

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION PROFILES AT A GLANCE

10

## ABSTRACT

This chapter is an infographics-style presentation of highlights from the digital publication *Development Co-operation Profiles 2020*. The first section highlights emerging trends and insights on development finance, followed by four sections with the profiles of official and philanthropic providers of aid, official development assistance, and development finance. These providers include members of the OECD and its Development Assistance Committee (DAC), other countries, and philanthropic foundations. The profiles give an overview of key data and policy priorities for development co-operation. Most DAC members have agreed to a target of providing 0.7% of their gross national income as official development assistance. EU member states that joined the EU before 2002 agreed to a collective target for the EU of 0.7% of GNI as ODA, whereas EU member states that joined after 2002 committed to increase their ODA to 0.33% of GNI.

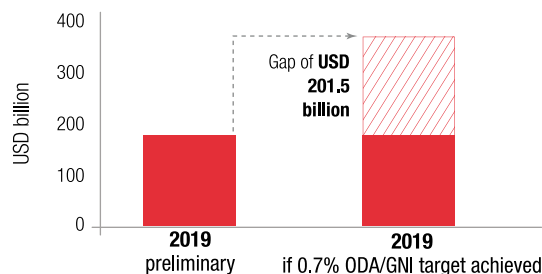
# ODA AS A COLLECTIVE EFFORT: SIX KEY TRENDS IN 2018 AND 2019

1



**Total ODA continues to increase, but much too slowly to meet international commitments.**

**DAC countries' ODA**

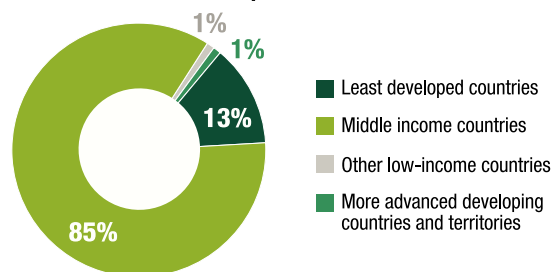


2



**ODA to LDCs increased by 2.6% in real terms but LDCs still receive a small share of the private finance mobilised by official development finance.**

**DAC countries' mobilised private finance in 2017-2018**

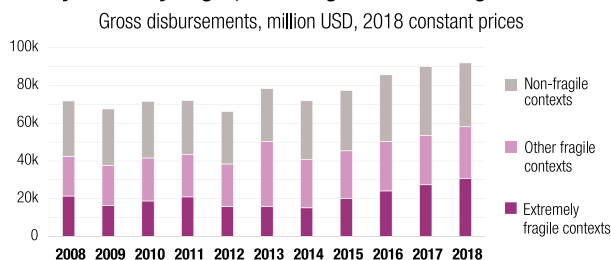


3



**Flows to fragile contexts have continued to increase since 2014 reaching 58 billion USD in 2018.**

**DAC countries' and other official providers - bilateral ODA by extremely fragile, other fragile and non-fragile context**



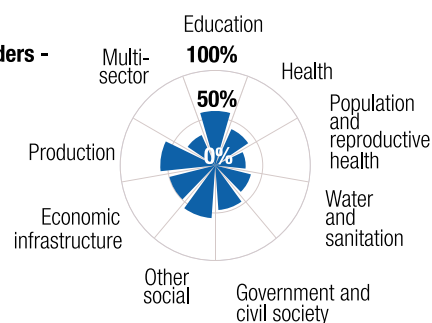
4



**Funding for gender equality was at an all-time high at 42.1% of bilateral ODA in 2018. Only 4% of ODA had gender equality as a principal objective.**

**DAC countries and other official providers - gender focus by sector 2018**

Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, %



## ODA AS A COLLECTIVE EFFORT: SIX KEY TRENDS IN 2018 AND 2019

5

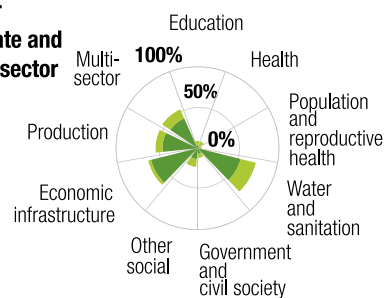


**Funding for environment and climate change increased slightly to reach USD 34.2 billion from DAC countries, but declined from other official providers in 2018.**

### DAC countries and other official providers - climate and environmental focus by sector 2018

Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, %

■ Climate focus  
■ Other environmental focus by sector



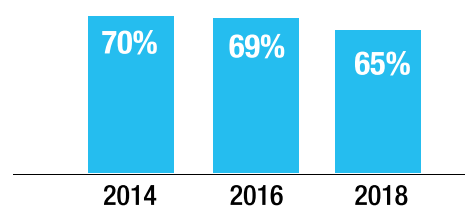
6



**Predictability of ODA allocations in partner countries and use of national budgets are declining.**

### Proportion of development co-operation for which partner countries have received forward expenditure plans for fiscal years ending 2019/2021

Two years ahead



## PRIVATE FINANCE MOBILISED BY DAC COUNTRIES, 2017-2018

	TARGET	2017	2018	2019 PRELIMINARY
<b>DAC COUNTRIES</b>				
ODA as a share of GNI	0.7%	0.31% (flow basis)	0.30% (grant-equivalent basis)	0.30% (grant-equivalent basis)
Total ODA to the least development countries (LDCs) as a share of GNI	0.15-20%	0.09%	0.09%	
Share of untied ODA covered by the DAC Recommendation	100%	91.1%	86.8%	
Grant element of total ODA	>86%	93.8%	91.8%	
<b>OTHER OFFICIAL PROVIDERS BEYOND THE DAC</b>				
ODA as a share of GNI		0.35% (flow basis)	0.43% (grant-equivalent basis)	
Total ODA to the least development countries (LDCs) as a share of GNI		0.05%	0.13%	
Grant element of total ODA		70.2%	92.8%	

# 60 YEARS OF ODA RESILIENCE AMIDST ECONOMIC CRISES



Historically, ODA is the most stable external resource for developing countries, largely driven by political will and global solidarity



## 1960-72: Post-war prosperity sees aid flows hold steady

From 1960 to 1972, a period of considerable post-war economic growth for both developed and developing countries, **total net official development assistance (ODA) from members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) remained steady**, but fell as a share of donors' rising gross national income (GNI). In 1969, the DAC defined ODA and in 1970, the UN General Assembly adopted the ODA/GNI target of 0.7%.



## 1973-79: Despite oil crises, ODA volumes increase

Despite two oil price shocks in this period, and growth of output slumping from 4.9% for developed countries to 0.9% and from 7.2% to 4.9% for developing countries, the volume of **ODA actually grew by 38%** in real terms from 1973 to 1979. Additionally, the ODA/GNI ratio stayed level throughout these years.



## 1980-89: Debt crises don't stop ODA growth

The 1980s brought a succession of sovereign defaults and a fall in private lending. Growth did not recover to previous levels in developed or developing countries. Despite economic volatility, **ODA rose by 22%** in real terms between 1982 and 1990. In this decade, the annual average growth of ODA and gross domestic product (GDP) were similar, increasing by about 3% per year.



## 1990-99: Geopolitical cooling sees ODA volumes fall

In the early 1990s, global GDP growth dropped while the end of the Cold War meant that geopolitical competition declined, with a high impact on ODA. **ODA volumes decreased by 19%** in real terms between 1990 and 1997 and from 0.33% of GNI in 1990 to 0.22% in 1997. The annual average growth rate of ODA was -0.20%, compared to an annual average GDP growth rate of 2.7%. The aid quality, effectiveness and results agenda started to gather momentum.



## 2000-10: High political will makes it the most generous decade for ODA

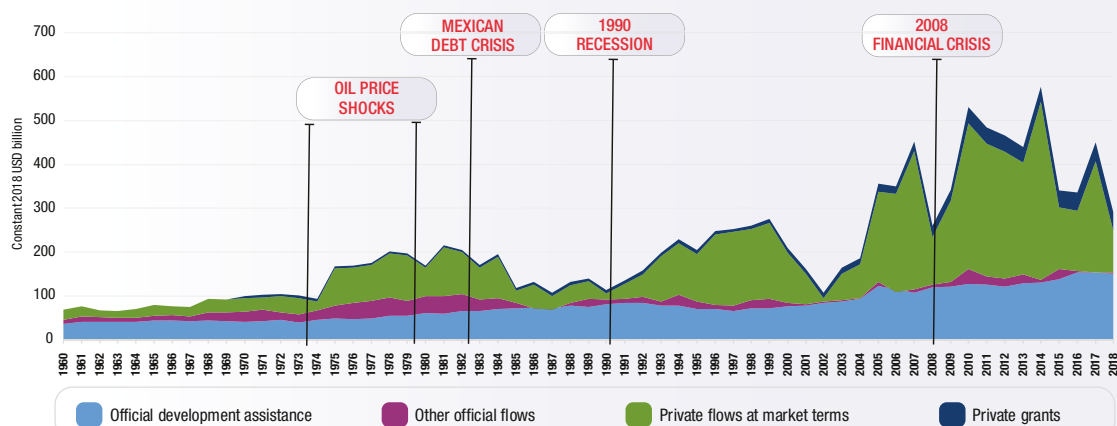
After the Millennium Development Goals were agreed upon in 2000, ODA began to rise again. Commitments made by heads of state at the Monterrey Conference on Financing for Development (2002) and the Gleneagles G7 summit (2005) led to a **60% increase in ODA** in real terms. Annual average ODA growth was 5.7% compared to GDP at 1.8%. The impact of the 2008 global financial crisis did not affect overall levels until the following decade.



## 2011-19: ODA budgets tighten before rebounding

**ODA rose at a slightly higher rate (2.5%) than GDP (2.2%)**. ODA volumes and share of GNI fell by 1% in real terms in 2011 and 4% in 2012, showing a lagged effect of the financial crisis. ODA rebounded again in 2013, reaching its peak in 2016, mainly due to rising in-donor refugee costs. While ODA volumes fell slightly in 2017 and 2018, there were positive signs of renewed focus on the poorest countries in 2019 – with an increase in commitments for this objective.

Total net resource flows from DAC countries to developing countries



Development priorities of ODA are just as important as its overall level:  
support for health systems and social protection in developing countries show a positive trend

Overall volume increase: Bilateral ODA commitments to health systems and social protection, 1996-2018  
Million USD, 2018 constant prices



Note: ODA commitments include those of DAC countries, plus the European Union institutions. Purpose codes used for health systems include 12 220, 12 230, 12 261, 12 281, 13 030 and 13 081; for social protection, 16 010.  
Source: OECD Statistics, 2020.

## OFFICIAL PROVIDERS REPORTING AT THE ACTIVITY LEVEL TO THE OECD

This section includes information on the volumes and key features of development co-operation provided by 43 development co-operation providers that report regularly to the OECD their development co-operation resource flows at the activity level.

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE AUSTRALIA

## Latest policy

Australia's recent policy Partnerships for Recovery: Australia's COVID-19 Development Response (2020) and the 2017 Foreign Policy White Paper guide its development co-operation. It will continue to focus on the Indo-Pacific region, and will prioritise health security, stability and economic recovery.

## Where the money goes

2019\*

ODA grant equivalent  
**2.9**  
USD BILLION

**77%**  
BILATERAL

**23%**  
MULTILATERAL  
CORE

**-2.5%**  
ODA  
CHANGE  
FROM 2018  
in real terms

0.22%

0.7%  
TARGET

2019\*

ODA  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

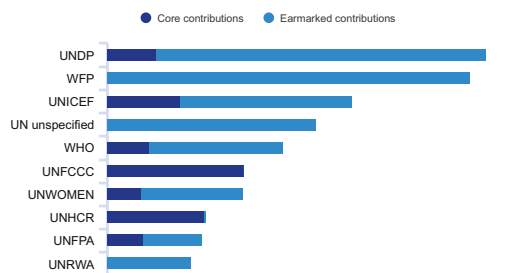
0.06%

0.15-0.2%  
TARGET

2018  
ODA to least  
developed countries  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

### Australia - Top 10 United Nations recipients 2018

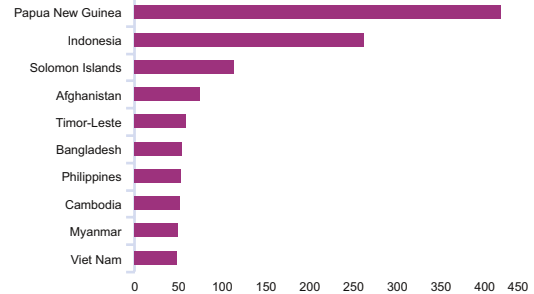
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



The UN system received 37% of total (core and earmarked) multilateral contributions, or USD 446 million.

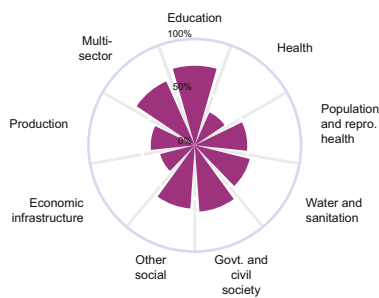
### Australia - Top 10 recipients 2018

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



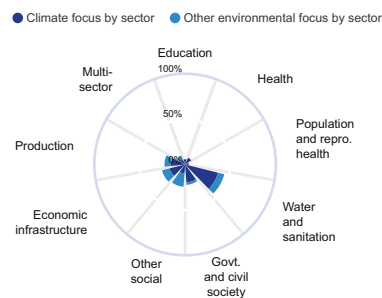
### Australia - Gender focus by sector 2018

Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent



### Australia - Climate and environmental focus by sector 2018

Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent



## Main public actors

### Australia - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies 2018

Gross disbursements, per cent



\*2019 data are preliminary.

## Mobilisation of private sector



Mobilised from the private sector  
by ODA in 2017

Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-australia>

Latest DAC Peer Review: <https://oe.cd/dac-peer-reviews>

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE AUSTRIA

## Latest policy

The Federal Act on Development Co-operation (2003) and the Three-year Programme for Austrian Development Policy (2019-21) prioritise poverty reduction, peace and human security, and preserving the environment, with a geographic focus on South East Europe.

## Where the money goes

2019

ODA grant equivalent  
**1.2**  
USD BILLION

**36%**  
BILATERAL

**64%**  
MULTILATERAL  
CORE

**+9%**  
ODA  
CHANGE  
FROM 2018  
in real terms

0.28%

0.7%  
TARGET

2019

ODA  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

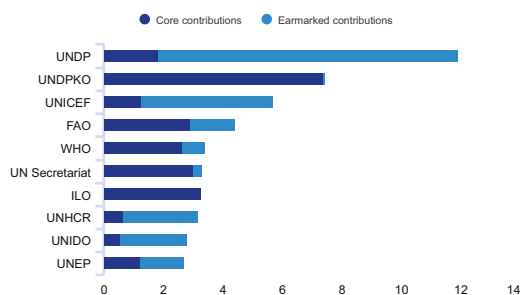
0.07%

0.15-0.2%  
TARGET

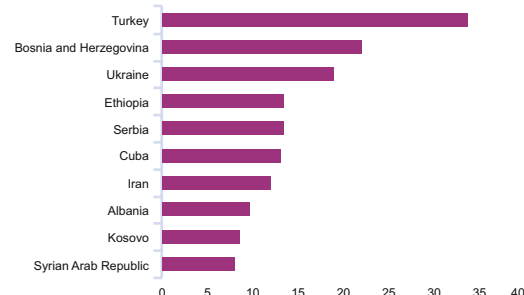
2018

ODA to least  
developed countries  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

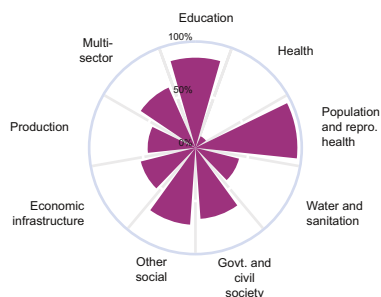
**Austria - Top 10 United Nations recipients 2018**  
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



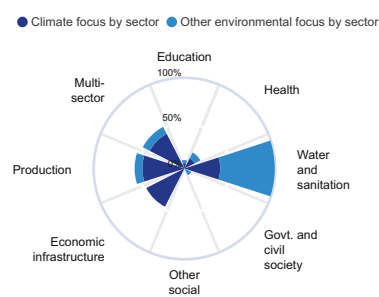
**Austria - Top 10 recipients 2018**  
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



**Austria - Gender focus by sector 2018**  
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent

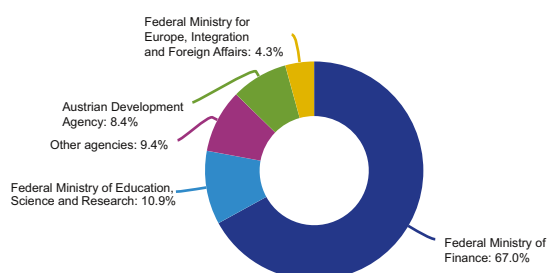


**Austria - Climate and environmental focus by sector 2018**  
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent



## Main public actors

**Austria - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies 2018**  
Gross disbursements, per cent



## Mobilisation of private sector

**123**  
USD MILLION

Mobilised from the private sector  
by ODA in 2018

Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-austria>  
Latest DAC Peer Review: <https://oe.cd/dac-peer-reviews>



# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE

## AZERBAIJAN

### Latest policy

Azerbaijan is a rising provider of development co-operation. Its bilateral co-operation focuses on areas where Azerbaijan has a comparative advantage, such as effective public service delivery, education, healthcare, labour and social protection, youth empowerment, mine action and others.

### Where the money goes

2019

ODA grant equivalent  
**26**  
USD MILLION

**25%**

BILATERAL

**75%**

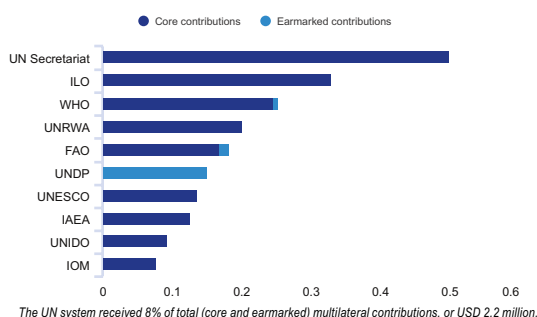
MULTILATERAL  
CORE

**-6.7 %**  
ODA  
CHANGE  
FROM 2018  
in real terms

**0.06%**

2019  
ODA  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

**Azerbaijan - Top 10 United Nations recipients 2018**  
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-azerbaijan>

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE BELGIUM

## Latest policy

Belgium's policy prioritises least developed countries and fragile states in Africa. Other policy priorities include a stronger focus on private sector development, climate change, digital for development and human rights-based approaches.

## Where the money goes

2019\*

ODA grant equivalent  
**2.2**  
USD BILLION

**54%**  
BILATERAL

**46%**  
MULTILATERAL  
CORE

**-2.3%**  
ODA  
CHANGE  
FROM 2018  
in real terms

0.42%

0.7%  
TARGET

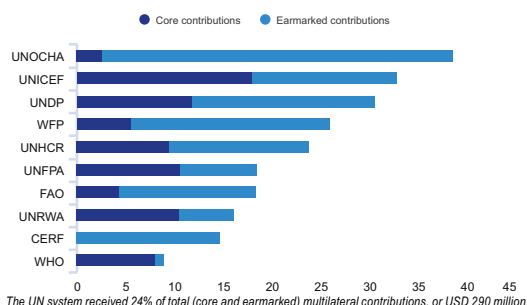
2019\*  
ODA  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

0.14%

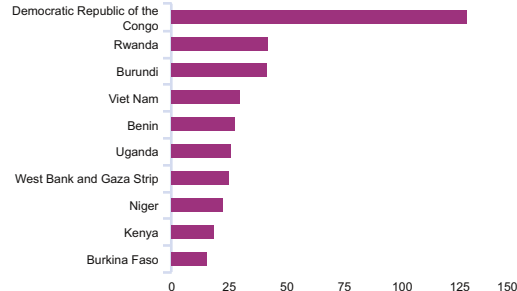
0.15-0.2%  
TARGET

2018  
ODA to least  
developed countries  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

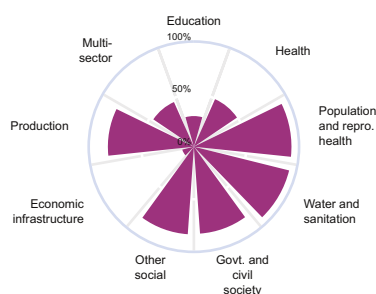
**Belgium - Top 10 United Nations recipients 2018**  
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



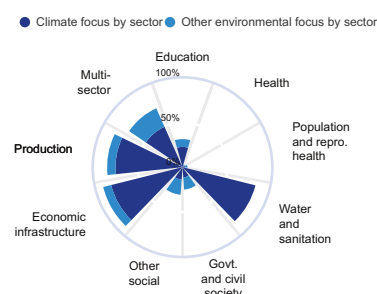
**Belgium - Top 10 recipients 2018**  
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



**Belgium - Gender focus by sector 2018**  
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent

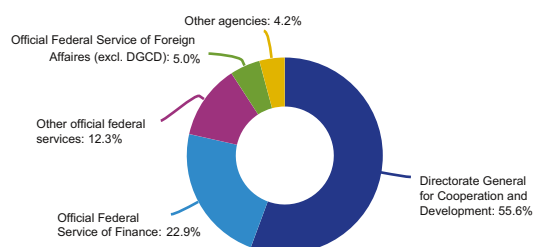


**Belgium - Climate and environmental focus by sector 2018**  
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent



## Main public actors

**Belgium - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies 2018**  
Gross disbursements, per cent



\*2019 data are preliminary.

## Mobilisation of private sector

**44**  
USD MILLION

Mobilised from the private sector  
by ODA in 2018

Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-belgium>

Latest DAC Peer Review: <https://oe.cd/dac-peer-reviews>

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE CANADA

## Latest policy

Canada's Feminist International Assistance Policy aims to reduce poverty and build a more peaceful, inclusive and prosperous world. Its six priorities are gender equality, human dignity, growth that works for everyone, environment and climate action, inclusive governance, and peace and security.

## Where the money goes

2019

ODA grant equivalent  
**4.7**  
USD BILLION

**68%**  
BILATERAL

**32%**  
MULTILATERAL  
CORE

**+1.2%**  
ODA  
CHANGE  
FROM 2018  
in real terms

0.27%

0.7%  
TARGET

2019

ODA  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

0.10%

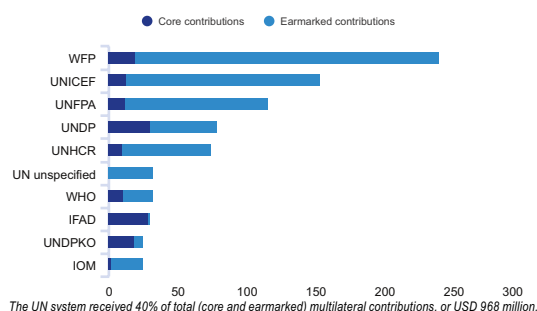
0.15-0.2%  
TARGET

2018

ODA to least  
developed countries  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

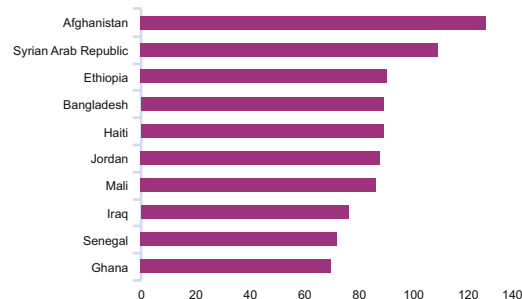
### Canada - Top 10 United Nations recipients 2018

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



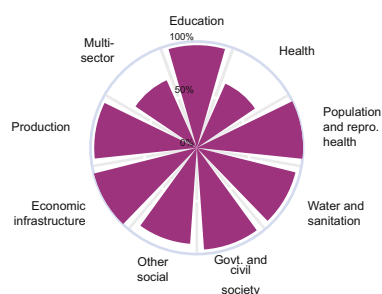
### Canada - Top 10 recipients 2018

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



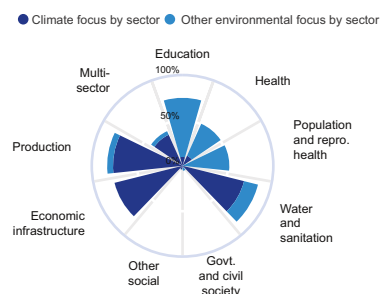
### Canada - Gender focus by sector 2018

Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent



### Canada - Climate and environmental focus by sector 2018

Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent



## Main public actors

### Canada - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies 2018

Gross disbursements, per cent



## Mobilisation of private sector

**40**  
USD MILLION

Mobilised from the private sector  
by ODA in 2018

Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-canada>  
Latest DAC Peer Review: <https://oe.cd/dac-peer-reviews>

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE

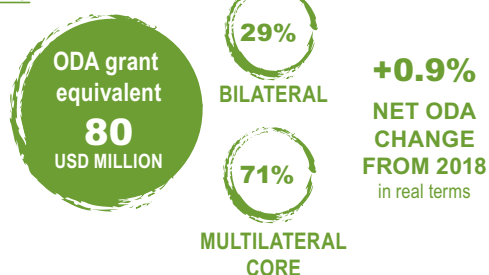
## CROATIA

### Latest policy

Croatia's development policy is determined by its size, capacities and challenges, as well as a post-war transition experience that constitutes its comparative advantage. The National Strategy for Development Cooperation 2017-21 sets out the core objective of overcoming poverty and decreasing aid dependence.

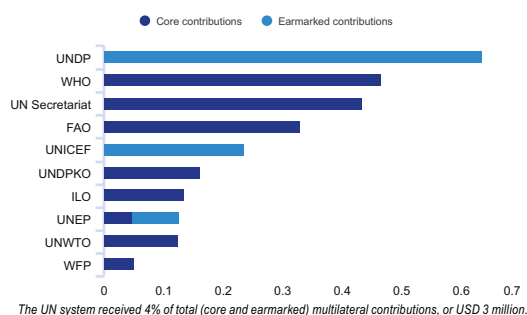
### Where the money goes

2019\*



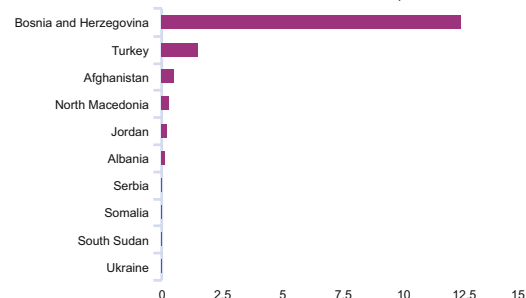
Croatia - Top 10 United Nations recipients 2018

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



Croatia - Top 10 recipients 2018

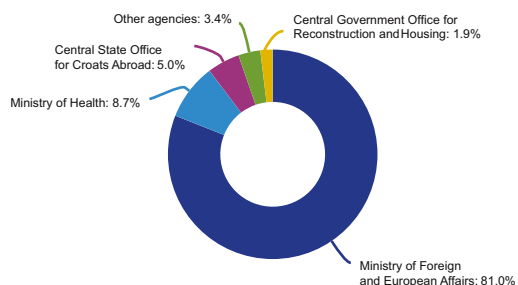
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



### Main public actors

Croatia - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies 2018

Gross disbursements, per cent



Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-croatia>

\*2019 data are preliminary.

\*\*The government has committed at the European level to achieve a 0.33% ODA/GNI ratio by 2030.

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE CYPRUS

## Latest policy

Cyprus's development co-operation is closely aligned with the goals and priorities of the European Union. It aims at sharing know-how and expertise and providing in-kind, demand-driven humanitarian assistance (e.g. medical supplies).

## Where the money goes

2019\*



**+83.9%**  
NET ODA  
CHANGE  
FROM 2018  
in real terms



**0.21%**



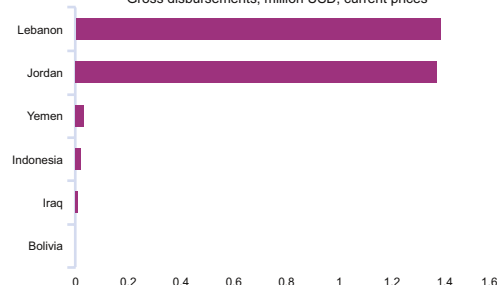
2019\*

ODA  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

The UN system received 4% of total (core and earmarked) multilateral contributions, or gross disbursements of USD 1 million in 2018.

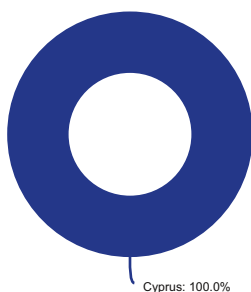
### Cyprus - Top 10 recipients 2018

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



## Main public actors

Cyprus - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies 2018  
Gross disbursements, per cent



Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-cyprus>

\*2019 data are preliminary.

\*\*The government has committed at the European level to achieve a 0.33% ODA/GNI ratio by 2030.

1. Note by Turkey:

The information in this document with reference to "Cyprus" relates to the southern part of the Island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriot people on the Island. Turkey recognises the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Until a lasting and equitable solution is found within the context of the United Nations, Turkey shall preserve its position concerning the "Cyprus issue".

2. Note by all the European Union member states of the OECD and the European Union:

The Republic of Cyprus is recognised by all members of the United Nations with the exception of Turkey. The information in this document relates to the area under the effective control of the government of the Republic of Cyprus.

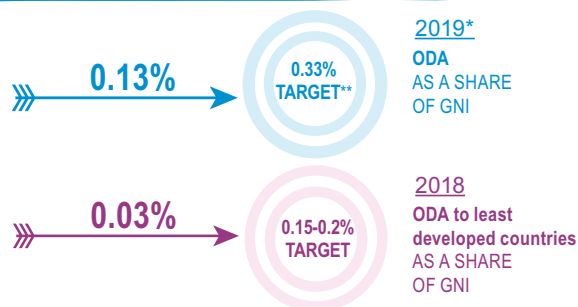
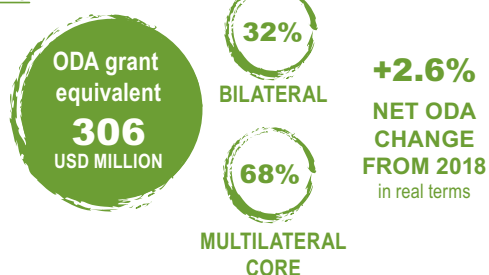
# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE CZECH REPUBLIC

## Latest policy

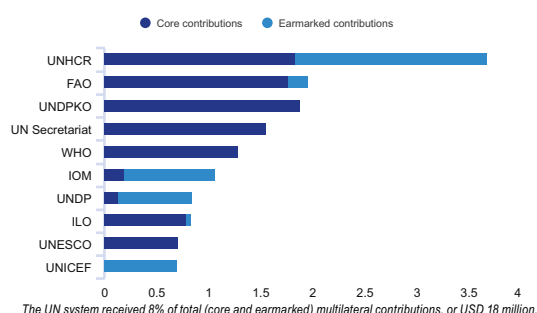
The Czech Republic's 2018-2030 Development Cooperation Strategy sets out five thematic priorities: 1) building stable and democratic institutions; 2) sustainable management of natural resources; 3) agriculture and rural development; 4) inclusive social development; and 5) economic growth.

## Where the money goes

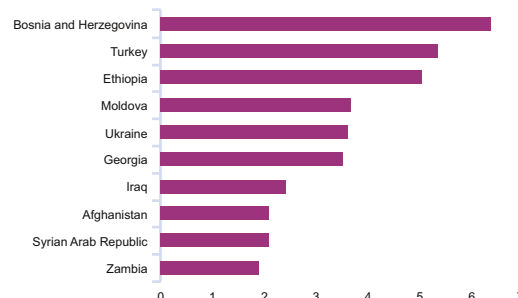
2019\*



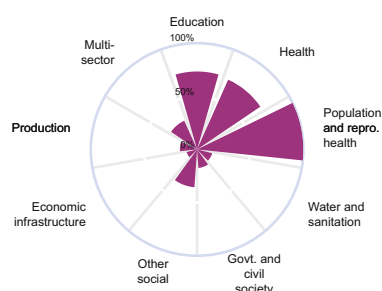
**Czech Republic - Top 10 United Nations recipients 2018**  
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



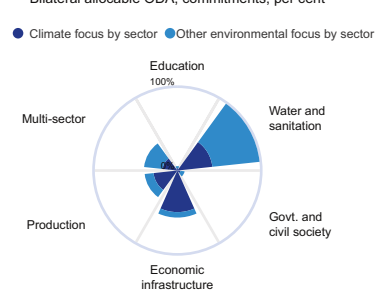
**Czech Republic - Top 10 recipients 2018**  
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



**Czech Republic - Gender focus by sector 2018**  
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent

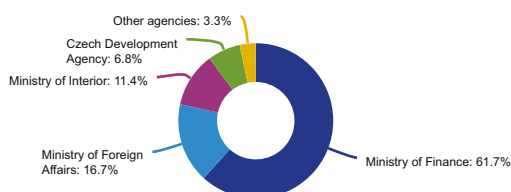


**Czech Republic - Climate and environmental focus by sector 2018**  
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent



## Main public actors

**Czech Republic - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies 2018**  
Gross disbursements, per cent



## Mobilisation of private sector



**Mobilised from the private sector  
by ODA in 2018**

Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-czech-republic>  
Latest DAC Peer Review: <https://oe.cd/dac-peer-reviews>

\*2019 data are preliminary.

\*\*The government has committed at the European level to achieve a 0.33% ODA/GNI ratio by 2030.

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE DENMARK

## Latest policy

Denmark's strategy, The World 2030, sets out four strategic objectives: 1) safety, peace and protection; 2) prevention of irregular migration; 3) inclusive, sustainable growth; and 4) freedom, democracy, human rights and equality. Attention is now shifting more towards addressing fragility and vulnerability.

## Where the money goes

2019\*

ODA grant equivalent  
**2.5**  
USD BILLION

**69%**  
BILATERAL

**31%**  
MULTILATERAL  
CORE

**+2.5%**  
ODA  
CHANGE  
FROM 2018  
in real terms

0.71%

0.7%  
TARGET

2019\*

ODA  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

0.20%

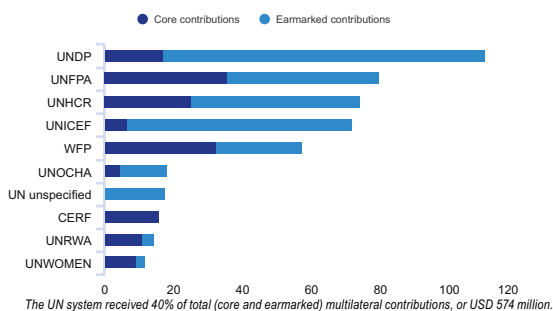
0.15-0.2%  
TARGET

2018

ODA to least  
developed countries  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

### Denmark - Top 10 United Nations recipients 2018

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



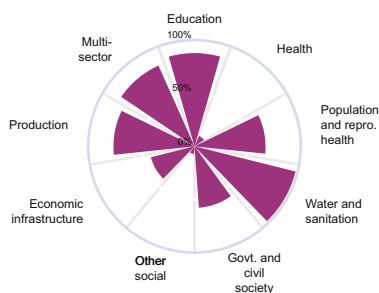
### Denmark - Top 10 recipients 2018

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



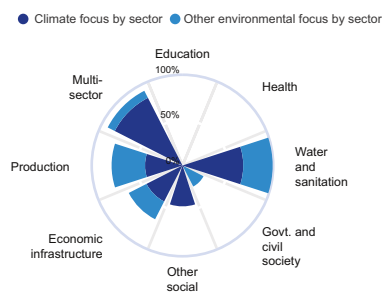
### Denmark - Gender focus by sector 2018

Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent



### Denmark - Climate and environmental focus by sector 2018

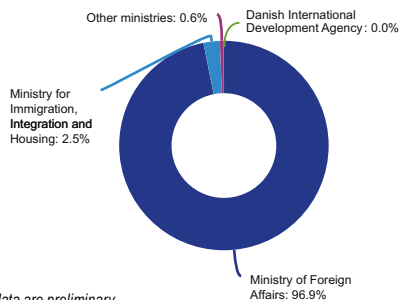
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent



## Main public actors

### Denmark - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies 2018

Gross disbursements, per cent



\*2019 data are preliminary.

