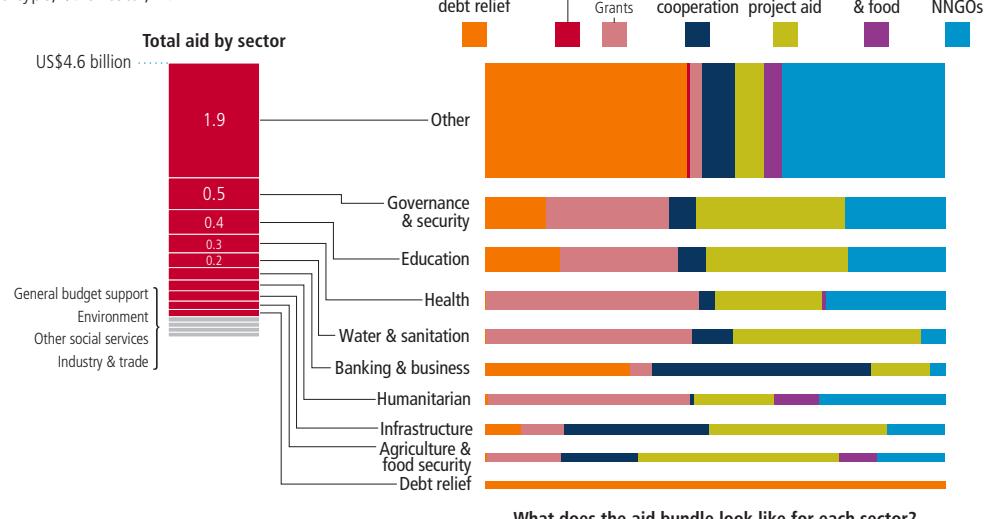
Bilateral aid to water and sanitation, banking and business, governance and security, health and education has increased since 2002

Gross bilateral ODA by sector, US\$ billions, 2002–2011



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

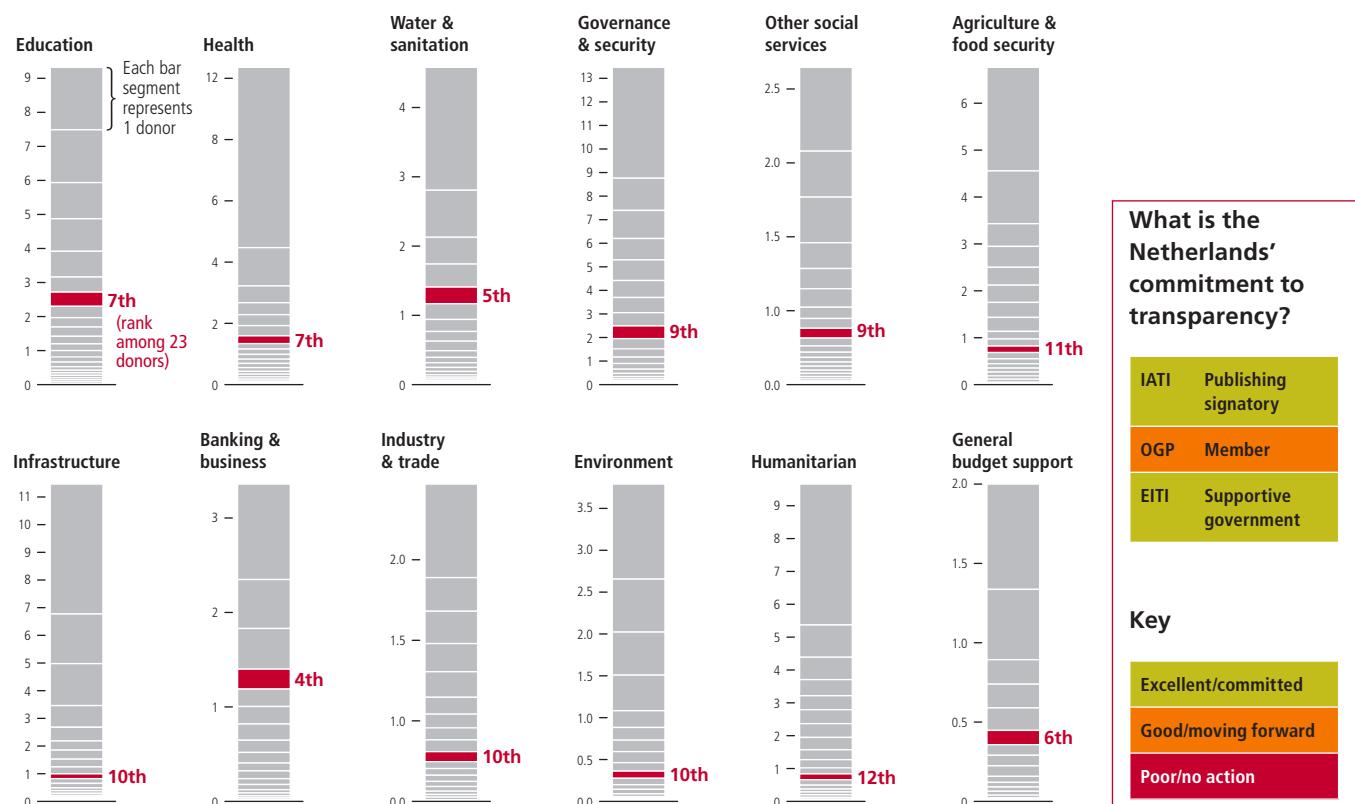
Gross bilateral ODA by aid type, % of total, 2011



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

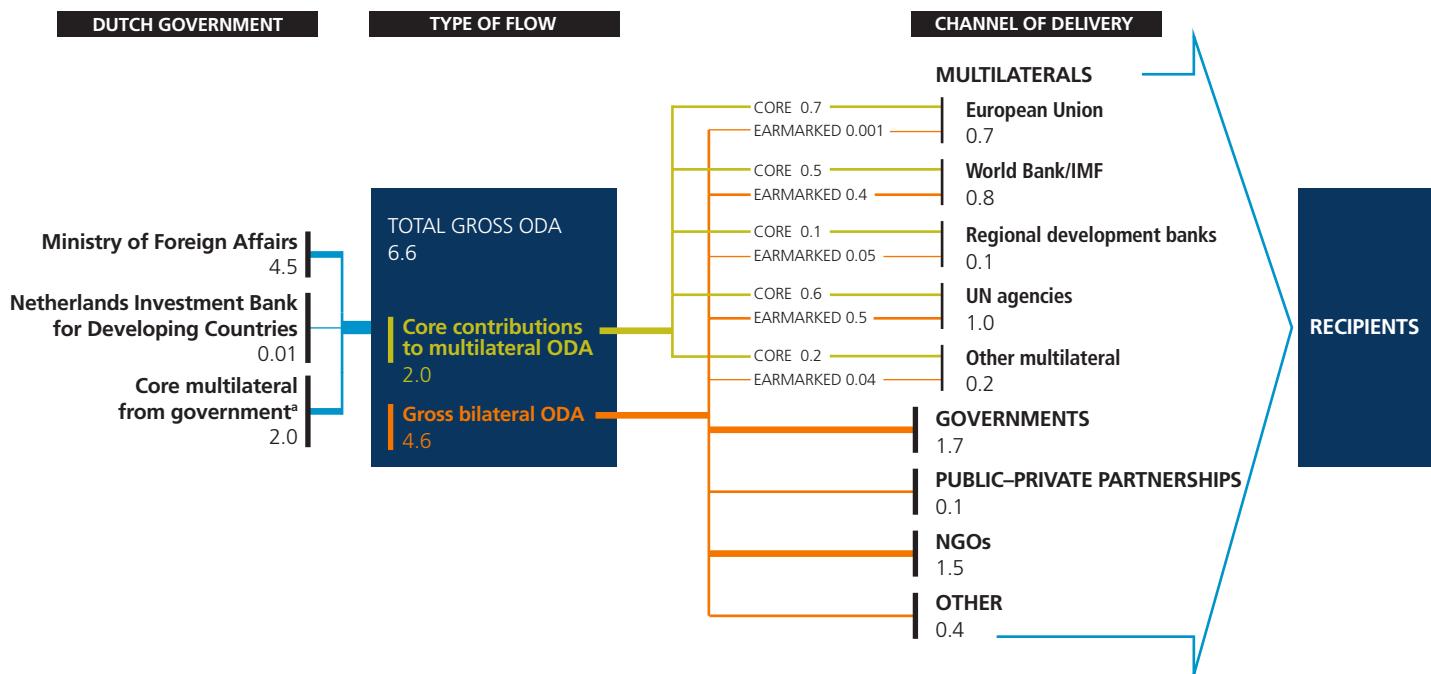
The Netherlands is the fourth largest bilateral DAC donor to banking and business and the fifth largest to water and sanitation

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



a. Captures contributions to multilateral institutions that cannot be attributed to a particular ministry or institution in the country.

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.

NEW ZEALAND

Net ODA: US\$0.5 billion in 2012, 21st largest DAC donor

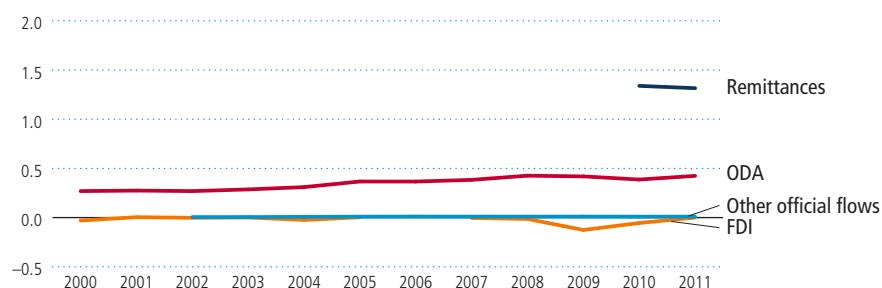
Remittances dominate outflows from New Zealand. ODA accounts for around a quarter of outflows and has risen in recent years but not back to the 1975 high. Poverty appears to influence allocations: almost 90% goes to countries with more than 1 million poor people.

- 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...

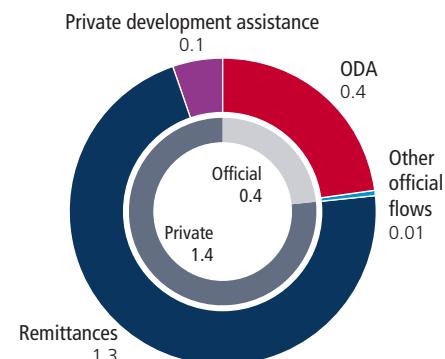
US\$ billions, 2000–2011



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

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

US\$ billions, 2011

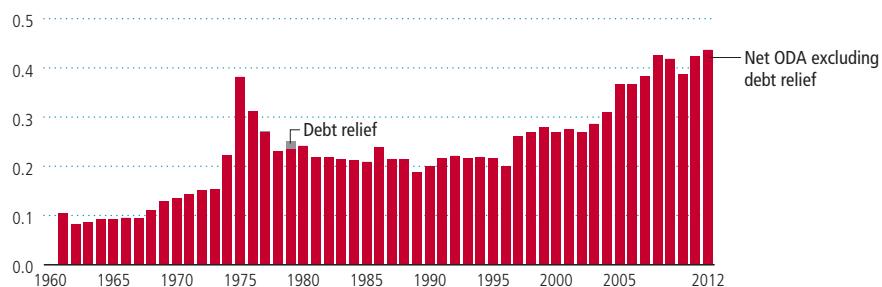


Note: Excludes -US\$0.0005 billion in net foreign direct investment.

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

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

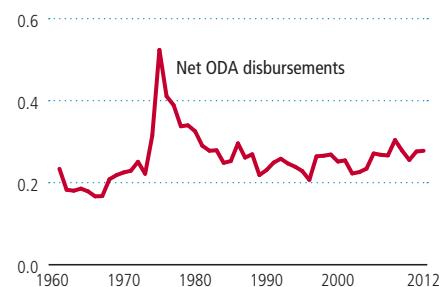
US\$ billions, 1960–2012



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

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

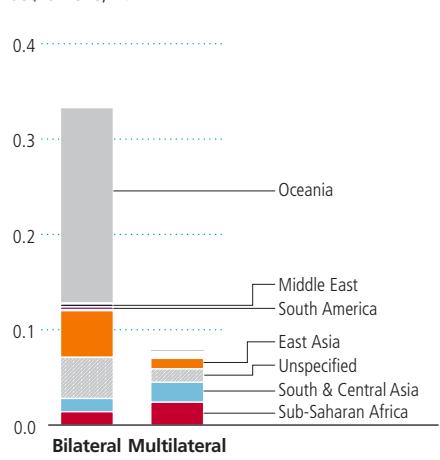
% of GNI, 1960–2012



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

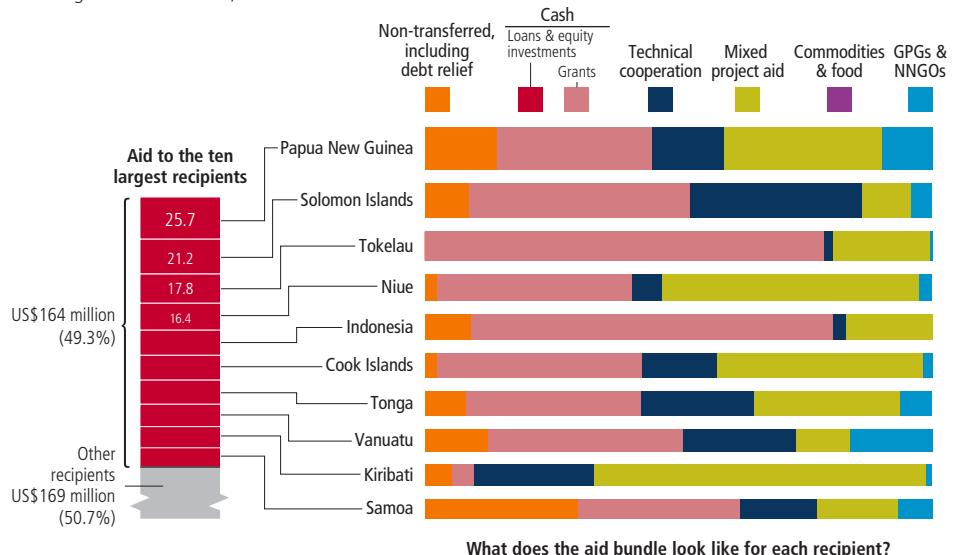
Half of overall aid goes to Oceania;
80% of aid is bilateral, third
highest among DAC donors

US\$ billions, 2011



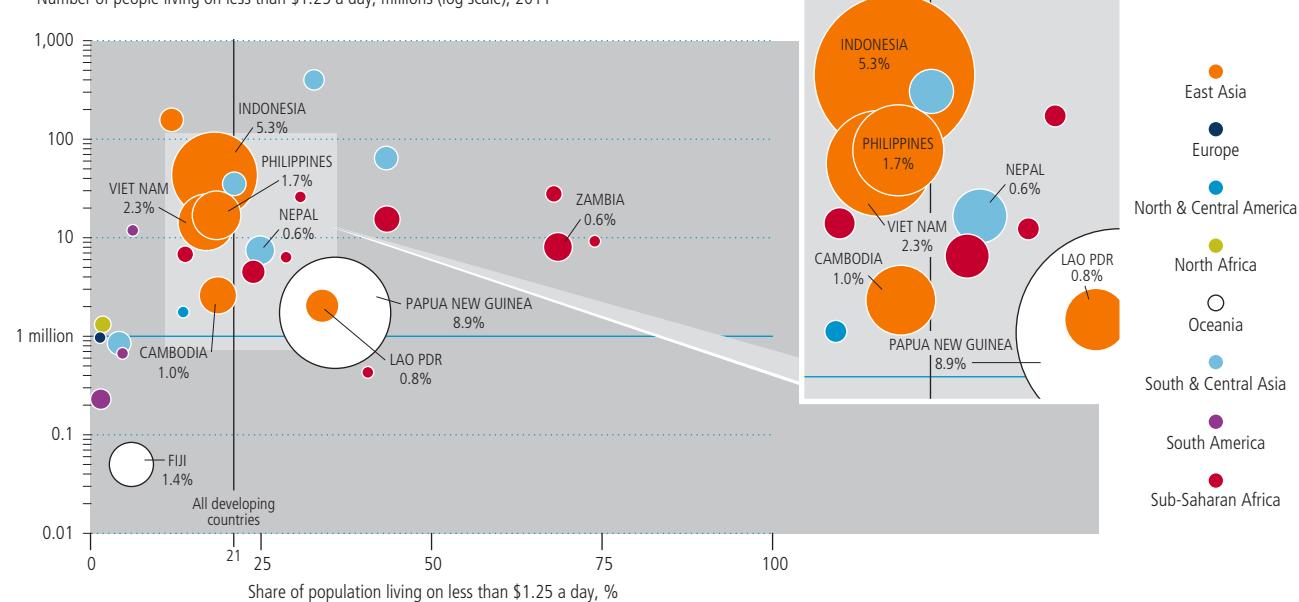
Half of bilateral aid goes to ten recipients, nine of them Pacific island states

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



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

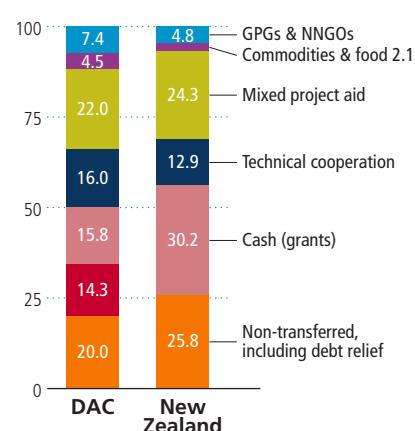
Number of people living on less than \$1.25 a day, millions (log scale), 2011



What is in the ODA bundle from New Zealand?

