

# CANADA

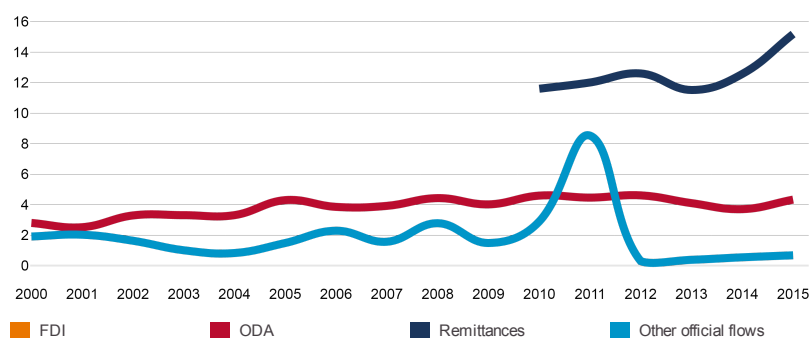
Canada's ODA rose to US\$4.3bn in 2015 after two years of decline, driven particularly by growth in multilateral aid. Growth in remittances to developing countries continues to outpace ODA and is now 3.5 times ODA's volume, at more than US\$15 billion in 2015.

- Non-concessional development finance (OOFs) has grown on average by a third since 2013; 58% now goes to South East Asia
- 35% of bilateral ODA goes to sub-Saharan Africa, while Ukraine and Afghanistan were the largest country recipients in 2015
- Humanitarian assistance was the largest sector in both 2014 and 2015, accounting for over a fifth of bilateral aid in 2015

## Resource flows to developing countries

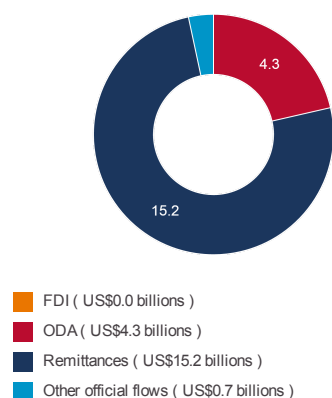
**Remittances grew by over 20% in 2015 while ODA rose by almost 17% following two years of decline**

US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices



**Remittances are 3.5 times the volume of ODA**

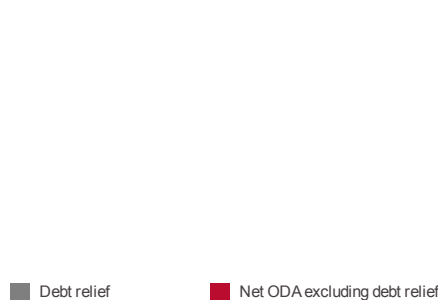
2015, US\$ billions



## How much ODA does Canada give?

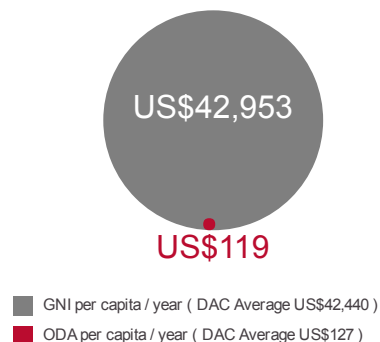
**ODA rose to US\$4.3 billion in 2015, close to the peak of US\$4.6 billion in 2012**