## Mobilisation of private sector

**902**  
USD MILLION

Mobilised from the private sector  
by ODA in 2018

Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-denmark>  
Latest DAC Peer Review: <https://oe.cd/dac-peer-reviews>

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE ESTONIA

## Latest policy

Estonian development co-operation aims to contribute to eradicating poverty and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by sharing knowledge and experience with transition countries.

## Where the money goes

2019\*

ODA grant equivalent  
**42**  
USD MILLION

**36%**  
BILATERAL

**64%**  
MULTILATERAL  
CORE

**-11.5%**  
NET ODA  
CHANGE  
FROM 2018  
in real terms

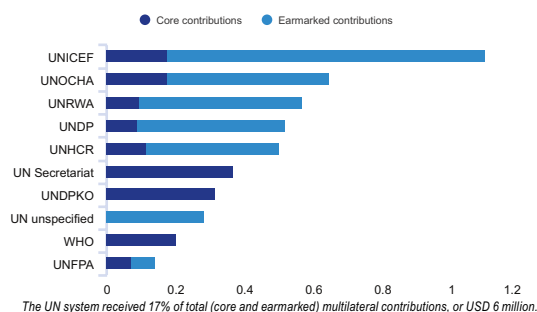
0.13%

0.33%  
TARGET\*\*

2019\*  
ODA  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

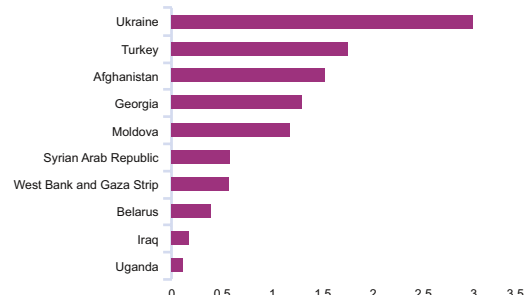
### Estonia - Top 10 United Nations recipients 2018

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



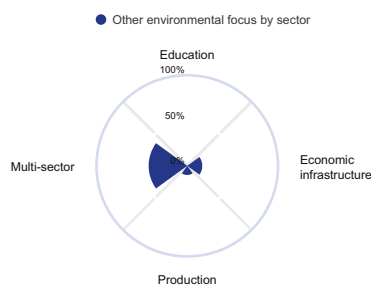
### Estonia - Top 10 recipients 2018

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



### Estonia - Climate and environmental focus by sector 2018

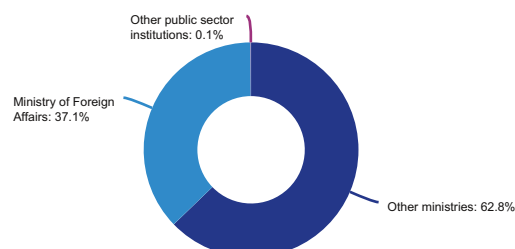
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent



## Main public actors

### Estonia - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies 2018

Gross disbursements, per cent



Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-estonia>

\*2019 data are preliminary.

\*\*The government has committed at the European level to achieve a 0.33% ODA/GNI ratio by 2030.



# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS

## Latest policy

In 2017, the EU and its member states adopted the New European Consensus for Development. The Consensus provides a common strategic vision with a focus on poverty reduction and contributing to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

## Where the money goes

2019\*

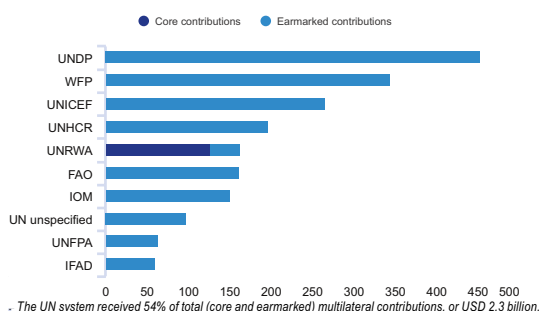
ODA grant equivalent  
**14.8**  
USD BILLION

**98%**  
BILATERAL

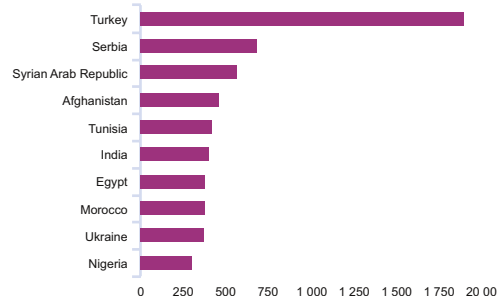
**2%**  
MULTILATERAL  
CORE

**-6.1%**  
ODA  
CHANGE  
FROM 2018  
in real terms

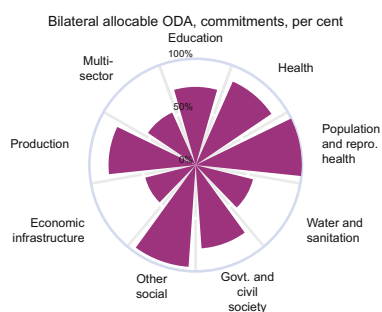
EU institutions - Top 10 United Nations recipients 2018  
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



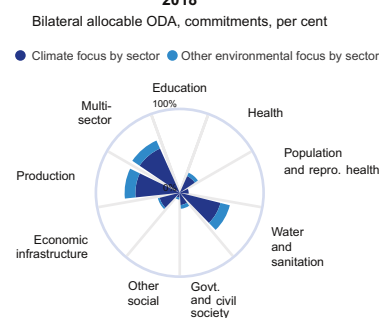
EU institutions - Top 10 recipients 2018  
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



EU institutions - Gender focus by sector 2018



EU institutions - Climate and environmental focus by sector 2018



## Main public actors

EU institutions - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies 2018  
Gross disbursements, per cent



\*2019 data are preliminary.

## Mobilisation of private sector

**5.1**  
USD BILLION

Mobilised from the private sector  
by ODA in 2018

Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-eu>  
Latest DAC Peer Review: <https://oe.cd/dac-peer-reviews>

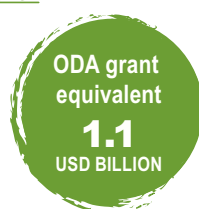
# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE FINLAND

## Latest policy

Finland's policy focuses on: strengthening the status and the rights of women and girls; the growth of economies to generate more jobs; education, well-functioning societies and democracy; and climate change and natural resources.

## Where the money goes

2019\*



**+18.2%**  
ODA  
CHANGE  
FROM 2018  
in real terms



2019\*

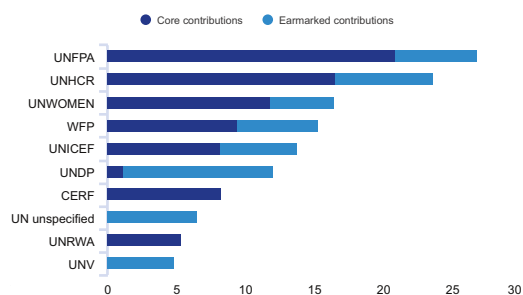
ODA  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI



2018

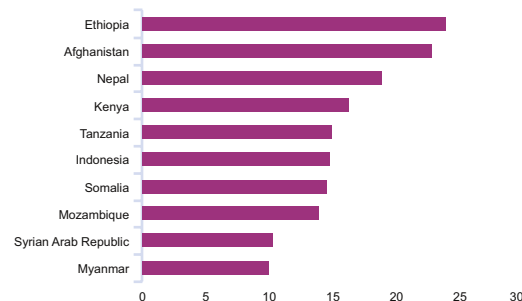
ODA to least  
developed countries  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

Finland - Top 10 United Nations recipients 2018  
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices

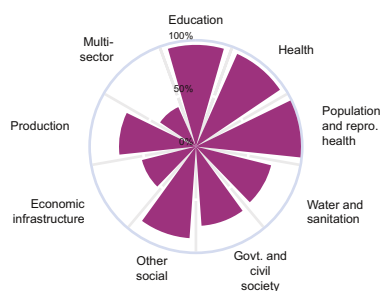


\*The UN system received 29% of total (core and earmarked) multilateral contributions, or USD 183 million.

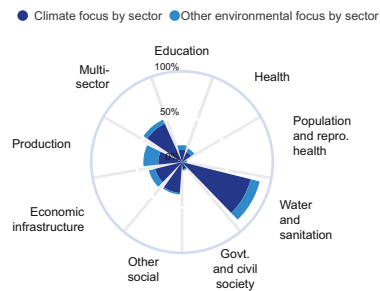
Finland - Top 10 recipients 2018  
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



Finland - Gender focus by sector 2018  
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent

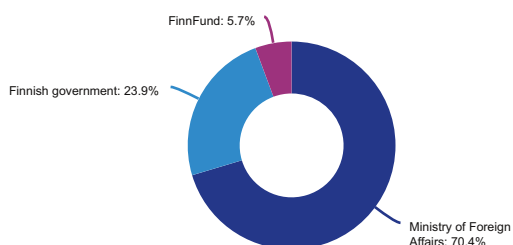


Finland - Climate and environmental focus by sector 2018  
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent



## Main public actors

Finland - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies 2018  
Gross disbursements, per cent



\*2019 data are preliminary.

## Mobilisation of private sector



Mobilised from the private sector  
by ODA in 2018

Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-finland>  
Latest DAC Peer Review: <https://oe.cd/dac-peer-reviews>

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE FRANCE

## Latest policy

France's development co-operation aims to fight poverty and inequality. The upcoming programming Act on Development Co-operation is expected to have five priorities: 1) education; 2) the climate; 3) gender equality; 4) health; and 5) crisis and fragilities.

## Where the money goes

2019\*

ODA grant equivalent  
**12.2**  
USD BILLION

**61%**  
BILATERAL

**39%**  
MULTILATERAL  
CORE

**+4.2%**  
ODA  
CHANGE  
FROM 2018  
in real terms

0.44%

0.7%  
TARGET

2019\*

ODA  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

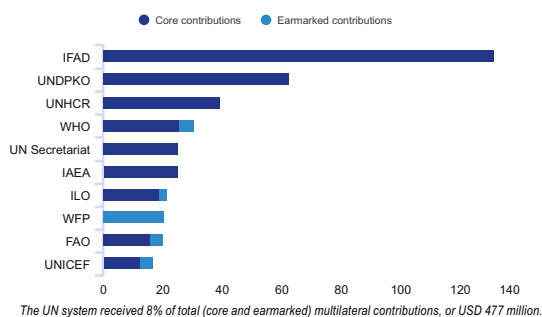
0.12%

0.15-0.2%  
TARGET

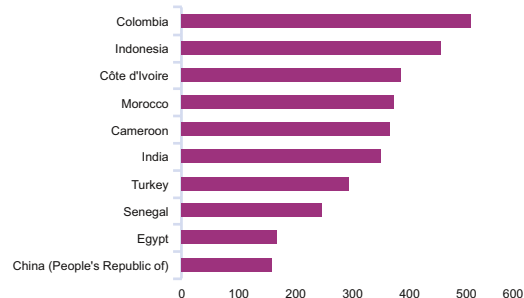
2018

ODA to least  
developed countries  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

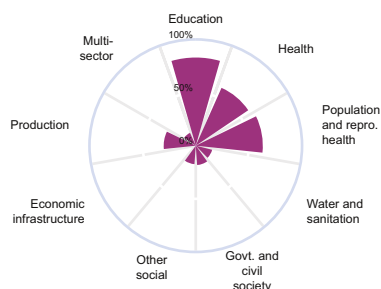
France - Top 10 United Nations recipients 2018  
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



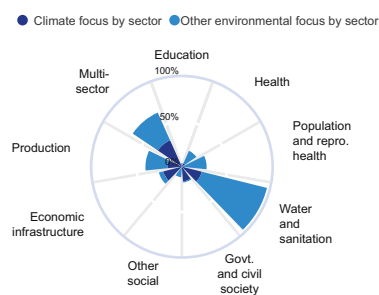
France - Top 10 recipients 2018  
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



France - Gender focus by sector 2018  
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent

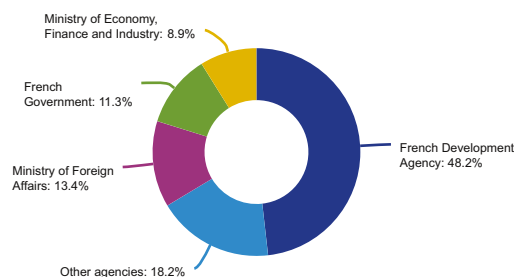


France - Climate and environmental focus by sector 2018  
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent



## Main public actors

France - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies 2018  
Gross disbursements, per cent



\*2019 data are preliminary.

## Mobilisation of private sector

**2.1**  
USD BILLION

Mobilised from the private sector  
by ODA in 2018

Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-france>  
Latest DAC Peer Review: <https://oe.cd/dac-peer-reviews>

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE GERMANY

## Latest policy

Germany aims to enable dignity for all people while respecting planetary boundaries. Since 2018, focus areas for its development co-operation include demographic growth, resource scarcity, climate change, digitalisation and interdependence, and displacement and migration.

## Where the money goes

2019

ODA grant equivalent  
**24.2**  
USD BILLION

**77%**  
BILATERAL

**23%**  
MULTILATERAL  
CORE

**+0.2%**  
ODA  
CHANGE  
FROM 2018  
in real terms

0.61%

0.7%  
TARGET

2019

ODA  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

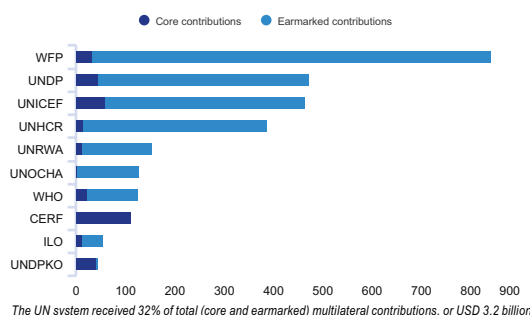
0.12%

0.15-0.2%  
TARGET

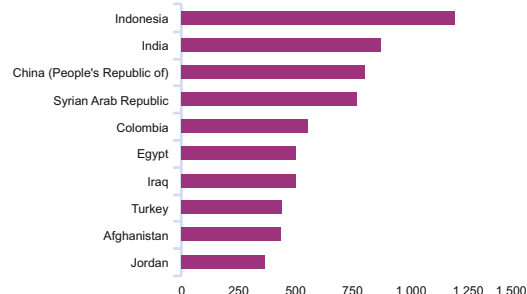
2018

ODA to least  
developed countries  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

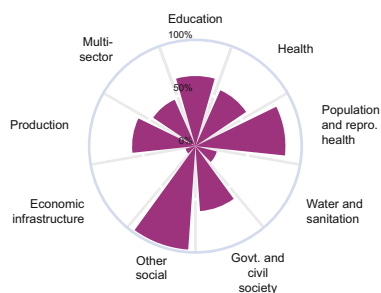
Germany - Top 10 United Nations recipients 2018  
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



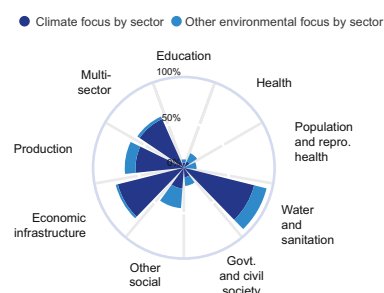
Germany - Top 10 recipients 2018  
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



Germany - Gender focus by sector 2018  
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent

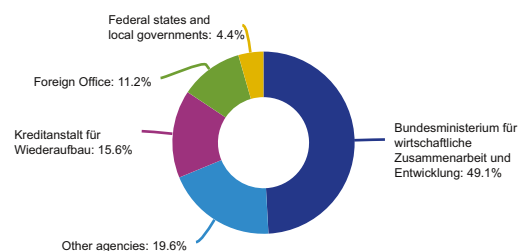


Germany - Climate and environmental focus by sector 2018  
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent



## Main public actors

Germany - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies 2018  
Gross disbursements, per cent



## Mobilisation of private sector

**448**  
USD MILLION

Mobilised from the private sector  
by ODA in 2018

Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-germany>  
Latest DAC Peer Review: <https://oe.cd/dac-peer-reviews>

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE GREECE

## Latest policy

Greece seeks to resolve challenges facing the Mediterranean, South East Europe and the Middle East, and advocates for a safe marine environment in the eastern Mediterranean.

## Where the money goes

2019

ODA grant equivalent  
**290**  
USD MILLION

**13%**  
BILATERAL

**87%**  
MULTILATERAL  
CORE

**+4.6%**  
ODA  
CHANGE  
FROM 2018  
in real terms

0.13%

0.7%  
TARGET

2019

ODA  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

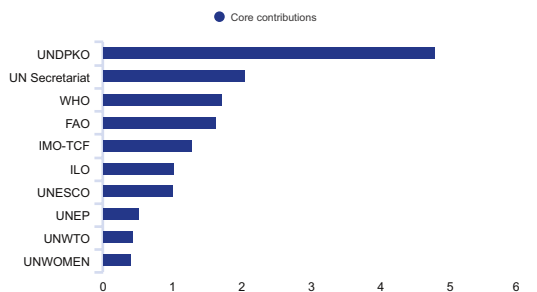
0.03%

0.15-0.2%  
TARGET

2018

ODA to least  
developed countries  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

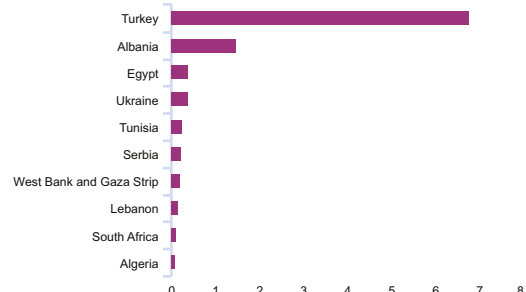
Greece - Top 10 United Nations recipients 2018  
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



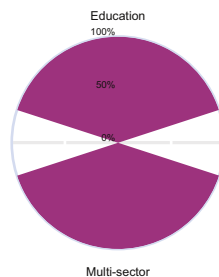
The UN system received 6% of total (core and earmarked) multilateral contributions, or USD 16 million.

Greece - Top 10 recipients 2018

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices

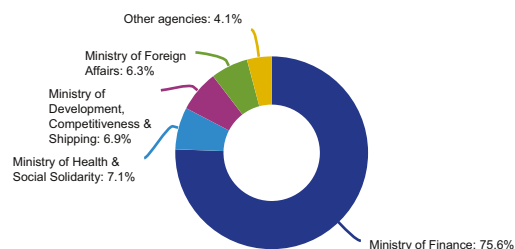


Greece - Gender focus by sector 2018



## Main public actors

Greece - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies 2018  
Gross disbursements, per cent



Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-greece>  
Latest DAC Peer Review: <https://oe.cd/dac-peer-reviews>

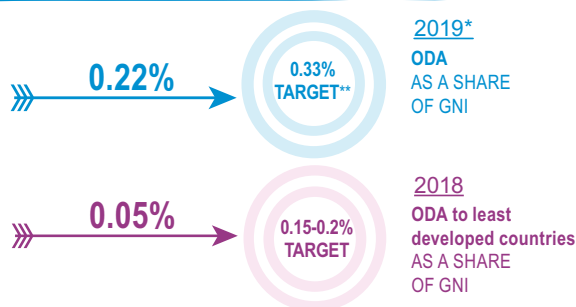
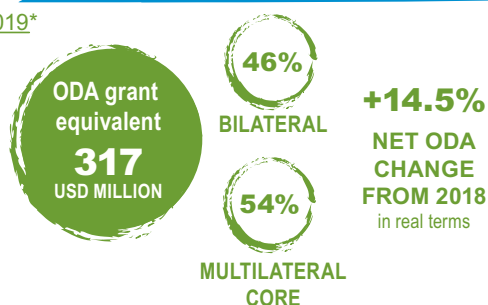
# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE HUNGARY

## Latest policy

Hungary's 2019 development strategy is based on: establishing long-lasting, mutually beneficial economic partnerships; and addressing the root causes of migration. Priorities include access to water and sanitation; healthcare; education; information technology; and sustainable agriculture.

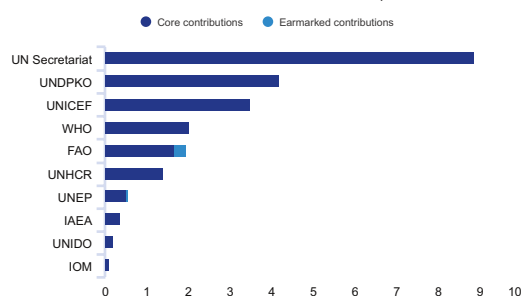
## Where the money goes

2019\*



### Hungary - Top 10 United Nations recipients 2018

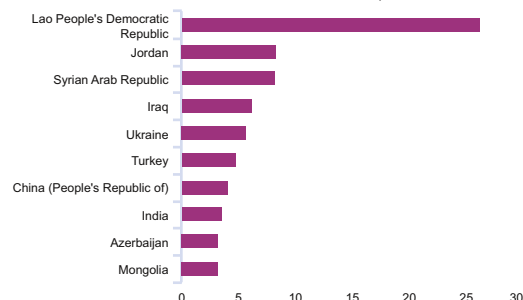
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



The UN system received 13% of total (core and earmarked) multilateral contributions, or USD 23 million.

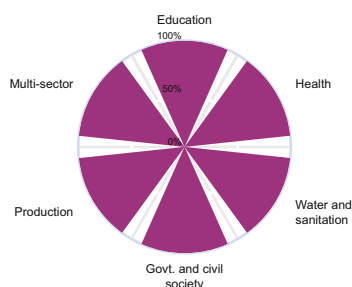
### Hungary - Top 10 recipients 2018

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



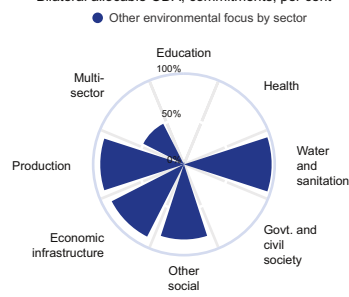
### Hungary - Gender focus by sector 2018

Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent



### Hungary - Climate and environmental focus by sector 2018

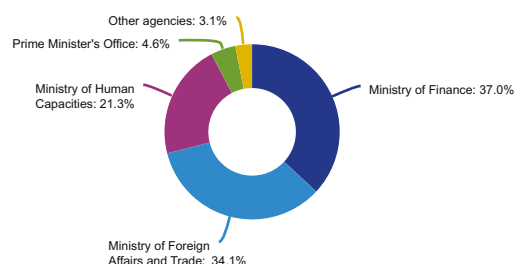
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent



## Main public actors

### Hungary - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies 2018

Gross disbursements, per cent



Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-hungary>  
Latest DAC Peer Review: <https://oe.cd/dac-peer-reviews>

\*2019 data are preliminary.

\*\*The government has committed at the European level to achieve a 0.33% ODA/GNI ratio by 2030.

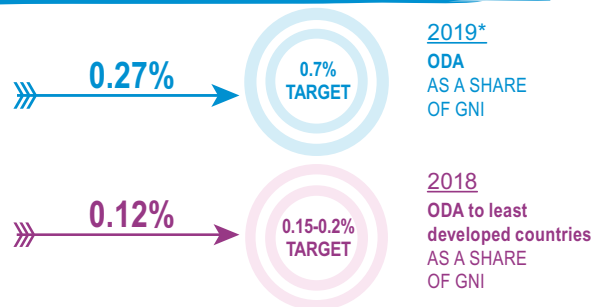
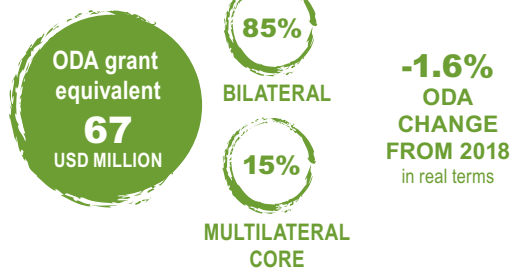
# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE ICELAND

## Latest policy

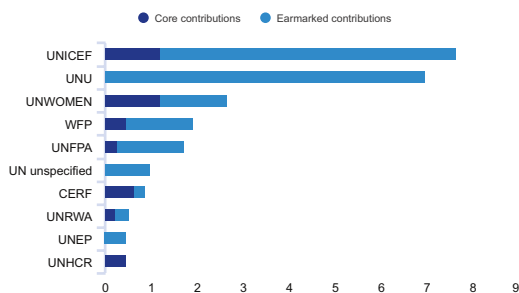
Human rights, gender equality and sustainable development guide Iceland's development co-operation. The Policy for International Development Co-operation 2019-2023 aims to: enhance social infrastructures and peace efforts; and protect the earth through the sustainable use of natural resources.

## Where the money goes

2019\*

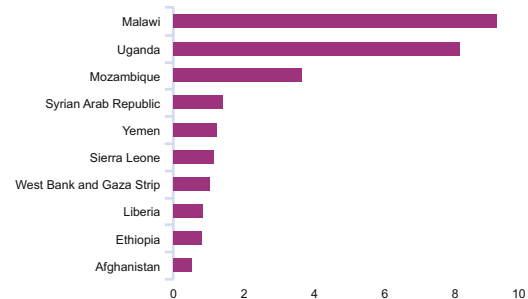


Iceland - Top 10 United Nations recipients 2018  
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices

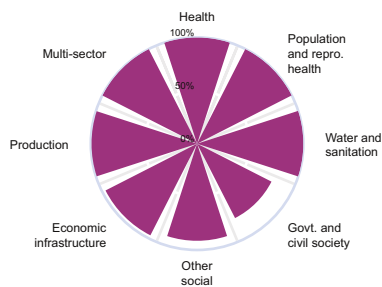


The UN system received 65% of total (core and earmarked) multilateral contributions, or USD 26 million.

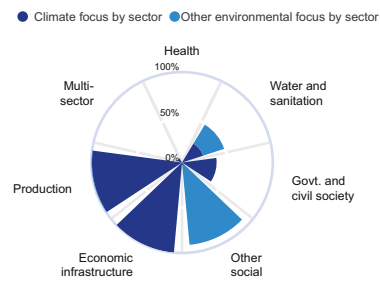
Iceland - Top 10 recipients 2018  
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



Iceland - Gender focus by sector 2018  
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent

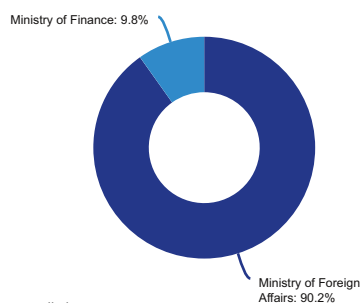


Iceland - Climate and environmental focus by sector 2018  
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent



## Main public actors

Iceland - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies 2018  
Gross disbursements, per cent



\*2019 data are preliminary.

Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-iceland>  
Latest DAC Peer Review: <https://oe.cd/dac-peer-reviews>

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE IRELAND

## Latest policy

The 2019 policy, "A Better World", has the prime ambition to reach the furthest behind first by focusing on least developed and fragile countries. Ireland's priorities are gender equality, humanitarian assistance, climate change and governance.

## Where the money goes

2019\*

ODA grant equivalent  
**935**  
USD MILLION

**57%**  
BILATERAL

**43%**  
MULTILATERAL  
CORE

**+4.5%**  
ODA  
CHANGE  
FROM 2018  
in real terms

0.31%

0.7%  
TARGET

2019\*

ODA  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

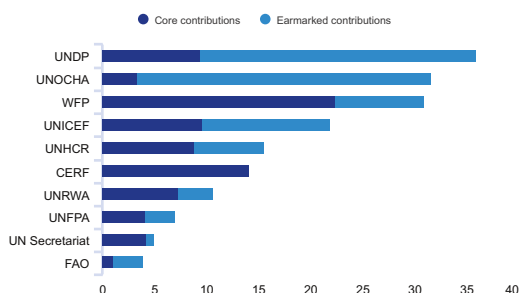
0.13%

0.15-0.2%  
TARGET

2018

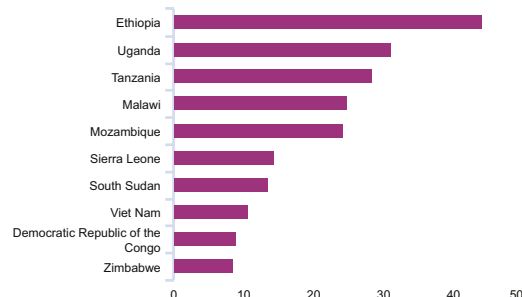
ODA to least  
developed countries  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

Ireland - Top 10 United Nations recipients 2018  
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices

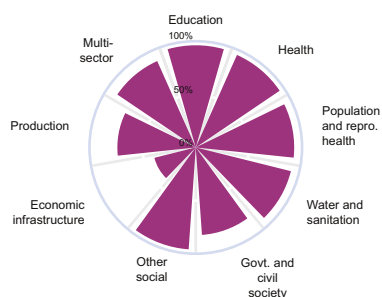


The UN system received 39% of total (core and earmarked) multilateral contributions, or USD 212 million.

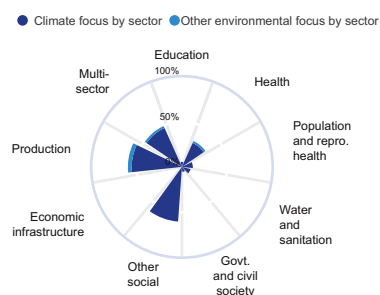
Ireland - Top 10 recipients 2018  
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



Ireland - Gender focus by sector 2018  
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent

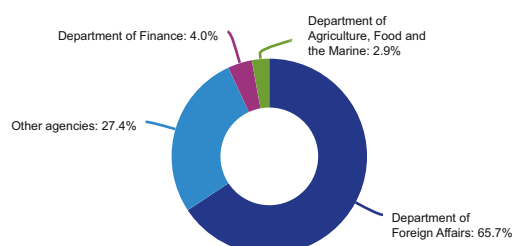


Ireland - Climate and environmental focus by sector 2018  
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent



## Main public actors

Ireland - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies 2018  
Gross disbursements, per cent



\*2019 data are preliminary.

## Mobilisation of private sector

**1**  
USD MILLION

Mobilised from the private sector  
by ODA in 2018

Full profile: <https://oe.cd/ll/dev-coop-ireland>

Latest DAC Peer Review: <https://oe.cd/dac-peer-reviews>



# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE ISRAEL

## Latest policy

Israel's development policy is closely linked to and strongly aligned with its foreign policy, including through its commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Israel prioritises sectors where it can add greatest value – such as agriculture, water and health – mainly in the Middle East and Asia.

## Where the money goes

2019\*

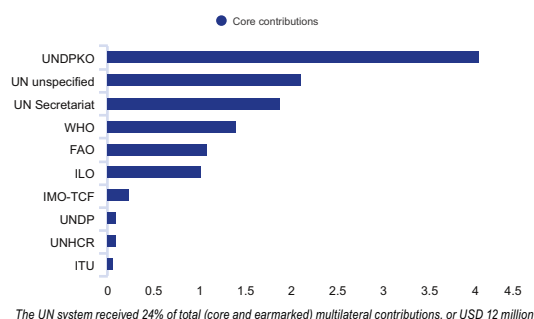


**-26.1%**  
ODA  
CHANGE  
FROM 2018  
in real terms



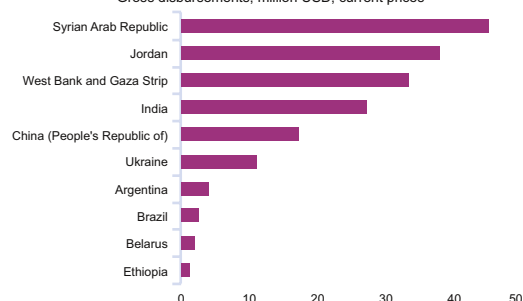
2019\*  
ODA  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

Israel - Top 10 United Nations recipients 2018  
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



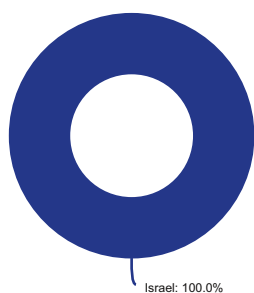
Israel - Top 10 recipients 2018

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



## Main public actors

Israel - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies 2018  
Gross disbursements, per cent



Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-israel>

\*2019 data are preliminary.

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE ITALY

## Latest policy

In line with Law 125/2014, the primary objectives of Italy's co-operation are poverty eradication; reducing inequalities; sustainable development; human rights, including gender equality, democracy and rule of law; and conflict prevention and peace-building.

## Where the money goes

2019\*

ODA grant equivalent  
**4.9**  
USD BILLION

**41%**  
BILATERAL

**59%**  
MULTILATERAL  
CORE

**-1.0%**  
ODA  
CHANGE  
FROM 2018  
in real terms

0.24%

0.7%  
TARGET

2019\*

ODA  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

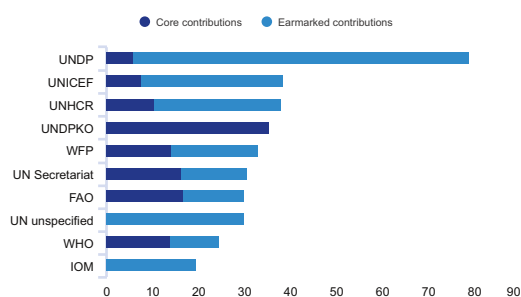
0.06%

0.15-0.2%  
TARGET

2018

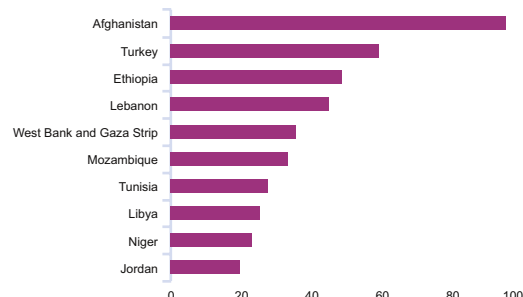
ODA to least  
developed countries  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

Italy - Top 10 United Nations recipients 2018  
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices

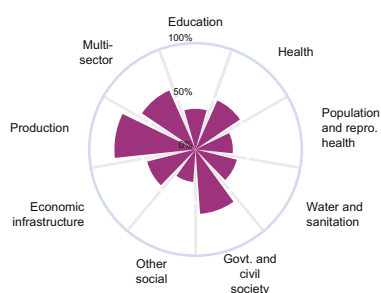


The UN system received 13% of total (core and earmarked) multilateral contributions, or USD 459 million.

