

Providers of development co-operation beyond the DAC: Trends and profiles

This section presents information on the volume and key features of the development co-operation provided by countries that are not members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC). Estimated development co-operation flows by 29 providers beyond the DAC reached USD 33 billion in 2014, compared to USD 24 billion in 2013. The section includes the 19 providers who report to the OECD on their development co-operation programmes, as well as 10 other providers that are priority partners for the DAC. For these latter countries, the OECD estimates the volume of their programme based on official government reports, complemented by web-based research (mainly on contributions to multilateral organisations). The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the only private funding entity currently reporting to the OECD, is also included in this section.

The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

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One of the main changes in the international development co-operation landscape in recent years has been the substantial attention given to providers of development co-operation that are not members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC).¹ Although often referred to as a single group, these providers are, in fact, quite heterogeneous and include the “BRICS” (Brazil, the Russian Federation, India, China and South Africa), as well as Latin American and Southeast Asian countries that are mostly middle-income countries and both provide and receive development co-operation. Their development co-operation is often rooted in the tradition of South-South co-operation. Arab countries – which have a long tradition of providing development co-operation – are also often included in this group, along with several middle and high-income countries in Central and South East Europe as well as some countries in south Caucasus and Central Asia.

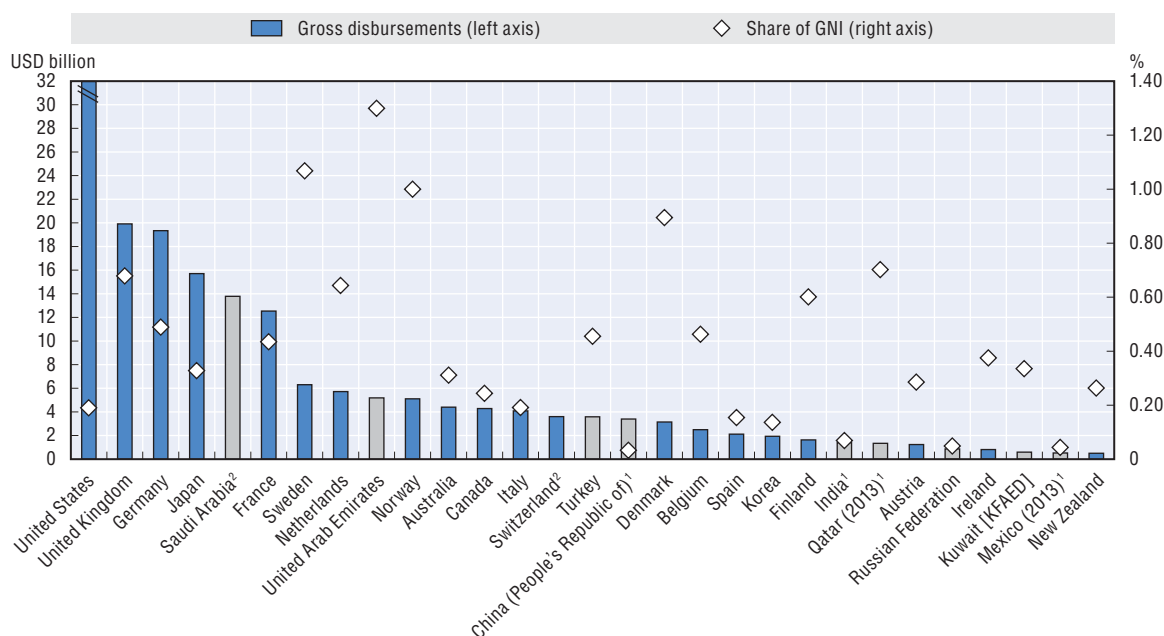
As their development co-operation programmes grow, there is an increasing demand for information on these countries’ programmes. For partner countries in particular, it is important to know more about the financial flows that are reaching them. Policy makers from these partner countries need this information to make informed decisions and to co-ordinate their activities. Publishing these data also allows researchers to study these countries’ programmes, and the general public to see how public funds are being used.

Nineteen bilateral providers beyond the DAC currently report to the OECD – in varying degrees of comprehensiveness and detail – on their development co-operation programmes. The OECD DAC engages with several other countries to exchange ideas and share experiences on how to measure development co-operation. Some countries do not report to the OECD, but do publish data on their programmes. However, this information is often incomplete and not comparable with DAC statistics. For these reasons, the OECD estimates the size of the development co-operation programmes of ten other bilateral providers that do not report to the OECD but with whom the DAC collaborates (Brazil, Chile, the People’s Republic of China [hereafter “China”], Colombia, Costa Rica, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Qatar and South Africa), taking account of the development co-operation concepts used in DAC statistics.