US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices



**ODA is equivalent to US\$119 per person**

2015



**ODA rose to 0.28% of GNI in 2015**

Net ODA as % of GNI



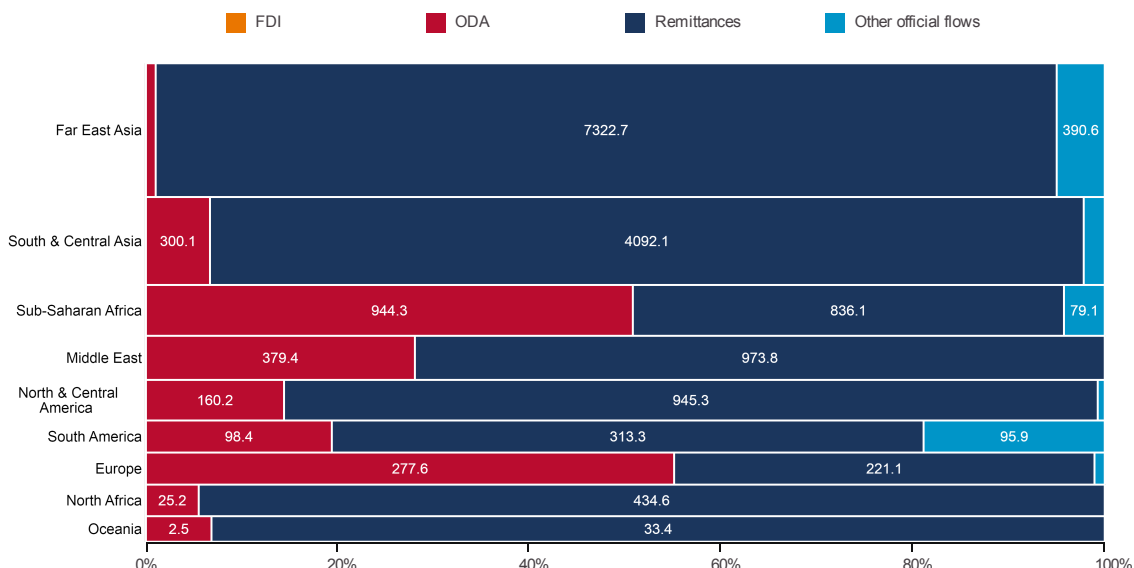
Notes: Acronyms: DAC: Development Assistance Committee; FDI: foreign direct investment; GNI: gross national income; ODA: official development assistance; OOFs: other official flows.

## Where do resources from Canada go?

Almost half of remittances go to Far East Asia and a further 27% to South and Central Asia. The primary destination for ODA is sub-Saharan Africa, which accounts for over 40% of regionally allocable bilateral ODA. Ukraine was the largest country recipient of ODA in 2015 followed by Afghanistan and Ethiopia.

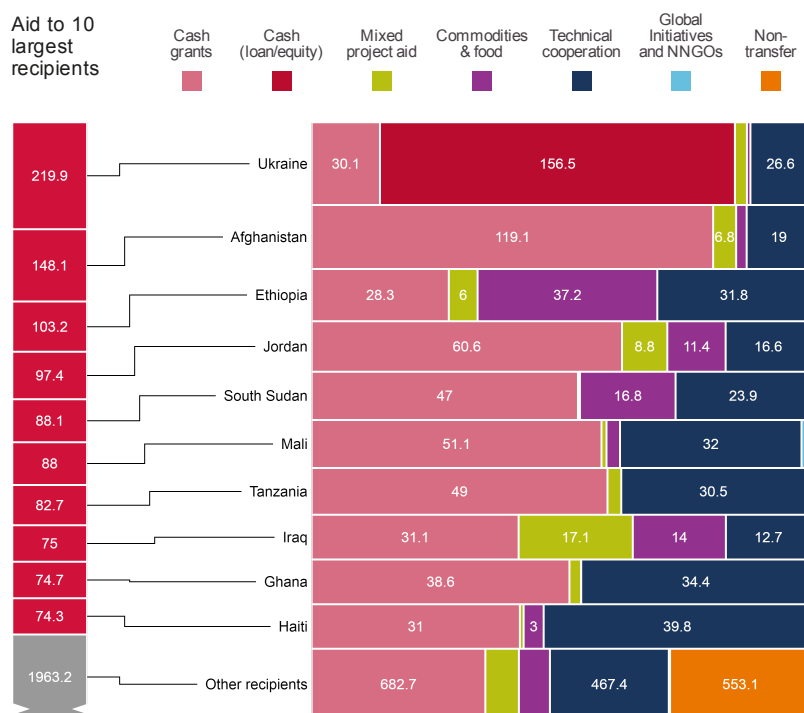
### Remittances account for over 90% of flows to Far East Asia and South and Central Asia; ODA accounts for 51% of flows to sub-Saharan Africa

Distribution of international resources by region, 2015, labels are US\$ millions



### The mix of financing instruments varies between the largest recipients of ODA

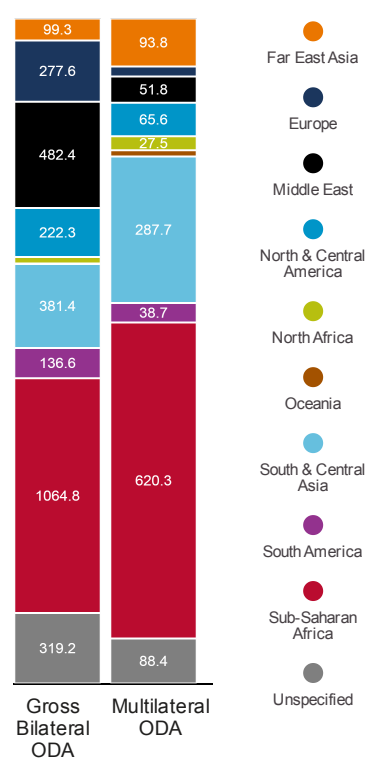
2015, gross bilateral ODA, labels are US\$ millions



What does the aid bundle look like for each recipient?