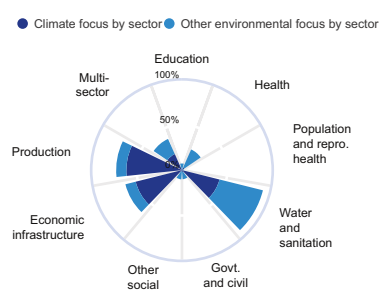
Italy - Top 10 recipients 2018  
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



Italy - Gender focus by sector 2018  
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent

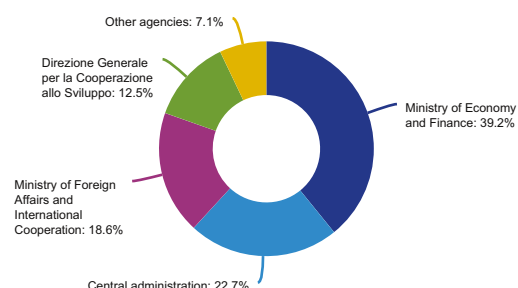


Italy - Climate and environmental focus by sector 2018  
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent



## Main public actors

Italy - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies 2018  
Gross disbursements, per cent



\*2019 data are preliminary.

Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-italy>

Latest DAC Peer Review: <https://oe.cd/dac-peer-reviews>

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE JAPAN

## Latest policy

Japan aims to reduce poverty and leave no one behind by investing in quality growth and human security. The 2015 Development Cooperation Charter underscores the mutual benefits of peace and security, and is well aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals.

## Where the money goes

2019\*

ODA grant equivalent  
**15.5**  
USD BILLION

**76%**  
BILATERAL

**24%**  
MULTILATERAL  
CORE

**+7.5%**  
ODA  
CHANGE  
FROM 2018  
in real terms

0.29%

0.7%  
TARGET

2019\*

ODA  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

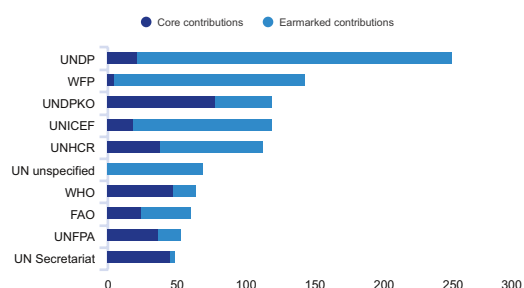
0.10%

0.15-0.2%  
TARGET

2018

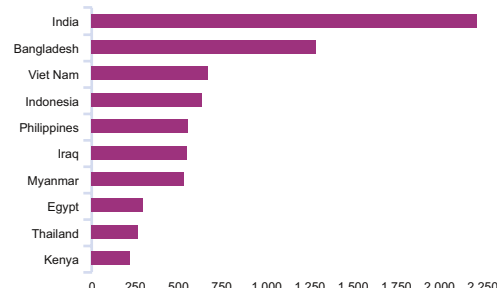
ODA to least  
developed countries  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

Japan - Top 10 United Nations recipients 2018  
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices

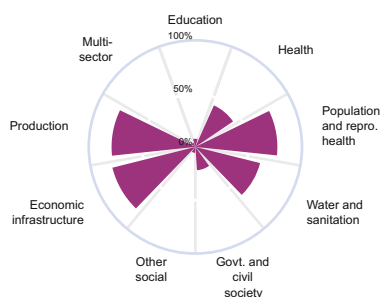


The UN system received 26% of total (core and earmarked) multilateral contributions, or USD 1.3 billion.

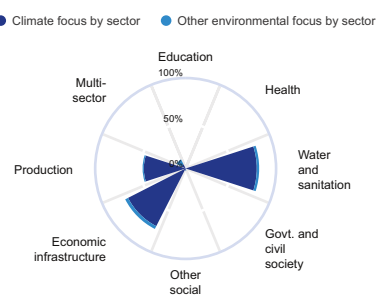
Japan - Top 10 recipients 2018  
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



Japan - Gender focus by sector 2018  
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent

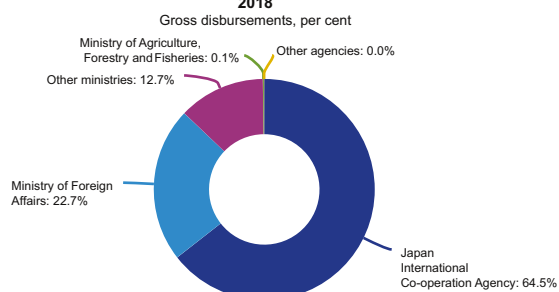


Japan - Climate and environmental focus by sector 2018  
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent



## Main public actors

Japan - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies  
2018



\*2019 data are preliminary.

Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-japan>  
Latest DAC Peer Review: <https://oe.cd/dac-peer-reviews>

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE

## KAZAKHSTAN

### Latest policy

Development co-operation is an integral and increasingly important part of Kazakhstan's foreign policy. The 2014 ODA Law defines the main objectives, principles, competences and sectoral priorities, and provides the legal basis for establishing an agency to implement its development activities.

### Where the money goes

2018

ODA grant equivalent  
**40**  
USD MILLION

**73%**

BILATERAL

**27%**

MULTILATERAL  
CORE

**+10%**  
ODA  
CHANGE  
FROM 2017  
in real terms

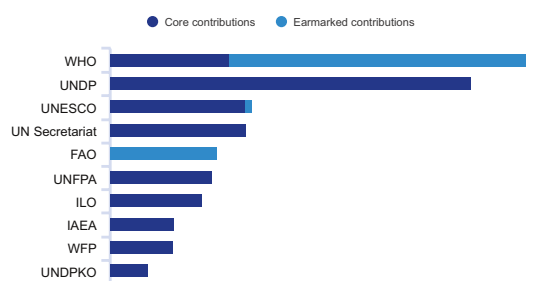
**0.03%**

2018

ODA  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

Kazakhstan - Top 10 United Nations recipients 2018

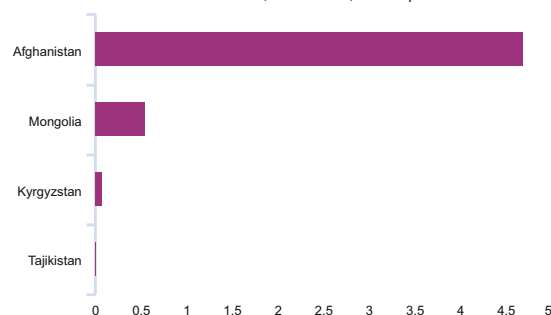
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



The UN system received 35% of total (core and earmarked) multilateral contributions, or USD 12 million.

Kazakhstan - Top 10 recipients 2018

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-kazakhstan>

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE KOREA

## Latest policy

Korea's 2016-2020 Mid-term Strategy for Development Cooperation aligns with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It includes a list of partner countries and identifies policy priorities, including sharing Korea's development experience and building economic and social infrastructure.

## Where the money goes

2019\*

ODA grant equivalent  
**2.5**  
USD BILLION

**76%**  
BILATERAL

**24%**  
MULTILATERAL  
CORE

**+13.9%**  
ODA  
CHANGE  
FROM 2018  
in real terms

0.15%

0.7%  
TARGET

2019\*

ODA  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

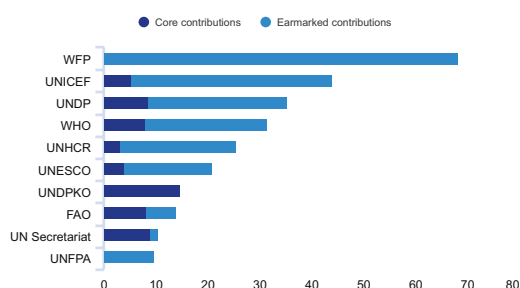
0.06%

0.15-0.2%  
TARGET

2018

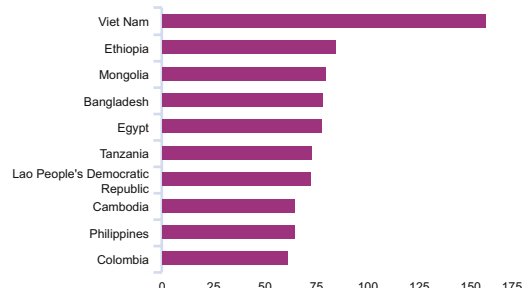
ODA to least  
developed countries  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

Korea - Top 10 United Nations recipients 2018  
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices

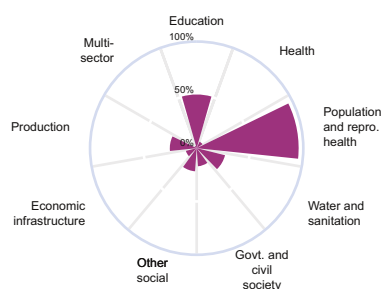


The UN system received 37% of total (core and earmarked) multilateral contributions, or USD 348 million.

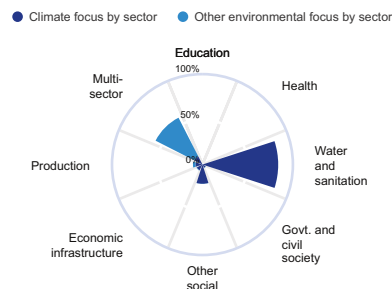
Korea - Top 10 recipients 2018  
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



Korea - Gender focus by sector 2018  
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent

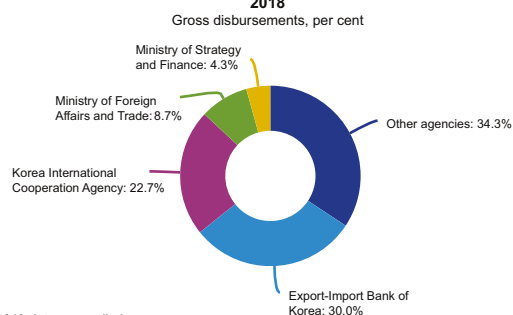


Korea - Climate and environmental focus by sector 2018  
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent



## Main public actors

Korea - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies  
2018



\*2019 data are preliminary.

## Mobilisation of private sector

**29**  
USD MILLION

Mobilised from the private sector  
by ODA in 2018

Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-korea>  
Latest DAC Peer Review: <https://oe.cd/dac-peer-reviews>

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE

## KUWAIT

### Latest policy

Kuwait's policy framework is anchored in its commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It delivers its assistance through the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, which provides concessional loans for development projects following a demand-driven approach.

### Where the money goes

2018



**-53.9%**  
ODA  
CHANGE  
FROM 2017\*  
in real terms

0.52%

0.7%  
TARGET

2018

ODA  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

0.18%

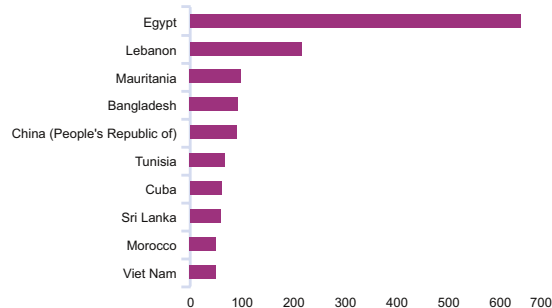
0.15-0.2%  
TARGET

2018

ODA to least  
developed countries  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

### Kuwait - Top 10 recipients 2018

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices

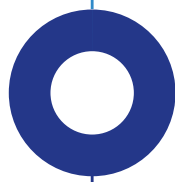


### Main public actors

#### Kuwait - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies 2018

Gross disbursements, per cent

Government grants  
administered by  
KFAED: 0.0%



Kuwait Fund for Arab  
Economic  
Development  
(KFAED): 100.0%

Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-kuwait>

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE

## LATVIA

### Latest policy

With a clear focus on the European Union's Eastern Partnership and Central Asia, Latvia aims to promote sustainable growth and stability in its region, while also contributing to sustainable development. Priorities also include the rule of law, good governance and the eradication of poverty.

### Where the money goes

2019\*

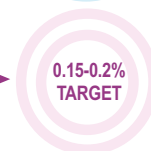


**+1.1%**  
NET ODA  
CHANGE  
FROM 2018  
in real terms



2019\*

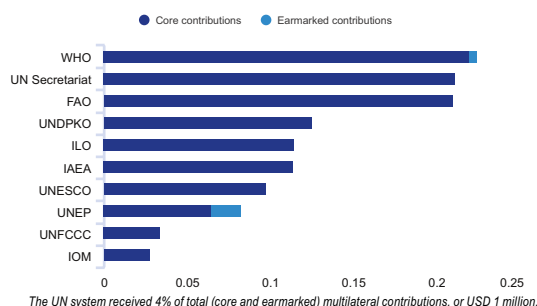
ODA  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI



2018  
ODA to least  
developed countries  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

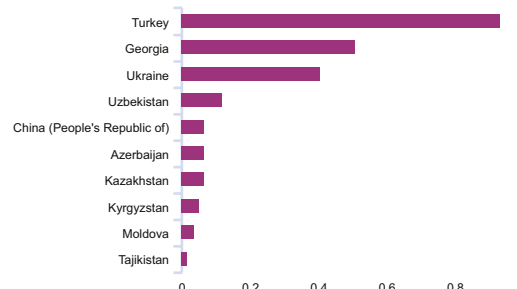
#### Latvia - Top 10 United Nations recipients 2018

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



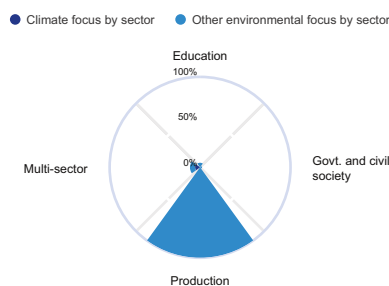
#### Latvia - Top 10 recipients 2018

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



#### Latvia - Climate and environmental focus by sector 2018

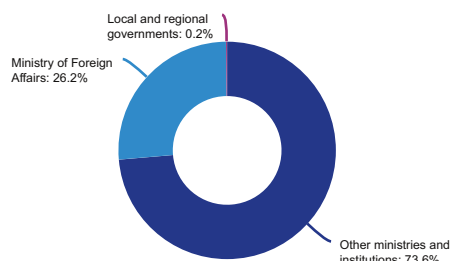
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent



### Main public actors

#### Latvia - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies 2018

Gross disbursements, per cent



\*2019 data are preliminary.

\*\*The government has committed at the European level to achieve a 0.33% ODA/GNI ratio by 2030.

Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-latvia>  
Latest DAC Peer Review: <https://oe.cd/dac-peer-reviews>

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE

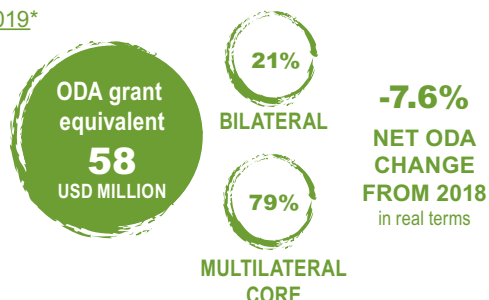
## LITHUANIA

### Latest policy

The objectives of Lithuania's Law on Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid are ensuring peace; promoting global economic growth and social stability; reducing disparities between developed and developing countries; and integrating developing countries into the global economy.

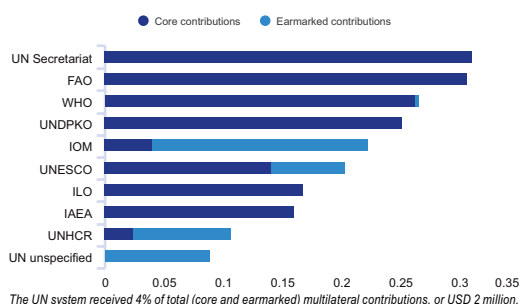
### Where the money goes

2019\*



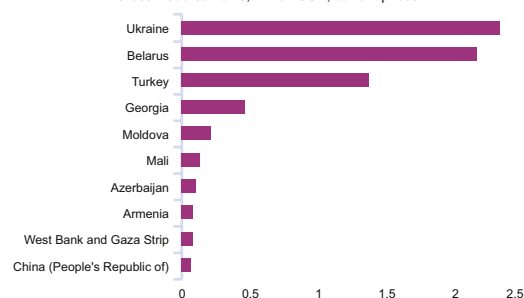
#### Lithuania - Top 10 United Nations recipients 2018

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



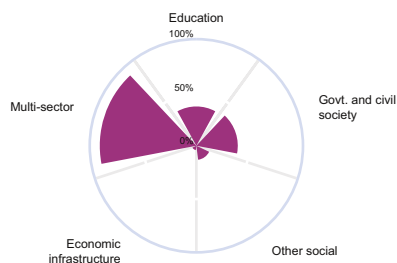
#### Lithuania - Top 10 recipients 2018

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



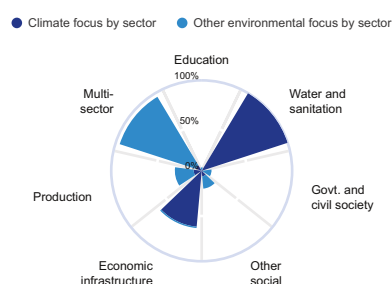
#### Lithuania - Gender focus by sector 2018

Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent



#### Lithuania - Climate and environmental focus by sector 2018

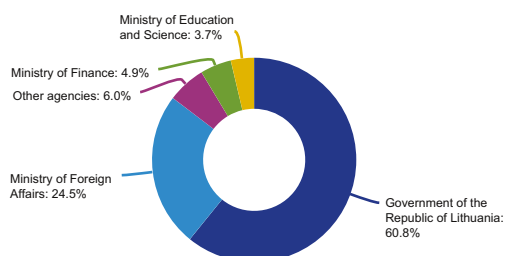
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent



### Main public actors

#### Lithuania - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies 2018

Gross disbursements, per cent



Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-lithuania>

\*2019 data are preliminary.

\*\*The government has committed at the European level to achieve a 0.33% ODA/GNI ratio by 2030.



# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE LUXEMBOURG

## Latest policy

Luxembourg's strategy, The Road to 2030, prioritises: access to quality basic social services; socio-economic integration of women and youth; inclusive and sustainable growth; and inclusive governance.

## Where the money goes

2019\*



**+2.7%**  
ODA  
CHANGE  
FROM 2018  
in real terms



2019\*

ODA  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

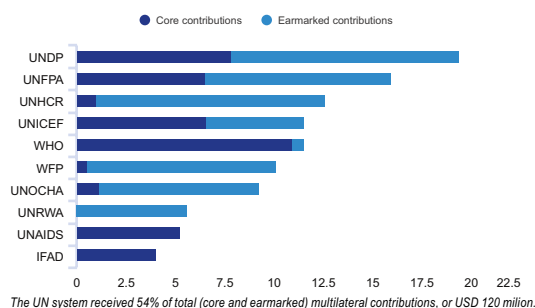


2018

ODA to least  
developed countries  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

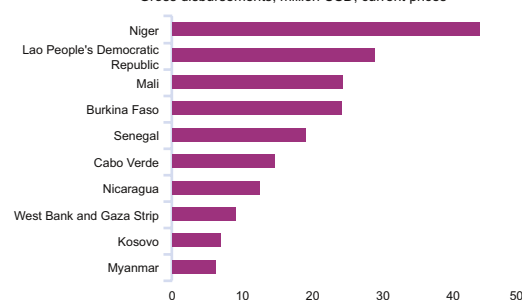
### Luxembourg - Top 10 United Nations recipients 2018

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



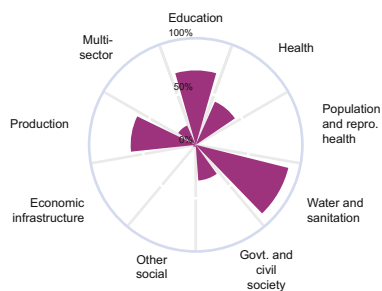
### Luxembourg - Top 10 recipients 2018

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



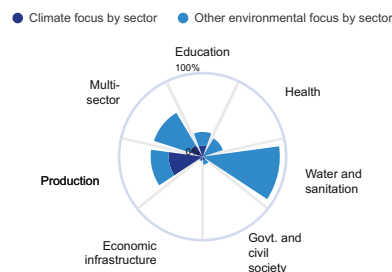
### Luxembourg - Gender focus by sector 2018

Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent



### Luxembourg - Climate and environmental focus by sector 2018

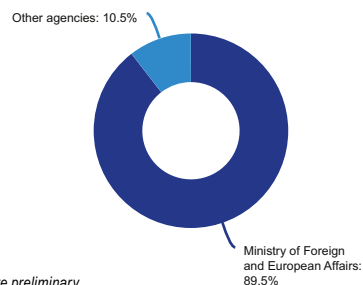
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent



## Main public actors

### Luxembourg - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies 2018

Gross disbursements, per cent



\*2019 data are preliminary.

## Mobilisation of private sector



Mobilised from the private sector  
by ODA in 2018

Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-luxembourg>  
Latest DAC Peer Review: <https://oe.cd/dac-peer-reviews>

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE NETHERLANDS

## Latest policy

The Netherlands has integrated aid, trade and investment agendas. Development co-operation focuses on unstable regions of the Sahel, the Horn of Africa, and the Middle East and North Africa, and tackling the root causes of poverty, migration, terrorism and climate change.

## Where the money goes

2019\*

ODA grant equivalent  
**5.3**  
USD BILLION

**66%**  
BILATERAL

**34%**  
MULTILATERAL  
CORE

**-4.1%**  
ODA  
CHANGE  
FROM 2018  
in real terms

0.59%

0.7%  
TARGET

2019\*

ODA  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

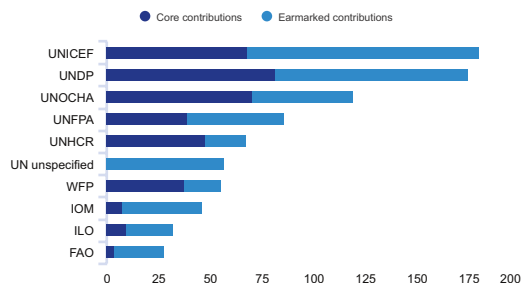
0.15%

0.15-0.2%  
TARGET

2018  
ODA to least  
developed countries  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

### Netherlands - Top 10 United Nations recipients 2018

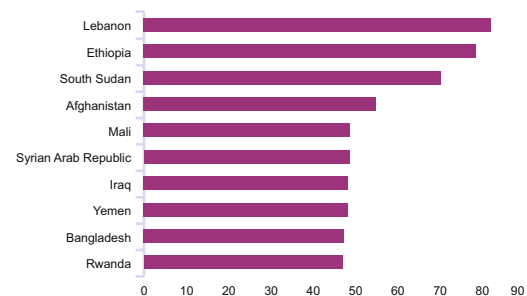
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



The UN system received 36% of total (core and earmarked) multilateral contributions, or USD 1 billion.

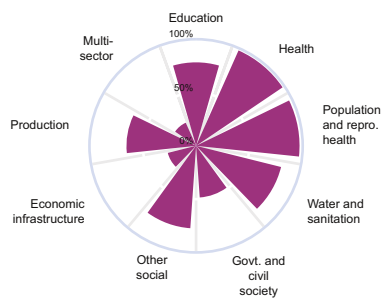
### Netherlands - Top 10 recipients 2018

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



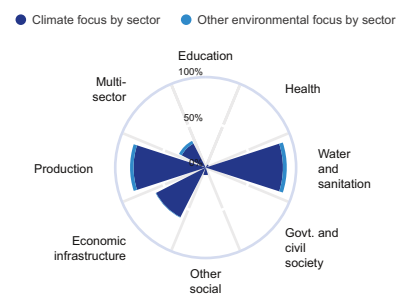
### Netherlands - Gender focus by sector 2018

Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent



### Netherlands - Climate and environmental focus by sector 2018

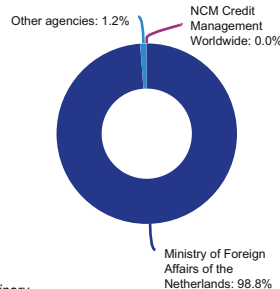
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent



## Main public actors

### Netherlands - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies 2018

Gross disbursements, per cent



\*2019 data are preliminary.

## Mobilisation of private sector

**875**  
USD MILLION

Mobilised from the private sector  
by ODA in 2018

Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-netherlands>  
Latest DAC Peer Review: <https://oe.cd/dac-peer-reviews>

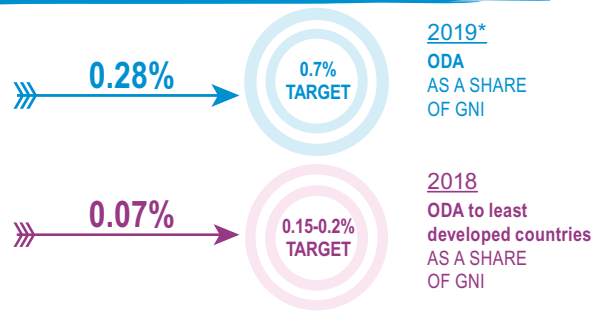
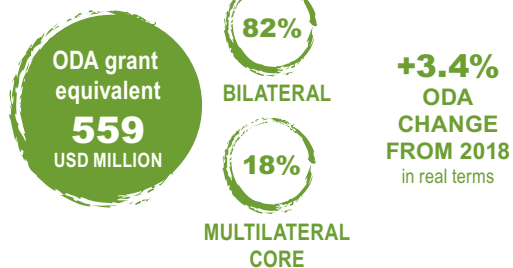
# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE NEW ZEALAND

## Latest policy

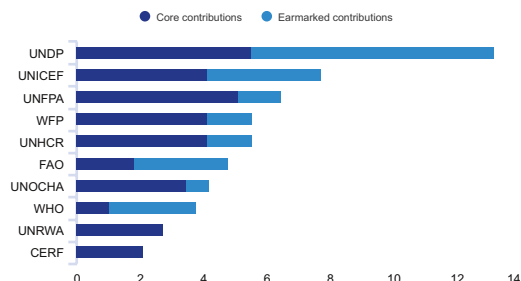
New Zealand has a primary focus on small island developing states in the Pacific region. Its 2019 policy, International Cooperation for Effective Sustainable Development, prioritises support to the social, environmental, economic, and stability and governance pillars of sustainable development.

## Where the money goes

2019\*

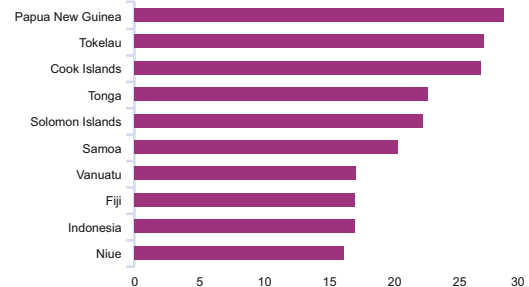


**New Zealand - Top 10 United Nations recipients 2018**  
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices

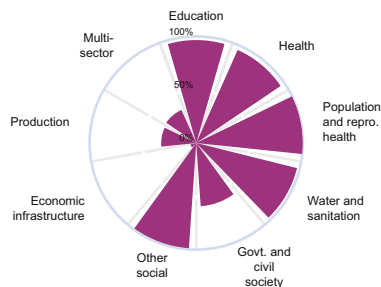


The UN system received 43% of total (core and earmarked) multilateral contributions, or USD 68 million.

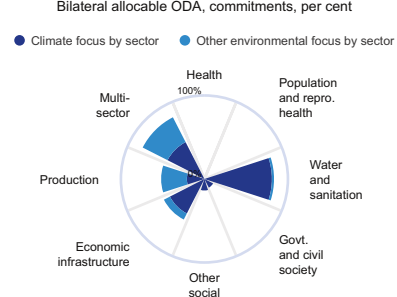
**New Zealand - Top 10 recipients 2018**  
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



**New Zealand - Gender focus by sector 2018**  
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent

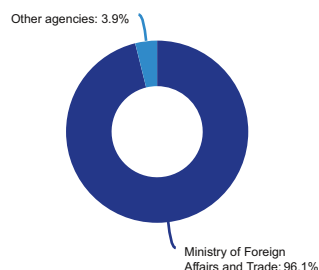


**New Zealand - Climate and environmental focus by sector 2018**  
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent



## Main public actors

**New Zealand - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies 2018**  
Gross disbursements, per cent



\*2019 data are preliminary.

Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-new-zealand>  
Latest DAC Peer Review: <https://oe.cd/dac-peer-reviews>

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE NORWAY

## Latest policy

The principle of shared responsibility for the Sustainable Development Goals underpins Norway's development co-operation. It is delivering more of its aid through multilateral channels to deliver on the 2030 Agenda and its thematic priorities such as health, education, climate and the environment.

## Where the money goes

2019

ODA grant equivalent  
**4.3**  
USD BILLION

**77%**  
BILATERAL

**23%**  
MULTILATERAL  
CORE

**+9.9%**  
ODA  
CHANGE  
FROM 2018  
in real terms

1.03%

0.7%  
TARGET

2019

ODA  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

0.27%

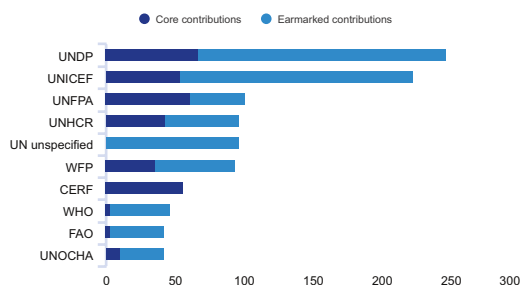
0.15-0.2%  
TARGET

2018

ODA to least  
developed countries  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

### Norway - Top 10 United Nations recipients 2018

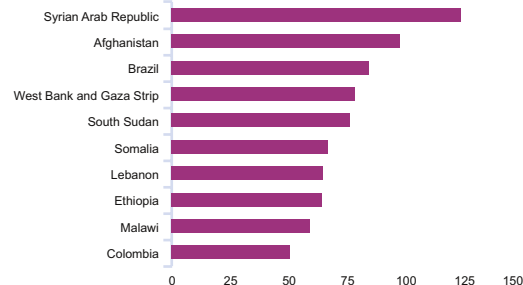
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



The UN system received 54% of total (core and earmarked) multilateral contributions, or USD 1.2 billion.

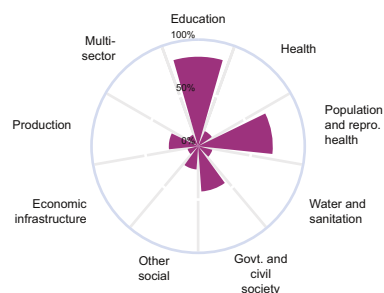
### Norway - Top 10 recipients 2018

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



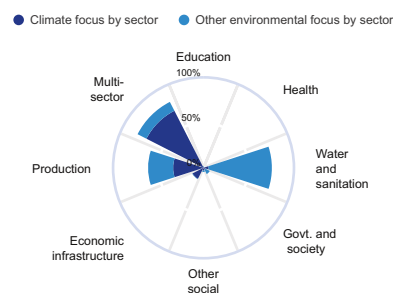
### Norway - Gender focus by sector 2018

Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent



### Norway - Climate and environmental focus by sector 2018

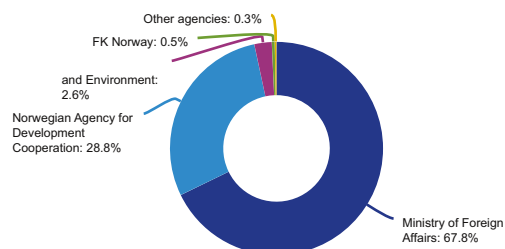
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent



## Main public actors

### Norway - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies 2018

Gross disbursements, per cent



## Mobilisation of private sector

**86**  
USD MILLION

Mobilised from the private sector  
by ODA in 2018

Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-norway>  
Latest DAC Peer Review: <https://oe.cd/dac-peer-reviews>

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE POLAND

## Latest policy

Poland's Development Cooperation Programme 2016-20 prioritises good governance, democracy and human rights, human capital, entrepreneurship and the private sector, sustainable agriculture and rural development, and environmental protection. It focuses mainly on its eastern neighbours.

## Where the money goes

2019\*



**-7.7%**  
NET ODA  
CHANGE  
FROM 2018  
in real terms



2019\*

ODA  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

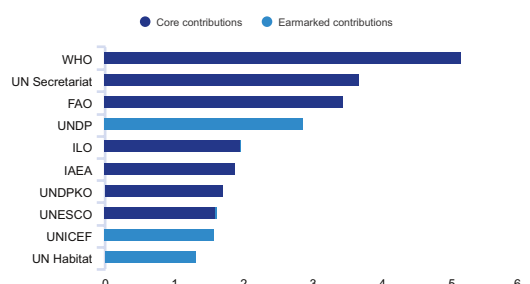


2018

ODA to least  
developed countries  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

### Poland - Top 10 United Nations recipients 2018

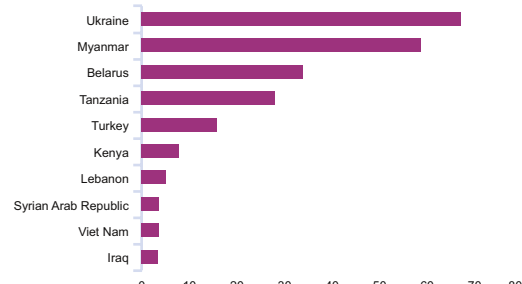
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



The UN system received 6% of total (core and earmarked) multilateral contributions, or USD 30 million.

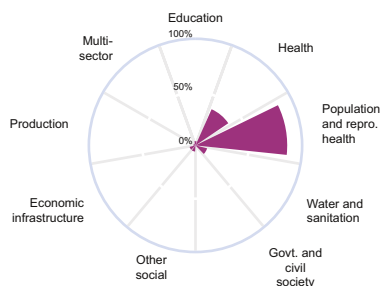
### Poland - Top 10 recipients 2018

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



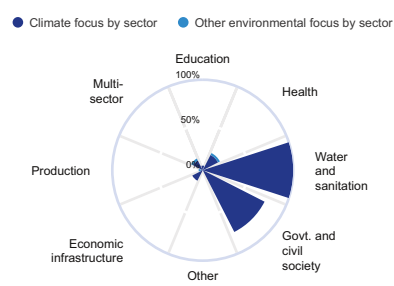
### Poland - Gender focus by sector 2018

Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent



### Poland - Climate and environmental focus by sector 2018

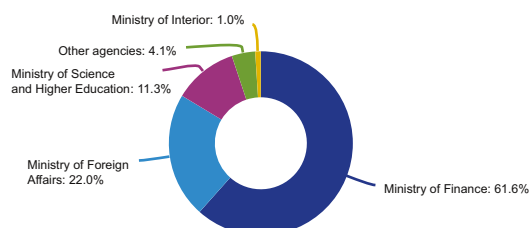
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent



## Main public actors

### Poland - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies 2018

Gross disbursements, per cent



Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-poland>

Latest DAC Peer Review: <https://oe.cd/dac-peer-reviews>

\*2019 data are preliminary.

\*\*The government has committed at the European level to achieve a 0.33% ODA/GNI ratio by 2030.