One important instrument for engagement highlighted in the DAC Global Relations Strategy is “monitoring the concessional and non-concessional development finance flows from public and private actors, particularly the official development co-operation flows of major non-member economies, and supporting [their] efforts [...] to establish and improve their statistical collection and reporting systems” (OECD, 2011). Therefore, the OECD DAC welcomes additional or improved (i.e. more detailed and more comprehensive) reporting by countries providing development co-operation. Data submitted and OECD estimates are continuously updated and made available on the “Development finance reporting of countries beyond the DAC” webpage.²

Estimated global concessional development finance

Figure 38.1 provides an overview, in both US dollars (USD) and as a percentage of gross national income (GNI), of gross concessional financing for development provided by 29 countries – both DAC members and countries beyond the DAC membership – with a development co-operation programme of more than USD 500 million in 2014. In total, the OECD estimates that global gross concessional development finance reached USD 183 billion in 2014, of which 18% was provided by countries that are not members of the DAC (see also Table 38.1). It should be stressed that for countries that do not report to the OECD, this number is based on an approximation of their development co-operation.

Figure 38.1. **Gross concessional financing for development, 2014**


Notes: Countries with gross development co-operation of more than USD 500 million. Figures are 2014 data unless otherwise specified. Gross national income (GNI) figures are based on World Bank data. Countries that are not members of the DAC are presented with grey bars.

1. Estimates.

2. 2014 GNI figures not yet available.

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 Table 38.1. **Estimated global development co-operation flows, 2010-14**

Gross figures, billions USD, current prices

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2014 (% of total)
ODA from current 28 DAC member countries	141.2	150.1	140.1	151.8	150.8	82.2
ODA from 19 reporting countries beyond the DAC	7.1	9.5	6.8	16.9	25.2	13.7
Estimated development co-operation flows from ten non-reporting countries beyond the DAC	4.3	5.2	5.7	6.9	7.5	4.1
<i>Subtotal flows from non-DAC providers</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>23.8</i>	<i>32.7</i>	<i>17.8</i>
Estimated global total	152.6	164.8	152.6	175.6	183.5	100.0

Notes: Brazil and Mexico have not published data on their development co-operation for all the years included in this table. To complete the table, Brazil's development co-operation in 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 is estimated to be at the same level as in 2010 and Mexico's development co-operation in 2014 is estimated to be at the same level as in 2013.

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The subsequent sections of this chapter provide further information on the following development co-operation programmes:

- The first section covers the 19 bilateral providers that report to the OECD, with a particular focus on: 1) OECD members that are not members of the DAC (Estonia, Hungary, Israel and Turkey); 2) OECD accession countries (Latvia, Lithuania and the Russian Federation); and 3) other major providers of development co-operation that report detailed and comprehensive data to the OECD (the United Arab Emirates or UAE, a DAC Participant,³ Kazakhstan, Kuwait and Romania).
- The second section covers several providers of development co-operation that do not report to the OECD, focusing on: OECD member countries that are not members of the DAC (Chile and Mexico); OECD accession countries (Colombia and Costa Rica); the OECD Key Partners (Brazil, China, India,

Indonesia and South Africa); and Qatar, as it is a significant provider of development co-operation and publishes an annual report on its development co-operation programme which enables the OECD to make estimates.

- The final section provides information on the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the only private foundation that reported on its activities to the OECD in 2015 (on 2014 flows).