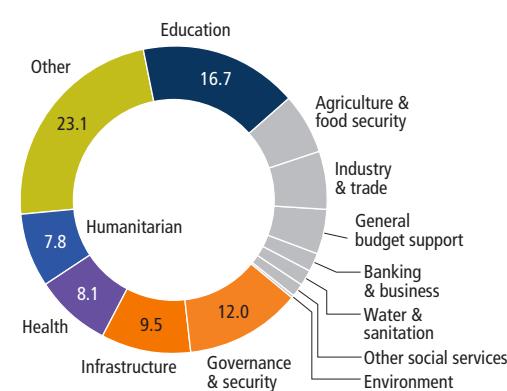
The share of aid given as cash grants is double the DAC average

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



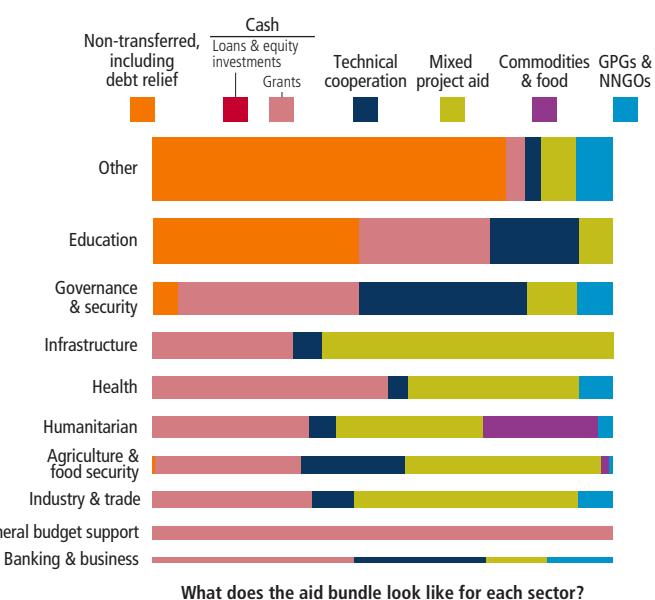
Education is the largest identifiable sector of aid from New Zealand

Gross bilateral aid by sector % of total 2011



Half of aid to education is non-transferred student costs, while non-transferred administrative costs (classified under 'other') are substantial

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



What is New Zealand's commitment to transparency?

IAITI	Signatory
OGP	Non-member
EITI	Unsupportive government

- 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.

NORWAY

Net ODA: US\$4.8 billion in 2012, 10th largest DAC donor

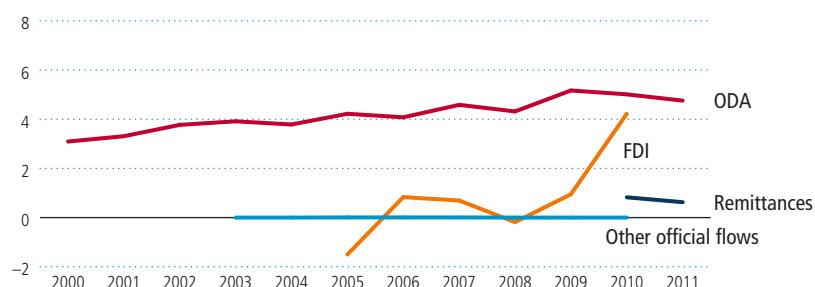
ODA dominates outflows from Norway, having risen consistently since 1960 and exceeded 0.7% of national income in every year since 1976. Poverty appears to influence aid allocations: three-quarters goes to countries with more than 1 million poor people, though almost a quarter goes to countries with below-average 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

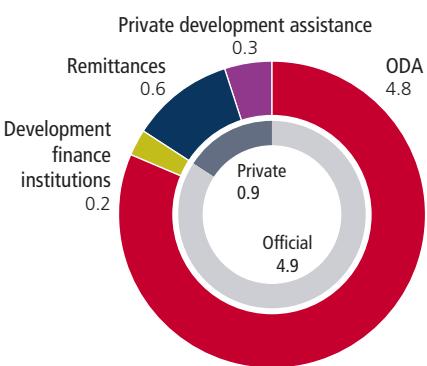
US\$ billions, 2000–2011



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

ODA accounts for 84% of outflows from Norway to developing countries

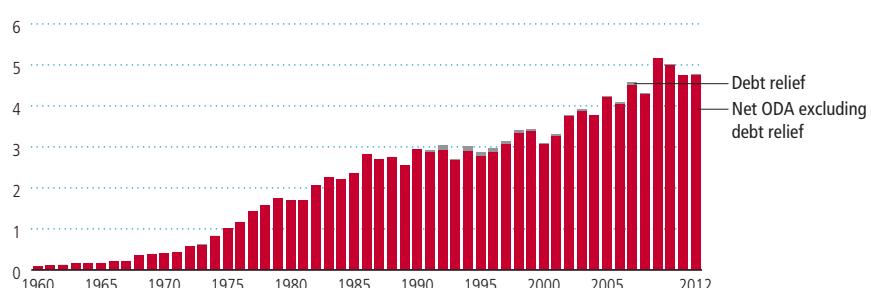
US\$ billions, 2011



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

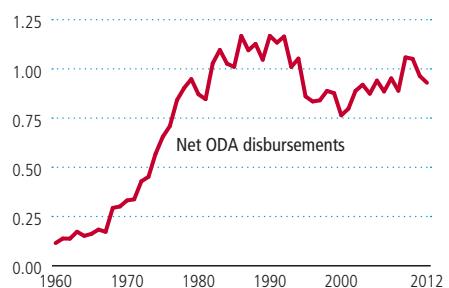
Aid from Norway rose consistently between 1960 and the late 2000s but has dipped in the last three years

US\$ billions, 1960–2012



Aid has exceeded 0.7% of Norway's national income since 1976

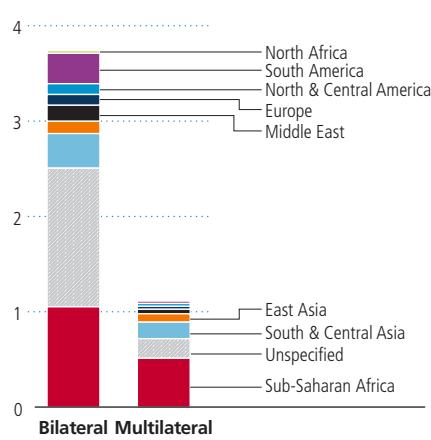
% of GNI, 1960–2012



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

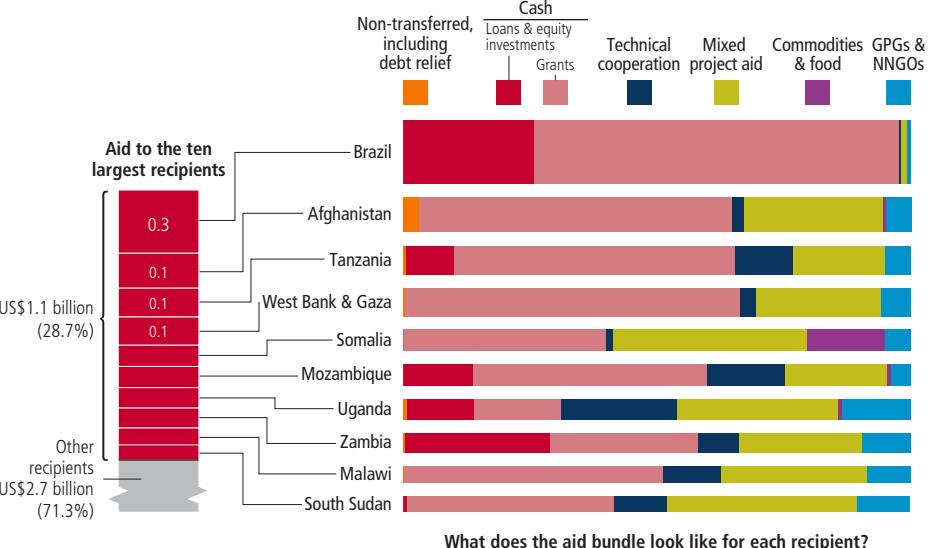
A third of overall aid from Norway goes to sub-Saharan Africa

US\$ billions, 2011

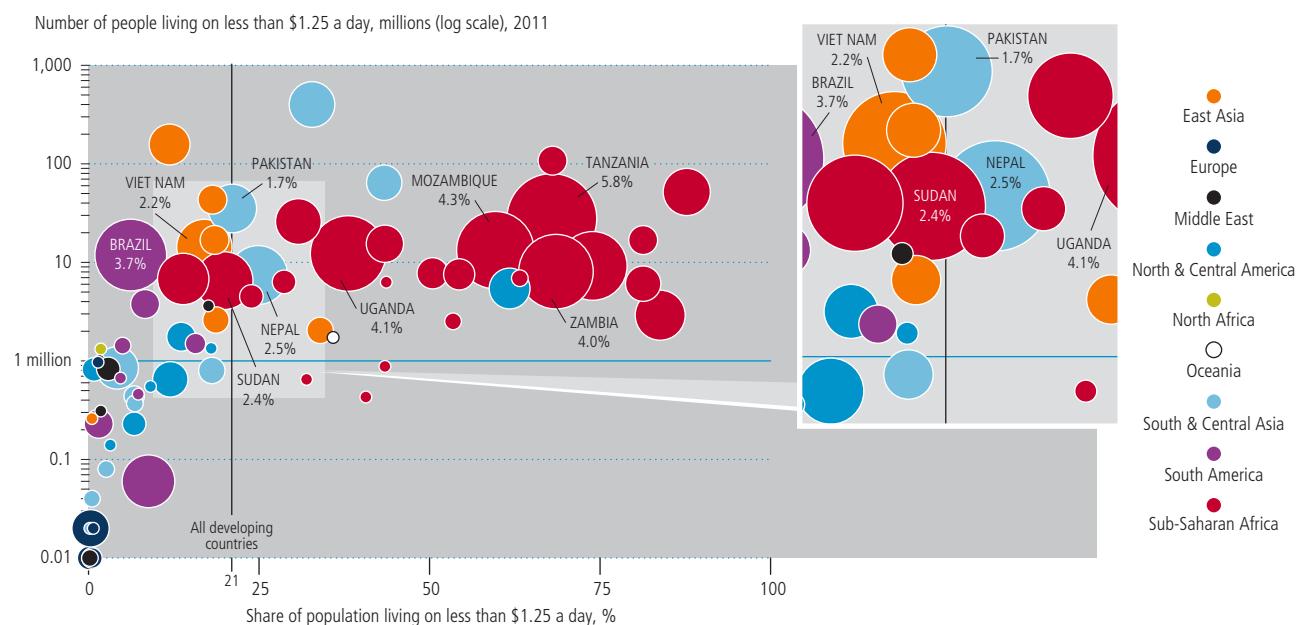


Brazil is the largest bilateral aid recipient; African and fragile states also feature

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



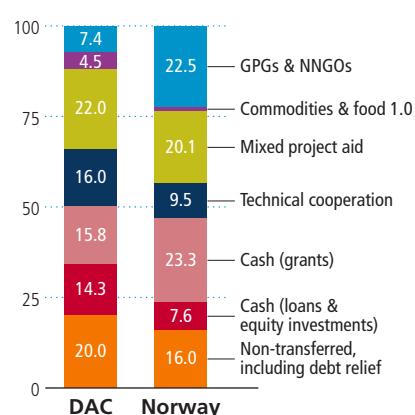
77% of aid from Norway goes to countries with more than 1 million poor people



What is in the ODA bundle from Norway?

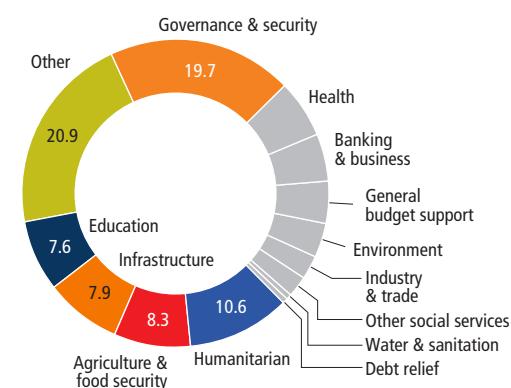
The share of aid given as support to GPGs and NNGOs is three times the DAC average

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



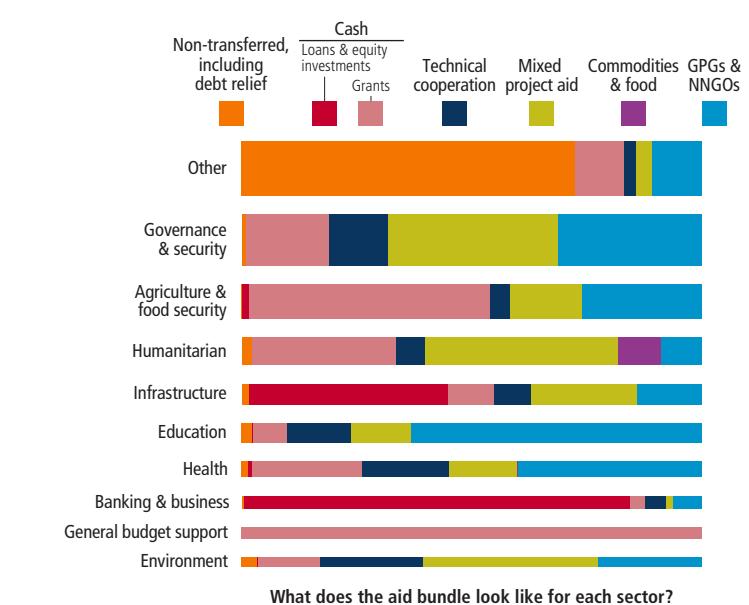
Governance and security is the largest identifiable destination sector

Gross bilateral aid by sector, % of total, 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



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 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.

PORTUGAL

Net ODA: US\$0.6 billion in 2012, 20th largest DAC donor

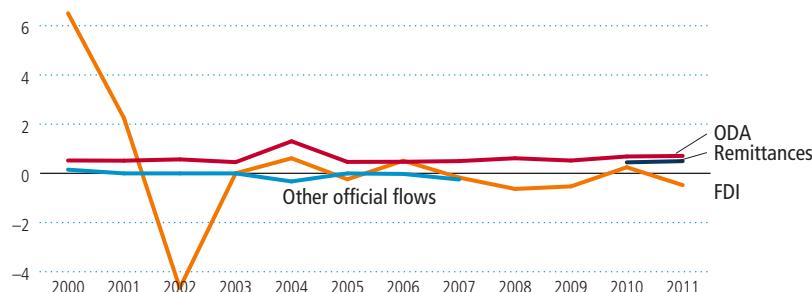
Remittances are important outflows from Portugal, though ODA dominates. Aid has risen gradually, peaking at 0.63% of national income in 2004, due to debt relief. While almost all aid goes to countries with above-average poverty rates, only 60% goes to countries with large numbers of poor people.

- 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

US\$ billions, 2000–2011

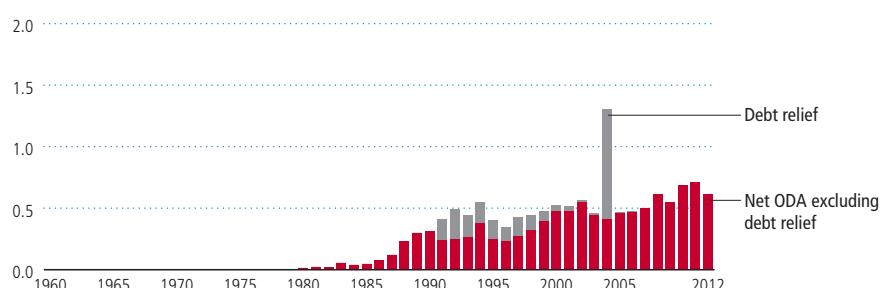


Note: Data on remittances before 2010 is unavailable. Data on private development assistance is available only for 2011.