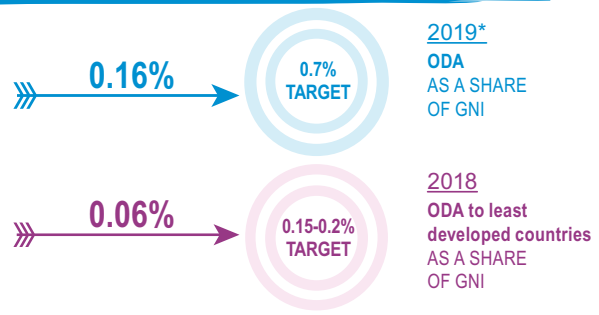
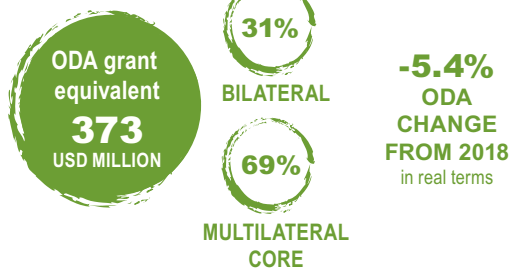
# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE PORTUGAL

## Latest policy

Portugal's development co-operation aims to strengthen institutional capacity in Portuguese-speaking countries. It concentrates on governance, rule of law and human rights, as well as human development and global public goods, with the aim to eradicate poverty and promote sustainable development.

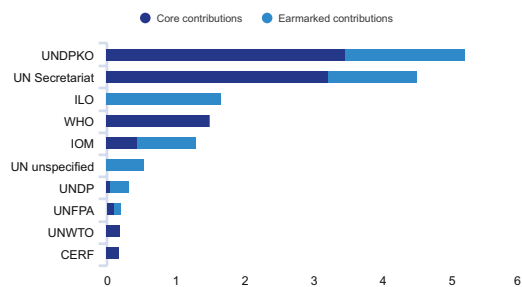
## Where the money goes

2019\*



### Portugal - Top 10 United Nations recipients 2018

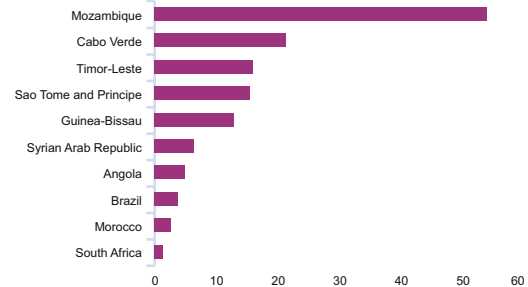
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



The UN system received 6% of total (core and earmarked) multilateral contributions, or USD 16 million.

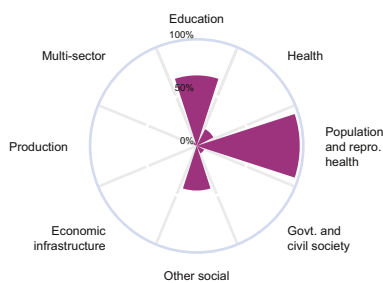
### Portugal - Top 10 recipients 2018

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



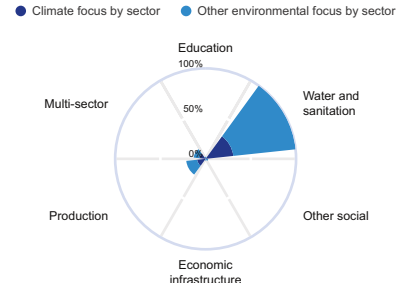
### Portugal - Gender focus by sector 2018

Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent



### Portugal - Climate and environmental focus by sector 2018

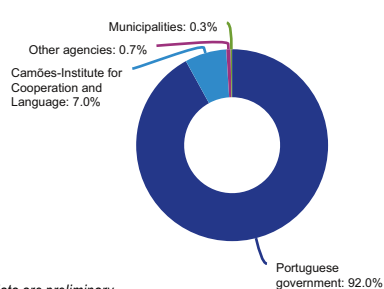
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent



## Main public actors

### Portugal - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies 2018

Gross disbursements, per cent



\*2019 data are preliminary.

## Mobilisation of private sector



**Mobilised from the private sector  
by ODA in 2018**

Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-portugal>  
Latest DAC Peer Review: <https://oe.cd/dac-peer-reviews>

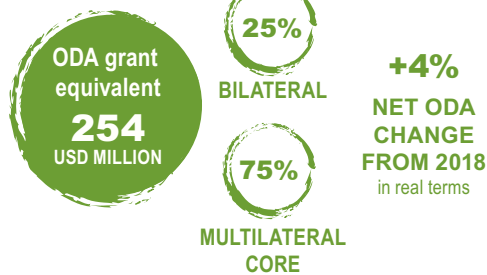
# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE ROMANIA

## Latest policy

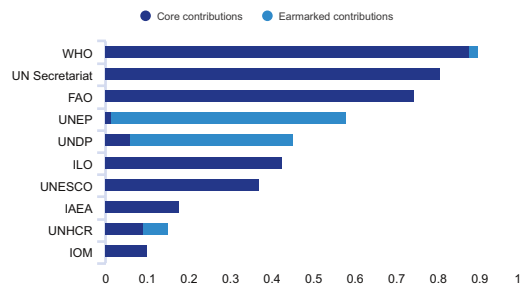
Romania provides its assistance mostly to European countries in its neighbourhood, in line with Law No. 13/2016 that regulates development co-operation and humanitarian aid and sets out strategic objectives, programmatic and institutional frameworks, as well as financing and implementation modalities.

## Where the money goes

2019\*



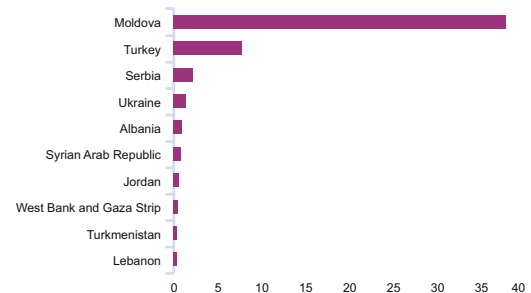
**Romania - Top 10 United Nations recipients 2018**  
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



The UN system received 3% of total (core and earmarked) multilateral contributions, or USD 5 million.

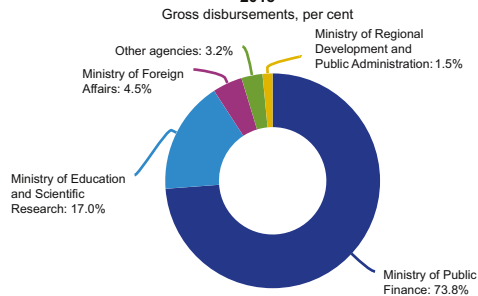
**Romania - Top 10 recipients 2018**

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



## Main public actors

**Romania - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies 2018**  
Gross disbursements, per cent



Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-romania>

\*2019 data are preliminary.

\*\*The government has committed at the European level to achieve a 0.33% ODA/GNI ratio by 2030.

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE

## SAUDI ARABIA

### Latest policy

Saudi Arabia's development co-operation is guided by its foreign policy and principles to assist developing countries. The Saudi Fund for Development provides soft loans. It deals directly with governments when financing priority development projects. The King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Center manages Saudi Arabia's humanitarian policy and activities, taking the form of grants.

### Where the money goes

2019\*

ODA grant equivalent  
**4.4**  
USD BILLION

**99%**  
BILATERAL

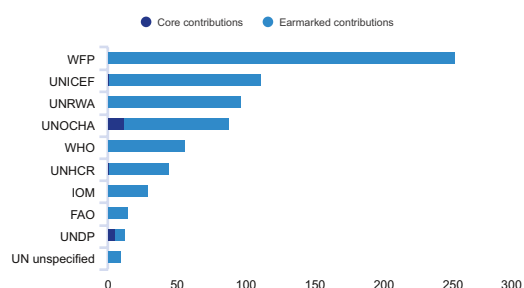
**1%**  
MULTILATERAL  
CORE

**+3.3%**  
ODA  
CHANGE  
FROM 2018  
in real terms



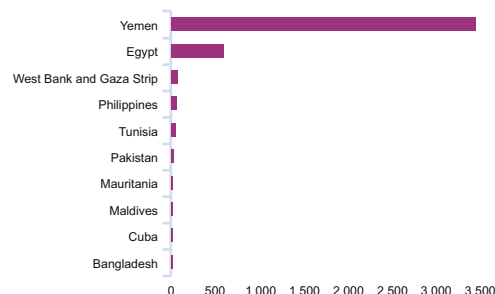
2019\*  
ODA  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

**Saudi Arabia - Top 10 United Nations recipients 2018**  
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



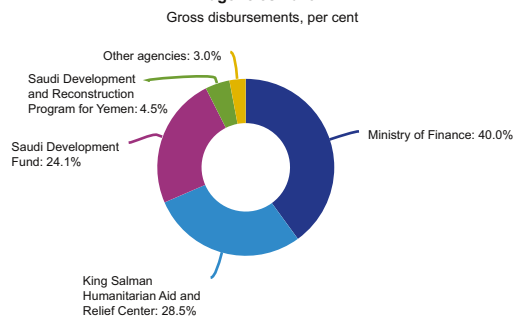
The UN system received 98% of total (core and earmarked) multilateral contributions, or USD 732 million.

**Saudi Arabia - Top 10 recipients 2018**  
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



### Main public actors

**Saudi Arabia - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies 2018**  
Gross disbursements, per cent



Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-saudi-arabia>

\*2019 data are preliminary.

Note: Saudi Arabia started reporting to the OECD at the activity level in 2018 and has so far provided partial data for 2015-18. Data shown in this profile should therefore not be considered as total development aid provided by Saudi Arabia. Notably, data on loans extended and grants from some Saudi entities are missing and the country is working towards completing the data.



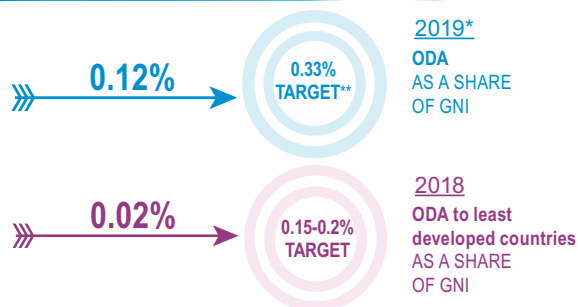
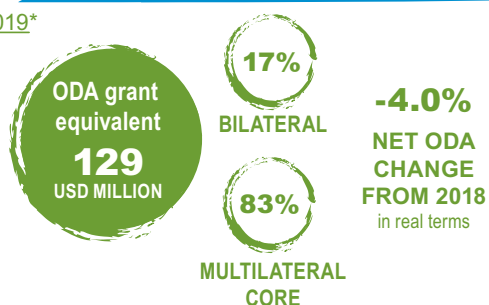
# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

## Latest policy

The Slovak Republic's Medium-term strategy 2019-23 identifies six focus sectors and a geographical focus on the Western Balkans, the Eastern Partnership of the EU, East Africa and the Middle East.

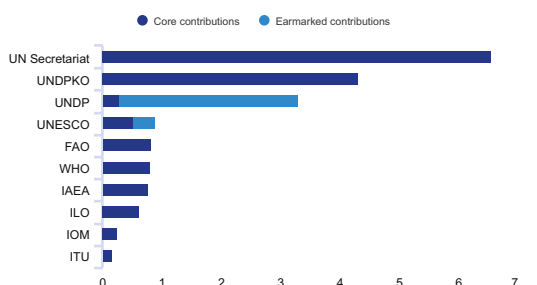
## Where the money goes

2019\*



### Slovak Republic - Top 10 United Nations recipients 2018

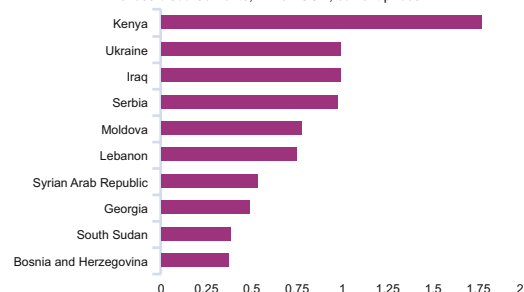
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



The UN system received 16% of total (core and earmarked) multilateral contributions, or USD 19 million.

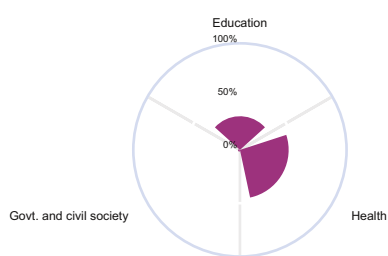
### Slovak Republic - Top 10 recipients 2018

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



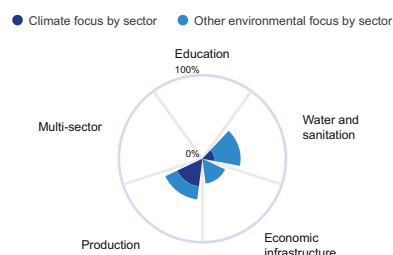
### Slovak Republic - Gender focus by sector 2018

Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent



### Slovak Republic - Climate and environmental focus by sector 2018

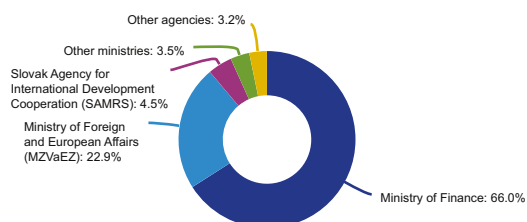
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent



## Main public actors

### Slovak Republic - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies 2018

Gross disbursements, per cent



**Mobilised from the private sector  
by ODA in 2018**

Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-slovak-republic>

\*2019 data are preliminary.

\*\*The government has committed at the European level to achieve a 0.33% ODA/GNI ratio by 2030.

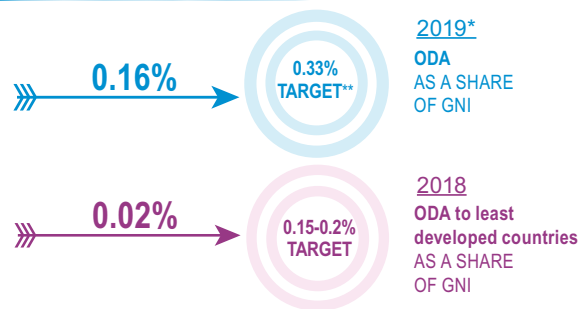
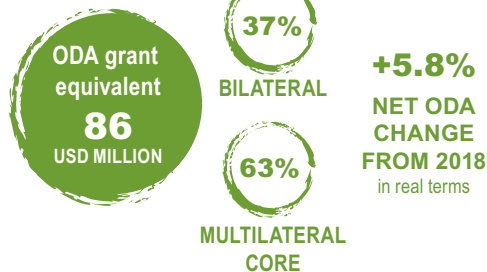
# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE SLOVENIA

## Latest policy

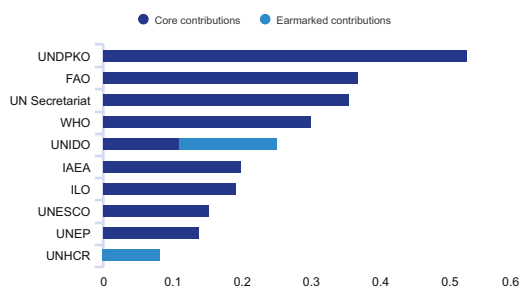
Slovenia's Act for International Development Co-operation (2017) has two thematic priorities: 1) promoting peaceful and inclusive societies; and 2) sustainable management of natural and energy resources to fight climate change.

## Where the money goes

2019\*



**Slovenia - Top 10 United Nations recipients 2018**  
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices

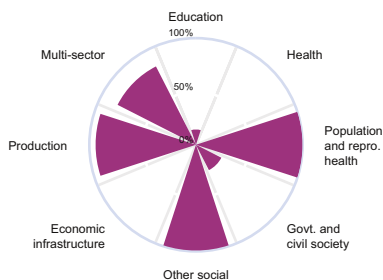


The UN system received 5% of total (core and earmarked) multilateral contributions, or USD 3 million.

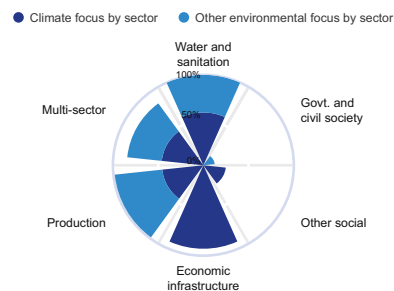
**Slovenia - Top 10 recipients 2018**  
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



**Slovenia - Gender focus by sector 2018**  
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent

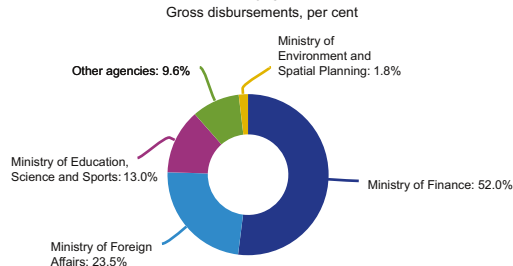


**Slovenia - Climate and environmental focus by sector 2018**  
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent



## Main public actors

**Slovenia - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies 2018**  
Gross disbursements, per cent



\*2019 data are preliminary.

\*\*The government has committed at the European level to achieve a 0.33% ODA/GNI ratio by 2030.

**140**  
USD THOUSAND

**Mobilised from the private sector  
by ODA in 2018**

Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-slovenia>

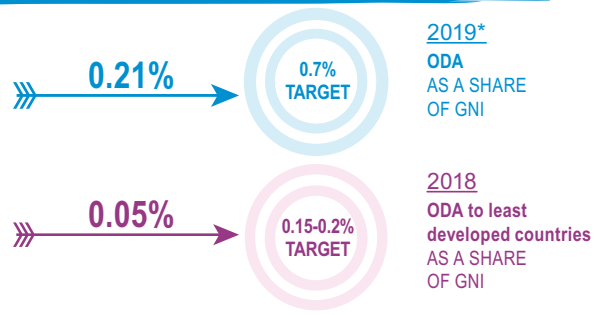
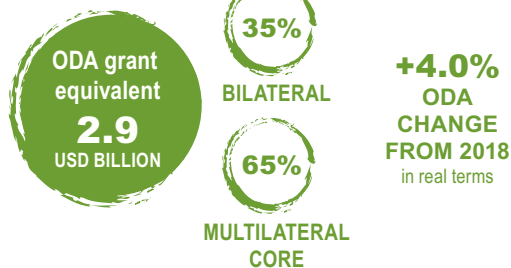
# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE SPAIN

## Latest policy

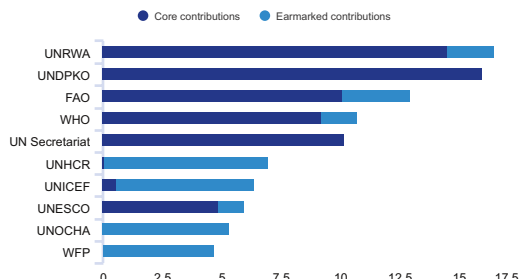
The Master Plan for Spanish Co-operation 2018-21 outlines Spain's priorities linked to the Sustainable Development Goals, and highlights four cross-cutting principles: 1) human rights; 2) gender equality; 3) cultural diversity; and 4) environmental sustainability. Spain prioritises engagement with middle-income countries.

## Where the money goes

2019\*

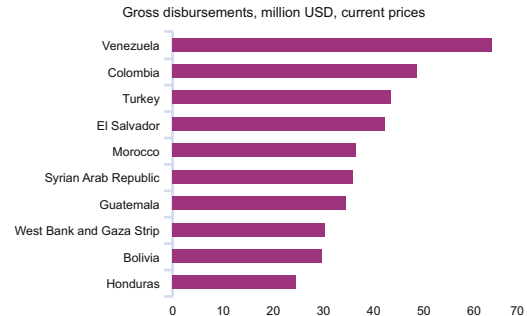


**Spain - Top 10 United Nations recipients 2018**  
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices

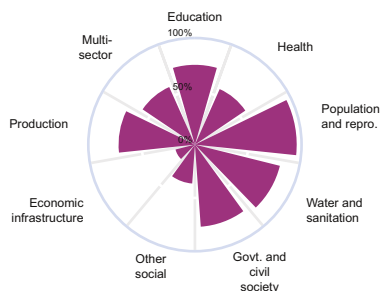


The UN system received 7% of total (core and earmarked) multilateral contributions, or USD 134 million.

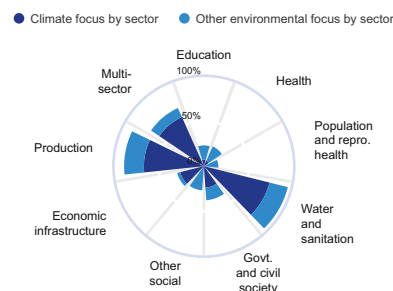
**Spain - Top 10 recipients 2018**  
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



**Spain - Gender focus by sector 2018**  
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent

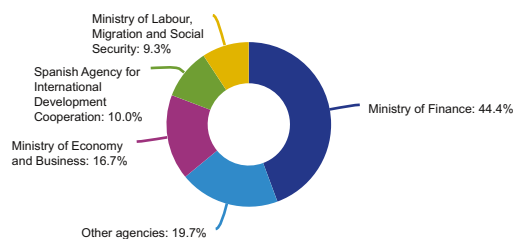


**Spain - Climate and environmental focus by sector 2018**  
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent



## Main public actors

**Spain - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies 2018**  
Gross disbursements, per cent



\*2019 data are preliminary.

## Mobilisation of private sector



**Mobilised from the private sector  
by ODA in 2018**

Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-spain>  
Latest DAC Peer Review: <https://oe.cd/dac-peer-reviews>

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE SWEDEN

## Latest policy

Sweden places a strong focus at the international level on gender equality, peace and conflict prevention, environmental sustainability, and climate change. It prioritises co-ordinated approaches to the development, humanitarian and peace nexus in fragile and crisis contexts.

## Where the money goes

2019

ODA grant equivalent  
**5.2**  
USD BILLION

**67%**  
BILATERAL

**33%**  
MULTILATERAL  
CORE

**-8.2%**  
ODA  
CHANGE  
FROM 2018  
in real terms

0.96%

0.7%  
TARGET

2019

ODA  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

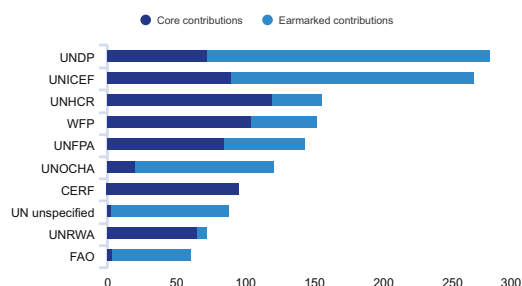
0.34%

0.15-0.2%  
TARGET

2018

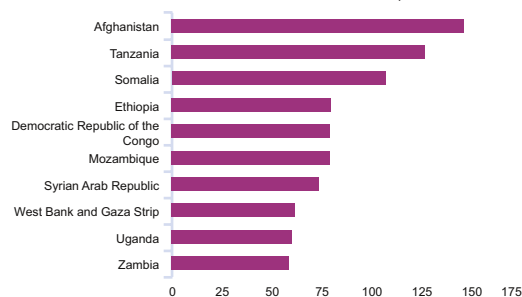
ODA to least  
developed countries  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

Sweden - Top 10 United Nations recipients 2018  
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices

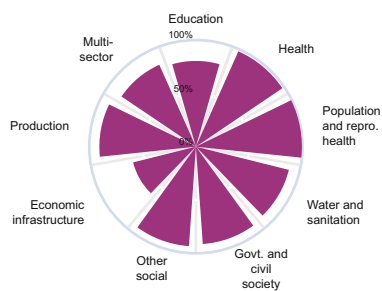


The UN system received 55% of total (core and earmarked) multilateral contributions, or USD 1.8 billion.

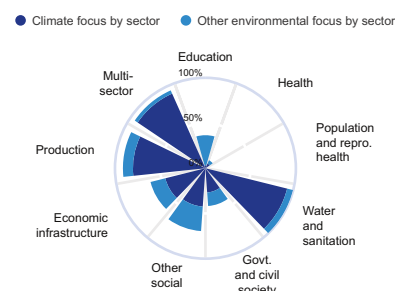
Sweden - Top 10 recipients 2018  
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



Sweden - Gender focus by sector 2018  
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent



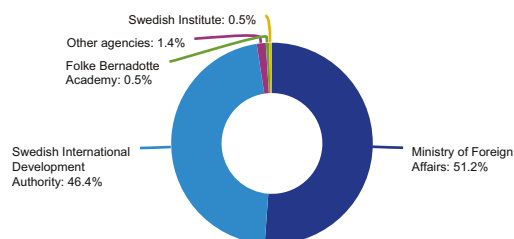
Sweden - Climate and environmental focus by sector 2018  
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent



## Main public actors

Sweden - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies  
2018

Gross disbursements, per cent



## Mobilisation of private sector

**179**  
USD MILLION

Mobilised from the private sector  
by ODA in 2018

Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-sweden>  
Latest DAC Peer Review: <https://oe.cd/dac-peer-reviews>

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE SWITZERLAND

## Latest policy

Switzerland is a key multilateral player, especially on issues related to climate change, food security, water, migration, health, and finance and trade. It has a strong tradition of promoting humanitarian law and principles in the most difficult contexts.

## Where the money goes

2019\*

ODA grant equivalent  
**3.1**  
USD BILLION

**77%**  
BILATERAL

**23%**  
MULTILATERAL  
CORE

**+0.6%**  
ODA  
CHANGE  
FROM 2018  
in real terms

0.44%

0.7%  
TARGET

2019\*

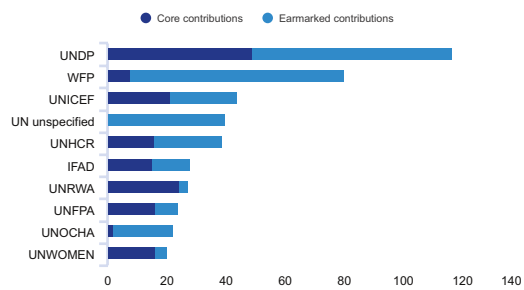
ODA  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

0.13%

0.15-0.2%  
TARGET

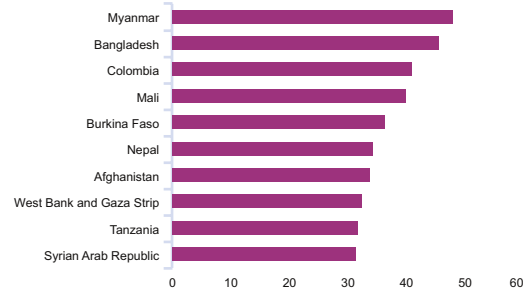
2018  
ODA to least  
developed countries  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

Switzerland - Top 10 United Nations recipients 2018  
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices

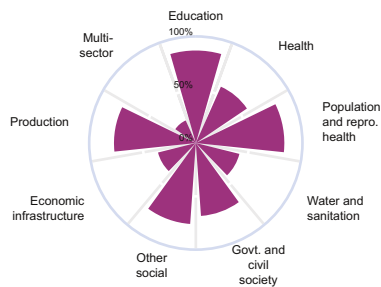


The UN system received 44% of total (core and earmarked) multilateral contributions, or USD 602 million.

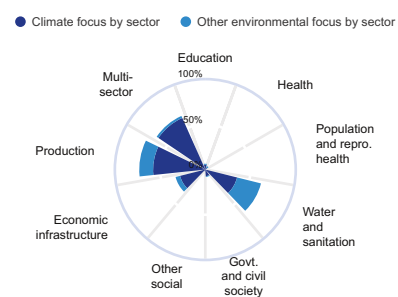
Switzerland - Top 10 recipients 2018  
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



Switzerland - Gender focus by sector 2018  
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent

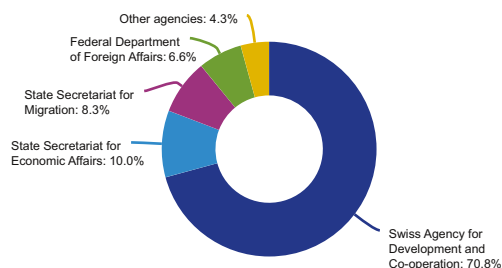


Switzerland - Climate and environmental focus by sector 2018  
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent



## Main public actors

Switzerland - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies 2018  
Gross disbursements, per cent



\*2019 data are preliminary

## Mobilisation of private sector

**73**  
USD MILLION

Mobilised from the private sector  
by ODA in 2018

Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-switzerland>  
Latest DAC Peer Review: <https://oe.cd/dac-peer-reviews>

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE TURKEY

## Latest policy

Turkey aims to tailor its expertise and experience to the specific context and needs of its partner countries, while assisting fragile populations affected by conflict, emergencies and disasters. Government Decree No. 234/2011 defines the tasks, mechanisms and institutional framework for development co-operation.

## Where the money goes

2019\*

ODA grant equivalent  
**8.7**  
USD BILLION

**98%**  
BILATERAL

**2%**  
MULTILATERAL  
CORE

**+1.6%**  
ODA  
CHANGE  
FROM 2018  
in real terms



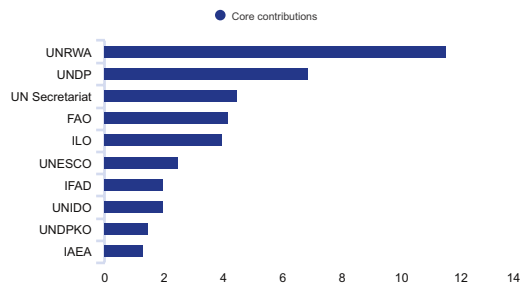
**1.15%**

**0.7%**  
TARGET

2019\*  
ODA  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

### Turkey - Top 10 United Nations recipients 2018

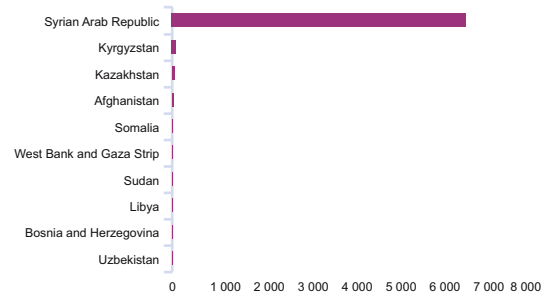
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



The UN system received 24% of total (core and earmarked) multilateral contributions, or USD 43 million.

### Turkey - Top 10 recipients 2018

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-turkey>

\*2019 data are preliminary.

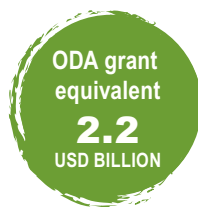
# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

## Latest policy

The 2016-21 policy identifies priority partner countries and themes (transport and urban infrastructure, government effectiveness, empowerment and protection of women). Work to develop a new policy for 2021-26 has started. The United Arab Emirates plans to increase multilateral allocations over time and to mobilise more funds from private actors.

## Where the money goes

2019\*



**-41%**  
ODA  
CHANGE  
FROM 2018  
in real terms



2019\*

ODA  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI



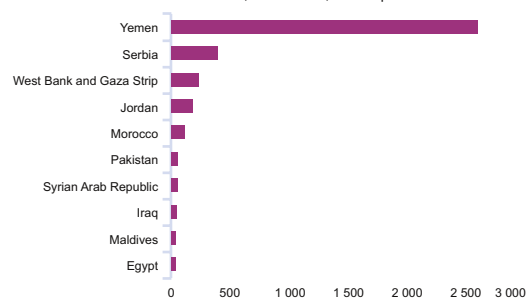
2018

ODA to least  
developed countries  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

*The UN system received 85% of total (core and earmarked) multilateral contributions, or gross disbursement of USD 691 million in 2018.*

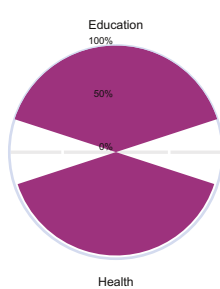
### United Arab Emirates - Top 10 recipients 2018

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



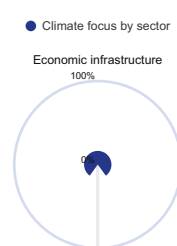
### United Arab Emirates - Gender focus by sector 2018

Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent



### United Arab Emirates - Climate and environmental focus by sector 2018

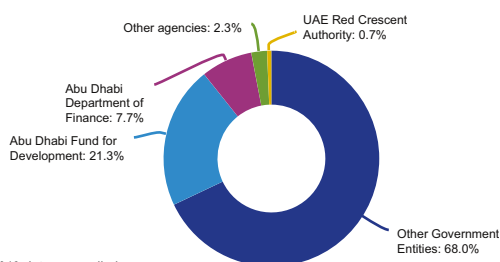
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent



## Main public actors

### United Arab Emirates - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies 2018

Gross disbursements, per cent



\*2019 data are preliminary.

Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-uae>

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE UNITED KINGDOM

## Latest policy

The 2015 Aid Strategy sets out a whole-of-government approach to development co-operation and how development objectives support the national interest. It places a strong emphasis on global challenges such as mass migration and climate change, while retaining a focus on poverty reduction.

## Where the money goes

2019\*

ODA grant equivalent  
**19.4**  
USD BILLION

**67%**  
BILATERAL

**33%**  
MULTILATERAL  
CORE

**+2.2%**  
ODA  
CHANGE  
FROM 2018  
in real terms

0.7%

0.7%  
TARGET

2019\*

ODA  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

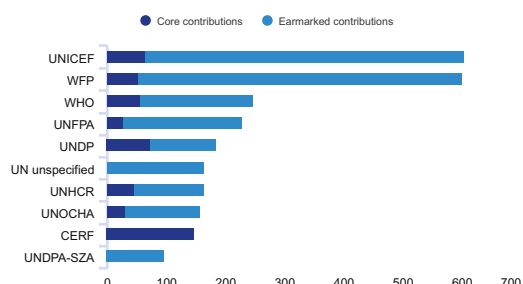
0.23%

0.15-0.2%  
TARGET

2018

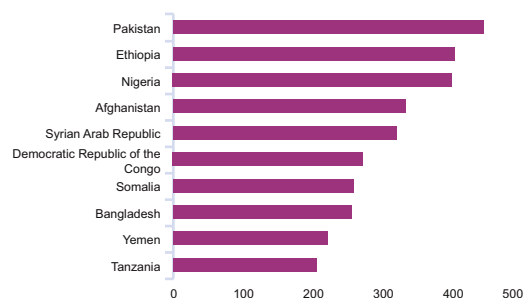
ODA to least  
developed countries  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

United Kingdom - Top 10 United Nations recipients 2018  
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices

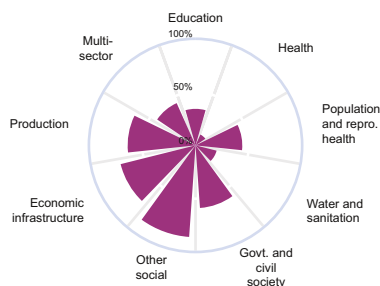


The UN system received 28% of total (core and earmarked) multilateral contributions, or USD 3 billion.