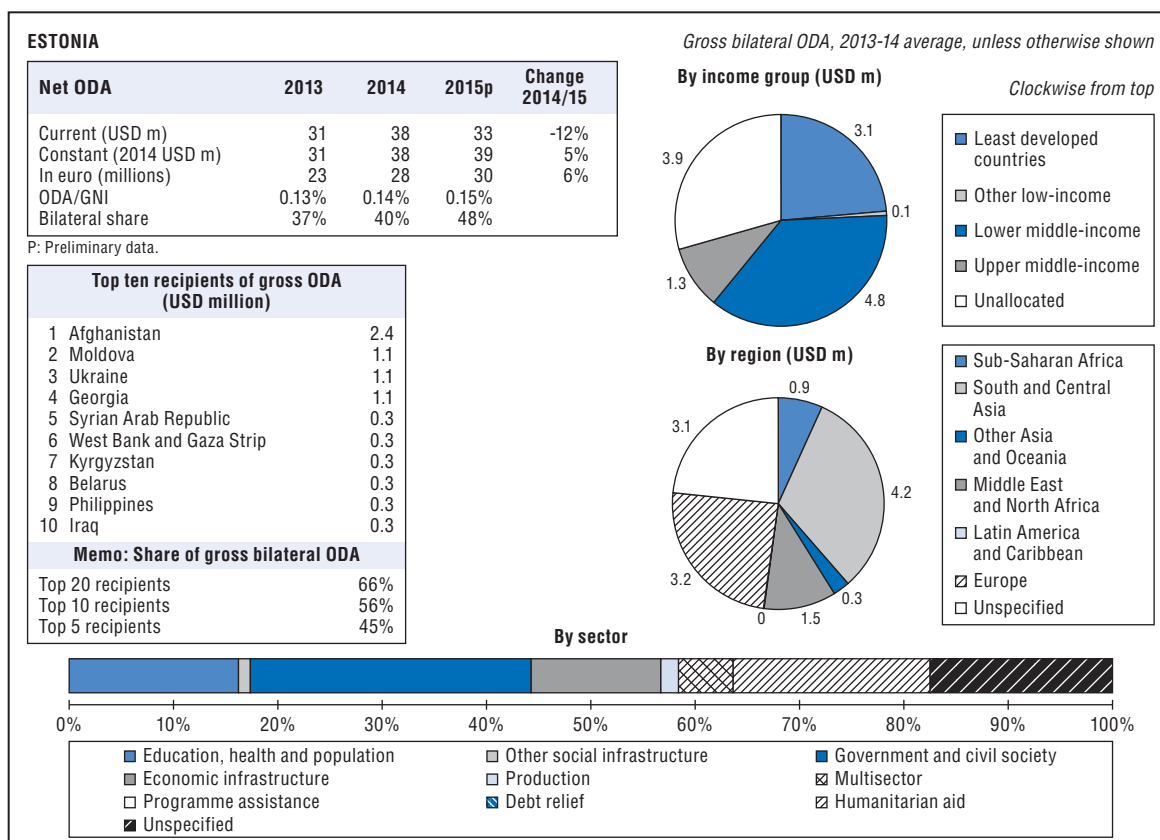
Providers of development co-operation that report to the OECD

Net concessional development co-operation by the 19 providers that report to the OECD increased from USD 16.9 billion in 2013 to USD 25.2 billion in 2014. This is mainly due to a significant increase in development co-operation from Saudi Arabia. The UAE consolidated the large increase that its net official development assistance (ODA) experienced from 2012 (USD 1 billion) to 2013 (USD 5.4 billion), reaching USD 5.1 billion in 2014. Most reporting countries’ programmes increased in 2014. Apart from Saudi Arabia, the programmes of Kazakhstan, Thailand and Romania increased most significantly. More figures and information on these trends can be found in the following sub-sections.

Estonia

In 2014, Estonia’s net ODA amounted to USD 38 million, representing an increase of 20% in real terms over 2013. The ratio of ODA as a share of GNI also rose, from 0.13% to 0.14%. Preliminary data show that ODA reached USD 33 million in 2015 (15% of GNI).

Figure 38.2. ODA key statistics: Estonia



Source: OECD (2016a), “Estonia’s official development assistance (ODA)”, webpage, OECD, Paris, www.oecd.org/dac/dac-global-relations/estonias-official-development-assistance.htm.

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Estonia's development co-operation is provided in line with its Strategy for Estonian Development Co-operation and Humanitarian Aid. A new strategy for the period 2016-20 was approved in 2015. This strategy contains detailed provisions concerning the goals and objectives of Estonia's development co-operation, its sectoral and geographical priorities, as well as its estimated financial allocations of ODA. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the key institution responsible for managing and co-ordinating Estonia's development co-operation.

In 2014, Estonia provided its bilateral development co-operation mostly to Afghanistan, Ukraine, Moldova, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, the Syrian Arab Republic, and the West Bank and Gaza Strip, often in the form of small-scale technical co-operation projects. The main sectors of Estonia's bilateral development co-operation were governance and civil society, humanitarian aid, and education. Cross-cutting themes for Estonia's development co-operation are the rights of women and children, information and communication technologies, and transparency and democratic participation.

Multilateral ODA accounted for 60% of Estonia's total ODA in 2014, provided primarily through the European Union (accounting for 72% of its multilateral ODA in 2014), as well as through the World Bank, the United Nations and other multilateral organisations.