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

Aid levels from Portugal have risen gradually but dipped in 2012

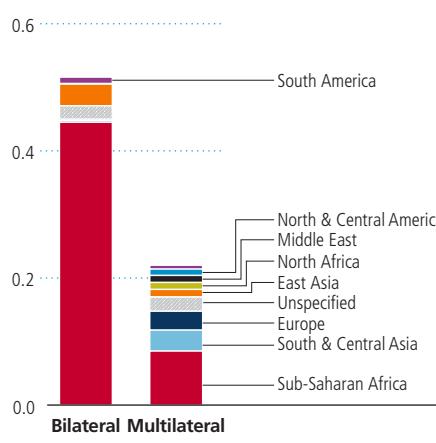
US\$ billions, 1960–2012



Note: Portugal withdrew from the DAC in 1974 and rejoined in 1991. It has reported ODA since 1980.

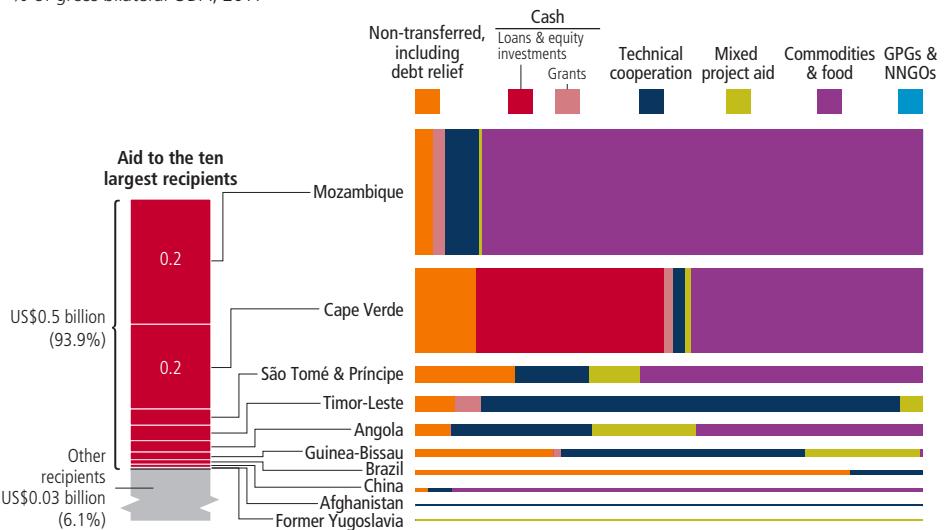
Almost three-quarters of overall aid goes to sub-Saharan Africa

US\$ billions, 2011



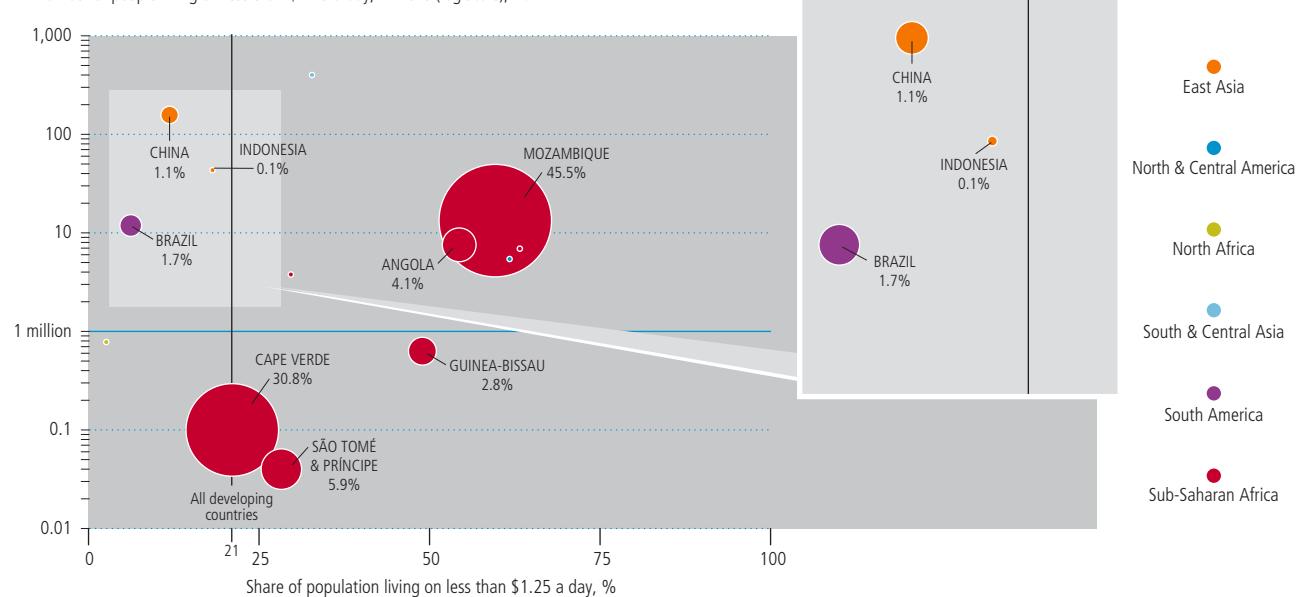
The six largest recipients of bilateral aid are Portuguese-speaking

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



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

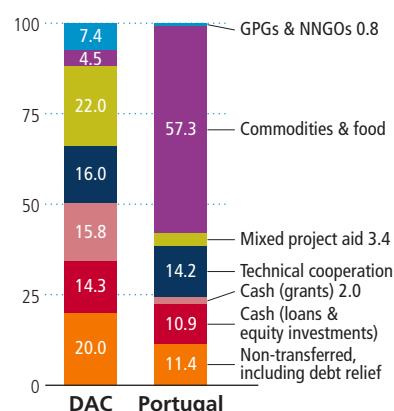


Note: Bubble size indicates the share of bilateral ODA allocated to the country in 2011. Timor-Leste (5.6%) is among the top five aid recipients, but poverty data is unavailable.

What is in the ODA bundle from Portugal?

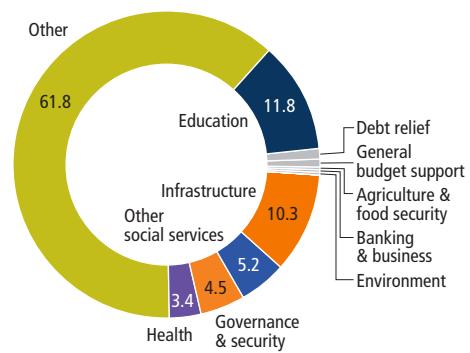
57% of aid is commodities and food, almost 13 times the DAC average

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



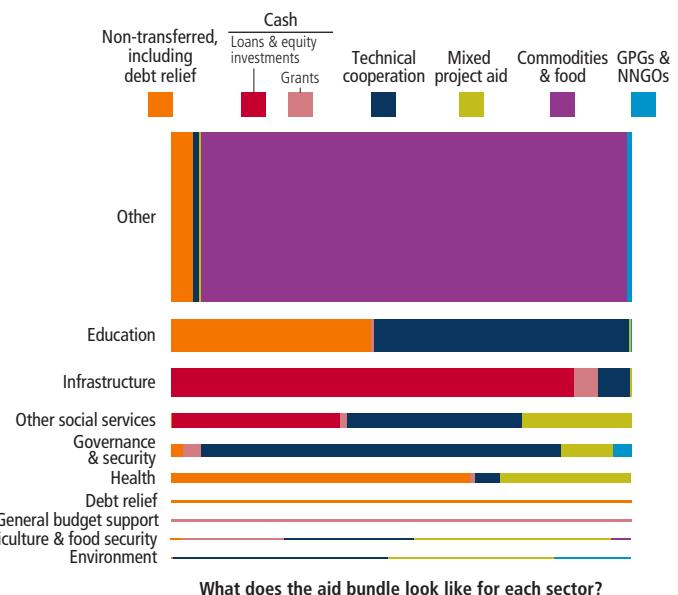
Over 60% of aid is classified as 'other'

Gross bilateral aid by sector, % of total, 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



What is Portugal's commitment to transparency?

IATI	Non-signatory
OGP	Non-member
EITI	Unsupportive 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.

SPAIN

Net ODA: US\$1.9 billion in 2012, 15th largest DAC donor

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

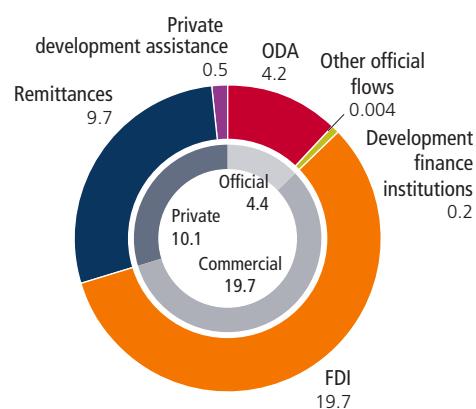
US\$ billions, 2000–2011



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

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

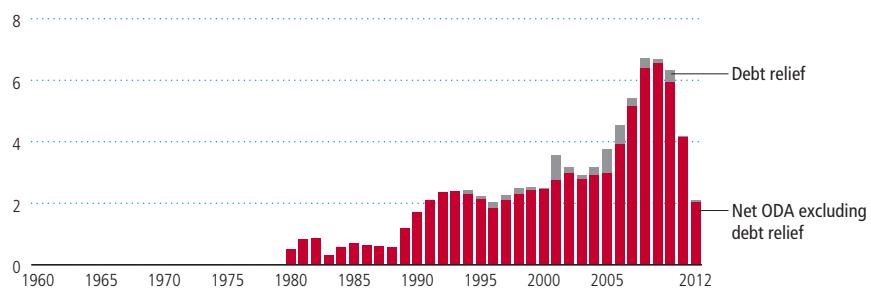
US\$ billions, 2011



How much ODA does Spain give?

ODA volumes have dropped markedly since 2009

US\$ billions, 1960–2012



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



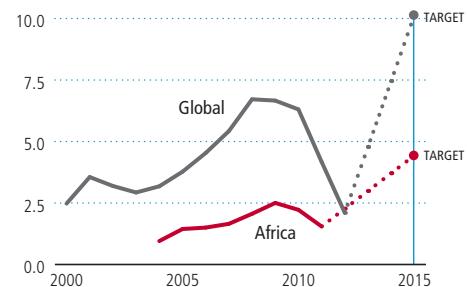
Aid as a share of national income has fallen sharply since 2009

% of GNI, 1960–2012



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

Net ODA, US\$ billions, 2000–2015



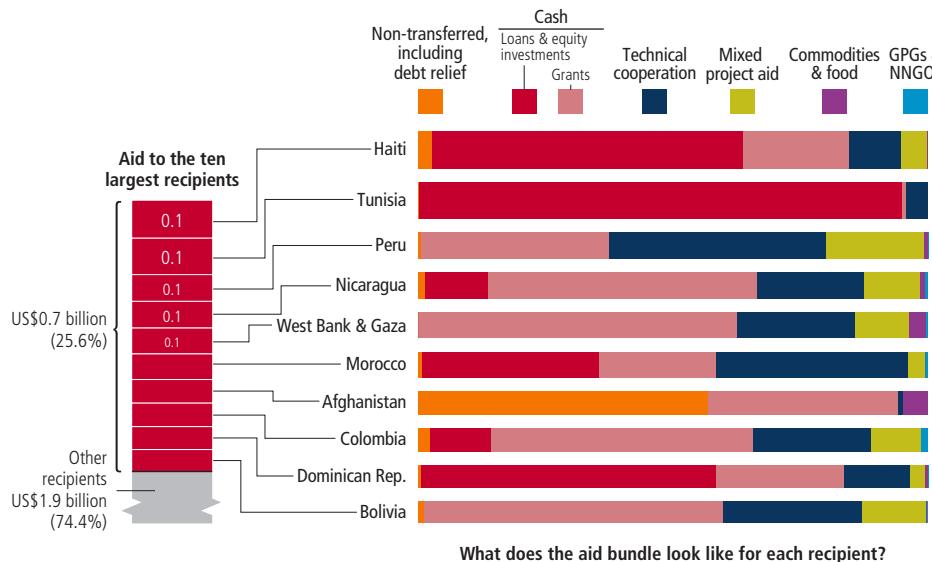
Note: EU member state ODA commitments agreed at May 2005 European Council.

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.

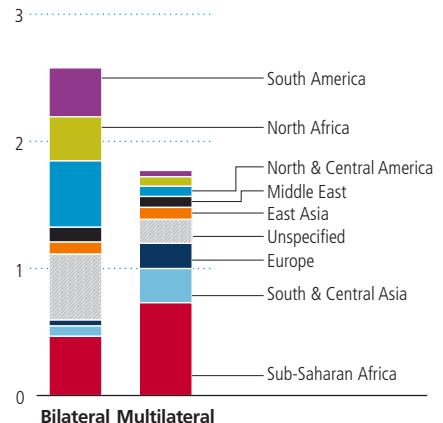
Loans and equity are prominent for Haiti and Peru, and technical cooperation is important for most major recipients

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



Sub-Saharan Africa is the largest regional recipient of aid from Spain

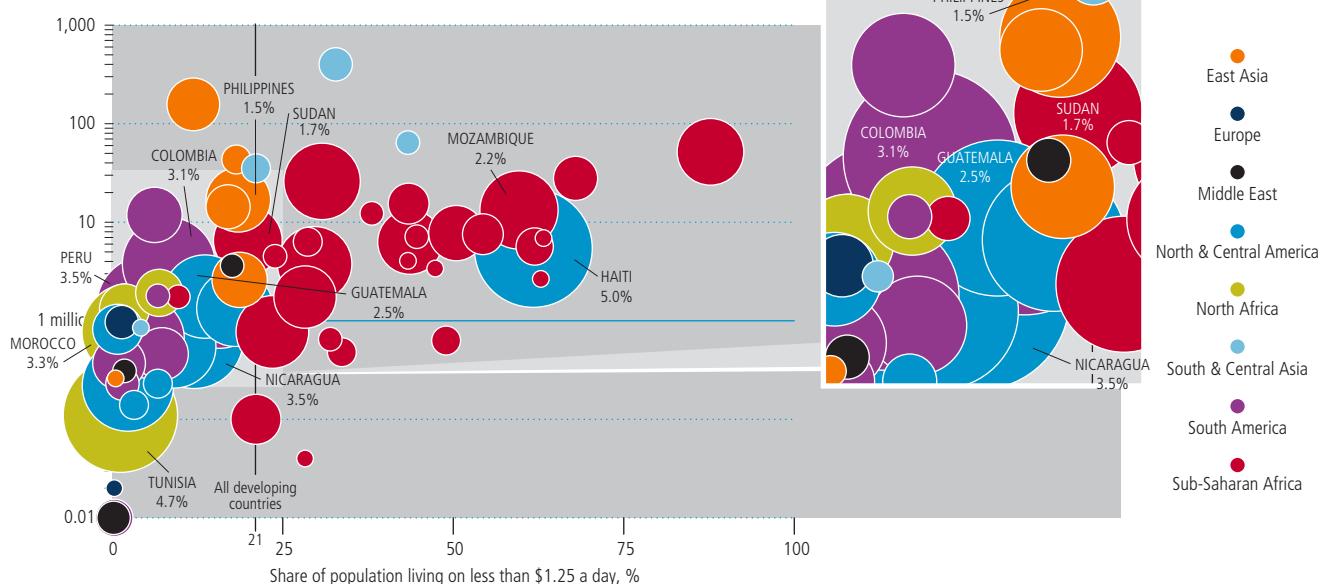
Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



Almost 41% of ODA from Spain is given multilaterally, the fourth highest share among the DAC

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

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

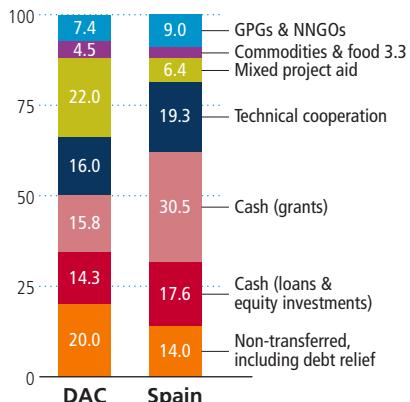


What is in the ODA bundle from Spain?

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

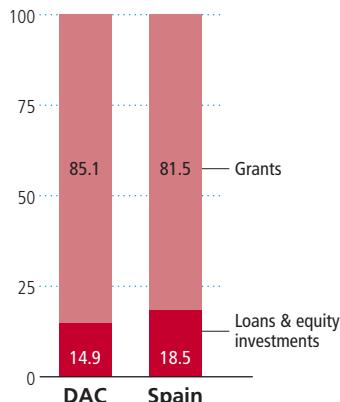
% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



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.