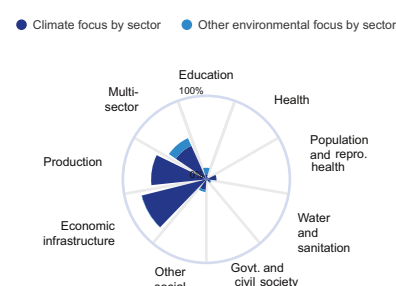
United Kingdom - Top 10 recipients 2018  
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



United Kingdom - Gender focus by sector 2018  
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent

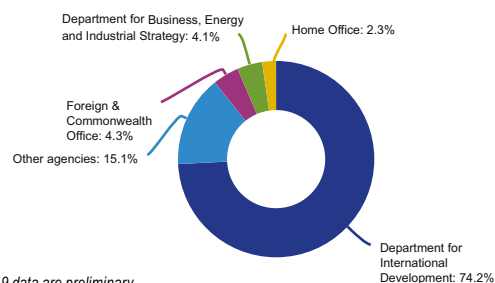


United Kingdom - Climate and environmental focus by sector 2018  
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent



## Main public actors

United Kingdom - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies 2018  
Gross disbursements, per cent



\*2019 data are preliminary.

## Mobilisation of private sector

**1**  
USD BILLION

Mobilised from the private sector  
by ODA in 2018

Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-uk>  
Latest DAC Peer Review: <https://oe.cd/dac-peer-reviews>



# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE UNITED STATES

## Latest policy

The United States' foreign assistance is guided by the United States' National Security Strategy and the Joint Strategic Plan FY 2018-22 of the Department of State and USAID. The United States supports investments that promote human dignity and build on each community's desire to shape their future; and that protect the United States' security and advance its values and leadership.

## Where the money goes

2019\*

ODA grant equivalent  
**34.6**  
USD BILLION

**88%**  
BILATERAL

**12%**  
MULTILATERAL  
CORE

**-0.4%**  
ODA  
CHANGE  
FROM 2018  
in real terms

0.16%

0.7%  
TARGET

2019\*

ODA  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

0.05%

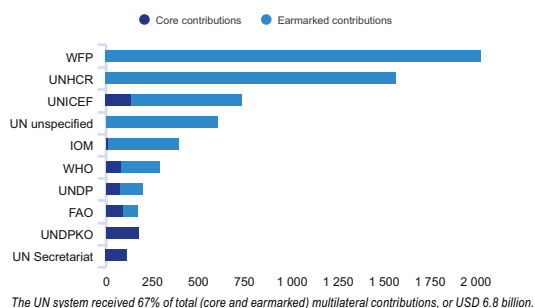
0.15-0.2%  
TARGET

2018

ODA to least  
developed countries  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

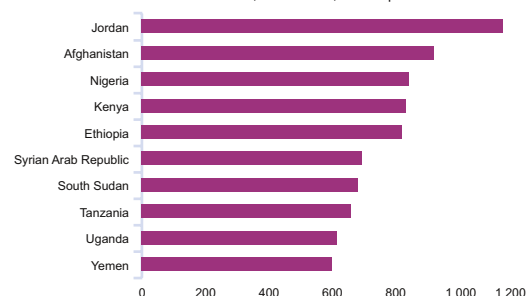
### United States - Top 10 United Nations recipients 2018

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



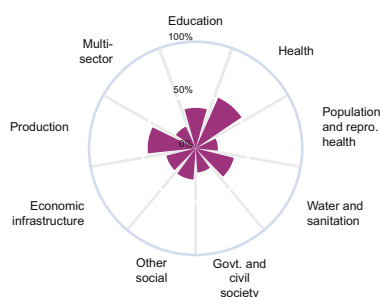
### United States - Top 10 recipients 2018

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



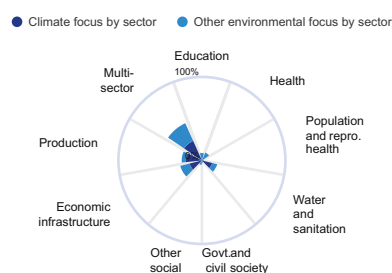
### United States - Gender focus by sector 2018

Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent



### United States - Climate and environmental focus by sector 2018

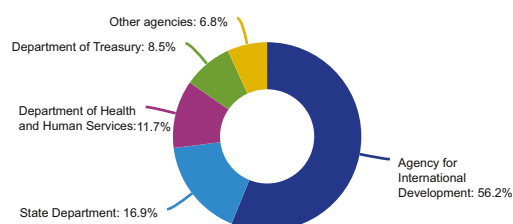
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent



## Main public actors

### United States - Total ODA disbursed through government

Gross disbursements, per cent



\*2019 data are preliminary.

## Mobilisation of private sector

**3.6**  
USD BILLION

Mobilised from the private sector  
by ODA in 2018

Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-us>  
Latest DAC Peer Review: <https://oe.cd/dac-peer-reviews>

## OTHER OFFICIAL PROVIDERS REPORTING AT THE AGGREGATE LEVEL TO THE OECD

This section includes information on the estimated volume and key features of development co-operation provided by six development co-operation providers that are not members of the OECD but report regularly to the OECD their development co-operation resource flows in an aggregated or semi-aggregated manner.

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE BULGARIA

## Latest policy

Providing development co-operation since 2007, Bulgaria aims to assist less developed countries through multilateral support and to contribute to the development of transition economies in its neighbourhood, including through its own experience. Government Decree No. 234/2011 defines the goals, principles, mechanisms and institutional framework of development co-operation. The medium-term programme 2016-19 details the priorities, financial allocations and expected outcomes.

## Where the money goes

2019

ODA grant equivalent  
**65**  
USD MILLION

**14%**  
BILATERAL

**86%**  
MULTILATERAL  
CORE

**-3.24%**  
NET ODA  
CHANGE  
FROM 2018  
in real terms

0.10%

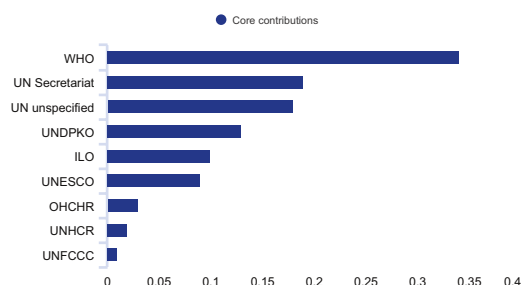
**0.33%**  
TARGET\*\*

2019

ODA  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

### Bulgaria - Top 10 United Nations recipients 2018

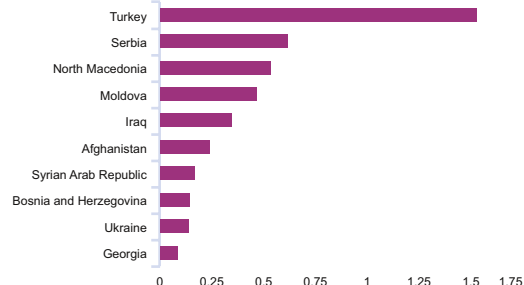
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



The UN system received 2% of total (core and earmarked) multilateral contributions, or USD 1 million.

### Bulgaria - Top 10 recipients 2018

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-bulgaria>

\*\*The government has committed at the European level to achieve a 0.33% ODA/GNI ratio by 2030.

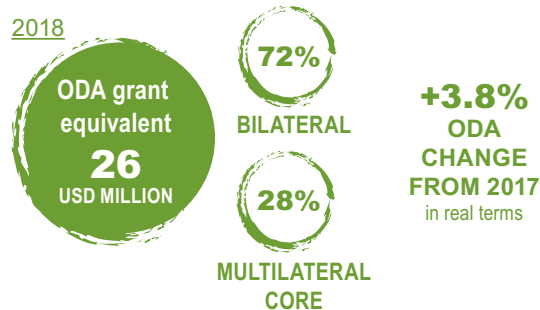
## DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE **LIECHTENSTEIN**

### Latest policy

The 2015 Strategy of the Liechtenstein Development Service defines education and rural development (food security) as the key sectors of Liechtenstein's development co-operation. Human rights, social justice, gender and climate and the protection of the environment and resources are horizontal themes.

The service is currently involved in ten priority countries: Burkina Faso, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Mali, Moldova, Mozambique, Niger, Peru, Senegal, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

### Where the money goes



Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-liechtenstein>

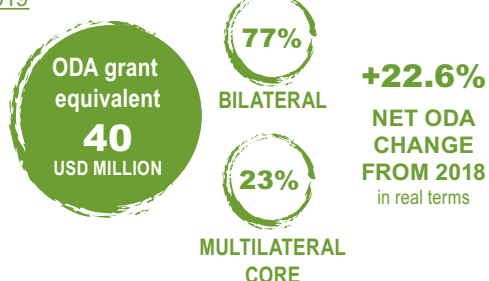
# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE MALTA

## Latest policy

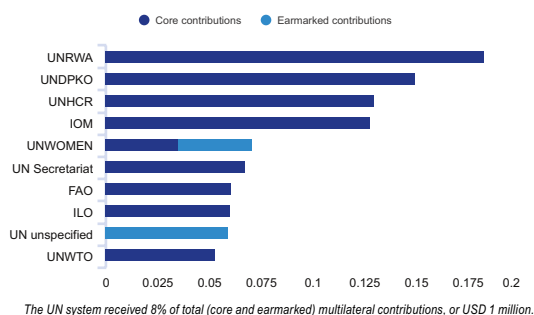
Malta's development co-operation is shaped by its development commitments at the international and European level, with a special emphasis on its immediate neighbourhood. Together, the Official Development Assistance Policy and Framework for Humanitarian Assistance provide the overall strategic framework. In 2018, Malta launched an Implementation Plan for this framework. Malta's regional priorities are North Africa, sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East.

## Where the money goes

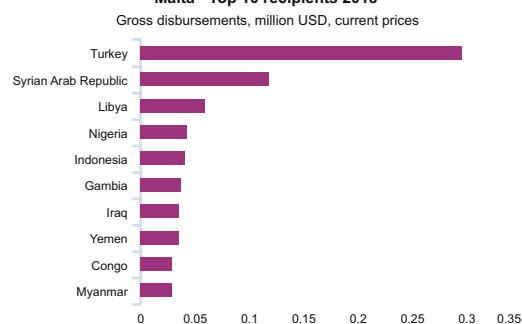
2019\*



**Malta - Top 10 United Nations recipients 2018**  
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



**Malta - Top 10 recipients 2018**



## Main public actors

**Malta - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies 2018**  
Gross disbursements, per cent



Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-malta>

\*2019 data are preliminary.

\*\*The government has committed at the European level to achieve a 0.33% ODA/GNI ratio by 2030.

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

## Latest policy

The Russian Federation's development co-operation is provided in accordance with the Concept of Russia's State Policy in the Field of International Development Assistance, in line with its foreign policy and its commitments to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Its co-operation mainly focuses on bilateral aid programmes in the fields of health, food security, education and science. Focus countries are those of the Commonwealth of Independent States, but also countries in other regions.

## Where the money goes

2019\*

ODA grant equivalent  
**1.1**  
USD BILLION

**61%**  
BILATERAL

**39%**  
MULTILATERAL  
CORE

**+11.5%**  
ODA  
CHANGE  
FROM 2018  
in real terms

2019\*

ODA  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

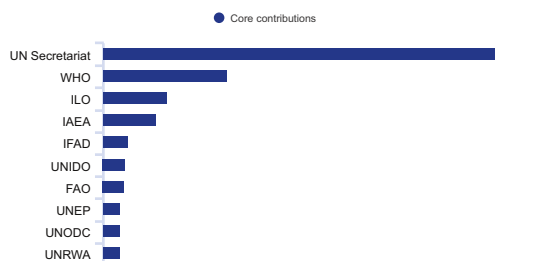
**0.07%**

2018

ODA to least  
developed countries  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

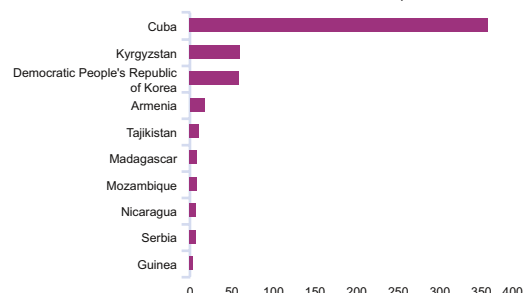
**0.00%**

**Russian Federation - Top 10 United Nations recipients 2018**  
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



The UN system received 28% of total (core and earmarked) multilateral contributions, or USD 105 million.

**Russian Federation - Top 10 recipients 2018**  
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-russia>

\*2019 data are preliminary.

## DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE

# CHINESE TAIPEI

### Latest policy

Chinese Taipei's development co-operation is driven by its National Development Plan 2017-20. It aims to develop a new economic model for sustainable development, enhance the quality of healthcare and education, work towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, and foster a model for a global civil society. Priority sectors for the Taiwan International Co-operation and Development Fund include environment, agriculture, education, and information and communication technology.

### Where the money goes

2019



**+6.62%**  
ODA  
CHANGE  
FROM 2018  
in real terms



2019  
ODA  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-chinese-taipei>

## DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE THAILAND

### Latest policy

Thailand's development co-operation is guided by the "Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy" for a balanced and stable development. This model has guided Thailand's own development path, which it now aims to share with others, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Through its development co-operation, Thailand aims to help strengthen the enabling environment for the economic and social development of its partners.

### Where the money goes

2017



**-20.7%**  
ODA  
CHANGE  
FROM 2016  
in real terms



2017  
ODA  
AS A SHARE  
OF GNI

Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-thailand>



## OTHER OFFICIAL PROVIDERS NOT REPORTING TO THE OECD

This section includes information on the estimated volume and key features of development co-operation provided by ten providers that are either on their way to becoming OECD member countries, are OECD key partners and/or that are important international partners in financing for development.

The OECD estimates the volume of their funding based on official government reports, complemented by contributions to UN agencies (excluding local resources) compiled by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs and web-based research (mainly on contributions to multilateral organisations) in an internationally comparable manner.

This section also includes information on volumes of development co-operation as per providers' own methodologies and information on their institutional set-up.

# Brazil

## Introduction

Brazilian South-South and triangular co-operation focuses on facilitating regional, sub-regional and interregional integration and strengthening sustainable development in its three dimensions (social, economic and environmental). The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has overarching responsibility for development co-operation policy and co-ordination through the Brazilian Co-operation Agency (ABC). In all, Brazilian South-South co-operation mobilises more than 100 public sector institutions, and includes collaboration with subnational entities, the private sector and civil society.

Brazilian South-South and triangular co-operation has expanded in scope and operates in a range of different formats: across Latin American and Caribbean countries; with the Community of Portuguese Language Countries and its members in Africa and Asia; and with other countries in Africa, Asia and Eastern Europe. This co-operation takes place in a wide range of sectors through knowledge sharing, capacity building, humanitarian co-operation, scholarships and technological development. For Brazil, triangular co-operation is not a new modality, as it is well-established as a regular tool in its development co-operation.

## Estimates of international development co-operation

In 2016, Brazil's international development co-operation reached USD 907.7 million, up from USD 111 million in 2015. Brazilian contributions to multilateral organisations in 2016 totalled USD 840.5 million (IPEA and ABC, 2018). Preliminary data compiled by the Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA) show that Brazilian contributions to multilateral organisations totalled USD 195.3 million in 2017 and

USD 274.5 million in 2018. Data on 2017 and 2018 disbursements in Brazilian co-operation for international development are currently under tabulation.

According to OECD estimates, in 2018, Brazil's international development co-operation reached USD 160.13 million, down from USD 316 million in 2017.<sup>1</sup> As figures for Brazil's 2018 bilateral co-operation were not yet available, these include only contributions to international organisations. Brazil's contributions to multilateral organisations in 2018 were mainly channelled through the United Nations system (69%), the World Bank Group (25%) and regional development banks (6%).

## Reference

IPEA and ABC (2018), *Coperação Brasileira para o Desenvolvimento Internacional: Levantamento 2014-2016* [Brazilian Co-operation for International Development-COBRADEI] (in Portuguese), Institute for Applied Economic Research and Brazilian Co-operation Agency, Brasília, [www.ipea.gov.br/portal/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=34507](http://www.ipea.gov.br/portal/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=34507).

## FULL PROFILE

<https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-brazil>

# Chile

## Introduction

The Chilean Agency for International Development Co-operation (AGCID) celebrated its 30th anniversary in 2020 with a global portfolio of programmes that extends beyond the Latin American and Caribbean region to countries in Africa and Asia in line with its international development co-operation strategy, Chilean foreign policy and the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development. Having graduated in 2017 from the DAC list of countries that are eligible to receive official development assistance (ODA), Chile is increasing its development co-operation partnerships in line with its new status as a high-income country by supporting inclusive and sustainable development in partner countries. At the same time, Chile has devised a strategy aiming to mitigate the effects of graduation from ODA and is contributing to the concept of Development in Transition with other key partners in the Latin American and Caribbean region. In 2019, Chile co-chaired the LAC-DAC Dialogue on Development Co-operation together with the DAC Chair.

Triangular co-operation is a key modality for Chile's co-operation. Its main triangular co-operation partners in 2019 were: Germany, the European Union, Spain, Switzerland, Japan, Mexico, the United States, Thailand and Singapore. Chile is also a member of the

core group of the Global Partnership Initiative on Effective Triangular Co-operation and shares good practices with other partners.

The AGCID manages and co-ordinates bilateral, triangular and regional co-operation for incoming and outgoing development co-operation. Multi-stakeholder partnerships with the business sector, civil society and/or academia are important for Chile to complement the efforts and competencies of the public sector.

## Estimates of international development co-operation

In 2019, the AGCID's budget for outgoing co-operation was USD 7.1 million, of which 42.5% went to bilateral and triangular technical co-operation activities and 57.5% to human capital development (e.g. scholarships).

According to OECD estimates, in 2018, Chile's international development co-operation reached USD 26.7 million, up from USD 24 million in 2017. Of this, Chile's contributions to multilateral organisations totalled USD 14.1 million and were channelled through the United Nations system, while bilateral co-operation reached USD 12.6 million in 2018.

## FULL PROFILE

<https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-chile>

# China (People's Republic of)

## Introduction

In April 2018, the People's Republic of China (hereafter "China") inaugurated the China International Development Co-operation Agency (CIDCA). As a key national entity on development co-operation, CIDCA is in charge of formulating strategic aid guidelines, plans and policies for foreign aid; co-ordinating and offering advice on major foreign aid issues; advancing the country's reforms in matters related to foreign aid; and identifying and evaluating major development co-operation programmes. Meanwhile, China's Ministry of Commerce (previously responsible for most of the foreign aid management and operations) now manages bilateral aid; the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for issues related to the Sustainable Development Goals and co-ordinating with other ministries; and the Ministry of Finance manages co-operation with multilateral development banks and regional banks.

China has been providing development co-operation to developing countries since 1949. Previously, China's foreign development co-operation was guided by the *Eight*

*Principles for Economic Aid and Technical Assistance to Other Countries*, announced by Premier Zhou Enlai in 1964. Following its launch in 2013, the Belt and Road Initiative is now a key plank of China's development co-operation strategy. The initiative aims to build connectivity through investments that are primarily focused on the provision of infrastructure (hardware and financing).

## Estimates of international development co-operation

As per OECD estimates, in 2018, China's international development co-operation reached USD 4.4 billion, down from USD 4.8 billion in 2017. Chinese contributions to multilateral organisations totalled USD 1.4 billion. These were primarily channelled through regional development banks (74%) – especially the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank – and the United Nations (26%).

## FULL PROFILE

<https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-china>

# Colombia

## Introduction

Colombia is both a beneficiary of official development assistance (ODA) and a provider of South-South and triangular co-operation. Its strategic approach is guided by a focus on effectiveness, results, alignment with national development priorities and crucial needs, diversification of modalities, strengthening of national and local capacities, sustainability, and greater transparency. Colombia prioritises co-operation with countries in Latin America and the Caribbean and also works through plurilateral mechanisms such as the Pacific Alliance, the Mesoamerica Project and the Association of Caribbean States. At the global level, the Colombian government is committed to elevating South-South and triangular co-operation as a key means to facilitate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in line with outcomes of the Second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Co-operation (BAPA+40).

The main actors in Colombia's development co-operation system are the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Presidential Agency for International Co-operation (APC-Colombia) and the National Planning Department. While the Ministry of Foreign Affairs formulates and guides foreign policy as it relates to international co-operation and maintains the

political relationships with all of Colombia's development partners, APC-Colombia is the technical entity responsible for following up on non-reimbursable co-operation.

## Estimates of international development co-operation

According to OECD estimates, in 2018, Colombia's multilateral international development co-operation reached USD 155.6 million, down from USD 183.6 million in 2017. These data include non-core contributions to United Nations bodies, such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), as well as core contributions to the Development Bank of Latin America (CAF), which according to the OECD methodology can be counted as development co-operation. Estimates for Colombia's bilateral co-operation were not available for 2018. Since 2015, Colombia has developed the "Quantification and Added Value Measurement Model". Beyond quantification of direct costs (financial), it focuses on appraisal of knowledge contributed during exchange (indirect costs).

## FULL PROFILE

<https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-colombia>

# Costa Rica

## Introduction

Costa Rica has a dual role in development co-operation, as both a provider and a beneficiary, with both incoming and outgoing activities co-ordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Costa Rica provides development co-operation solely in the form of technical co-operation through bilateral and regional initiatives by triangular and South-South co-operation. For instance, Spain has a triangular co-operation fund to support Costa Rica in its triangular co-operation projects with other Central American and Caribbean countries (e.g. El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras) in areas such as sustainable development, social cohesion, competitiveness and production, and participative democracy. Costa Rica also participates in projects of the German regional fund for the promotion of triangular co-operation in Latin America and the Caribbean. The country is also interested in developing decentralised co-operation

initiatives, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals.

## Estimates of international development co-operation

In 2019, Costa Rica indicated that it had channelled in-kind (non-financial) co-operation of more than USD 6.2 million. This includes triangular, South-South, bilateral and multilateral co-operation. This represents a considerable increase on 2018 efforts, when it provided USD 4.5 million.

According to OECD estimates, in 2018, Costa Rica's international development co-operation reached USD 2.92 million, down from USD 8 million in 2017. Costa Rica's contributions to multilateral organisations totalled USD 2.14 million. These contributions were channelled through the United Nations system.

## FULL PROFILE

<https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-costa-rica>

# India

## Introduction

India's international development co-operation policy is integrated with the national priority of sustained, rapid and inclusive socio-economic development. India emphasises mutual benefit in its development co-operation, and combines a range of investment, trade and development instruments in its co-operation with developing countries.

The Development Partnership Administration within the Ministry of External Affairs co-ordinates India's bilateral development co-operation and manages grants, technical and economic co-operation. The Ministry of Finance manages multilateral assistance and exercises administrative oversight over the concessional loans and the lines of credit provided by the EXIM Bank.

The geographical focus of India's development assistance has largely concentrated on countries in its immediate neighbourhood and Africa. However, in recent years, India has expanded its development co-operation to countries in Asia-Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean. The main sectors of India's

development co-operation are infrastructure development, health, education, energy, agriculture, capacity building and community development.

India is also engaged in triangular co-operation, partnering with several international organisations and Development Assistance Committee members such as Japan, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States.

## Estimates of international development co-operation

In 2018, India's international development co-operation reached USD 1.3 billion, down from USD 3 billion in 2017 (OECD estimates). Indian contributions to multilateral organisations totalled USD 367.9 million. These were primarily channelled through regional development banks (79%) – mainly the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank – as well as through the United Nations (13%) and the World Bank Group (6%).

## FULL PROFILE

<https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-india>

# Indonesia

## Introduction

Indonesia's National Medium-Term Development Plan 2020-2024 places a high value on international development co-operation. Four strategies are envisaged to strengthen Indonesia's development co-operation: 1) increasing new financing sources and mechanisms; 2) creating an enabling environment for private sector engagement in development co-operation; 3) enhancing South-South and triangular co-operation for trade and investment; and 4) strengthening institutions for aid and international development co-operation.

In 2019, Indonesia announced the creation of an agency for international development co-operation (Indonesia AID). The mandate of the new agency, and its relations with other ministries and bodies in Indonesia, is yet to be announced. To date, the National Co-ordination Team (NCT) for South-South and Triangular Co-operation – comprised of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas, the Ministry of Finance and the State Secretariat (SetNeg) – has been responsible for developing policies and facilitated the implementation of South-South and triangular co-operation. Other line ministries implement development co-operation under the supervision of the NTC.

Indonesia also implements triangular co-operation with bilateral donors (including several Development Assistance Committee members), United Nations agencies and

multilateral development banks to provide technical assistance and knowledge transfer to developing countries on demand.

## Estimates of international development co-operation

Indonesia estimates that in the period 2016-18, its development co-operation financing reached USD 763.02 million. This was channelled as capital contributions to multilateral organisations (79%), mainly the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), the Islamic Development Bank, the Islamic Corporation for the Development of Private Sector, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the International Development Association. Among contributions to multilateral organisations, the AIIB received the largest share (91.43%). The remaining 21% was channelled through South-South and triangular co-operation.

According to OECD estimates, Indonesia's international development co-operation reached USD 139 million in 2018, down from USD 144 million in 2016. These data include information that Indonesia provided to the OECD for the pilot on total official support for sustainable development (TOSSD). Indonesia's contributions to multilateral organisations was USD 132.1 million, primarily channelled through the AIIB (87%) and the United Nations (13%).

## FULL PROFILE

<https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-indonesia>



# Mexico

## Introduction

Mexico's development co-operation contributes to the systematisation of South-South and triangular co-operation practices and to the adaptation of the international development effectiveness principles to the southern context. With an overarching vision that is anchored in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Mexico's development co-operation is present across Latin America in sectors including trade, water, agriculture, environment and climate change.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has overall responsibility for Mexico's development co-operation, which is co-ordinated by the Mexican Agency for International Development Co-operation (AMEXCID) and implemented by a wide variety of public institutions. Key delivery channels include South-South and triangular co-operation, with a focus on generating impact and enhancing multi-stakeholder partnerships (e.g. from civil society, the private sector, academia, local governments and international organisations). Mexico is a founding member of the core group of the Global Partnership Initiative on Effective Triangular Co-operation and shares good practices with partners.

## Estimates of international development co-operation

Mexico accounts for its development co-operation through a self-developed methodology, which reflects the specific characteristics of South-South co-operation. Using this methodology of valuing South-South co-operation, Mexico's development co-operation totalled USD 317.6 million in 2017, which represents an increase of 10% from 2016 (USD 287.9 million). This measurement includes: co-operation channelled through multilateral institutions (USD 279.8 million); scholarships (USD 21.6 million); technical and scientific co-operation (USD 14.5 million); humanitarian aid (USD 1.4 million); and financial co-operation (USD 0.4 million).

According to OECD estimates, using the OECD-DAC methodology, Mexico's multilateral development co-operation reached USD 57.6 million in 2018, down from USD 340 million of bilateral and multilateral co-operation in 2017. Mexico's bilateral co-operation figures for 2018 were not available at the time of writing and therefore OECD estimates focus only on Mexico's contributions to multilateral organisations, which were primarily channelled through the United Nations system (88%) and the World Bank Group (12%).

## FULL PROFILE

<https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-mexico>

# Qatar

## Introduction

Qatar's development co-operation is closely aligned with its National Vision 2030, which calls for the country to become a prominent actor in international development co-operation.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Department for International Co-operation formulates and manages development assistance and humanitarian policy and programming and oversees the Qatar Fund for Development (hereafter referred to as the Qatar Fund).

The Qatar Fund is a government entity created in 2002 which implements Qatar's international development and foreign assistance programme, mostly through concessional loans, but also through other modalities. Key activities focus on the provision of health services, support for educational systems, the eradication of poverty, and mobilisation of fast and efficient life-saving humanitarian aid.

Geographically, the Qatar Fund's interventions in 2019 focused on the Middle East and North Africa (78.6%), sub-Saharan Africa (5.9%), Asia (1.8%), America

and Oceania (3.8%), and Europe (0.5%). It also provided aid to multilateral and international agencies (9.4%).

## Estimates of international development co-operation

According to the Qatar Fund, Qatar's international development co-operation increased from USD 269 million in 2015 to USD 577 million in 2019. For the period between 2016 and 2019, Qatar's contributions to multilateral organisations totalled USD 119 million.

According to OECD estimates, in 2018, Qatar's international development co-operation reached USD 601 million, down from USD 744 million in 2017. Qatar's contributions to multilateral organisations totalled USD 157.5 million. These were primarily channelled through the United Nations (88%) and regional development banks (10%).

## FULL PROFILE

<https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-qatar>

# South Africa

## Introduction

The Revised Strategic Plan 2015-2020 of South Africa's Department of International Relations and Co-operation (DIRCO) emphasises co-operation with “the African continent” and “strengthening South-South relations”.

Under South Africa's management system for development co-operation, DIRCO is responsible for strategy and foreign policy formulation, and other line ministries are involved in the implementation of development co-operation projects. The National Treasury has a co-ordinating function in terms of managing incoming official development assistance. These development co-operation structures may change based on the evolution of plans to establish a development co-operation agency.

Geographically, South Africa's bilateral development co-operation focuses on member countries of the Southern African Development Community. Its priority sectors are peace, security, post-conflict reconstruction, regional integration, governance and humanitarian assistance. South Africa provides its bilateral

development co-operation mostly in the form of technical co-operation.

South Africa is also engaged in triangular co-operation, partnering with several Development Assistance Committee members (e.g. Canada, Germany, Ireland, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the United States) to support other African countries in areas such as governance, public security and post-conflict reconstruction.

## Estimates of international development co-operation

According to OECD estimates, in 2018, South Africa's international development co-operation reached USD 111 million, up from USD 104 million in 2017. South African contributions to multilateral organisations totalled USD 74.7 million. These were primarily channelled through the African Union (41%), the United Nations (20%), regional development banks (30%) and the World Bank Group (6%).

## FULL PROFILE

<https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-south-africa>

# Tables

**Table 1. Estimates of gross concessional flows for development co-operation, 2014-18**

Million USD

Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Source
Brazil <sup>4</sup>	293	112	316	..	..	Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA) and Brazilian Co-operation Agency (ABC)
Chile	49	33	33	24	27	Ministry of Finance
China (People's Republic of)	3 401	3 113	3 615	4 792	4 474	Fiscal Yearbook, Ministry of Finance
Colombia <sup>4</sup>	45	42	..	198	..	Strategic institutional plans, Presidential Agency of International Co-operation
Costa Rica <sup>1</sup>	24	10	9	8	3	Annual budget laws, Ministry of Finance
India <sup>2</sup>	1 398	1 772	1 695	2 394	1 280	Annual budget figures, Ministry of Finance
Indonesia	56	..	144	223	139	Ministry of National Development Planning
Mexico <sup>4</sup>	169	207	220	340	..	Mexican Agency for International Development Co-operation (AMEXCID)
Qatar	..	..	337	744	601	Foreign aid reports, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Qatar Fund for Development reports
South Africa <sup>3</sup>	148	100	95	104	111	Estimates of public expenditures, National Treasury. Annual Reports. Department International Relations & Co-operation.

*Note:* 1. Bilateral figures for Costa Rica were provided by MIDEPLAN and include the cost of experts in charge of implementing South-South and triangular co-operation in 2017 and 2018, both for co-operation offered and received by Costa Rica; 2. Figures for India are based on their fiscal years. For example, 2012 data correspond to fiscal year 2012/13; 3. For South Africa, the average of the 2017-2018 and 2018/2019 figures has been used for the last three exercises; 4. Bilateral figures for 2018 development co-operation activities were not available for Brazil, Colombia and Mexico at the time when these estimates were produced.

**Table 2. Estimated development-oriented contributions to and through multilateral organisations, 2018**

Million USD, current prices

Channel name	Brazil		Chile		China		Colombia		Costa Rica		India		Indonesia		Mexico		Qatar		South Africa	
	Core	Non-core	Core	Non-core	Core	Non-core	Core	Non-core	Core	Non-core	Core	Non-core	Core	Non-core	Core	Non-core	Core	Non-core	Core	Non-core
United Nations																				
UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (15%)	7.9		1.2		106.3		0.7		0.1		1.5		1.0		1.2		3.0		2.6	
International Organization for Migration (100%)	2.1		0.2	0.5	4.4	0.2	0.2	61.0	0.0	0.0	0.4		-		0.8	1.1			0.2	
United Nations Organization (18%)	16.7	0.1	1.7	0.2	34.7	0.9	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	3.2	0.2	2.2	0.0	6.3	0.0	1.2	0.3	1.6	0.0
World Health Organization (76%)	14.0		1.5		29.1	4.8	1.2		0.2		2.7	4.8	1.8		5.3	0.0	1.0	0.8	1.3	
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (100%)			0.1		2.4						5.0		0.2		0.5		53.0	0.5		
Food and Agriculture Organization (51%)	9.8	2.8	1.8		20.1	3.7	0.8		0.1		1.9		1.4		3.7	3.2	0.7		1.5	
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (100%)		0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.4		47.1			0.1		0.1		0.6		0.0			
UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (60%)	7.7	3.3	0.8	0.8	16.1	4.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.5	2.2	1.0	0.1	2.9	0.7	0.5	1.7	0.7	0.0
United Nations Children's Fund (100%)	1.6		0.1		1.8				0.0		0.9	7.2	0.5		1.0	8.0	18.0			
International Labour Organization (60%)	8.9	0.8	0.9		18.5	0.3	0.8		0.1		1.7		1.2		7.7		0.6	0.6	0.8	
World Food Programme (100%)		0.4	0.0		1.2	29.0									0.9		3.2		0.6	
International Fund for Agricultural Development (100%)	3.7				20.0	5.0							4.3							
UN Industrial Development Organization (100%)	5.1		0.5		14.1	2.7	0.7		0.1		2.4		0.9		1.8		0.4		0.5	
UN Pan American Health Organisation (100%)	12.1	3.9	1.4	0.1	-	1.6			0.2						6.3					
UN Development Programme (100%)	-	0.1	0.4		4.7				0.7		5.1		0.9		2.4				1.2	

**Table 2. Estimated development-oriented contributions to and through multilateral organisations, 2018 (Continued)**

Channel name	Brazil		Chile		China		Colombia		Costa Rica		India		Indonesia		Mexico		Qatar		South Africa	
	Core	Non-core	Core	Non-core	Core	Non-core	Core	Non-core	Core	Non-core	Core	Non-core	Core	Non-core	Core	Non-core	Core	Non-core	Core	Non-core
International Atomic Energy Agency (33%)	4.9	0.2	0.5	0.1	9.7	2.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.1	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3
Inter-Agency Pooled Funds (excluding OCHA-CERF)				0.1											0.0			13.5		
Other United Nations	3.7	0.8	0.7	0.2	14.0	10.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	1.9	2.3	1.3	0.6	1.8	0.0	17.8	13.0	0.9	2.5
Total UN	98.4	12.6	11.9	2.2	294.8	67.7	8.8	108.7	2.1	0.2	29.3	17.0	17.3	0.8	42.5	8.0	86.5	51.6	11.8	3.4
Regional Development Banks																				
Islamic Development Bank (100%)																	16.0			
African Development Bank (100%)	2.0	-			5.4	5.5					8.5	0.5							22.6	-
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (85%)					1 012.5						284.5		114.3							
Development Bank of Latin America (CAF) (100%)	7.1					37.3														
Caribbean Development Bank (100%)						1.5		0.9												
Total Regional Development Banks	9.1	-	-	-	1 017.9	7.0	37.3	0.9	-	-	293.0	0.5	114.3	-	-	-	16.0	-	22.6	-
World Bank Group																				
World Bank	40.0										23.0				7.2				0.8	
IDA													11.8						4.0	
Total WB Group	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.0	-	-	-	7.2	-	-	-	4.8	-
The Global Fund (100%)					6.0						7.0						3.3		1.5	
African Unio (100%)																			30.6	
TOTAL MULTILATERAL	147.5	12.6	11.9	2.2	1 318.7	74.7	46.1	109.5	2.1	0.2	352.3	17.5	131.5	0.8	49.7	8.0	105.9	51.6	71.3	3.4

Note: 1. Data include only development-related contributions. DAC coefficients – the percentage of an organisation's core budget allocated to developmental purposes in developing countries (see first column in parenthesis) – are applied to core contributions. Lastly, local resources, financing from a country through multilateral organisations destined to programmes within that same country, are excluded. 2. The information in this table is mainly based on data from the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), [www.aidflows.org](http://www.aidflows.org); and websites of other multilateral organisations and national publications of the countries involved. Not all data on contributions to multilateral organisations are made publicly available, so the presented information may not be complete.