### 30% of ODA is channelled through multilateral institutions

Gross ODA, %, 2015, labels in US\$ millions



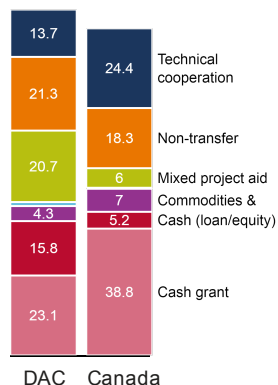
Note: Non-transferred ODA includes debt relief, costs of refugees and students in donor countries, administrative costs and other forms. OOFs data shown does not include OOFs export credits. Data on FDI from Canada in developing countries is unavailable.

## What is in the ODA bundle from Canada?

Cash grants are the largest modality, accounting for almost 40% of bilateral ODA, while technical cooperation accounts for 24%. Commodities and food aid is also significant in humanitarian assistance, the largest sector.

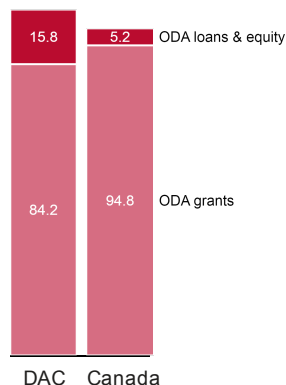
### Cash grants are the largest instrument, followed by technical cooperation

2015, % of gross bilateral ODA



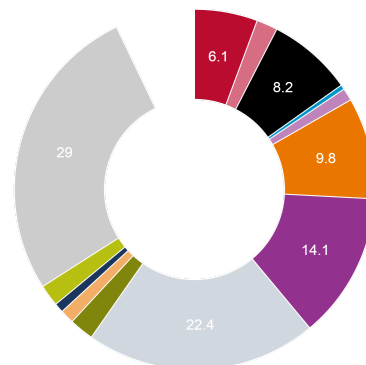
### 95% of ODA was provided as grants

2015, % of gross bilateral ODA



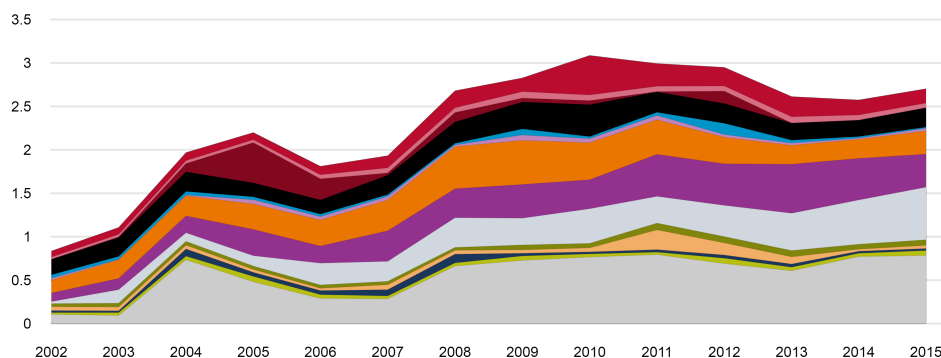
### Humanitarian assistance is the largest sector, at 22.4% of bilateral ODA

Gross bilateral ODA by sector, % of total, 2015



### Humanitarian assistance and governance and security grew the most in 2015; health ODA fell by 20%

Gross bilateral ODA by sector trends, US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices



- Agriculture & food security
- Banking & business
- Debt relief
- Education
- Environment
- General budget support
- Governance & security
- Health
- Humanitarian
- Industry & trade
- Infrastructure
- Other social services
- Water & sanitation
- Other

### Cash grants are the largest modality in 5 of the largest 10 sectors; technical cooperation is significant in many

2015, gross disbursements ODA, labels are US\$ millions



What does the aid bundle look like for each sector?