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

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



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

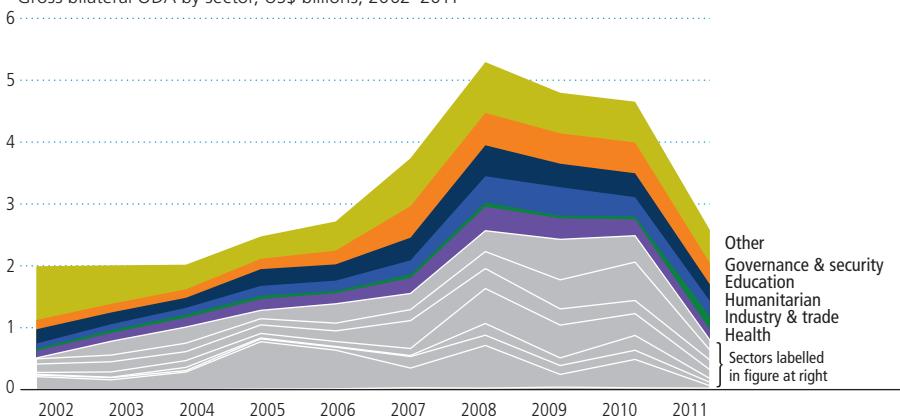
US\$ billions, 2011



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.

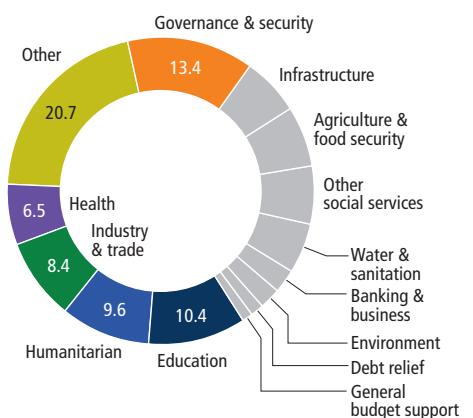
Only aid to the industry and trade sector has increased since 2008 – aid to all other sectors has declined

Gross bilateral ODA by sector, US\$ billions, 2002–2011



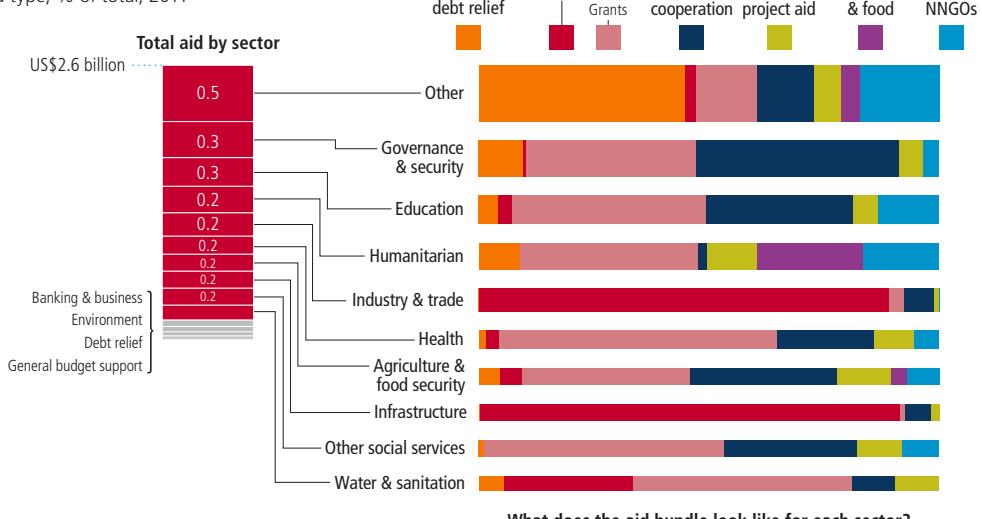
Governance and security is the largest identifiable sector

Gross bilateral ODA by sector % of total 2011



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

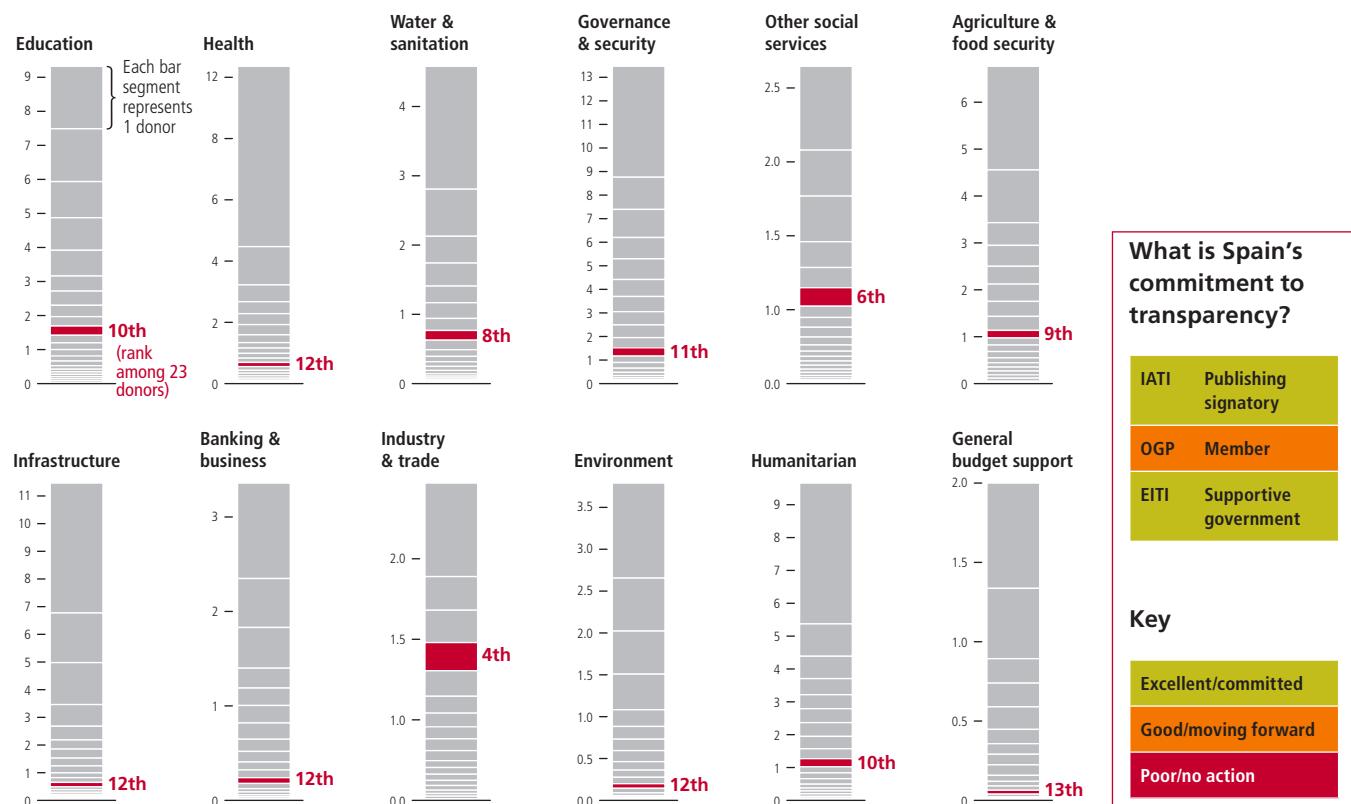
Gross bilateral ODA by aid type, % of total, 2011



Aid from Spain is diffuse across several sectors; all but industry and trade have been cut over 2010–2011

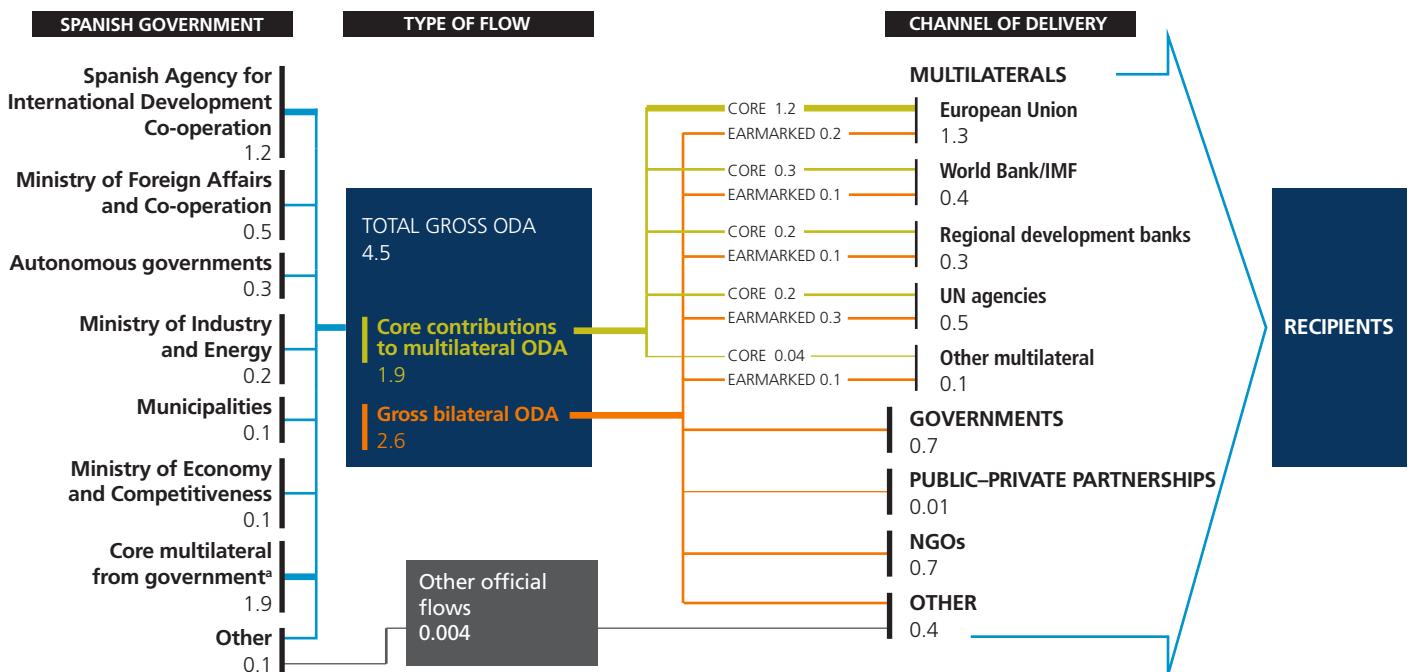
Spain is the fourth largest DAC donor to the industry and trade sector

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



a. Captures contributions to multilateral institutions that cannot be attributed to a particular ministry or institution in the country.

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.

SWEDEN

Net ODA: US\$5.2 billion in 2012, 9th largest DAC donor

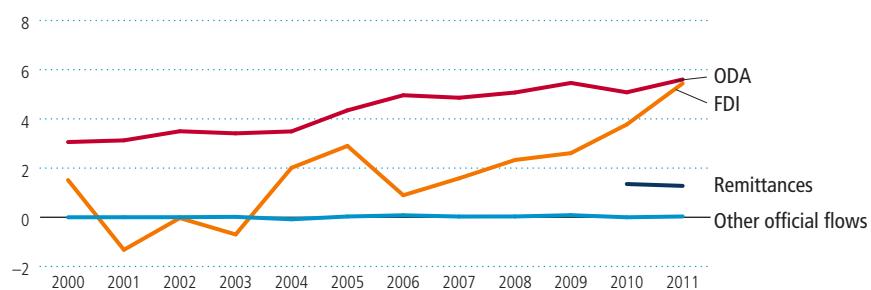
FDI outflows from Sweden have risen since 2006, but ODA remains the largest resource flow to developing countries. Since the mid-2000s ODA has been near 1% of Sweden's national income. While 60% of bilateral aid goes to countries with above-average poverty rates and a large number of poor people, about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

US\$ billions, 2000–2011

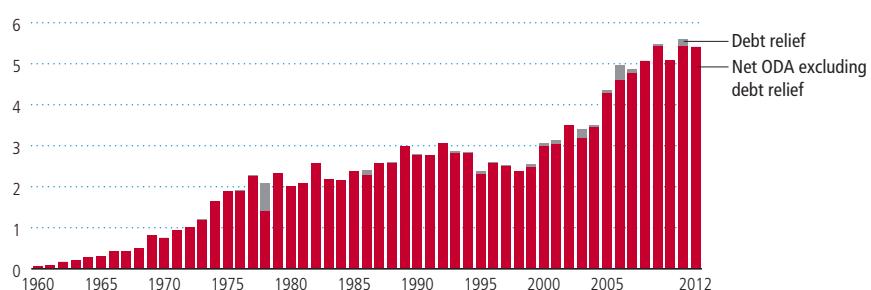


Note: Data on remittances before 2010 is unavailable. Data on private development assistance is available only for 2011.

How much ODA does Sweden give?

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

US\$ billions, 1960–2012



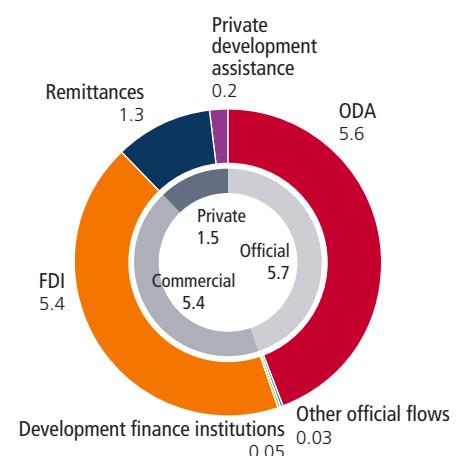
Aid has remained around 1% of Sweden's national income since the mid-2000s

% of GNI, 1960–2012



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

US\$ billions, 2011



ODA per capita was US\$593 in 2011; ODA was 1.02% of GNI



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

Net ODA, US\$ billions, 2000–2015



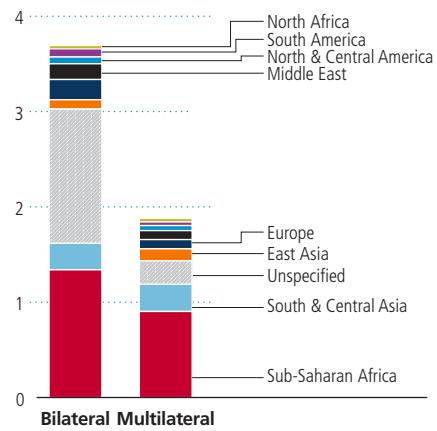
Note: EU member state ODA commitments agreed at May 2005 European Council. Sweden plans to maintain 1% into the future.

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.