## PRIVATE PHILANTHROPIC PROVIDERS REPORTING TO THE OECD

This section includes information on the volumes and key features of development co-operation provided by 30 private philanthropic providers that report regularly to the OECD their development finance flows at the activity level.

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE

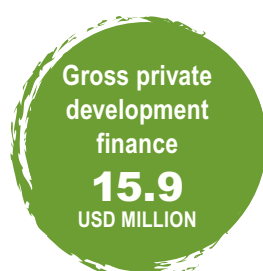
## ARCUS FOUNDATION

### Introduction

The Arcus Foundation is a charitable foundation with offices in the United States and the United Kingdom, established in 2000 by Jon Stryker.

### Financing

IN 2018

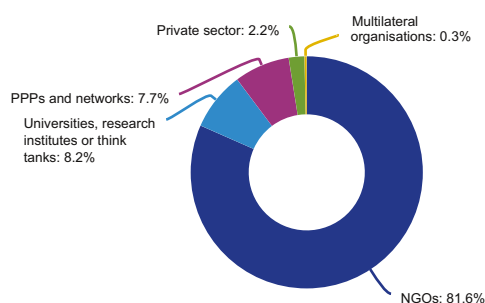


**100%** through grants

**0%** through programme-related investments

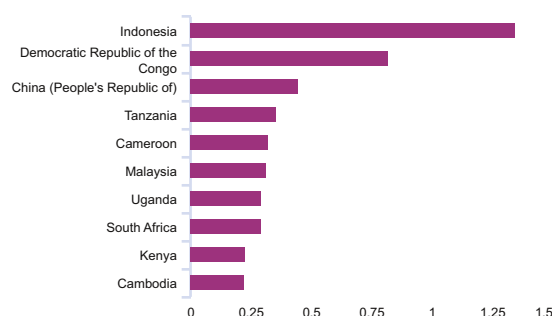
**Arcus Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by channel of delivery 2018**

Gross disbursements, per cent



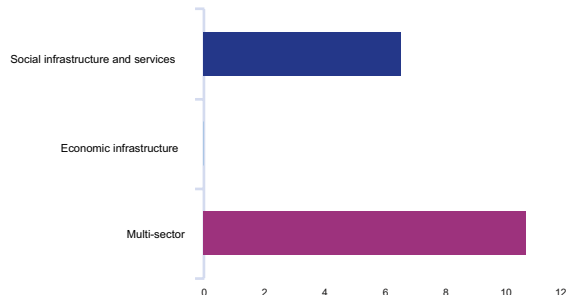
**Arcus Foundation - Top 10 recipients 2018**

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



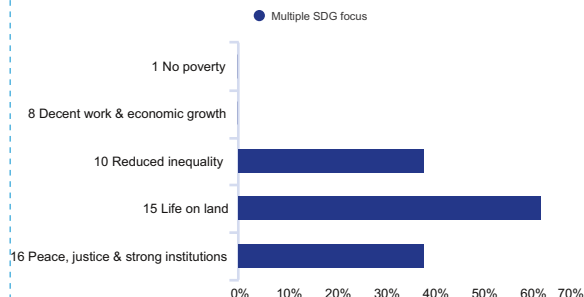
**Arcus Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by sector 2018**

Commitments, million USD, current prices



**Arcus Foundation - Sustainable Development Goal focus 2018**

Commitments, per cent



Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-arcusfnd>

Private Philanthropy for Development: <http://oe.cd/foundationdata>



# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE

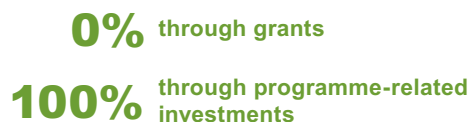
## BBVA FOUNDATION

### Introduction

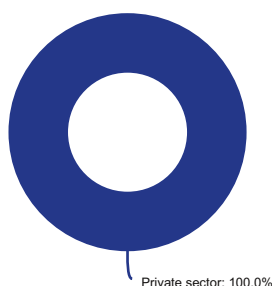
The BBVA Microfinance Foundation (BBVAMF) was established in 2007 by BBVA. The foundation operates entirely independently from the BBVA Group, while benefiting from its extensive professional banking experience. In more than 12 years of activity, the foundation has observed that providing adequate financial products and services to excluded and low-income entrepreneurs is key to generate sustainable development and to mitigate poverty.

### Financing

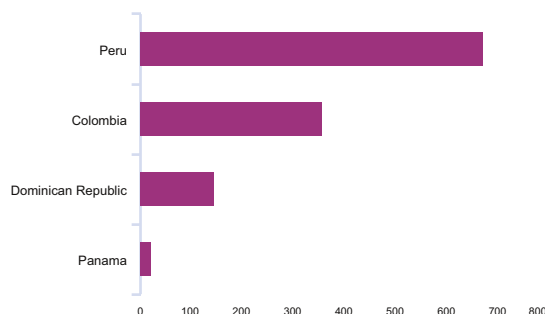
IN 2018



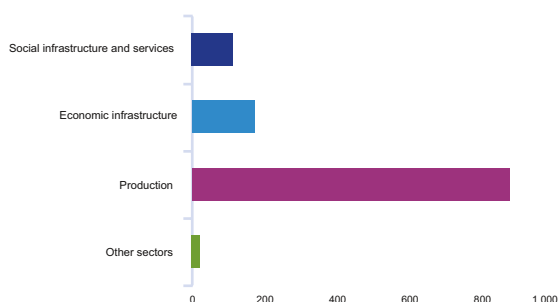
BBVA Microfinance Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by channel of delivery 2018  
Gross disbursements, per cent



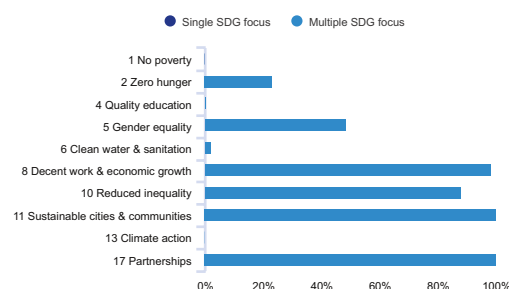
BBVA Microfinance Foundation - Top 10 recipients 2018  
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



BBVA Microfinance Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by sector 2018  
Commitments, million USD, current prices



BBVA Microfinance Foundation - Sustainable Development Goal focus 2018  
Commitments, per cent



Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-bbvamf>  
Private Philanthropy for Development: <http://oe.cd/foundationsdata>

\* Net private development finance USD 118.2 million.

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE BERNARD VAN LEER FOUNDATION

## Introduction

The Bernard van Leer Foundation is a financially independent foundation based in the Netherlands, which was established in 1949. The foundation's income is derived from the bequest of Bernard van Leer.

## Financing

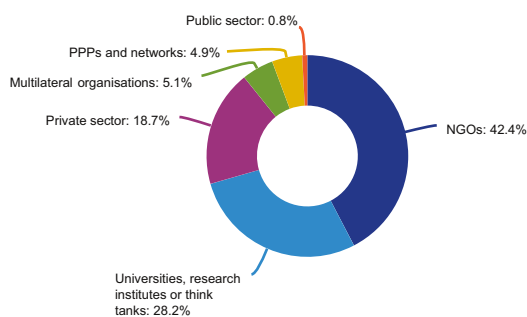
IN 2018



**100%** through grants

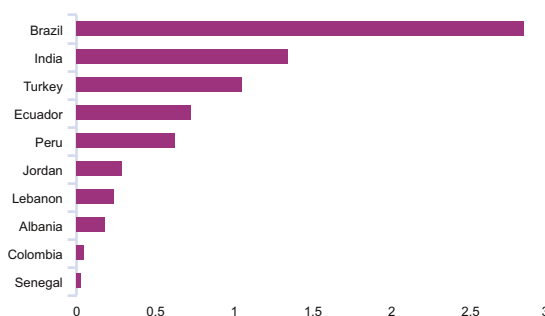
**0%** through programme-related investments

**Bernard van Leer Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by channel of delivery 2018**  
Gross disbursements, per cent

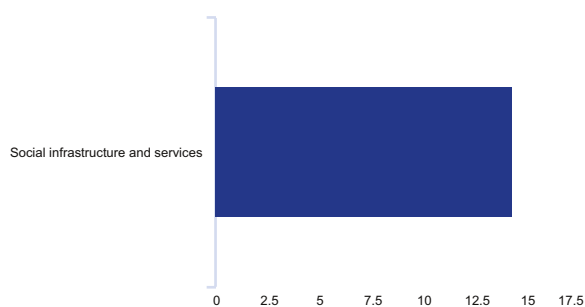


**Bernard van Leer Foundation - Top 10 recipients 2018**

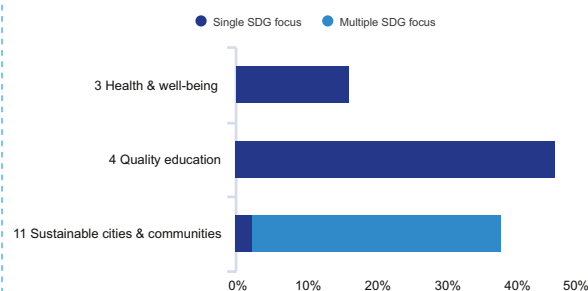
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



**Bernard van Leer Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by sector 2018**  
Commitments, million USD, current prices



**Bernard van Leer Foundation - Sustainable Development Goal focus 2018**  
Commitments, per cent



Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-bvanleerfnd>

Private Philanthropy for Development: <http://oe.cd/foundationsdata>

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE

## BILL & MELINDA GATES FOUNDATION

### Introduction

The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation is a US-based foundation established by Bill and Melinda Gates in 2000. Since 2006, the foundation also benefits from Warren Buffett's support. The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the largest private foundation in the world, works with grantees and partner organisations across the globe to address critical health and development priorities – from infectious disease to agricultural development and financial services – to benefit the world's poorest people.

### Financing

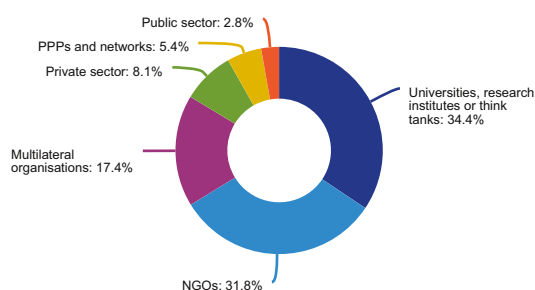
IN 2018



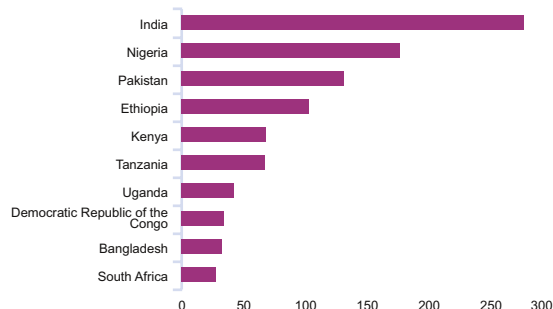
**99.8%** through grants

**0.2%** through programme-related investments

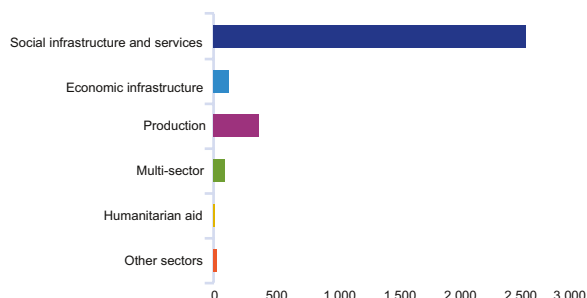
**Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by channel of delivery 2018**  
Gross disbursements, per cent



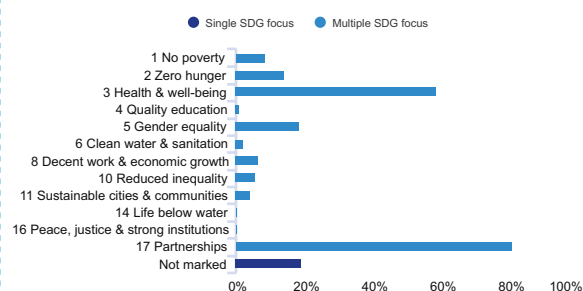
**Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation - Top 10 recipients 2018**  
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



**Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by sector 2018**  
Commitments, million USD, current prices



**Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation - Sustainable Development Goal focus 2018**  
Commitments, per cent



Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-bmgf>  
Private Philanthropy for Development: <http://oe.cd/foundationsdata>

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE

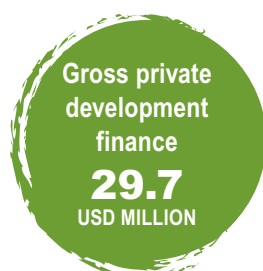
## C&A FOUNDATION

### Introduction

The C&A Foundation is a Swiss-based corporate foundation, affiliated to the global retailer C&A. The foundation was established to fundamentally transform the apparel industry, in collaboration with the entire fashion industry – from manufacturers, government and local charities to major brands, including C&A. In 2020, the C&A Foundation officially became the fashion programme of the Laudes Foundation.

### Financing

IN 2017

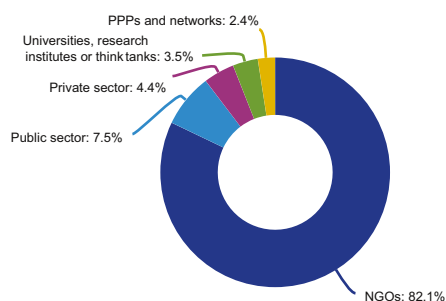


**100%** through grants

**0%** through programme-related investments

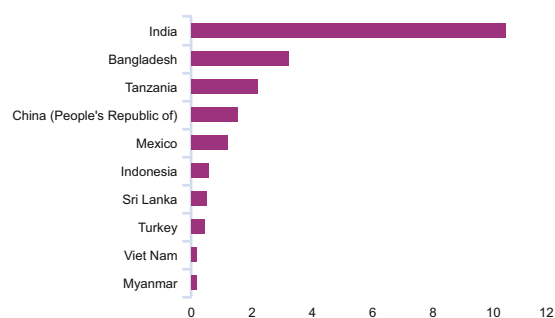
**C&A Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by channel of delivery 2018**

Gross disbursements, per cent



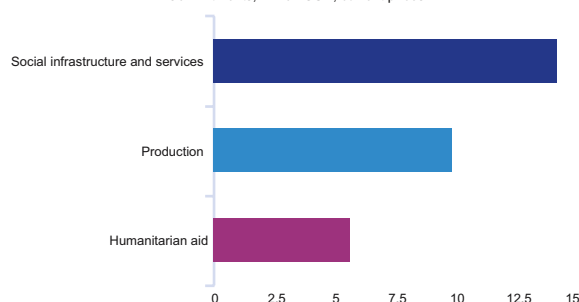
**C&A Foundation - Top 10 recipients 2017**

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



**C&A Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by sector 2018**

Commitments, million USD, current prices



Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-candafnd>  
Private Philanthropy for Development: <http://oe.cd/foundationdata>

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK

## Introduction

The Carnegie Corporation of New York is a US-based philanthropic fund established by Andrew Carnegie in 1911.

## Financing

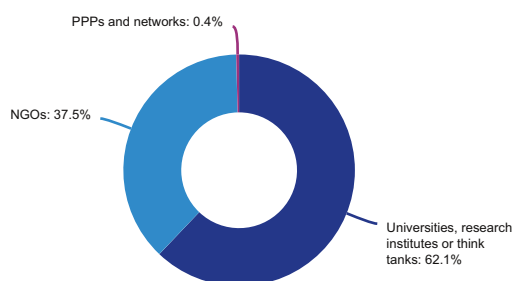
IN 2018



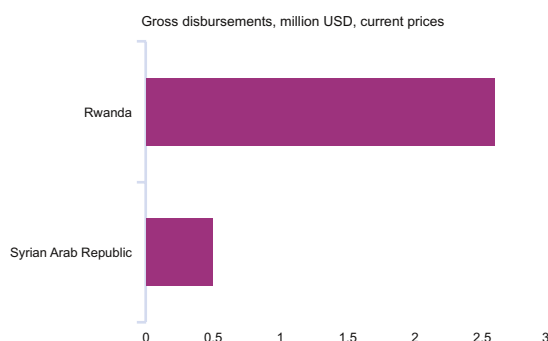
**100%** through grants

**0%** through programme-related investments

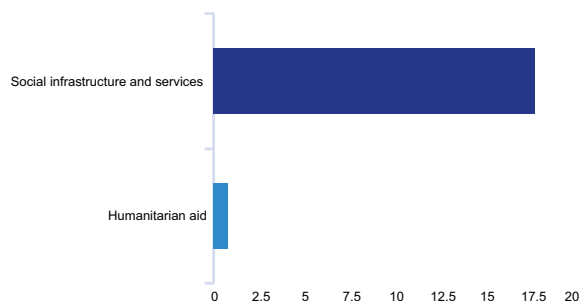
Carnegie Corporation of New York - Bilateral private development finance by channel of delivery 2018  
Gross disbursements, per cent



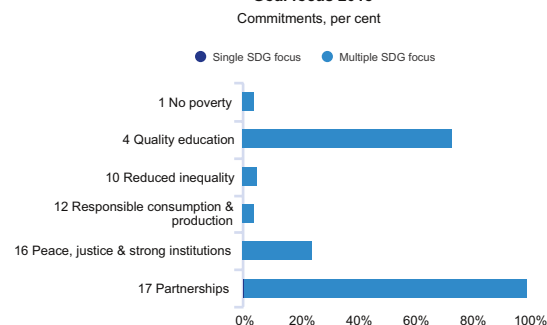
Carnegie Corporation of New York - Top 10 recipients 2018



Carnegie Corporation of New York - Bilateral private development finance by sector 2018  
Commitments, million USD, current prices



Carnegie Corporation of New York - Sustainable Development Goal focus 2018



Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-carnegiecorp>  
Private Philanthropy for Development: <http://oe.cd/foundationsdata>

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE

## CHARITY PROJECTS LTD (COMIC RELIEF)

### Introduction

Comic Relief (registered as Charity Projects Ltd) is a UK-based charity, founded in 1985. The charity is funded through two biennial crowdfunding appeals – Red Nose Day and Sport Relief – as well as regular donations and partnerships. To avoid double counting with official development assistance (ODA) providers and other philanthropic foundations responding to Comic Relief's crowdfunding calls, OECD data on Comic Relief exclude grant making financed from contributions from ODA providers and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation to Comic Relief.

### Financing

IN 2018

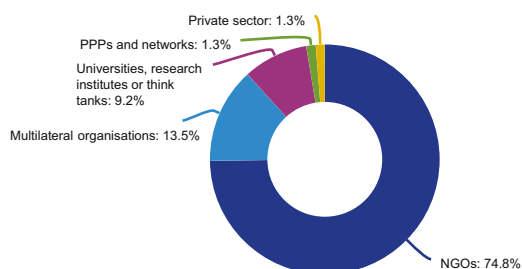


**100%** through grants

**0%** through programme-related investments

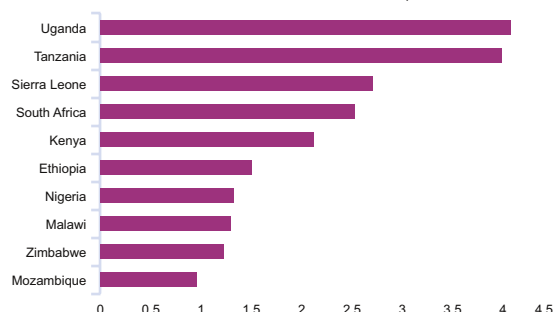
Charity Projects Ltd (Comic Relief) - Bilateral private development finance by channel of delivery 2018

Gross disbursements, per cent



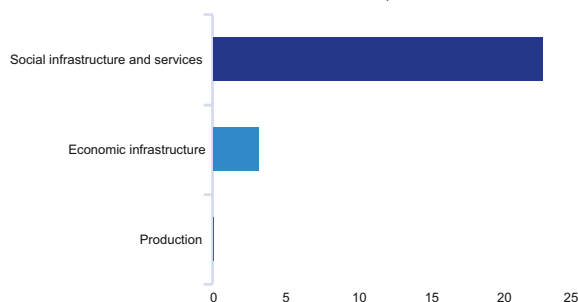
Charity Projects Ltd (Comic Relief) - Top 10 recipients 2018

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



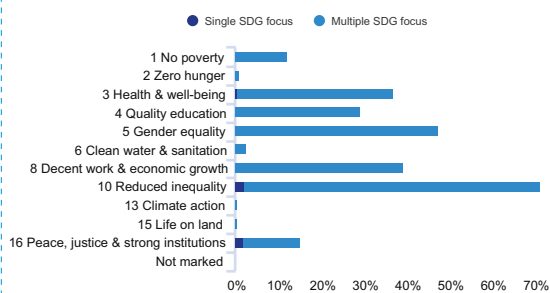
Charity Projects Ltd (Comic Relief) - Bilateral private development finance by sector 2018

Commitments, million USD, current prices



Charity Projects Ltd (Comic Relief) - Sustainable Development Goal focus 2018

Commitments, per cent



Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-charityprojects>  
Private Philanthropy for Development: <http://oe.cd/foundationsdata>

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE CHILDREN'S INVESTMENT FUND FOUNDATION

## Introduction

The Children's Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF) is an independent philanthropic organisation with headquarters in London and offices in Nairobi and New Delhi. It was established in 2002 by Jamie Cooper-Hohn and Sir Chris Hohn. The co-founders set out to improve the lives of children living in poverty by developing strategies that have a lasting impact.

## Financing

IN 2018

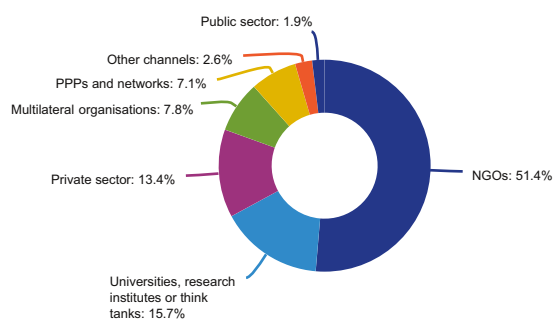


**98.8%** through grants

**1.2%** through programme-related investments

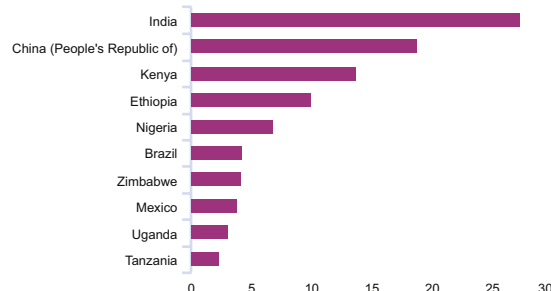
Children's Investment Fund Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by channel of delivery 2018

Gross disbursements, per cent



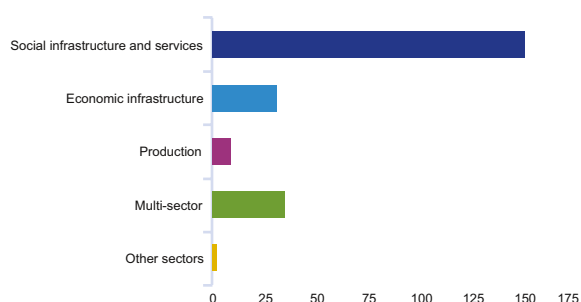
Children's Investment Fund Foundation - Top 10 recipients 2018

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



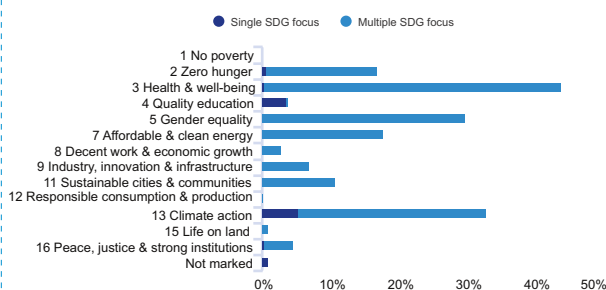
Children's Investment Fund Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by sector 2018

Commitments, million USD, current prices



Children's Investment Fund Foundation - Sustainable Development Goal focus 2018

Commitments, per cent



Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-ciff>  
Private Philanthropy for Development: <http://oe.cd/foundationsdata>

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE

## CITI FOUNDATION

### Introduction

The Citi Foundation was established in 1998 by Citigroup. The foundation partners with over 250 community organisations across more than 80 countries and territories to tackle social, economic and environmental challenges.

### Financing

IN 2018

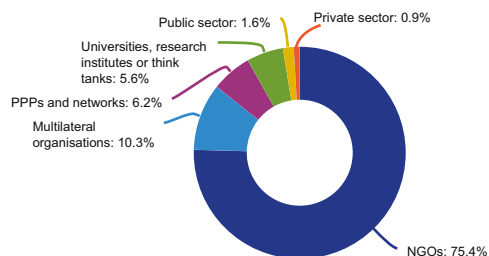


**100%** through grants

**0%** through programme-related investments

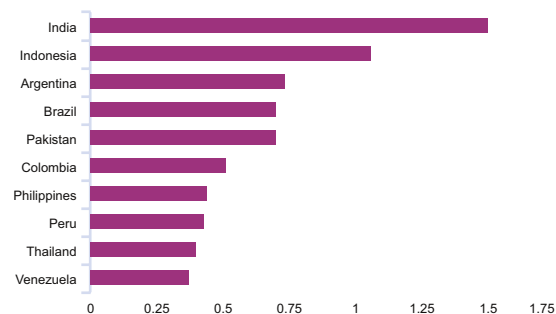
Citi Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by channel of delivery 2018

Gross disbursements, per cent



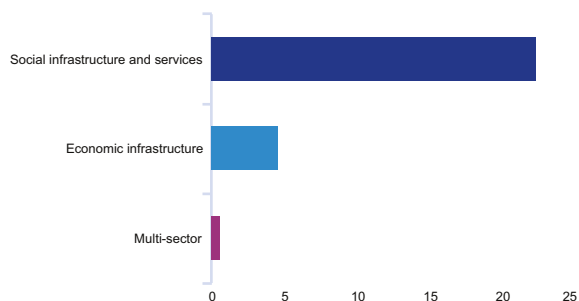
Citi Foundation - Top 10 recipients 2018

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



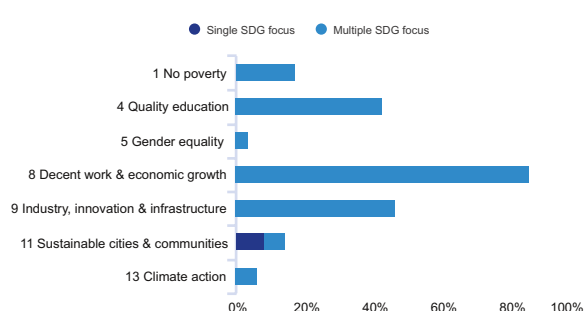
Citi Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by sector 2018

Commitments, million USD, current prices



Citi Foundation - Sustainable Development Goal focus 2018

Commitments, per cent



Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-citifnd>

Private Philanthropy for Development: <http://oe.cd/foundationsdata>



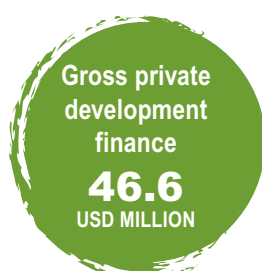
# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE CONRAD N. HILTON FOUNDATION

## Introduction

The Conrad N. Hilton Foundation is a US-based family foundation, established in 1944 by Conrad N. Hilton.

## Financing

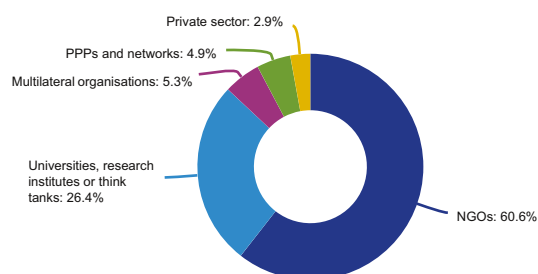
IN 2018



**99.5%** through grants

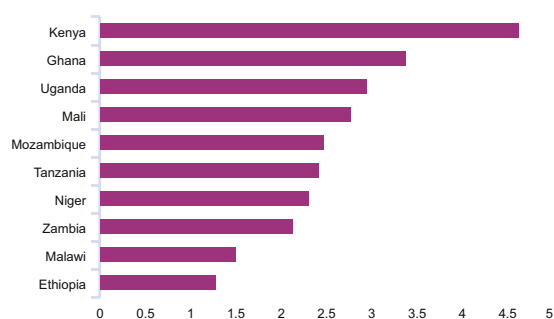
**0.5%** through programme-related investments

Conrad N. Hilton Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by channel of delivery 2018  
Gross disbursements, per cent



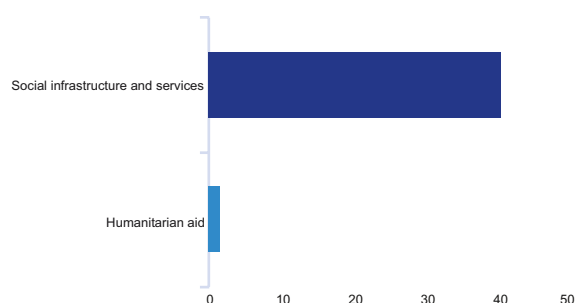
Conrad N. Hilton Foundation - Top 10 recipients 2018

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



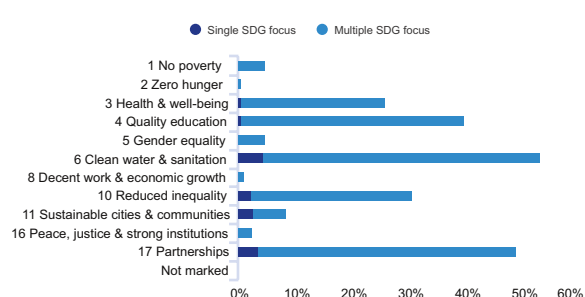
Conrad N. Hilton Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by sector 2018

Commitments, million USD, current prices



Conrad N. Hilton Foundation - Sustainable Development Goal focus 2018

Commitments, per cent



Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-cn Hilton fnd>  
Private Philanthropy for Development: <http://oe.cd/foundationsdata>

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE DAVID & LUCILE PACKARD FOUNDATION

## Introduction

The David & Lucile Packard Foundation is a US-based family foundation established in 1964 and guided by the enduring business philosophy and personal values of Lucile and David Packard, who helped found one of the world's leading technology companies.

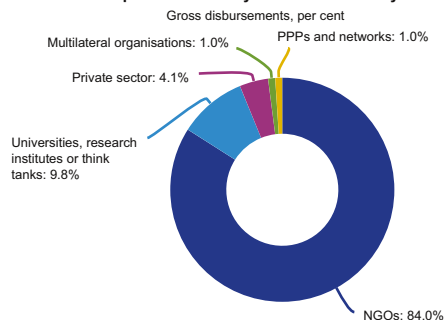
## Financing

IN 2018

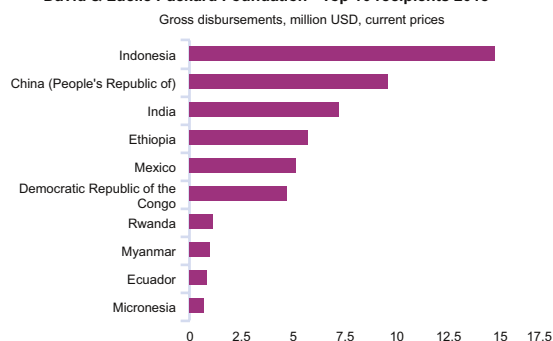


**100%** through grants  
**0%** through programme-related investments

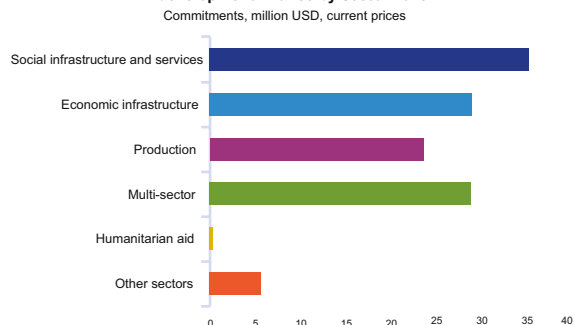
David & Lucile Packard Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by channel of delivery 2018



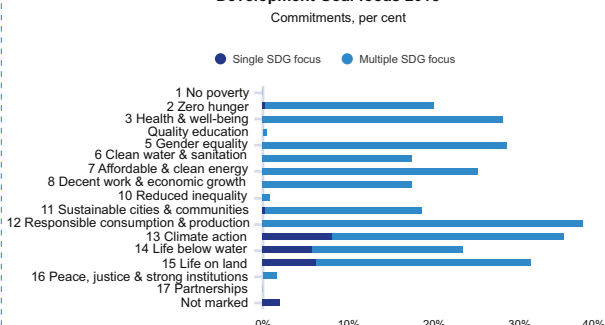
David & Lucile Packard Foundation - Top 10 recipients 2018



David & Lucile Packard Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by sector 2018



David & Lucile Packard Foundation - Sustainable Development Goal focus 2018



Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-dlpackardfnd>  
Private Philanthropy for Development: <http://oe.cd/foundationsdata>

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE

## FORD FOUNDATION

### Introduction

The Ford Foundation is a US-based private foundation established in 1936 by Edsel Ford, son of Henry, the founder of the Ford Motor Company. Their bequests turned the foundation into the then-largest philanthropy in the world. Guided by a vision of social justice across the world, the foundation works to reduce poverty and injustice, strengthen democratic values, promote international co-operation, and advance human achievement.