## How are resources from Canada targeted?

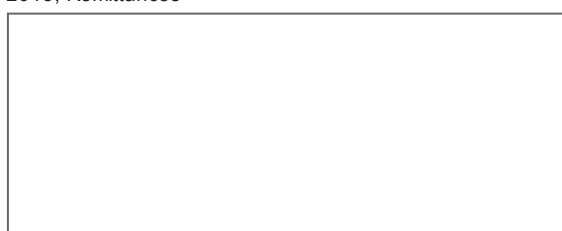
Remittances are highly concentrated in a few countries, with China, India and the Philippines the largest recipients. ODA is more dispersed. Almost half of ODA goes to countries where the depth of poverty is high (above 5%), while more than 30% goes to countries where it is most severe (above 20%).

### Five countries account for over 70% of remittances; ODA is provided more widely

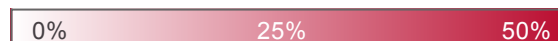
2015, ODA



2015, Remittances



Depth of poverty in destination countries

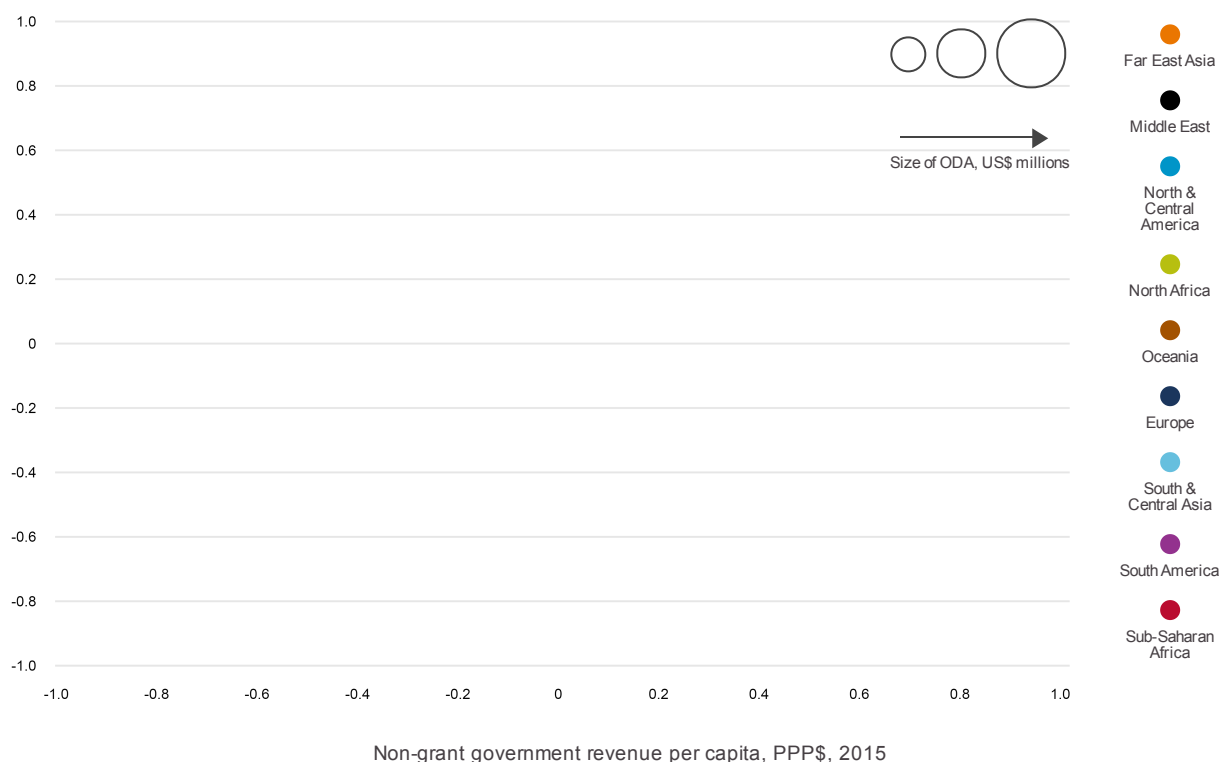


No data



### Two-thirds of ODA goes to countries in which domestic resources are lowest, where government revenues are less than PPP\$750 per person

Depth of poverty %



*Note:* Depth of poverty is a measure of the average gap in incomes for people living below the poverty line spread across the population of the whole country, expressed as a percentage of the 2011PPP\$1.90 a day poverty line. 'Purchasing power parity' (PPP) prices are the rate at which a country's currency would have to be converted into that of another country to buy the same amount of goods and services in each country. Government revenue refers to the total non-grant revenue either collected or projected to be collected by the government in the financial year 2015. Median government revenue across all developing countries in 2015 was 2015PPP\$2,620 per person; a quarter of developing countries have revenues of less than 2015PPP \$758 per person.