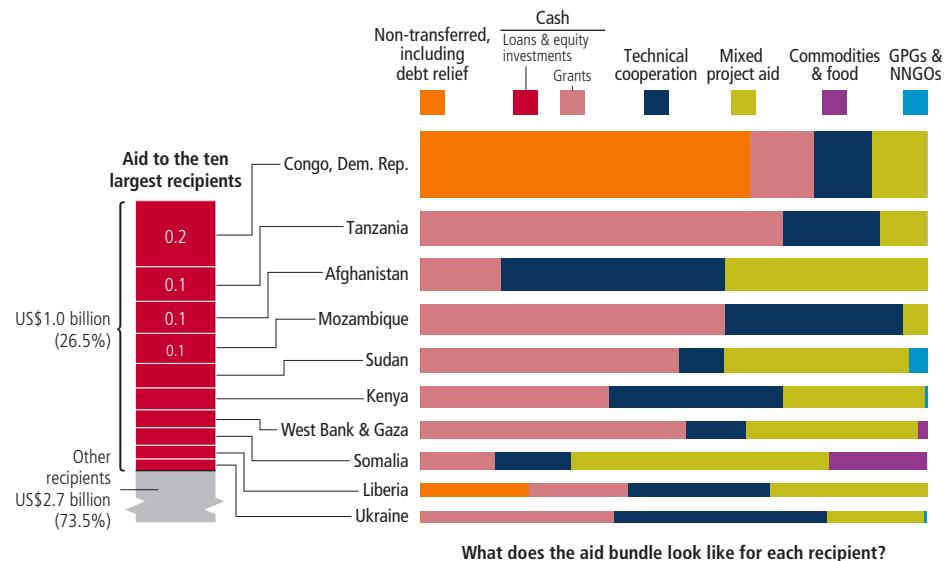
30% of aid (38% of bilateral aid) is not allocated to a specific region; around a third of aid is given multilaterally

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



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

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011

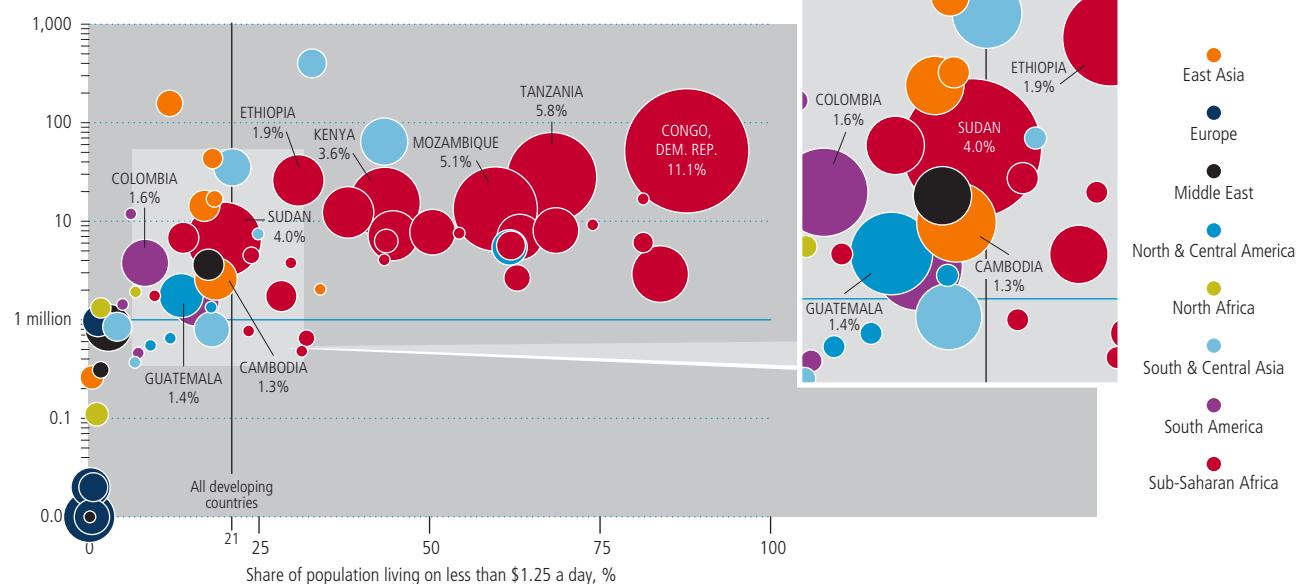


40% of aid from Sweden is allocated to sub-Saharan Africa

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



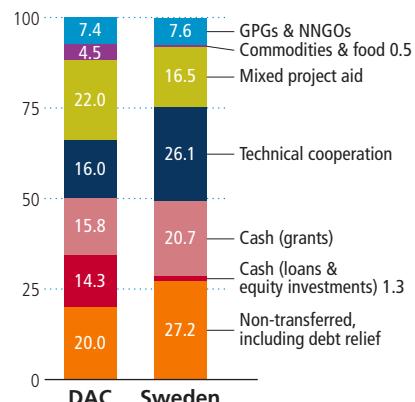
Note: Bubble size indicates the proportion of bilateral ODA allocated to the country in 2011. Afghanistan (5.4%) is among the top five aid recipients, but poverty data is unavailable.

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.

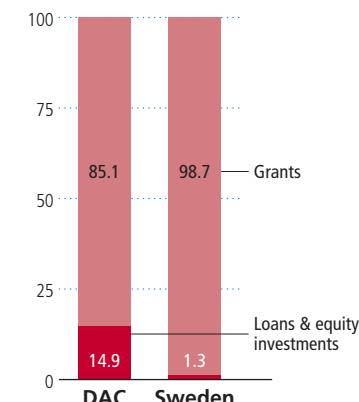
Non-transferred aid and technical cooperation are high

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



Sweden gives just 1.3% of ODA as loans and equity

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



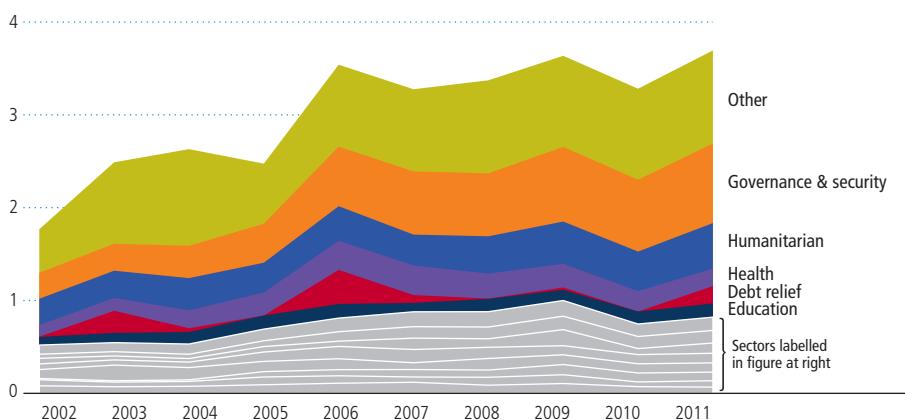
93% of commitments to 2007 projects had been disbursed by 2011

US\$ billions, 2011



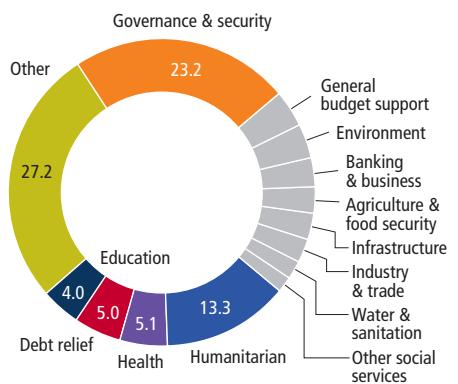
The governance and security sector has grown the most since 2002...

Gross bilateral ODA by sector, US\$ billions, 2002–2011



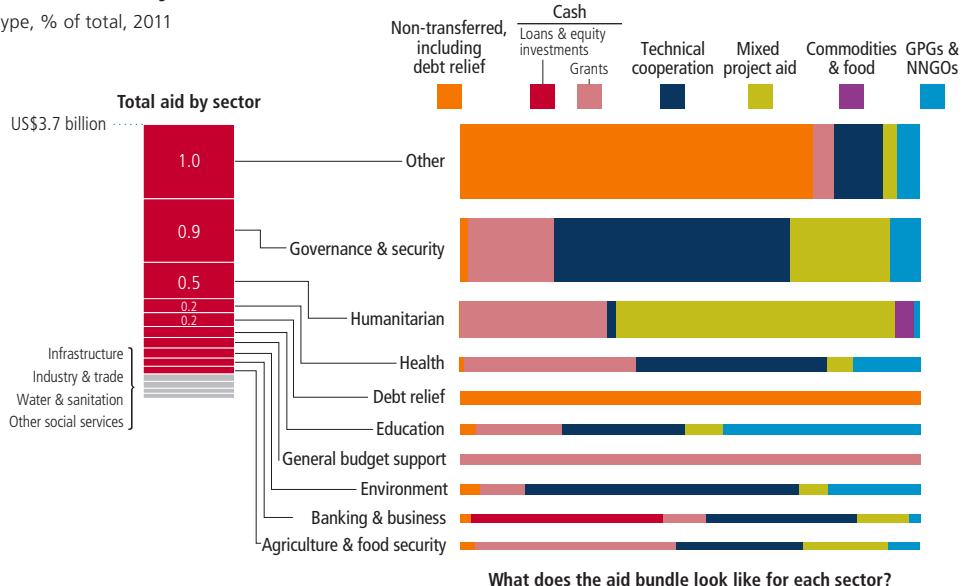
...to become the largest identifiable destination sector

Gross bilateral ODA by sector, % of total, 2011



The bundle of aid differs markedly across sectors

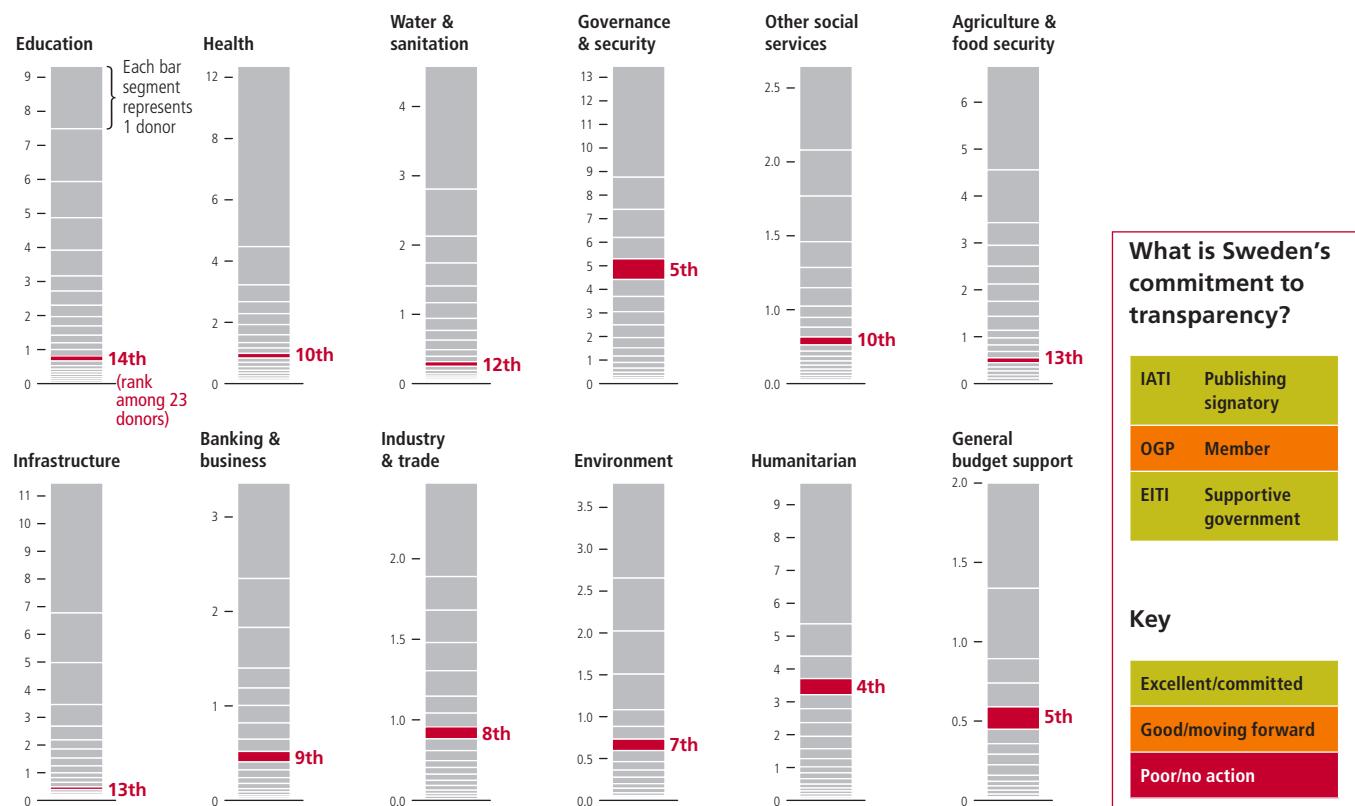
Gross bilateral ODA by aid type, % of total, 2011



Governance and security is the largest identifiable sector; most aid to this sector is technical cooperation

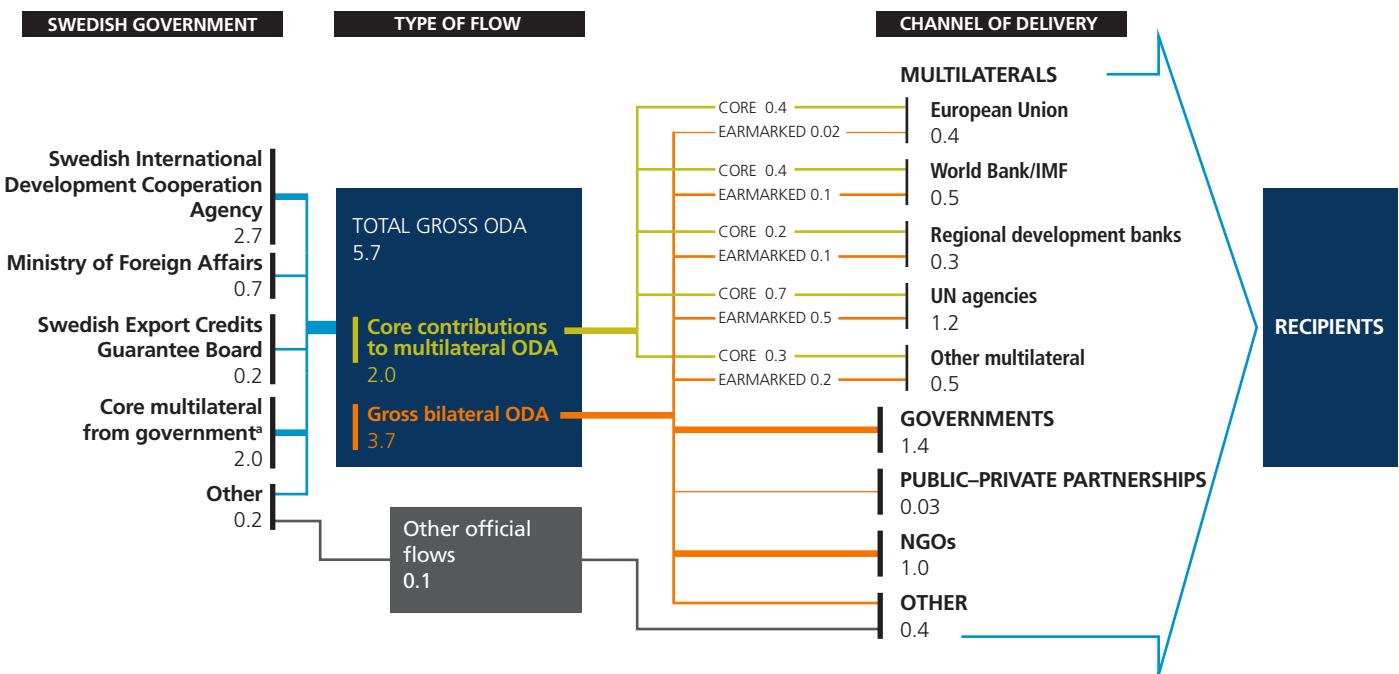
Sweden is the fourth largest DAC donor of humanitarian assistance and the fifth largest to governance and security

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



a. Captures contributions to multilateral institutions that cannot be attributed to a particular ministry or institution in the country.

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.