### Financing

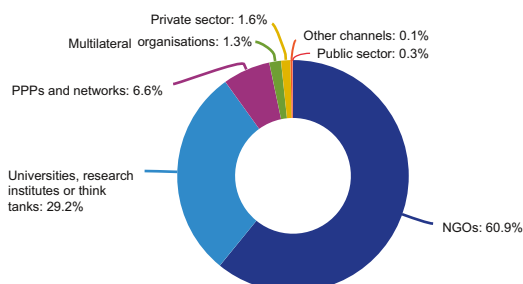
IN 2018



**100%** through grants

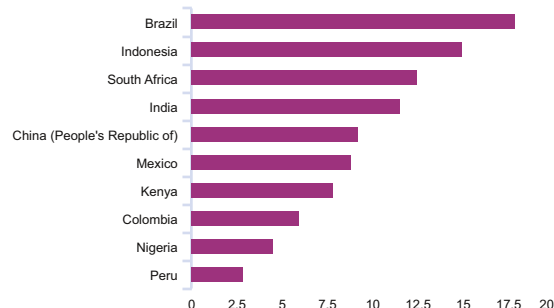
**0%** through programme-related investments

**Ford Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by channel of delivery 2018**  
Gross disbursements, per cent



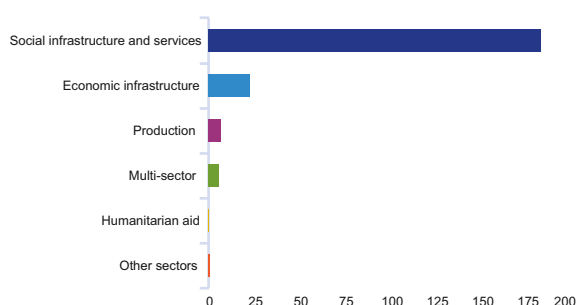
**Ford Foundation - Top 10 recipients 2018**

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



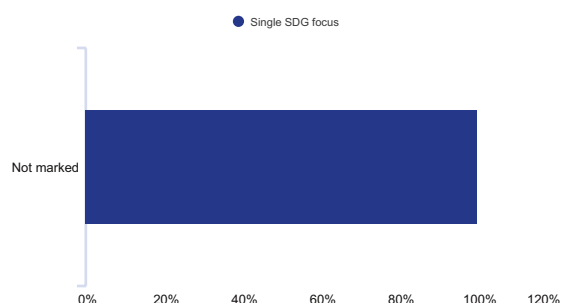
**Ford Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by sector 2018**

Commitments, million USD, current prices



**Ford Foundation - Sustainable Development Goal focus 2018**

Commitments, per cent



Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-fordfnd>

Private Philanthropy for Development: <http://oe.cd/foundationsdata>

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE GATSBY CHARITABLE FOUNDATION

## Introduction

The Gatsby Charitable Foundation is a UK-based grant-making trust established in 1967 by David Sainsbury to realise his charitable objectives. The organisation is one of the Sainsbury Family Charitable Trusts.

## Financing

IN 2018

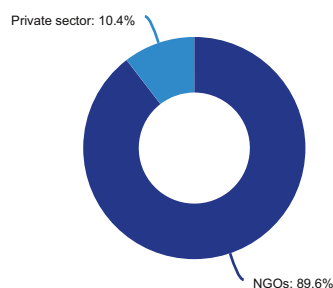


**100%** through grants

**0%** through programme-related investments

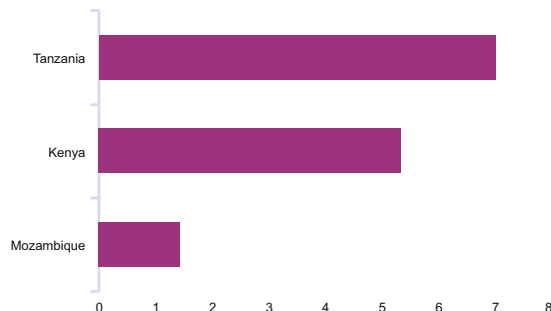
Gatsby Charitable Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by channel of delivery 2018

Gross disbursements, per cent



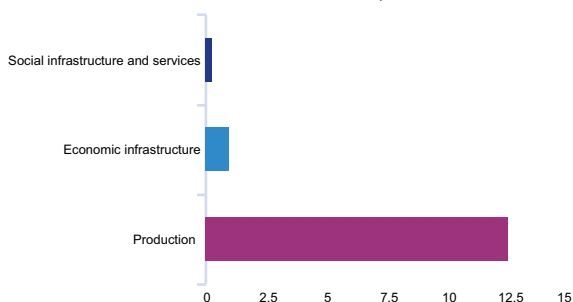
Gatsby Charitable Foundation - Top 10 recipients 2018

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



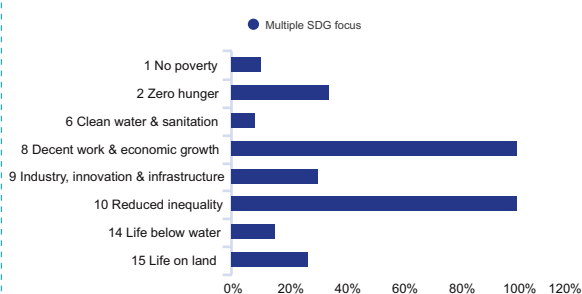
Gatsby Charitable Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by sector 2018

Commitments, million USD, current prices



Gatsby Charitable Foundation - Sustainable Development Goal focus 2018

Commitments, per cent



Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-gatsbyafrica>  
Private Philanthropy for Development: <http://oe.cd/foundationsdata>

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE

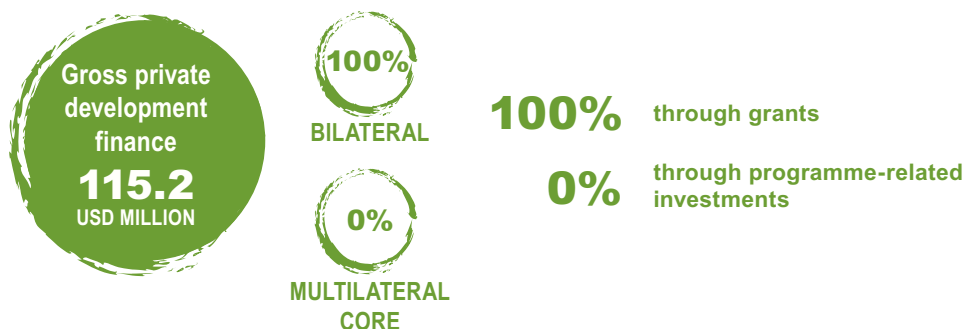
## GORDON AND BETTY MOORE FOUNDATION

### Introduction

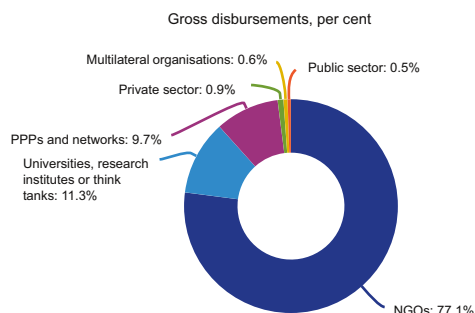
The Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation is a US-based foundation established by Gordon E. Moore, a co-founder of Intel, and his wife Betty I. Moore in 2000. Driven by the founders' vision, the foundation works to create positive outcomes for future generations through scientific discovery, environmental conservation and patient care.

### Financing

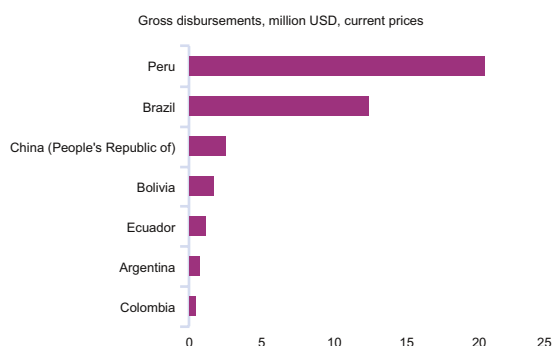
IN 2018



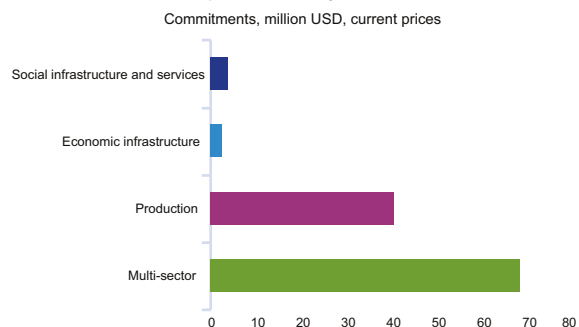
Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by channel of delivery 2018



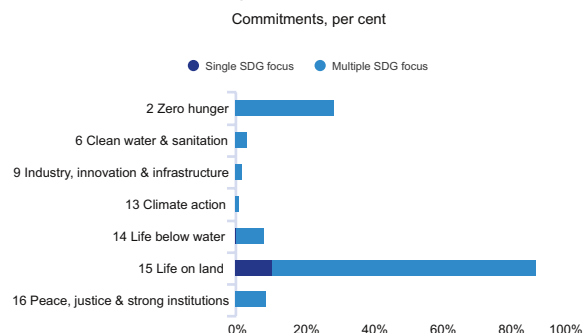
Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation - Top 10 recipients 2018



Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by sector 2018



Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation - Sustainable Development Goal focus 2018



Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-gbmoorefnd>  
Private Philanthropy for Development: <http://oe.cd/foundationsdata>

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE

## GRAMEEN CRÉDIT AGRICOLE FOUNDATION

### Introduction

The Grameen Crédit Agricole Foundation is a non-profit foundation created in 2008 as a joint initiative of Crédit Agricole and Professor Muhammad Yunus, founder of the Grameen Bank and 2006 Nobel Peace Prize laureate.

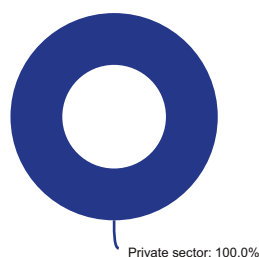
### Financing

IN 2018

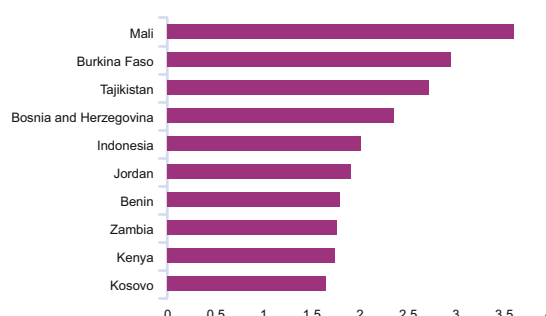


**0%** through grants  
**100%** through programme-related investments

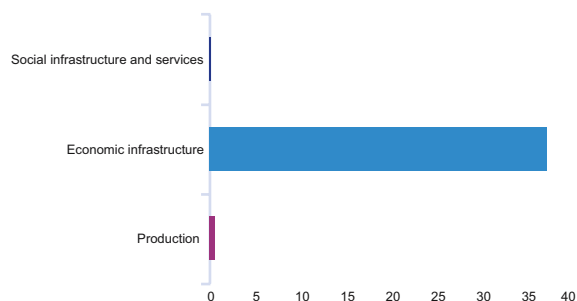
Grameen Crédit Agricole Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by channel of delivery 2018  
Gross disbursements, per cent



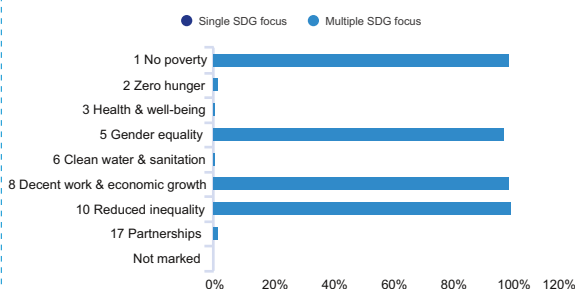
Grameen Crédit Agricole Foundation - Top 10 recipients 2018  
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



Grameen Crédit Agricole Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by sector 2018  
Commitments, million USD, current prices



Grameen Crédit Agricole Foundation - Sustainable Development Goal focus 2018  
Commitments, per cent



Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-gcafnd>  
Private Philanthropy for Development: <http://oe.cd/foundationsdata>

\* Net private development finance USD 8.8 million.

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE

## H&M FOUNDATION

### Introduction

The H&M Foundation is a family foundation based in Sweden, established in 2013 by the Stefan Persson family, founders and main owners of H&M Group.

### Financing

IN 2018

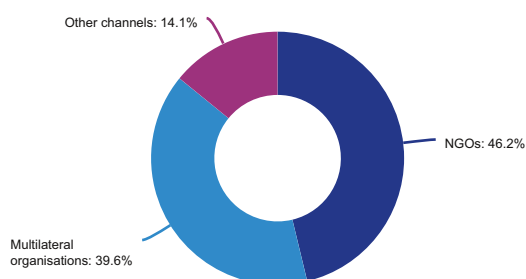


**100%** through grants

**0%** through programme-related investments

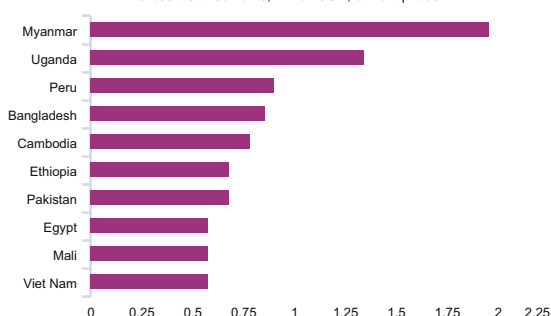
H&M Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by channel of delivery 2018

Gross disbursements, per cent



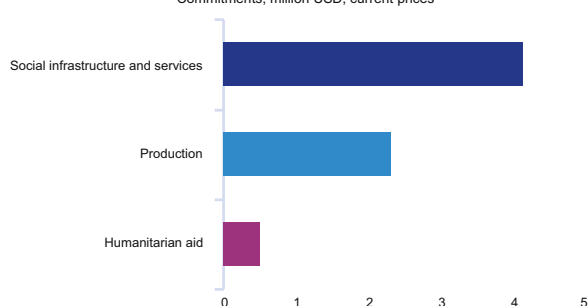
H&M Foundation - Top 10 recipients 2018

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



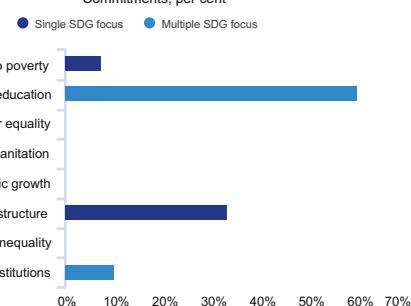
H&M Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by sector 2018

Commitments, million USD, current prices



H&M Foundation - Sustainable Development Goal focus 2018

Commitments, per cent



Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-hmfn>  
Private Philanthropy for Development: <http://oe.cd/foundationdata>

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE

## JOHN D. AND CATHERINE T. MACARTHUR FOUNDATION

### Introduction

The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation is a US-based independent foundation, with offices in India, Mexico and Nigeria. The foundation was established in 1978, initially endowed by John D. MacArthur's bequest.

### Financing

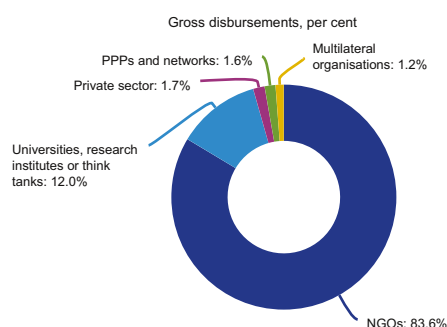
IN 2018



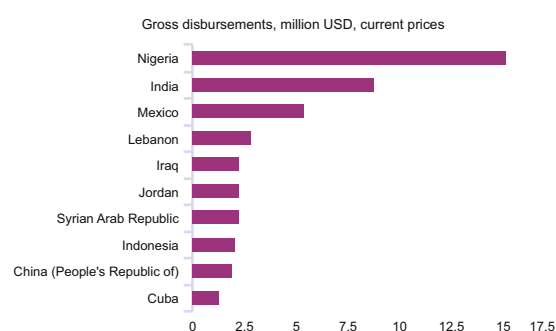
**100%** through grants

**0%** through programme-related investments

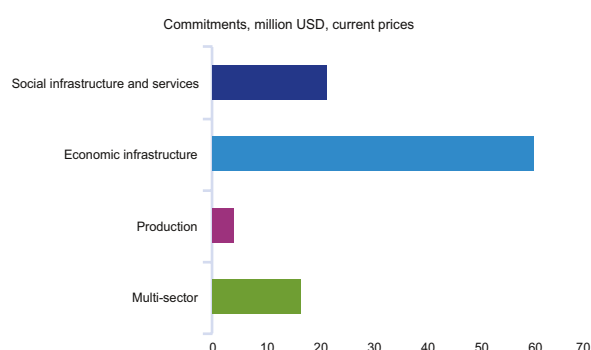
John D. & Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by channel of delivery 2018



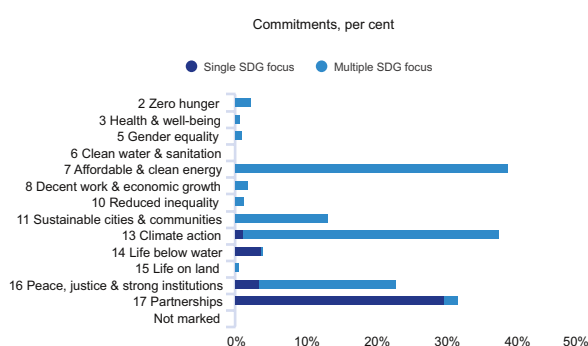
John D. & Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation - Top 10 recipients 2018



John D. & Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by sector 2018



John D. & Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation - Sustainable Development Goal focus 2018



Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-jcmacarthurfnd>  
Private Philanthropy for Development: <http://oe.cd/foundationsdata>

\* Net private development finance USD 84.4 million.



# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE

## LEGO FOUNDATION

### Introduction

The LEGO Foundation is a Danish-based philanthropic foundation established by Edith and Godtfred Kirk Christiansen's Foundation in 1986. It shares its overall mission with the LEGO Group: to inspire and develop the builders of tomorrow. The LEGO Foundation is guided by the vision that play in its own right and as a means of learning is vital to empower children to become creative, engaged, lifelong learners.

### Financing

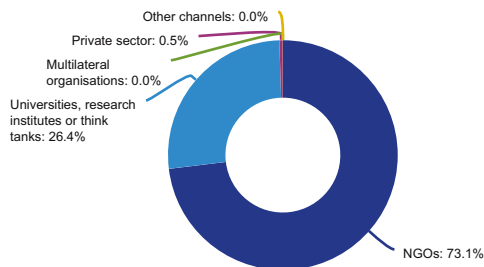
IN 2018



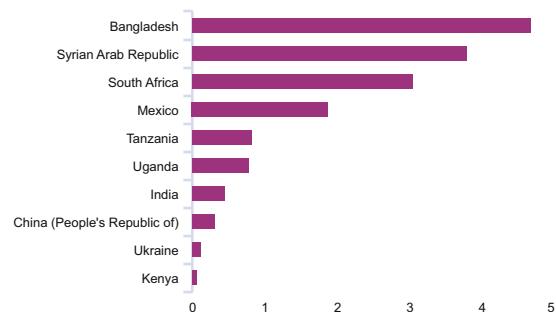
**100%** through grants

**0%** through programme-related investments

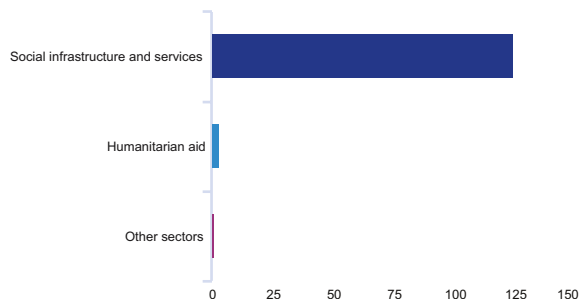
**LEGO Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by channel of delivery 2018**  
Gross disbursements, per cent



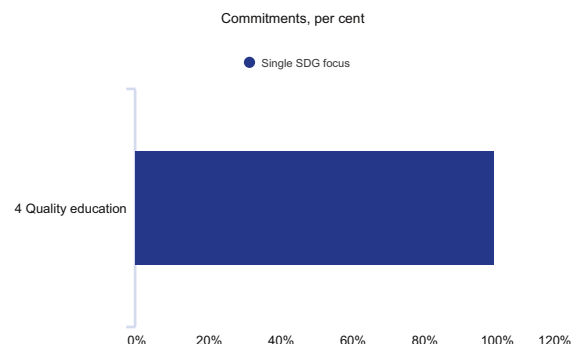
**LEGO Foundation - Top 10 recipients 2018**  
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



**LEGO Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by sector 2018**  
Commitments, million USD, current prices



**LEGO Foundation - Sustainable Development Goal focus 2018**  
Commitments, per cent



Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-legofnd>  
Private Philanthropy for Development: <http://oe.cd/foundationsdata>

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE

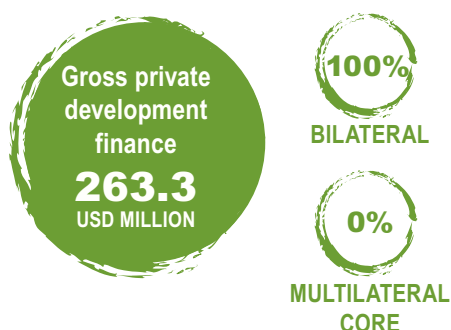
## MASTERCARD FOUNDATION

### Introduction

The MasterCard Foundation is a Canadian-based private philanthropic foundation established in 2006, endowed with shares in MasterCard International. The foundation operates independently under the governance of its own board of directors.

### Financing

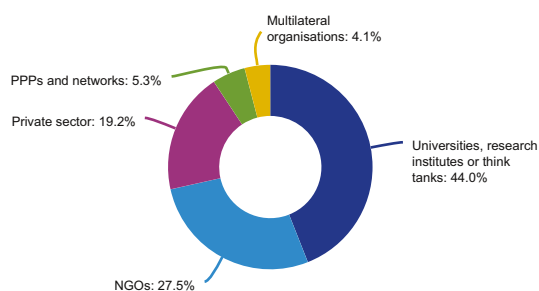
IN 2018



**100%** through grants

**0%** through programme-related investments

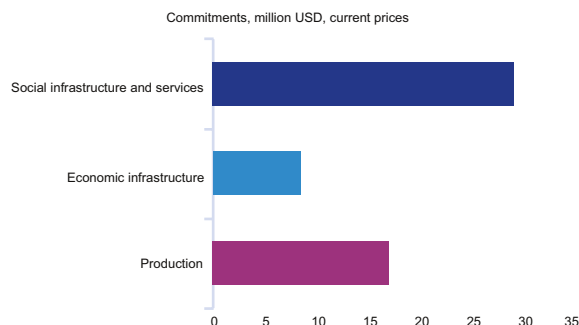
**MasterCard Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by channel of delivery 2018**  
Gross disbursements, per cent



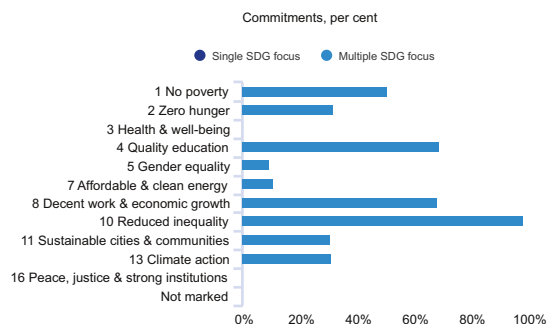
**MasterCard Foundation - Top 10 recipients 2018**



**MasterCard Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by sector 2018**  
Commitments, million USD, current prices



**MasterCard Foundation - Sustainable Development Goal focus 2018**  
Commitments, per cent



Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-mastercardfnd>  
Private Philanthropy for Development: <http://oe.cd/foundationdata>

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE

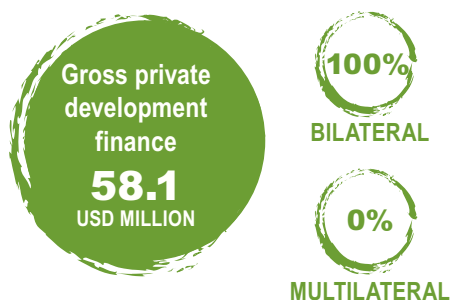
## MAVA FOUNDATION

### Introduction

The MAVA Foundation (in French: MAVA, Fondation pour la Nature) is a Swiss-based foundation, established in 1994 by Luc Hoffmann. Born of the passion and vision of its founder, who believed fiercely in the protection of the planet's wild splendour, the MAVA Foundation conserves biodiversity for the benefit of people and nature by funding, mobilising and strengthening its partners and the conservation community.

### Financing

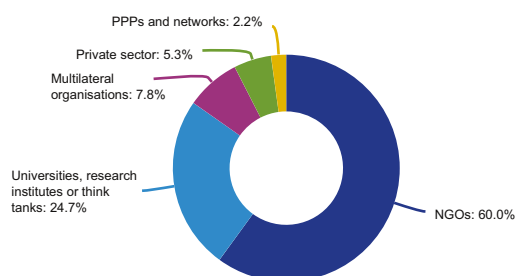
IN 2018



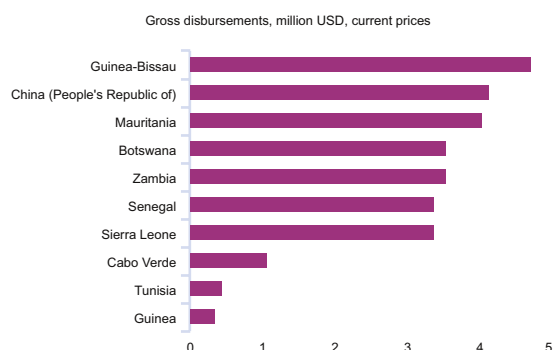
**100%** through grants

**0%** through programme-related investments

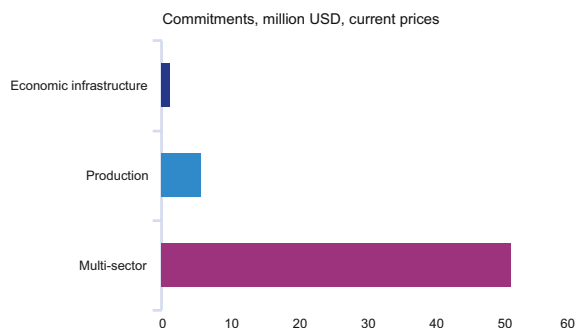
**MAVA Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by channel of delivery 2018**  
Gross disbursements, per cent



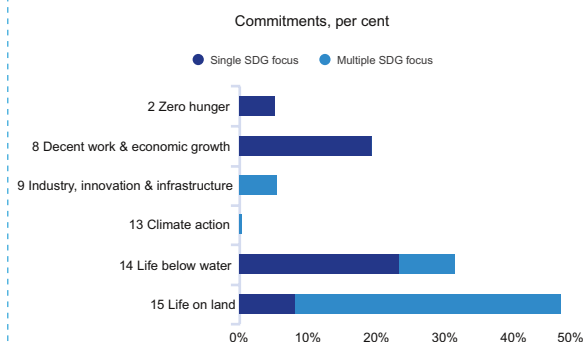
**MAVA Foundation - Top 10 recipients 2018**



**MAVA Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by sector 2018**



**MAVA Foundation - Sustainable Development Goal focus 2018**



Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-mavafnd>  
Private Philanthropy for Development: <http://oe.cd/foundationsdata>

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE

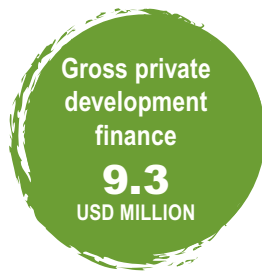
## MCKNIGHT FOUNDATION

### Introduction

The McKnight Foundation is a family foundation that was established by William L. McKnight and his wife, Maude L. McKnight in 1953 in Minnesota. Programme areas include regional economic and community development, climate and energy, arts, international crop research, and rural livelihoods.

### Financing

IN 2018

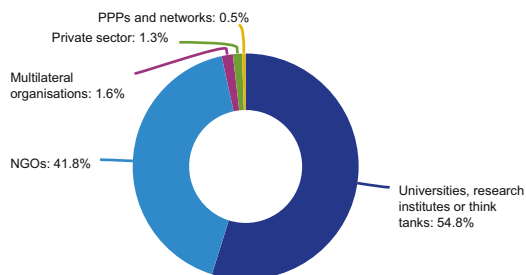


**100%** through grants

**0%** through programme-related investments

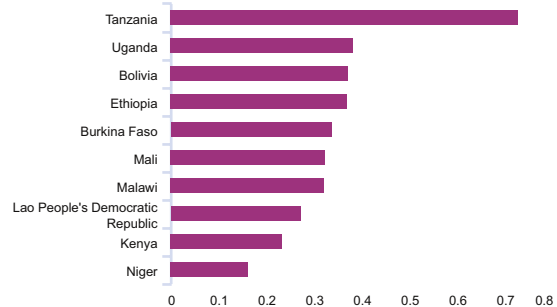
McKnight Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by channel of delivery 2018

Gross disbursements, per cent



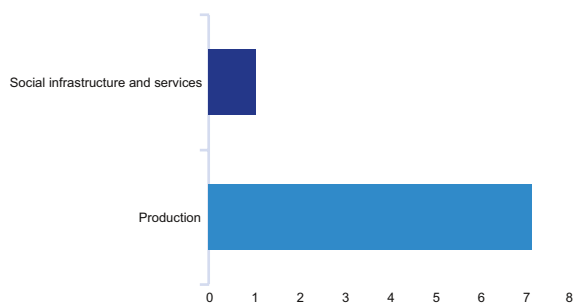
McKnight Foundation - Top 10 recipients 2018

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



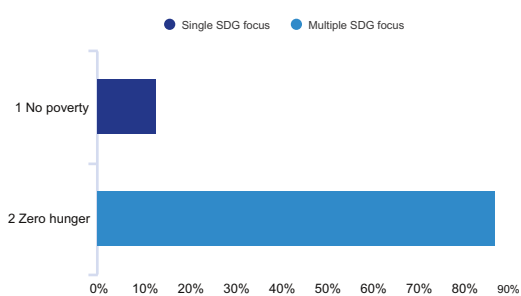
McKnight Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by sector 2018

Commitments, million USD, current prices



McKnight Foundation - Sustainable Development Goal focus 2018

Commitments, per cent



Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-mcknightfnd>

Private Philanthropy for Development: <http://oe.cd/foundationsdata>

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE

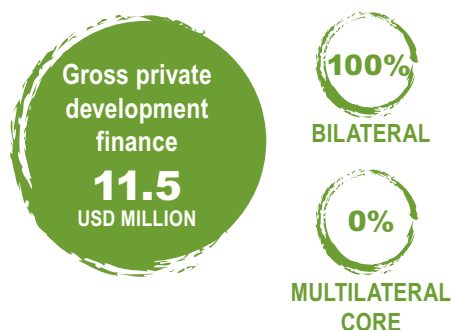
## METLIFE FOUNDATION

### Introduction

The MetLife Foundation is a US-based corporate foundation established in 1976 as part of the life insurance company MetLife.

### Financing

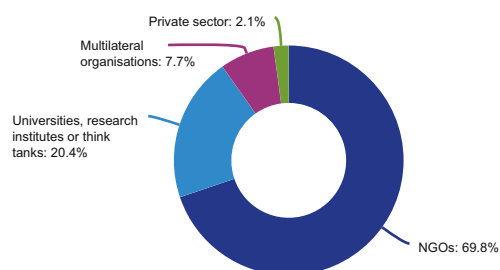
IN 2018



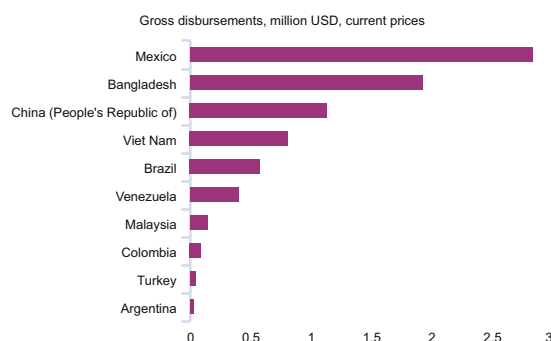
**100%** through grants

**0%** through programme-related investments

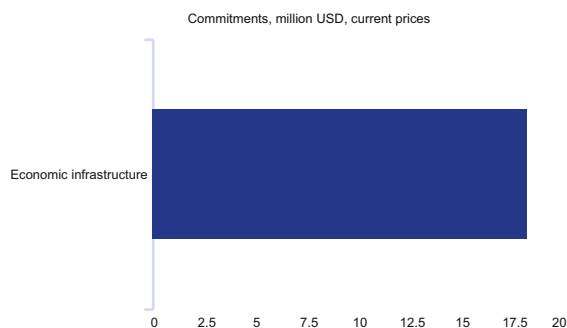
**MetLife Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by channel of delivery 2018**  
Gross disbursements, per cent



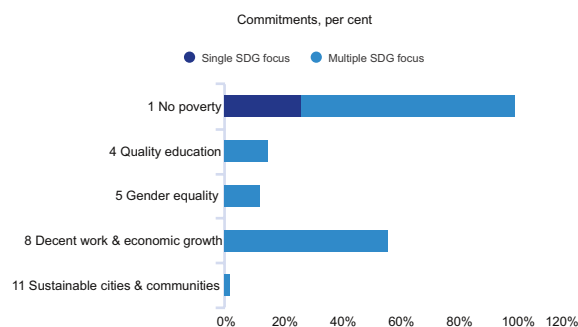
**MetLife Foundation - Top 10 recipients 2018**



**MetLife Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by sector 2018**  
Commitments, million USD, current prices



**MetLife Foundation - Sustainable Development Goal focus 2018**  
Commitments, per cent



Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-metlifefnd>  
Private Philanthropy for Development: <http://oe.cd/foundationsdata>

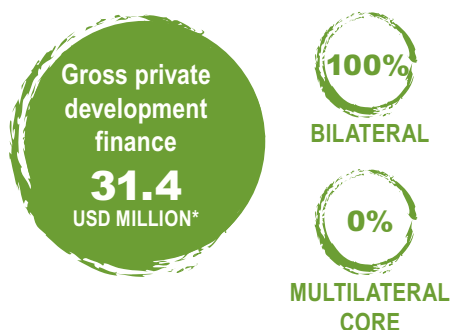
# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE MICHAEL & SUSAN DELL FOUNDATION

## Introduction

The Michael & Susan Dell Foundation is Michael and Susan Dell's family foundation, established in 1999. The foundation is based in Austin, Texas and has offices in both India and South Africa.