SWITZERLAND

Net ODA: US\$3.0 billion in 2012, 11th largest DAC donor

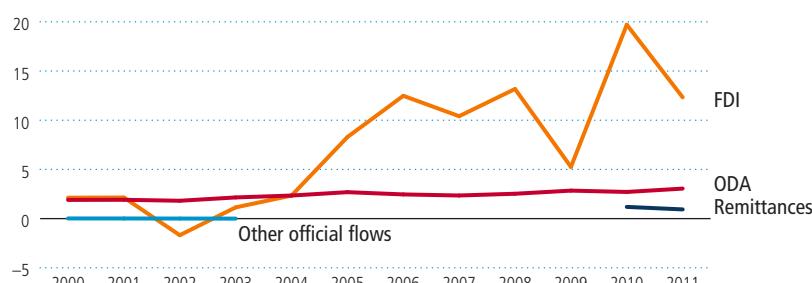
FDI accounts for almost three-quarters of outflows from Switzerland to developing countries. ODA accounts for about a fifth of outflows, having risen steadily over four decades to reach 0.45% of national income in 2012. While three-quarters of aid goes to countries with more than 1 million poor people,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

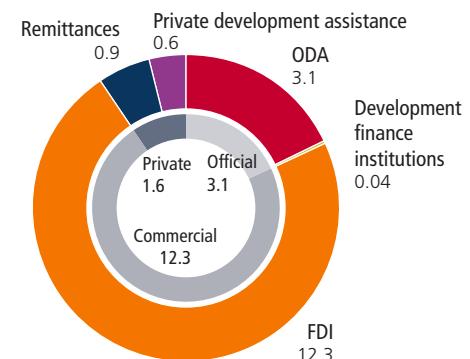
US\$ billions, 2000–2011



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

FDI accounts for 73% of outflows from Switzerland, ODA 18%

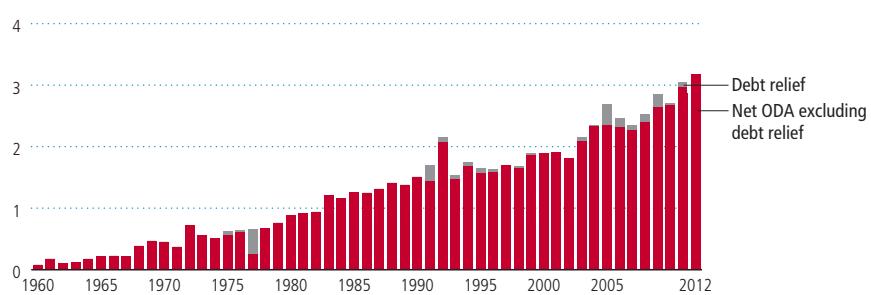
US\$ billions, 2011



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

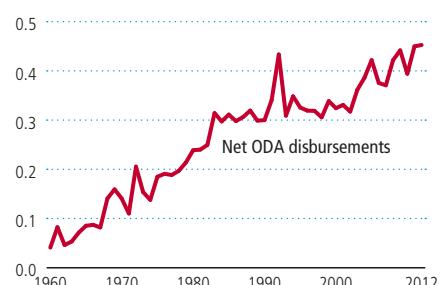
Aid levels have risen steadily over the past four decades

US\$ billions, 1960–2012



Aid as a share of national income has also risen, reaching 0.45% in 2012

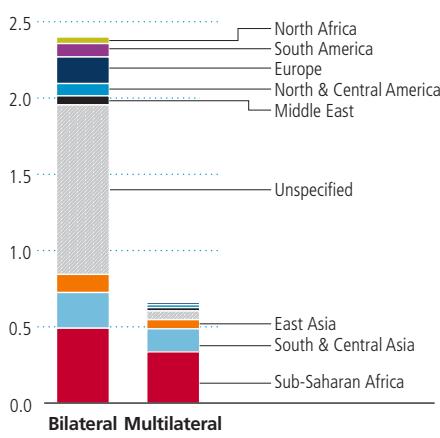
% of GNI, 1960–2012



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

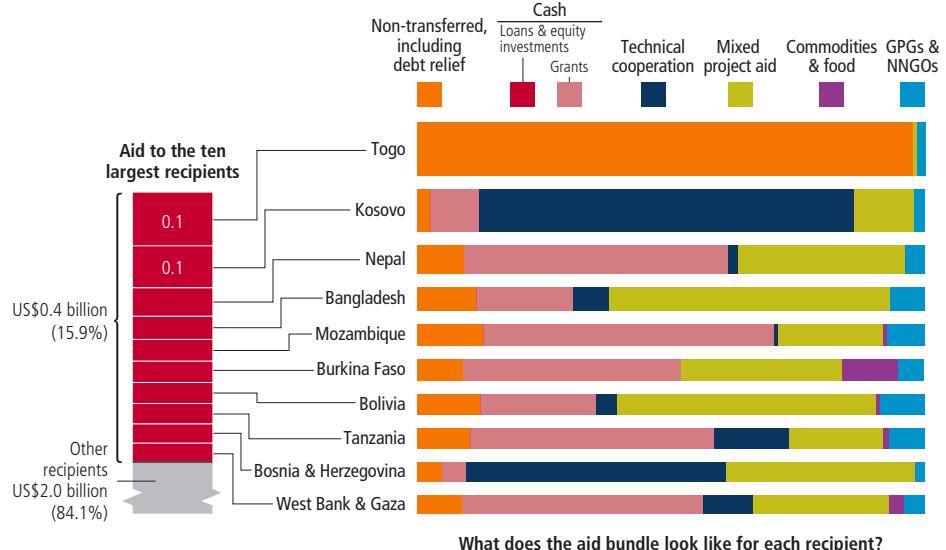
Over a quarter of overall aid goes to sub-Saharan Africa; 38% is not allocated to a specific region

US\$ billions, 2011



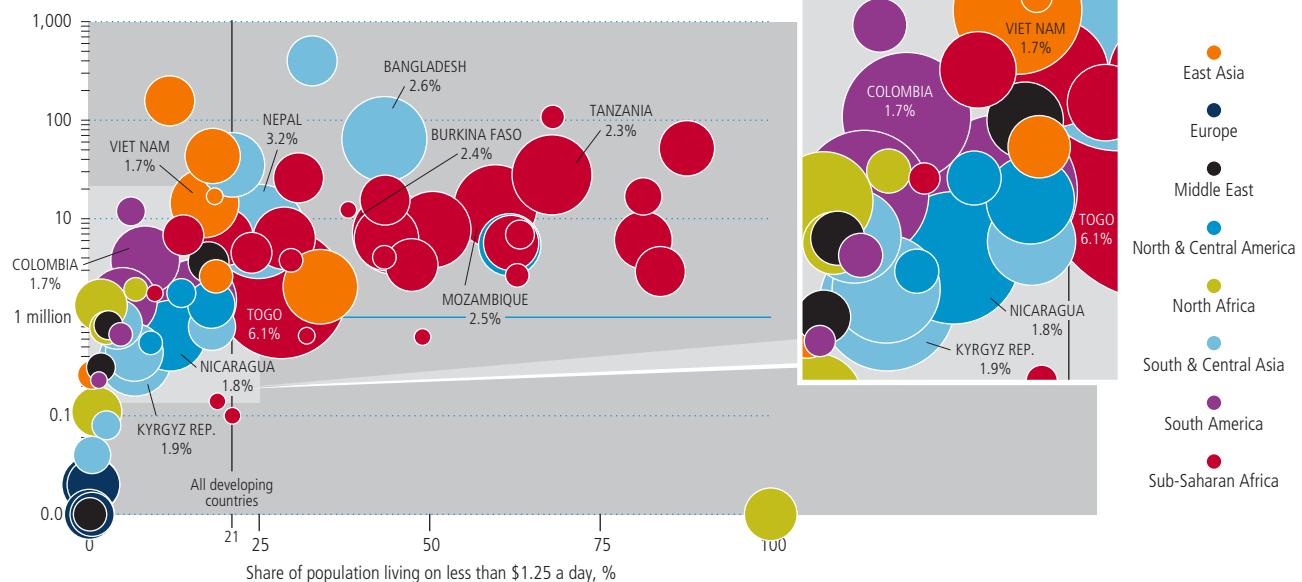
Major recipients are spread across regions; Togo is the largest recipient

% of gross bilateral ODA, 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

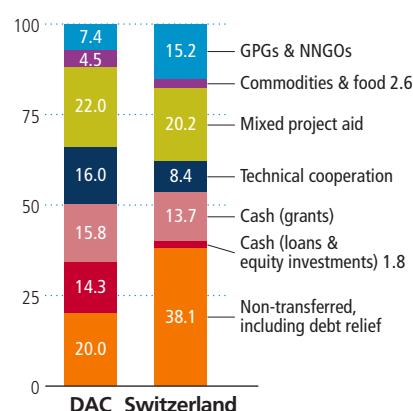


Note: Bubble size indicates the share of bilateral ODA allocated to the country in 2011. Kosovo (4.8%) is among the top five aid recipients, but poverty data is unavailable.

What is in the ODA bundle from Switzerland?

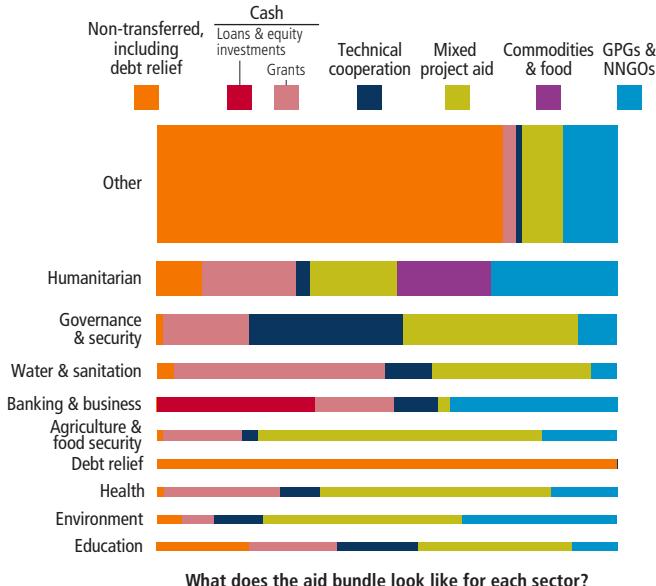
Non-transferred aid and support to GPGs and NNGOs are high

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



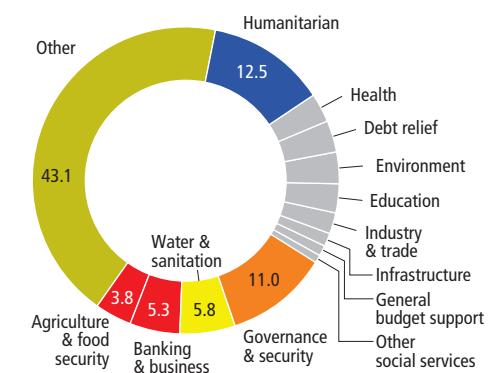
Almost a fifth of total bilateral aid is non-transferred refugee costs; administrative costs are a further tenth (both classified under 'other')

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



Humanitarian assistance is the largest identifiable destination sector

Gross bilateral aid by sector, % of total, 2011



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. NNGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). OGP is the Open Government Partnership.

UNITED KINGDOM

Net ODA: US\$13.7 billion in 2012, 2nd largest DAC donor

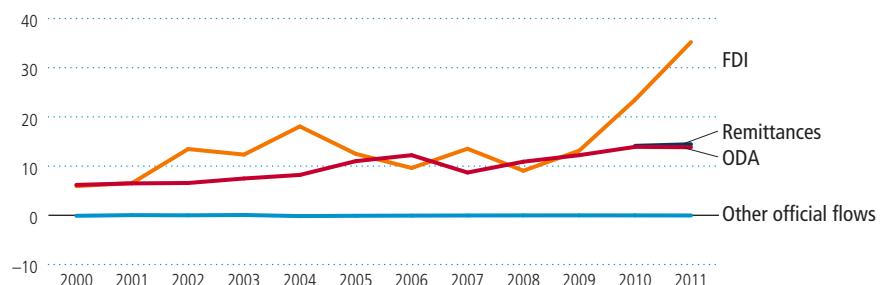
FDI has roughly tripled since 2008, and commercial flows from the UK to developing countries are almost as much as private and official flows combined. However, ODA has grown rapidly since 2000. The UK channels a higher proportion of ODA multilaterally than other large donors.

- 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 GPGs 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

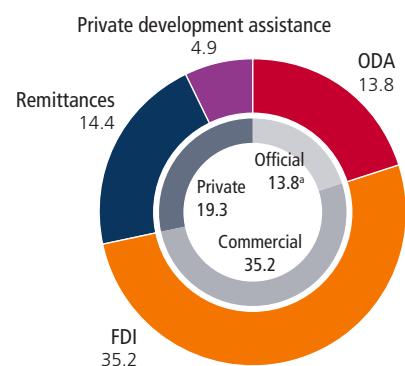
US\$ billions, 2000–2011



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

UK commercial flows exceed official and private flows combined

US\$ billions, 2011

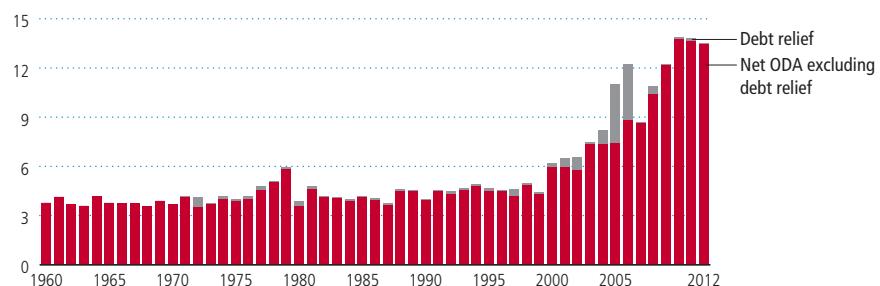


a. Excludes -US\$0.4 billion in net other official flows.

How much ODA does the United Kingdom give?

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

US\$ billions, 1960–2012



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%

% of GNI, 1960–2012



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



UK ODA to Africa and global ODA

US\$ billions, 2000–2012



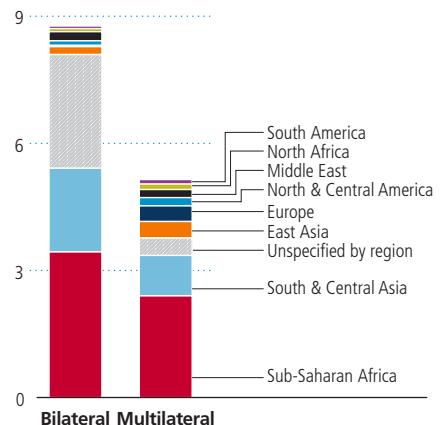
Note: EU member state ODA commitments agreed at May 2005 European Council. The UK government has set the ODA budget in order to reach the target level of 0.7% of GNI from 2013 to financial year 2015/2016.

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.

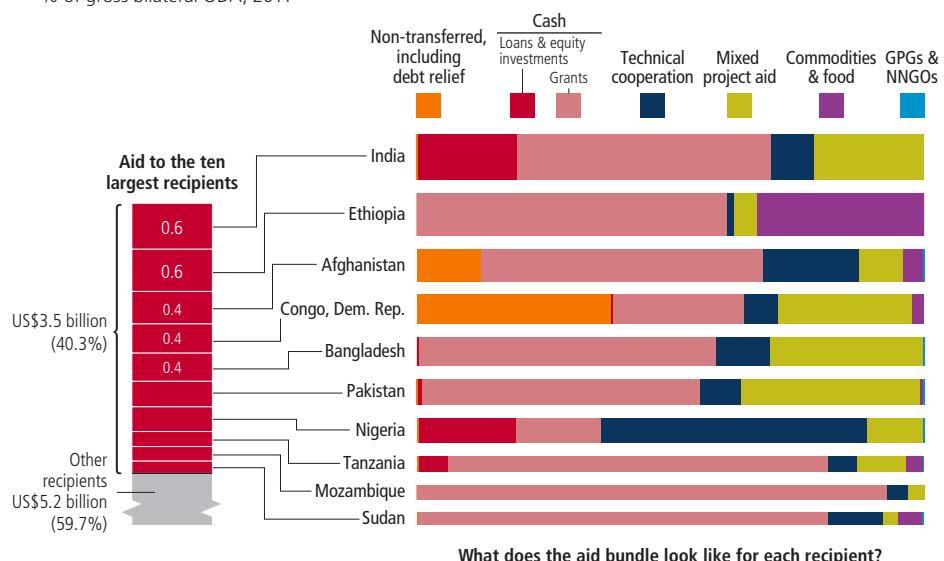
37% of UK ODA was channelled multilaterally

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



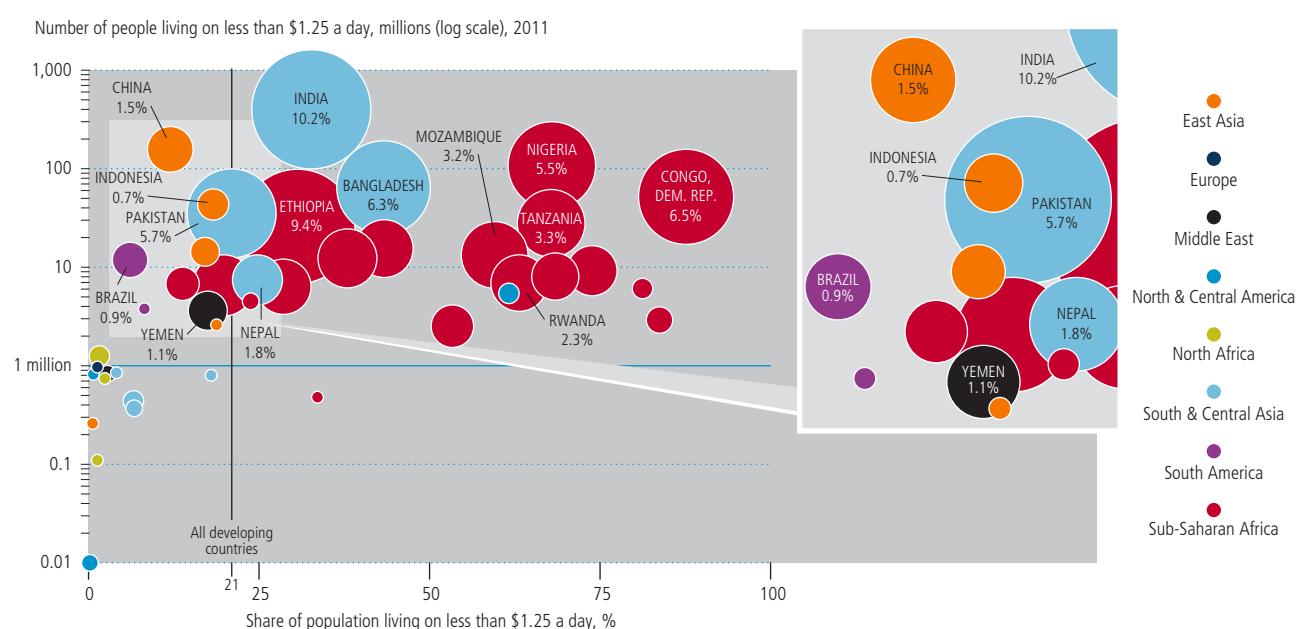
The largest recipients of UK ODA are in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa

% 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

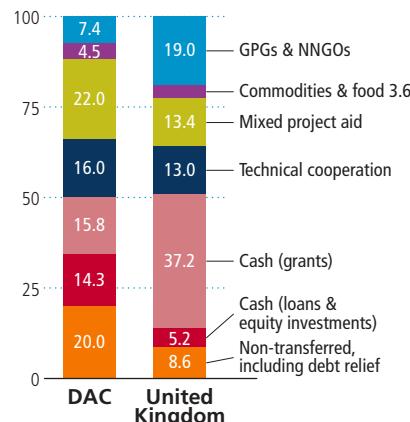


What is in the ODA bundle from the United Kingdom?

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.

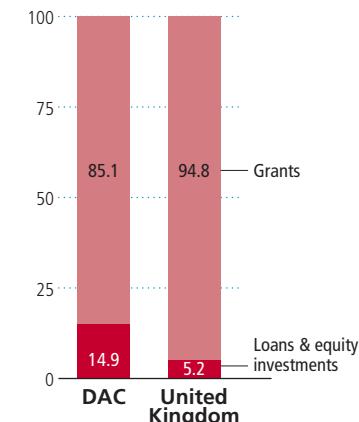
Cash grants and support for GPGs and NNGOs are high

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



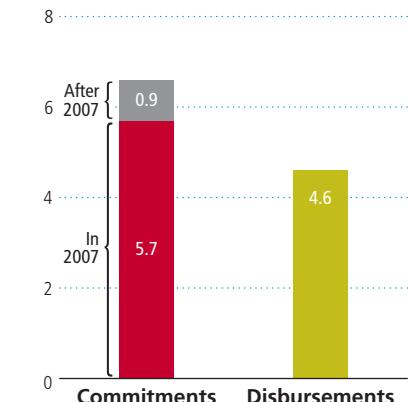
The UK gives no loans but is one of the two largest sources of ODA equity investments

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



69% of UK funding commitments from 2007 had been delivered by 2011

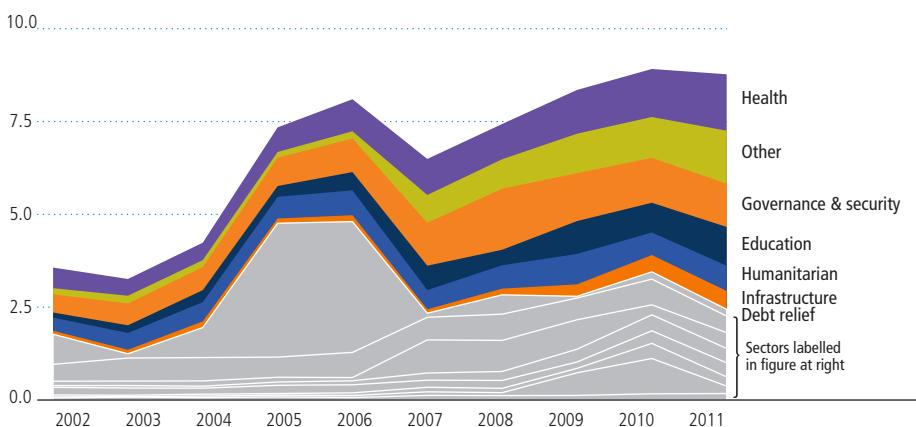
US\$ billions, 2011



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.

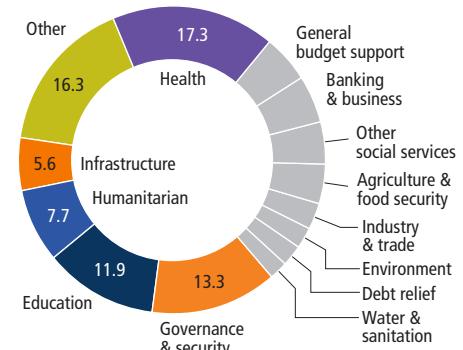
While UK aid to health and governance have more than doubled since the early 2000s, aid to education has grown more than seven-fold

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



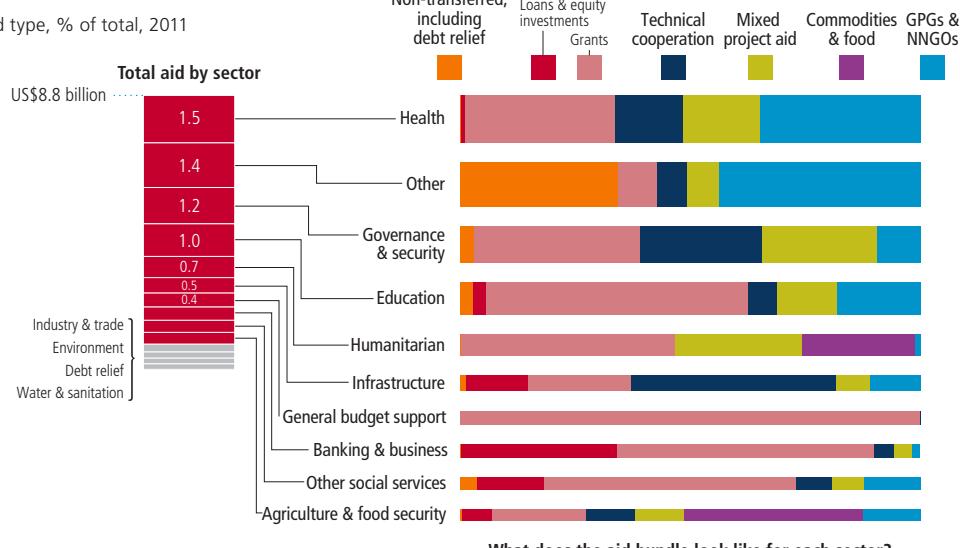
Health, education and governance account for 42% of UK ODA

Gross bilateral ODA by sector, % of total, 2011



UK aid to most sectors is given largely as cash grants

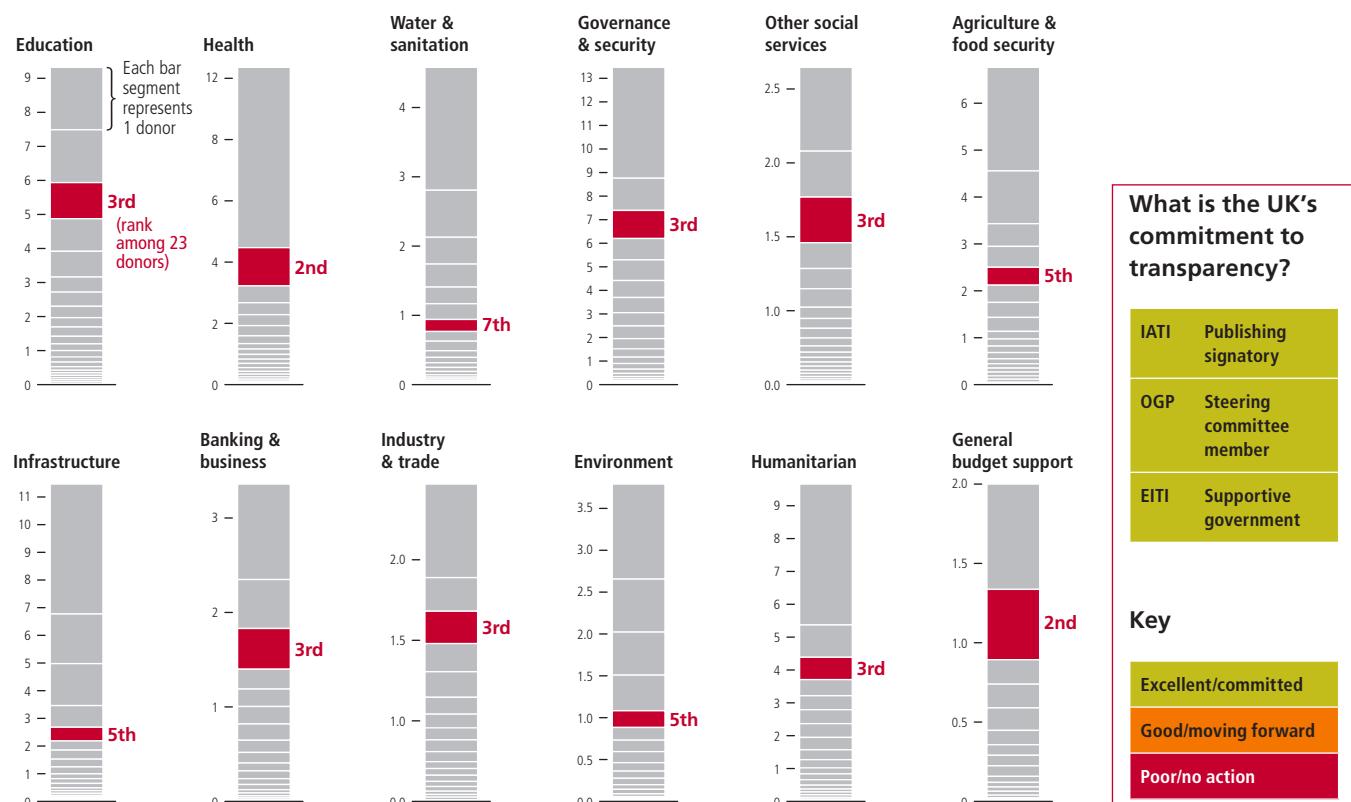
Gross bilateral ODA by aid type, % of total, 2011



Alongside cash grants, aid for GPGs and NNGOs is a large component of ODA to some sectors

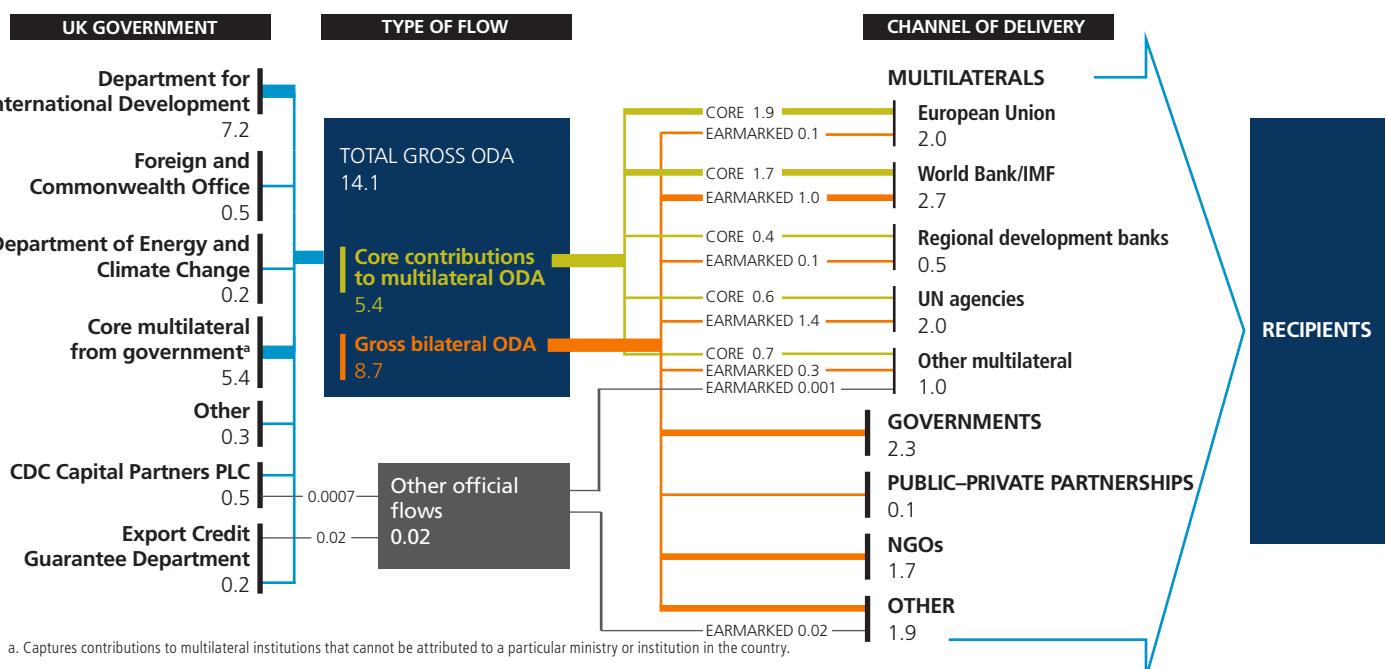
The UK is the second largest donor in health and budget support and is an important donor in almost all other sectors

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



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.

UNITED STATES

Net ODA: US\$30.5 billion in 2012, largest DAC donor

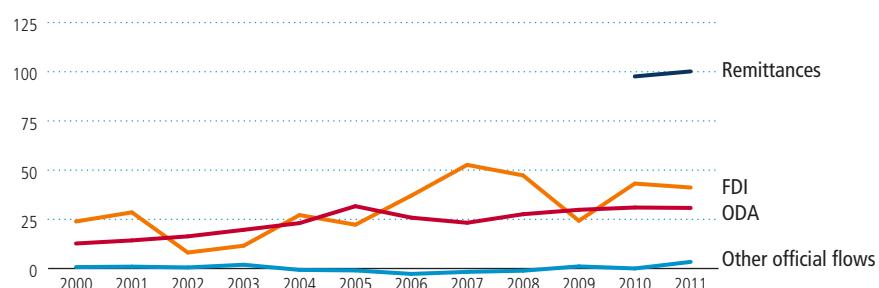
Remittances are the largest flow to developing countries, although the data on this flow is poor. They are often spent on family investments, which are difficult for governments to harness to broader objectives. The US is the largest ODA donor, although as a proportion of income, ODA is low compared 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.

Resource flows from the United States to developing countries

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

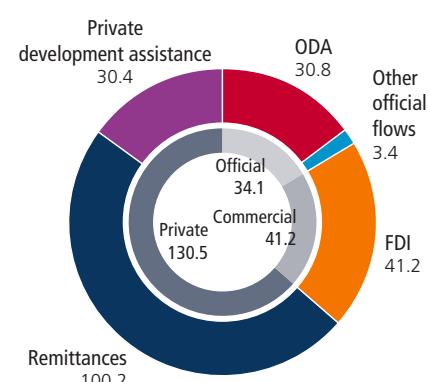
US\$ billions, 2000–2011



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

Private flows may account for almost two-thirds of US flows to developing countries

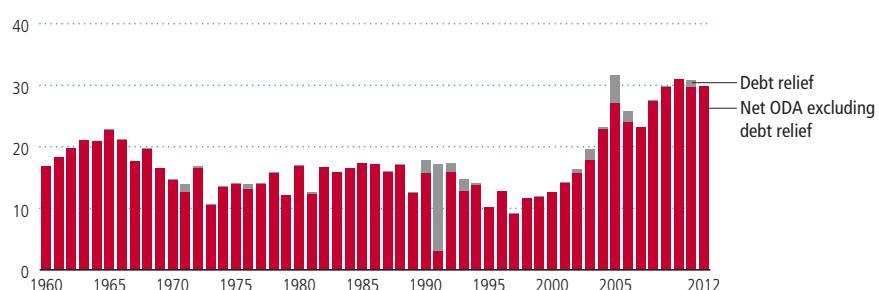
US\$ billions, 2011



How much ODA does the United States give?