## Financing

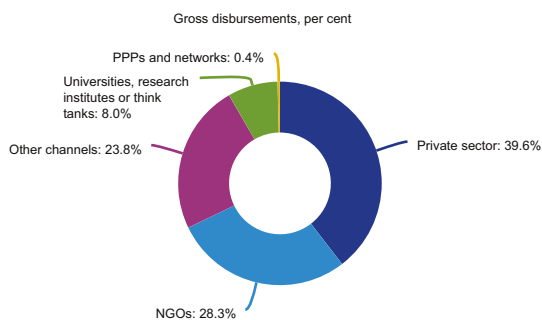
IN 2018



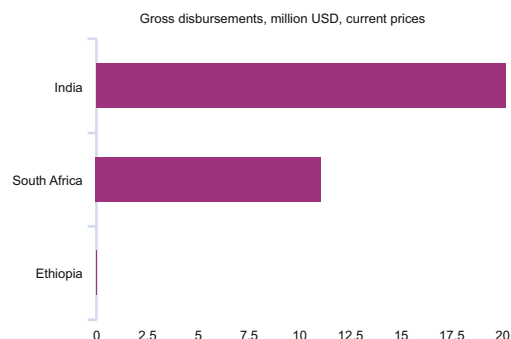
**61.9%** through grants

**38.1%** through programme-related investments

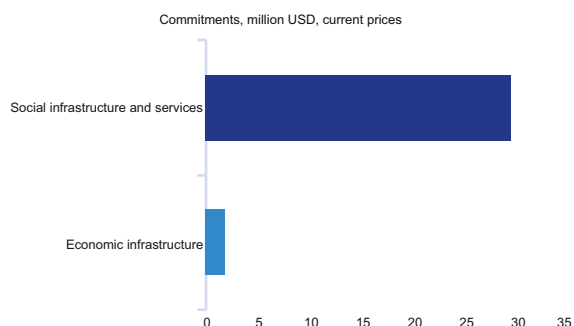
Michael & Susan Dell Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by channel of delivery 2018



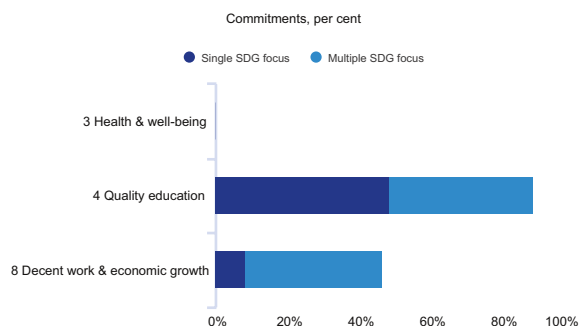
Michael & Susan Dell Foundation - Top 10 recipients 2018



Michael & Susan Dell Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by sector 2018



Michael & Susan Dell Foundation - Sustainable Development Goal focus 2018



Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-msdellfnd>  
Private Philanthropy for Development: <http://oe.cd/foundationdata>

\* Net private development finance USD 31.3 million.

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE

## OAK FOUNDATION

### Introduction

The Oak Foundation was established in 1983 to address issues of global, social and environmental concern. The Oak Foundation has a principal office in Switzerland and other offices in Denmark, India, the United Kingdom and the United States.

### Financing

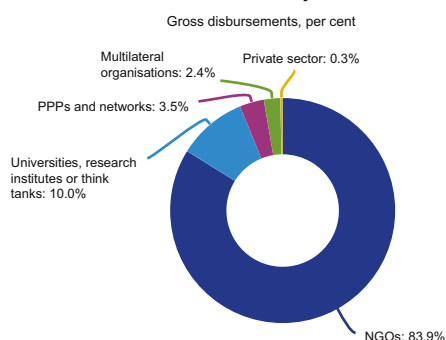
IN 2018



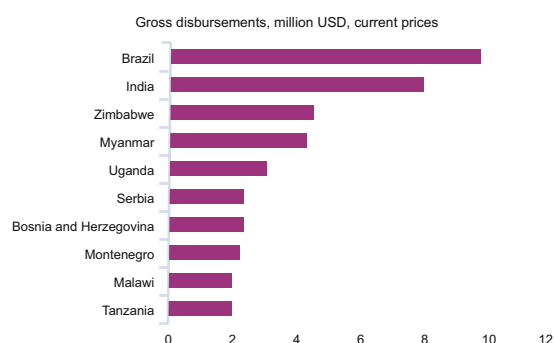
**100%** through grants

**0%** through programme-related investments

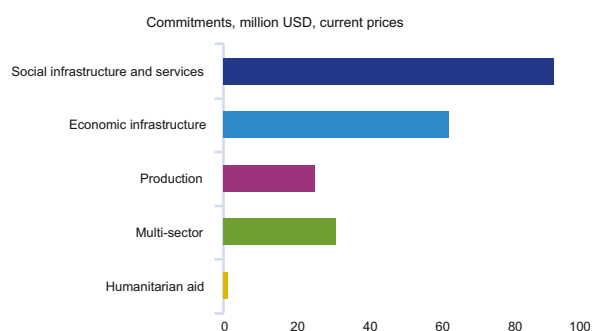
**Oak Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by channel of delivery 2018**



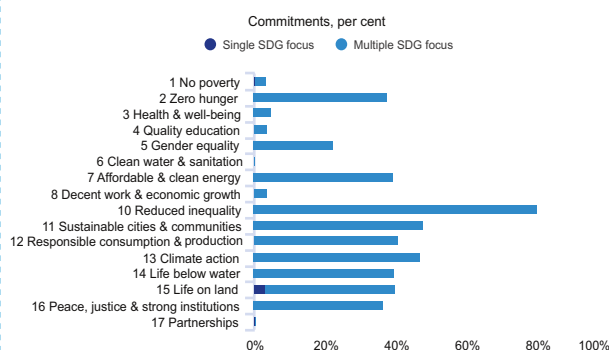
**Oak Foundation - Top 10 recipients 2018**



**Oak Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by sector 2018**



**Oak Foundation - Sustainable Development Goal focus 2018**



Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-oakfnd>

Private Philanthropy for Development: <http://oe.cd/foundationdata>

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE

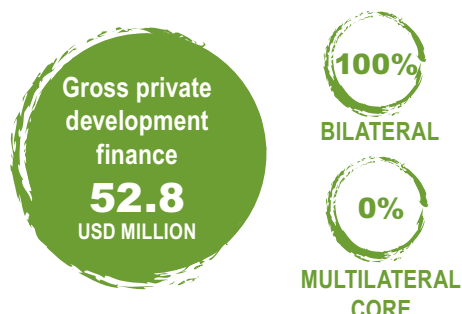
## OMIDYAR NETWORK FUND, INC.

### Introduction

The Omidyar Network Fund, Inc. is the non-profit arm of Omidyar Network, a global network of innovators, entrepreneurs, technologists, advocates, investors, activists and organisations committed to addressing the most critical economic, technological and societal issues of our time. The Omidyar Network, including the foundation, was established in 2004 by eBay founder Pierre Omidyar and his wife Pam.

### Financing

IN 2018

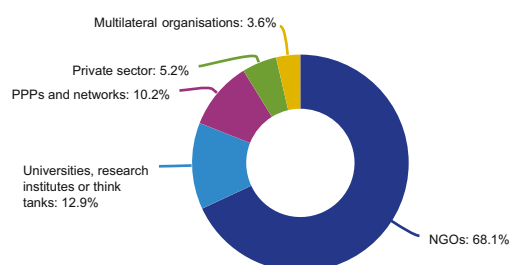


**99.7%** through grants

**0.3%** through programme-related investments

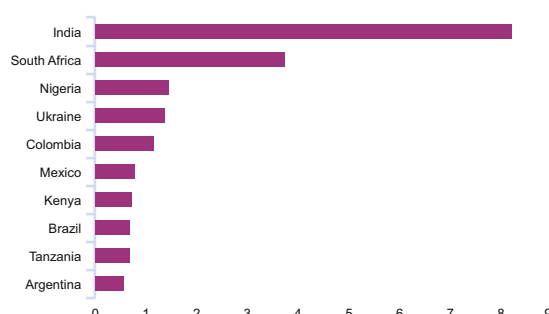
Omidyar Network Fund, Inc. - Bilateral private development finance by channel of delivery 2018

Gross disbursements, per cent



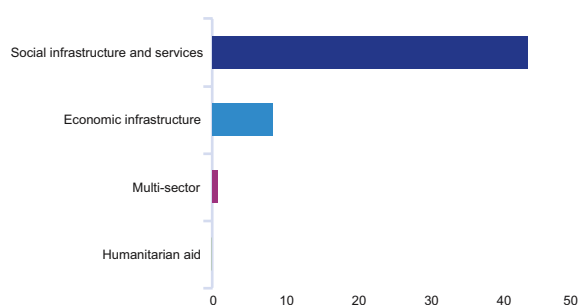
Omidyar Network Fund, Inc. - Top 10 recipients 2018

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



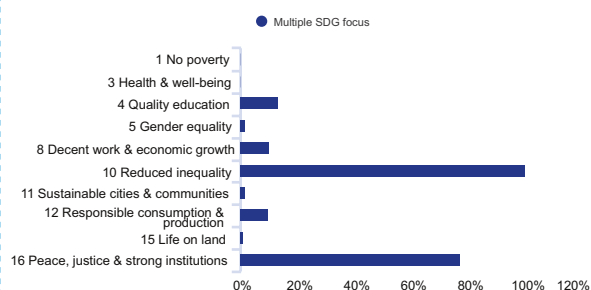
Omidyar Network Fund, Inc. - Bilateral private development finance by sector 2018

Commitments, million USD, current prices



Omidyar Network Fund, Inc. - Sustainable Development Goal focus 2018

Commitments, per cent



Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-omidyarnet>  
Private Philanthropy for Development: <http://oe.cd/foundationsdata>



# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

## Introduction

The Rockefeller Foundation is a New York City based private foundation established in 1913 by Standard Oil owner John D. Rockefeller, his son John D. Rockefeller Jr and Frederick Taylor Gates. Ever since, the foundation's mission has been to promote the well-being of humanity throughout the world.

## Financing

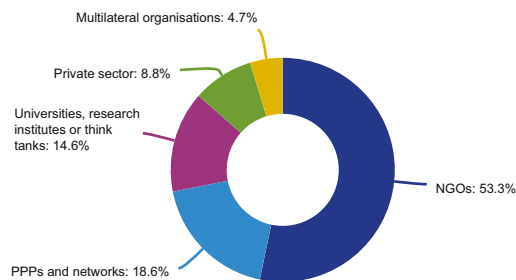
IN 2018



**94.4%** through grants

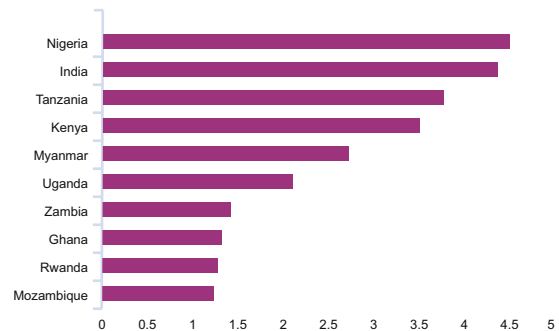
**5.6%** through programme-related investments

Rockefeller Foundation - Bilateral private development finance  
by channel of delivery 2018  
Gross disbursements, per cent

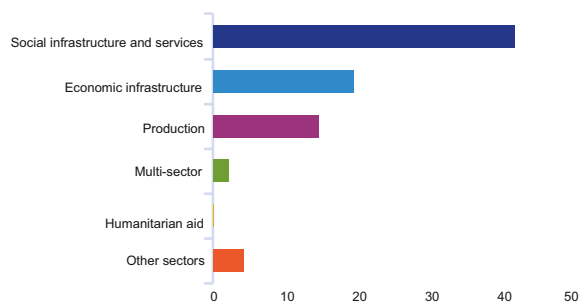


Rockefeller Foundation - Top 10 recipients 2018

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices

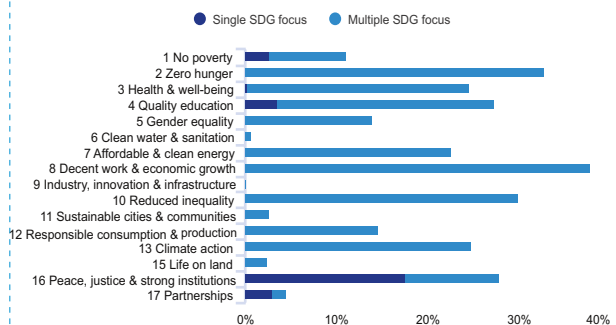


Rockefeller Foundation - Bilateral private development finance  
by sector 2018  
Commitments, million USD, current prices



Rockefeller Foundation - Sustainable Development Goal focus  
2018

Commitments, per cent



Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-rockefellerfnd>  
Private Philanthropy for Development: <http://oe.cd/foundationsdata>

\* Net private development finance USD 107.1.

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE

## UNITED POSTCODE LOTTERIES

### Introduction

The United Postcode Lotteries are public charity lotteries administered by the social enterprise Novamedia. The United Postcode Lotteries are funded through selling lots: 50% of gross proceeds are provided to a broad range of organisations. Of the seven lotteries operating in Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom, the Dutch, Swedish, People's (UK) and Norwegian Postcode Lotteries provide considerable support to organisations working for development.

### Financing

IN 2018

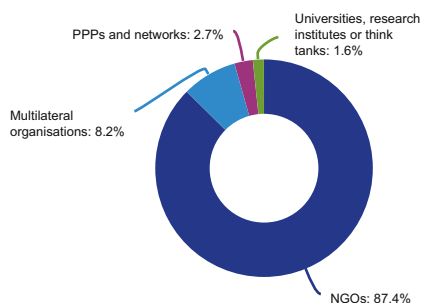


**100%** through grants

**0%** through programme-related investments

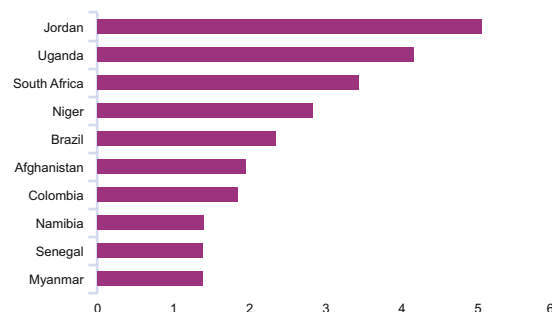
United Postcode Lotteries, Total - Bilateral private development finance by channel of delivery 2018

Gross disbursements, per cent



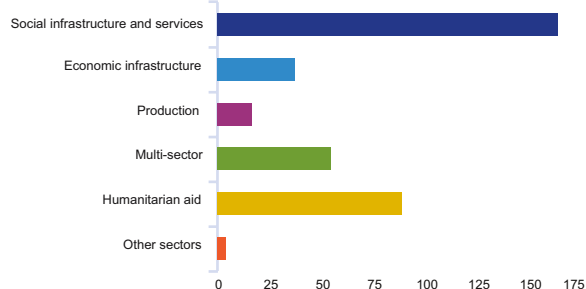
United Postcode Lotteries, Total - Top 10 recipients 2018

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



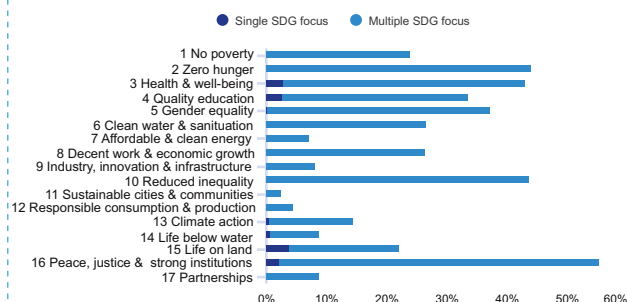
United Postcode Lotteries, Total - Bilateral private development finance by sector 2018

Commitments, million USD, current prices



United Postcode Lotteries, Total - Sustainable Development Goal focus 2018

Commitments, per cent



Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-upl>

Private Philanthropy for Development: <http://oe.cd/foundationsdata>

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE

## WELLCOME TRUST

### Introduction

The Wellcome Trust is a UK-based independent charitable foundation established in 1936 by the legacy of the American-born pharmacist and medical entrepreneur Sir Henry Wellcome. Guided by the founder's broad interests and his conviction that health can be improved when research generates, tests and investigates new ideas, the Wellcome Trust takes on big health challenges, campaigns for better science, and helps everyone get involved with science and health research.

### Financing

IN 2018

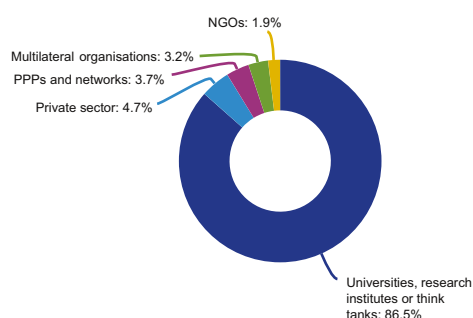


**100%** through grants

**0%** through programme-related investments

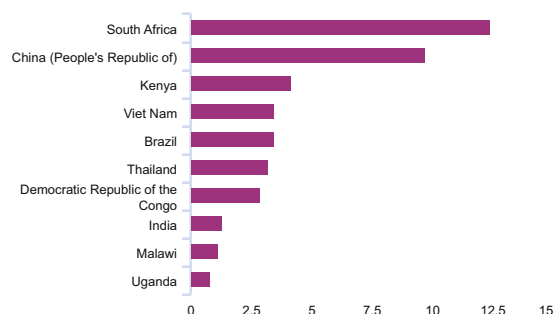
**Wellcome Trust - Bilateral private development finance by channel of delivery 2018**

Gross disbursements, per cent



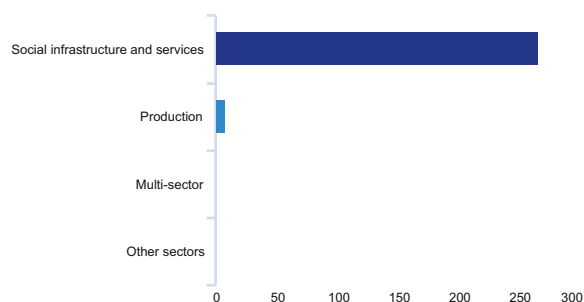
**Wellcome Trust - Top 10 recipients 2018**

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



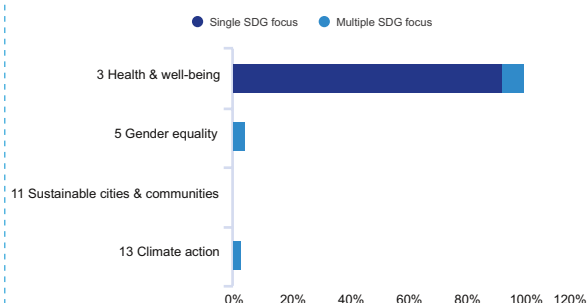
**Wellcome Trust - Bilateral private development finance by sector 2018**

Commitments, million USD, current prices



**Wellcome Trust - Sustainable Development Goal focus 2018**

Commitments, per cent



Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-wellcometrust>  
Private Philanthropy for Development: <http://oe.cd/foundationsdata>

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE

## WILLIAM AND FLORA HEWLETT FOUNDATION

### Introduction

The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation is a US-based private foundation established in 1966 whose approach flows directly from the ethos and values of its founders William R. Hewlett and Flora Lamson Hewlett and their family. The foundation provides grants to a broad range of institutions – from research institutes and multilateral actors to grassroots organisations working on development.

### Financing

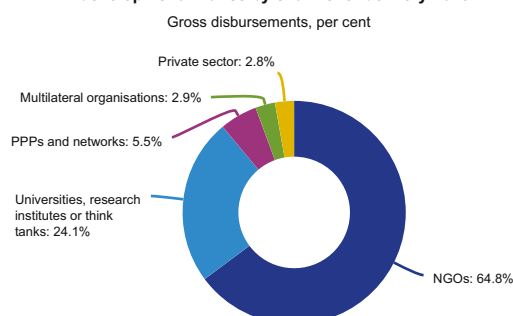
IN 2018



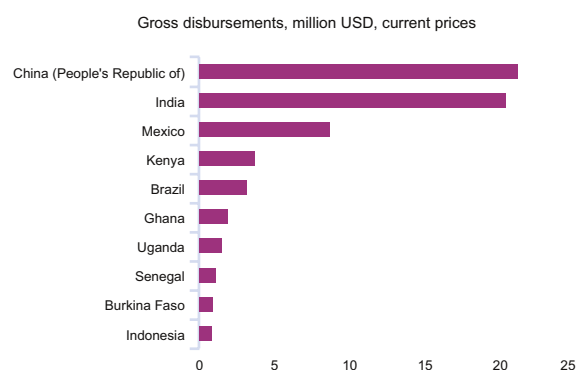
**100%** through grants

**0%** through programme-related investments

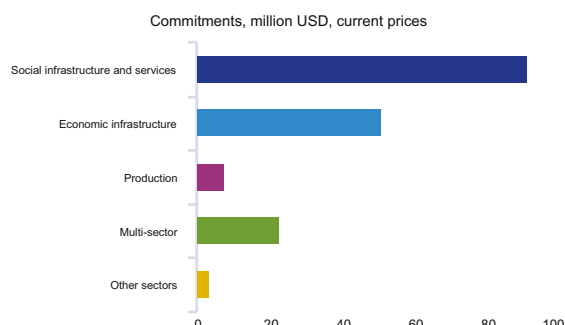
William & Flora Hewlett Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by channel of delivery 2018



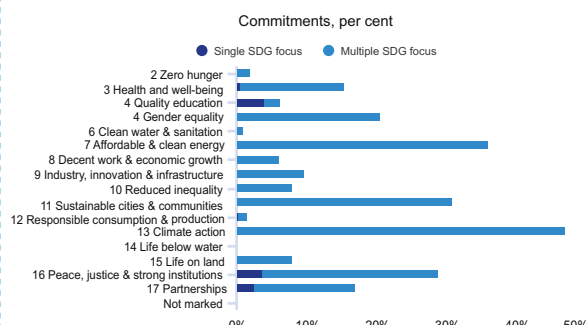
William & Flora Hewlett Foundation - Top 10 recipients 2018



William & Flora Hewlett Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by sector 2018



William & Flora Hewlett Foundation - Sustainable Development Goal focus 2018



Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-wfhewlettfnf>  
Private Philanthropy for Development: <http://oe.cd/foundationsdata>

# DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE

## WORLD DIABETES FOUNDATION

### Introduction

The World Diabetes Foundation is a leading global funder of projects and programmes within diabetes prevention and care in low- and middle-income countries. The foundation was established in 2002 by Novo Nordisk A/S with the vision to alleviate human suffering related to diabetes among those in greatest need.

### Financing

IN 2018

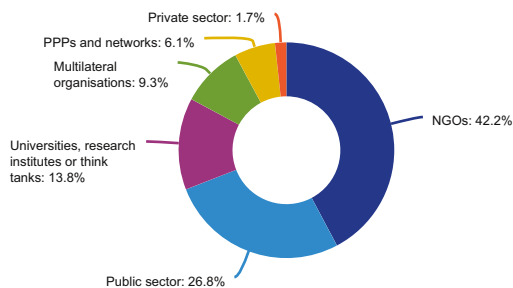


**100%** through grants

**0%** through programme-related investments

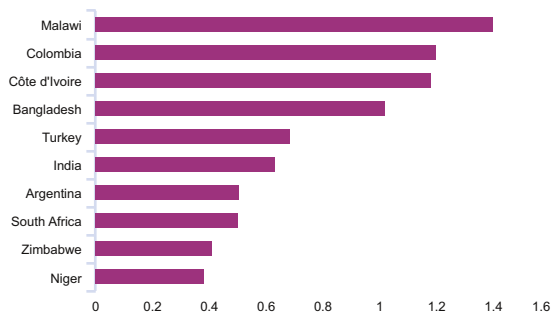
World Diabetes Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by channel of delivery 2018

Gross disbursements, per cent



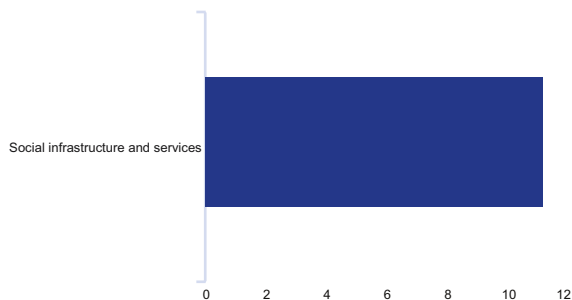
World Diabetes Foundation - Top 10 recipients 2018

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices



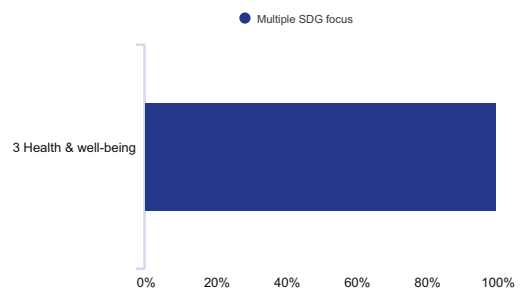
World Diabetes Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by sector 2018

Commitments, million USD, current prices



World Diabetes Foundation - Sustainable Development Goal focus 2018

Commitments, per cent



Full profile: <https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-wdiabfnd>  
Private Philanthropy for Development: <http://oe.cd/foundationsdata>

**METHODOLOGICAL NOTES DEVELOPMENT  
CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE 2020**

**General point:** unless otherwise stated, and with the exception of data on official development assistance (ODA) allocation by sector, and ODA supporting gender equality and environment objectives (whose figures refer to commitments), all figures in the profiles refer to gross bilateral disbursements. All of the data presented in the profiles are publicly available at: [www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development-and-effective-co-operation.org](http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development-and-effective-co-operation.org).

This annex describes the methodology and sources for: ODA grant equivalent methodology; financial instruments (grants and non-grants); allocations to multilateral organisations; Sustainable Development Goal focus; bilateral ODA by channel of delivery; bilateral ODA unspecified/unallocated; ODA to least developed countries; bilateral allocable aid; Gender Equality Policy Marker; environment markers; amounts mobilised from the private sector; ODA disbursed through government agencies; private development finance. All methodologies and sources on ODA, described in the following sections, are also applicable to the concept of private development finance used in the profiles of philanthropic foundations.

## ODA GRANT EQUIVALENT METHODOLOGY

In 2014, members of the OECD's DAC decided to modernise the reporting of concessional loans by assessing their concessionality based on discount rates differentiated by income group, and introducing a grant-equivalent system for calculating ODA figures. Instead of recording the actual flows of cash between a donor and recipient country, DAC members agreed that the headline figure for ODA would be based on the grant equivalents of aid loans, i.e. the "gift portion" of the loans, expressed as a monetary value. The grant equivalent methodology would provide a more realistic comparison of the effort involved in providing

grants and loans and encourage the provision of grants and highly concessional (or soft) loans, especially to low-income countries.

In 2016, DAC members also decided to apply the grant equivalent measure to other non-grant instruments, such as equities and private sector instruments (PSI) to better reflect the donor effort involved. Whilst DAC members agreed on a methodology for counting the grant equivalent of official loans and loans to multilateral institutions, they have yet to reach agreement on how to calculate ODA grant equivalents for equities, PSI and debt relief. Pending an agreement, DAC members have decided on provisional reporting arrangements for PSI whereby either contributions to Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) and other PSI vehicles may be counted at face value (using an institutional approach), or loans and equities made directly to private sector entities may be counted on a cash-flow basis (using an instrument approach), with any equity sale proceeds capped at the value of the original investment. DAC members will continue to work with the support of the OECD Secretariat in 2019 to find an agreement, and make the reporting of PSIs and debt relief consistent with the new grant equivalent method.

This change in the ODA methodology takes effect in 2019 with the publication of preliminary 2018 ODA.

The implementation of the ODA grant equivalent methodology added 2.5% to 2018 ODA levels for all DAC countries combined, with impacts on individual country figures ranging from 40.8 % for Japan, 14.2% for Portugal and 11.4% for Spain to -2.7% for Korea, -2.8% for France, -2.9% for Belgium, and -3.5% for Germany. In 2019, the ODA grant equivalent methodology added 3.7% to ODA levels for all DAC countries combined, with significant impacts on a few countries: Japan (+33%), Portugal (+8%) and Spain (+9%).

The new "grant equivalent" headline ODA figures are no longer comparable with the historical series on "cash basis". In the cash basis, the net capital flow over the lifetime

of a loan is nil because repayments of principal are deducted when made; interest payments are not taken into account. In the grant equivalent method, both principal and interest payments are taken into consideration, but discounted to the value they represent in today's money.

In order to be fully transparent, the OECD will continue to also publish ODA data on a cash basis, but not as the headline ODA figure to measure donors' performance in volume or as a percentage of gross national income (GNI).

## FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (GRANTS AND NON-GRANTS)

In DAC statistics, financial instruments classified as grants comprise: grants, capital subscriptions, debt forgiveness, interest subsidies and other subsidies. Financial instruments classified as non-grants comprise loans, reimbursable grants, debt rescheduling, debt securities (bonds and asset-backed securities), mezzanine finance instruments, equity and shares in collective investment vehicles.

## ALLOCATIONS TO MULTILATERAL ORGANISATIONS

This term refers to all funds channelled to and through multilateral organisations. It encompasses core contributions to multilateral organisations and earmarked resources channelled through multilateral organisations (also known as non-core resources or multi-bi funding).

Core contributions to multilateral organisations are resources transferred to multilateral organisations and that the governing boards of these organisations have the unqualified right to allocate as they see fit within the limits prescribed by the organisation's mandate.

Earmarked contributions are resources channelled through multilateral organisations over which the donor retains some degree of control on decisions regarding disposal of the funds. Such flows may be earmarked for a specific country, project, region, sector or theme, and they technically qualify as bilateral ODA.

For further information see the methodological note on tracking development co-operation through international institutions in DAC statistics: <https://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/tracking-flows-through-international-institutions.htm>.

## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL FOCUS

The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) focus is a voluntary field reported in the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) as of 2019 on 2018 flows, and thus the reporting coverage might be incomplete. Up to 10 Sustainable Development Goals or targets can be reported against each individual aid activity in the CRS. The share of SDG-related aid is calculated as the sum of all bilateral ODA commitments marked for a specific SDG over the sum of all bilateral commitments. The figure "Sustainable Development Goal Focus" differentiates between the share of bilateral ODA marked against a single SDG, and the share marked against two or more SDGs, giving a visualisation of SDGs overlaps. The portion of bilateral ODA reported as not contributing to any SDGs is visualised as "not marked". Given that activities can be simultaneously marked for more than one SDG, the sum of the shares of all SDGs is normally higher than 100%, and the shares from different SDGs should not be added up together. For more methodological information, please see: [https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT\(2018\)41/REV1/en/pdf](https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT(2018)41/REV1/en/pdf).



## BILATERAL ODA BY CHANNEL OF DELIVERY

The channel of delivery tracks bilateral funding channelled through multilateral organisations, NGOs, PPPs and other channels. It also distinguishes between public and private implementing partners. The channel of delivery is the first implementing partner. It is the entity that has implementing responsibility over the funds and is normally linked to the extending agency by a contract or other binding agreement, and is directly accountable to it. Where several levels of implementation are involved (e.g. when the extending agency hires a national implementer which in turn may hire a local implementer), the first level of implementation is reported as the channel of delivery. Where activities have several implementers, the principal implementer is reported (e.g. the entity receiving the most funding). In the case of loans, the borrower (i.e. the first entity outside the donor country that receives the funds) is reported.

Channels of delivery are identified by their codes. Titles and definitions for channel-codes are available in DAC statistical reporting directives (e.g. multilateral organisations are coded in series 40000, universities, research institutes or think tank are coded in series 50000.) The most up to date version can be found in the list of codes, worksheet “channel-codes”, available at <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/dacandcrscodelists.htm>.

*Public sector institutions* include central, state or local government departments (e.g. municipalities) and public corporations in donor or recipient countries. Public corporations refer to corporations over which the government exercises control by owning more than half of the voting equity securities or otherwise controlling more than half of the equity holders’ voting power; or through special legislation empowering the

government to determine corporate policy or to appoint directors.

*Private sector institutions* include “for-profit” institutions, consultants and consultancy firms that do not meet the definition of a public sector institution (see above).

## BILATERAL ODA UNSPECIFIED/UNALLOCATED

Some activities may benefit several recipient countries. Regional projects and programmes are reportable under the most specific available “regional/multi-country” category (e.g. South of Sahara), and are not attributed to a specific recipient country.

The category “bilateral, unallocated” is used if an activity benefits several regions. It is also used for a number of activities undertaken in donor countries such as administrative costs not included elsewhere.

## ODA TO LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

ODA to least developed countries (LDCs) is presented in different manners. Bilateral flows reflect the funds that are provided directly by a donor country to an aid-recipient country.

However, when calculating a donor’s total ODA effort with regards to the UN target for LDCs, an estimate needs to be made to impute aid by multilateral organisations back to the funders of those bodies. For more information on imputed multilateral flows see: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/oecdmethodologyforcalculatingimputedmultilateraloda.htm>.

## BILATERAL ALLOCABLE AID

Bilateral allocable aid is the basis of calculation used for all markers (gender equality and environmental markers). It

covers bilateral ODA with types of aid A02 (sector budget support), B01 (core support to NGOs), B03 (specific funds managed by international organisation), B04 (pooled funding), C01 (projects), D01 (donor country personnel), D02 (other technical assistance) and E01 (scholarships).

## GENDER EQUALITY POLICY MARKER

The DAC Gender Equality Policy marker is a statistical instrument to measure aid that is focused on achieving gender equality and women's empowerment. Activities are classified as "principal" when gender equality is a primary objective, "significant" when gender equality is an important but secondary objective, or "not targeted". In the profiles of DAC members, the basis of calculation is bilateral allocable, **screened** aid.

Source: OECD (2019), "Aid projects targeting gender equality and women's empowerment (CRS)", *OECD International Development Statistics* (database), <http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=GENDER>.

## ENVIRONMENT MARKERS

The figure "Climate and environmental focus by sector" presented in each provider profile nets out the overlaps between Rio and environment markers: it shows climate-related aid as a sub-category of total environmental aid; biodiversity and desertification are also included (either overlapping with climate-related aid or as additional – other – environmental aid) but not separately identified for the sake of readability of the figure. One activity can address several policy objectives at the same time. This reflects the fact that the three Rio conventions (targeting global environmental objectives) and local environmental objectives are mutually reinforcing. The same activity can, for example, be marked for climate

change mitigation and biodiversity, or for biodiversity and desertification.

"Climate-related aid" covers both aid to climate mitigation and to adaptation. In the profiles of DAC members, the basis of calculation is bilateral allocable ODA. More details are available at: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/environment-development/rioconventions.htm>.

Source: OECD (2019), "Aid activities targeting global environmental objectives", *OECD International Development Statistics* (database), <http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=RIOMARKERS>.

## AMOUNTS MOBILISED FROM THE PRIVATE SECTOR

In the OECD DAC statistics, mobilisation means the stimulation by specific financial mechanisms/interventions of additional resource flows for development. The methodologies for reporting on amounts mobilised are defined instrument by instrument (see Annex 6 of DCD/DAC/STAT(2018)9/ADD1/FINAL), but overall they reflect the principles of causality between private finance made available for a specific project and an official intervention, as well as pro-rated attribution as to avoid double counting in cases where more than one official provider is involved in a project mobilising private finance. The amounts mobilised from the private sector cover all private finance mobilised by official development finance interventions regardless of the origin of the private funds (provider country, recipient country, third country). The objective of data collection by the OECD DAC on amounts mobilised from the private sector is two-fold: i) to improve data on the volume of resources made available to developing countries (recipient perspective); and ii) to valorise the use by the official sector of mechanisms with a mobilisation effect (provider perspective). Data are collected through the regular CRS

data collection for the following financial instruments: syndicated loans, guarantees, shares in collective investment vehicles, direct investment in companies / project finance special purpose vehicles and credit lines. Work is ongoing to expand the scope of the measure to also include simple co-financing arrangements, including in the form of technical assistance.

## **ODA DISBURSED THROUGH GOVERNMENT AGENCIES**

The extending agency is the government entity (central, state or local government agency or department) financing the activity from its own budget. It is the budget holder, controlling the activity on its own account.

## **PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT FINANCE**

Private Development Finance (PDF) includes cross-border transactions from the private sector having the promotion of the economic development and welfare of countries and territories included in the DAC List of ODA Recipients as their main objective, and which originate from foundations or other private organisations' own resources, notably endowment, donations from corporations and individuals (including high net worth individuals and crowdfunding), legacies, bequests, as well as income from royalties, investments (including government securities), dividends, lotteries and similar. More information can be found at <http://www.oecd.org/development/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/beyond-oda-foundations.htm>.



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