US ODA has grown rapidly since the late 1990s

US\$ billions, 1960–2012

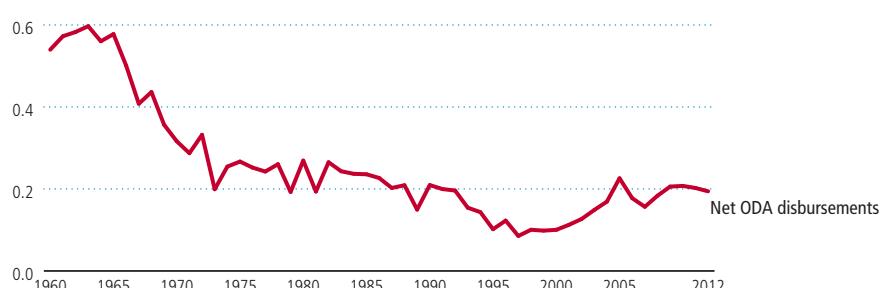


ODA per capita was US \$99 in 2011; ODA was 0.20% of GNI



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



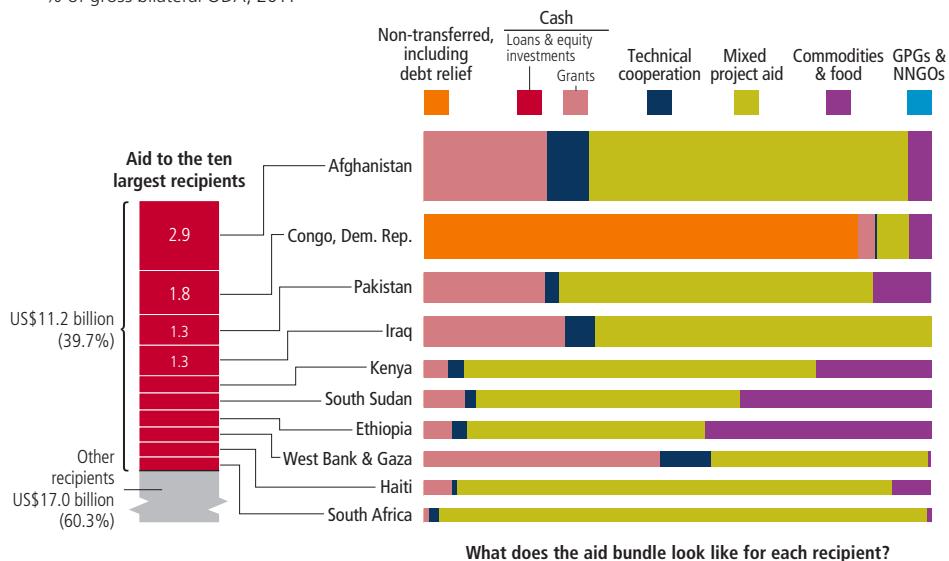
The US has made no overall ODA commitment. It has met its pledge to double aid to sub-Saharan Africa between 2004 and 2011

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.

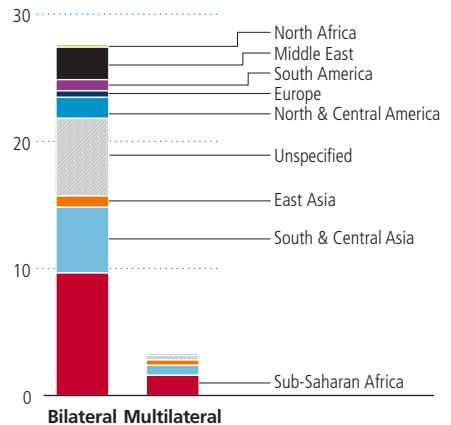
The largest recipients of US ODA are fragile states and sub-Saharan African countries

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



Almost 90% of US ODA is given bilaterally

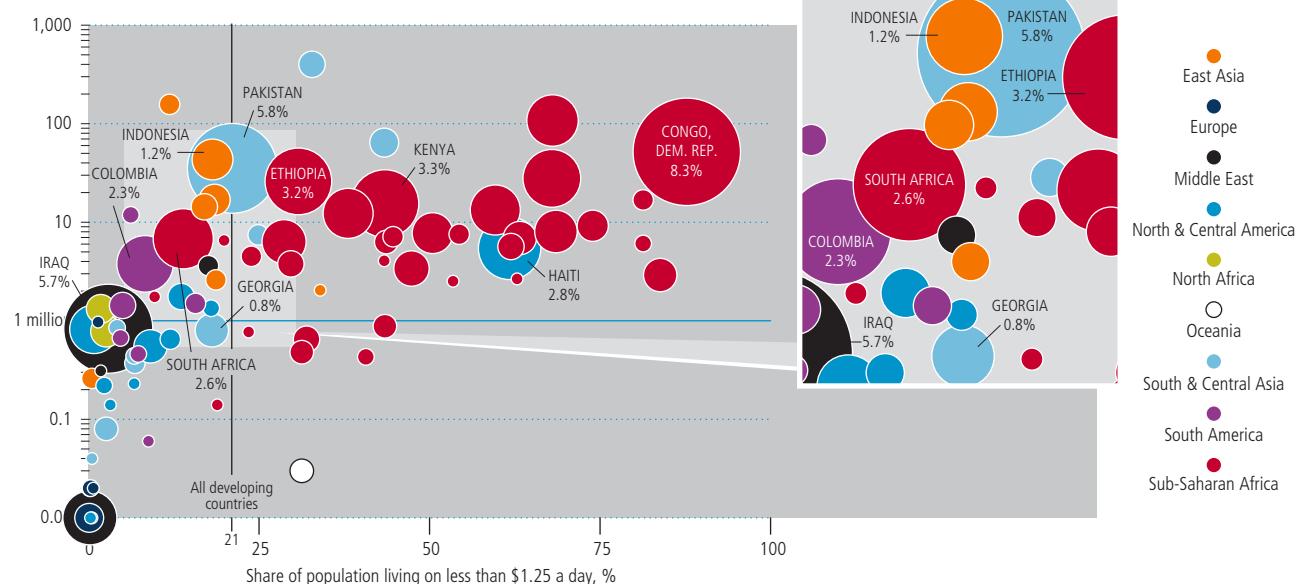
Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



The US gives the lowest proportion of ODA to multilateral institutions of all DAC donors

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



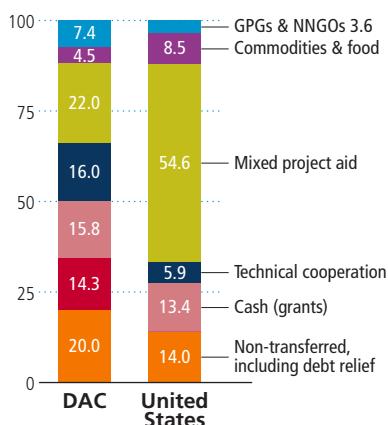
Note: Bubble size indicates the proportion of bilateral ODA allocated to the country in 2011. Afghanistan (13.2%) is among the top five aid recipients, but poverty data is unavailable.

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.

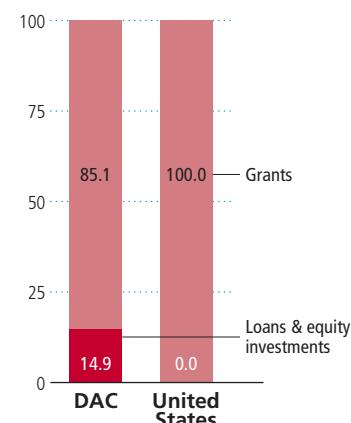
A large proportion of ODA is reported as mixed project aid, although this masks the true delivery modality

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



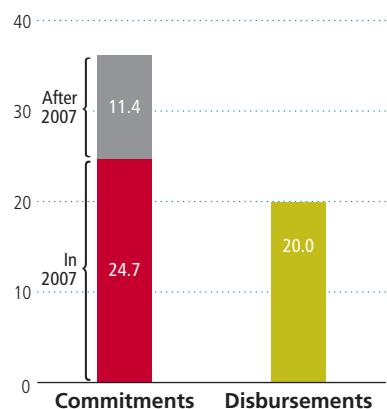
All ODA is in the form of grants; the US provides no ODA loans or equity investment

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



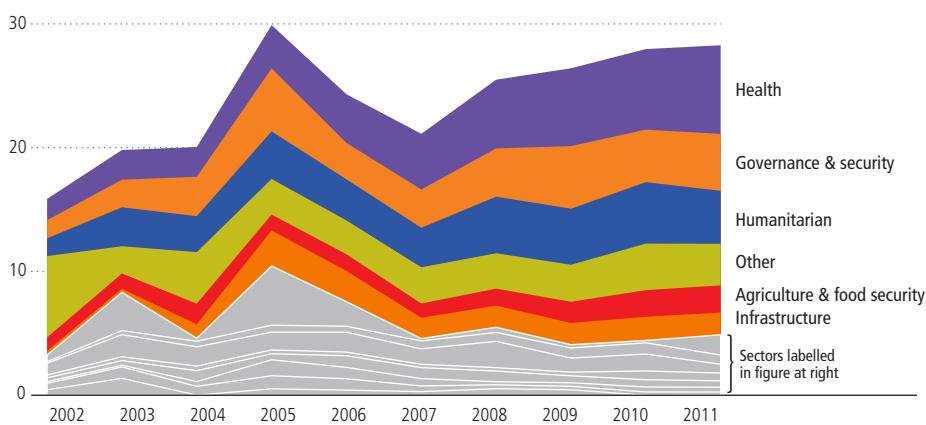
55% of US funding commitments from 2007 had been realised by 2011

US\$ billions, 2011



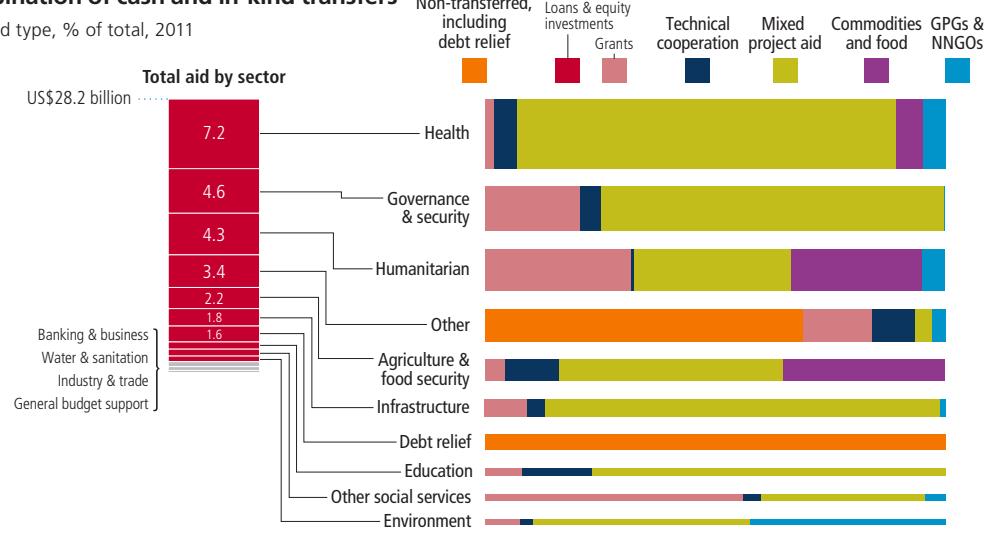
The three largest sectors of US ODA have grown three-fold since 2002, while agriculture and food security has doubled

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



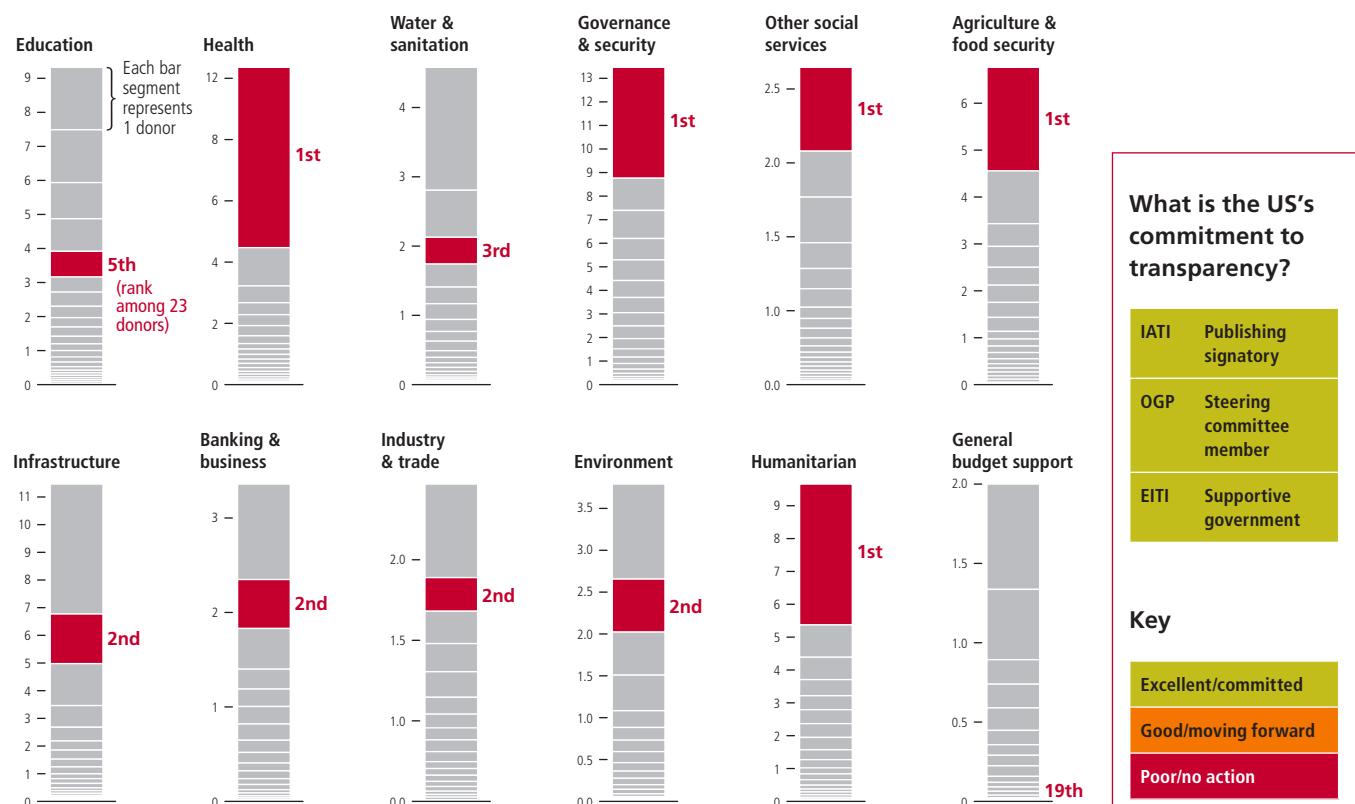
The majority of US ODA in most sectors is reported as mixed project aid, a combination of cash and in-kind transfers

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



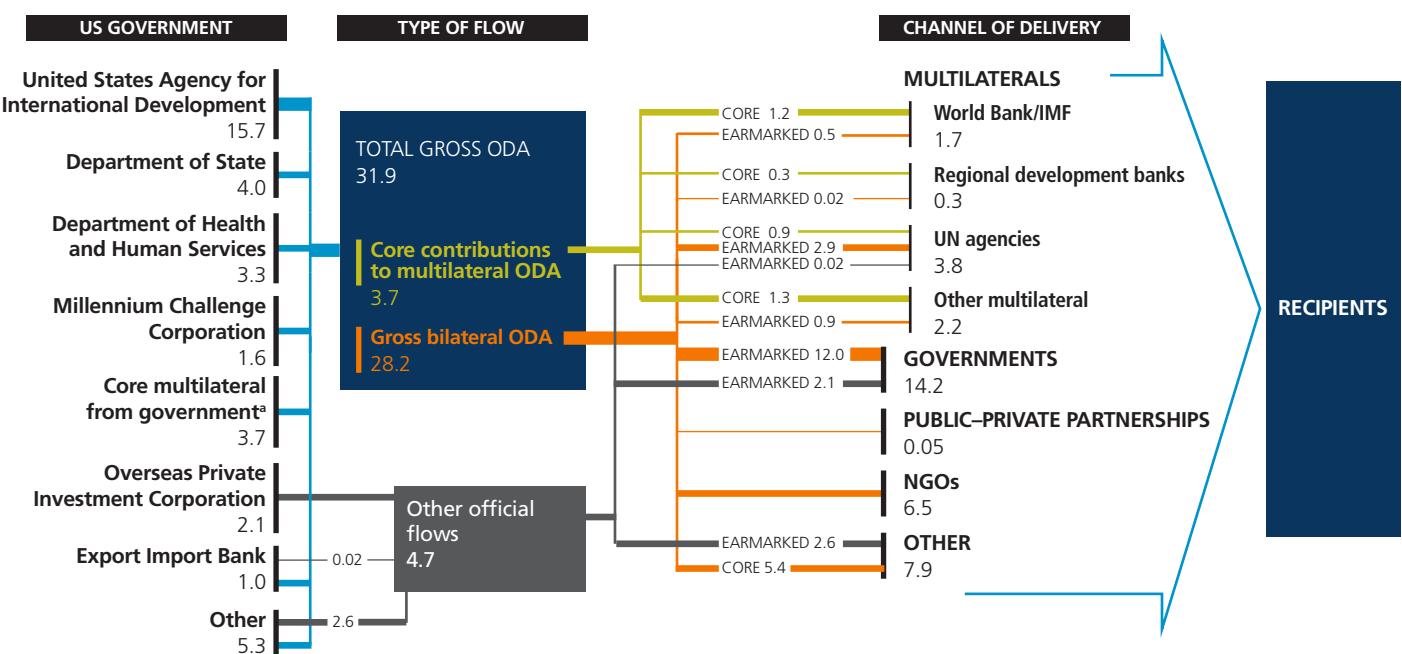
As the largest overall donor, the US is important in almost all sectors, but it is especially large in health, humanitarian, governance, and agriculture and food security

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



a. Captures contributions to multilateral institutions that cannot be attributed to a particular ministry or institution in the country.

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.