Estonia, which joined the OECD in 2010, is an observer to the DAC. In 2015, Estonia participated in the DAC Senior-Level Meeting as well as the meeting of the Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (WP-STAT).

Hungary

In 2014, Hungary's net ODA amounted to USD 144 million, representing an increase of 13% in real terms over 2013. The ODA/GNI ratio also increased, from 0.10% to 0.11%. Preliminary data show that ODA reached USD 152 million in 2015 (0.13% of GNI).

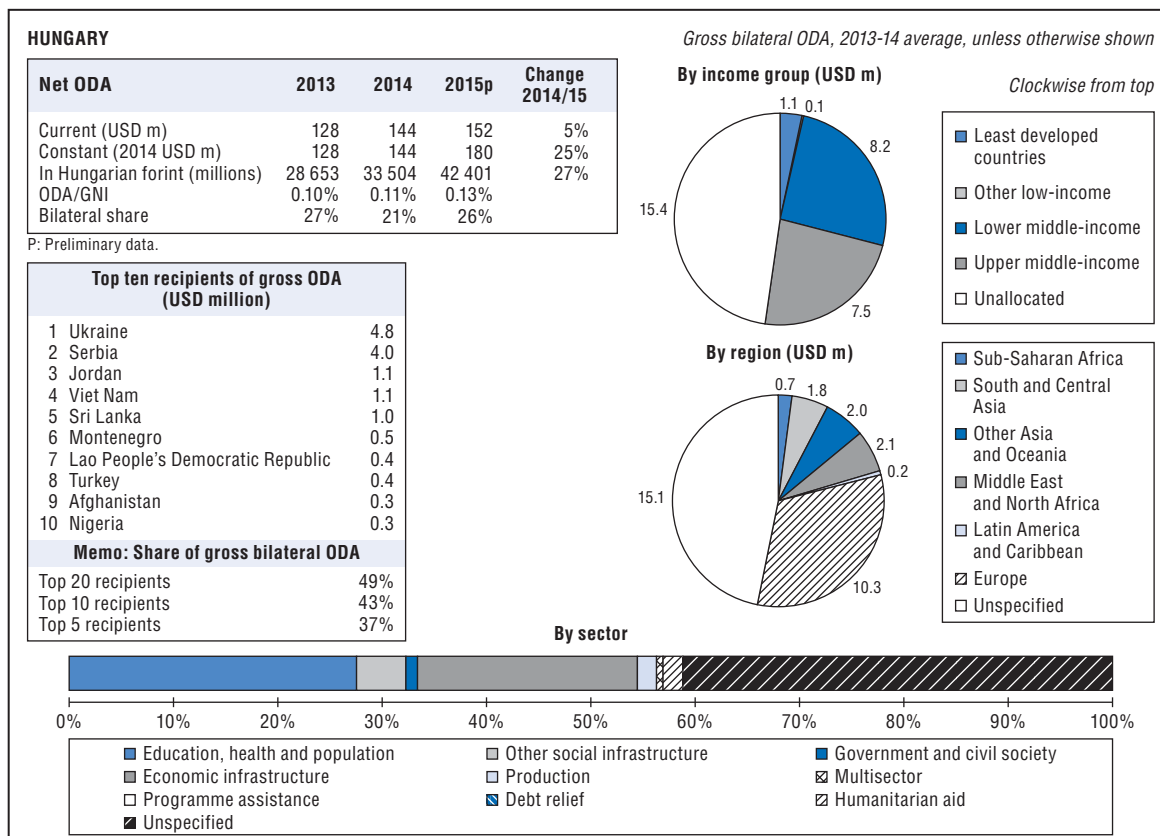
The International Development Cooperation Strategy and the Strategic Concept for International Humanitarian Aid of Hungary for the period 2014-20 were approved by the Hungarian government in 2014. On 1 July 2015, the Act XC on International Development Cooperation and International Humanitarian Assistance entered into force. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade is the key institution responsible for planning, implementing and co-ordinating Hungary's development co-operation and humanitarian assistance.

In 2014, Hungary provided its bilateral development co-operation mostly to Jordan, Ukraine, Serbia, Viet Nam and Sri Lanka. The main sectors targeted by Hungary's bilateral development co-operation were education, economic infrastructure and services, and other social infrastructure, notably water supply and sanitation. Hungary provides its bilateral development co-operation in the form of scholarships, aid to refugees and small-scale technical co-operation projects.

Multilateral ODA accounted for 79% of Hungary's total ODA in 2014, provided primarily through the European Union (accounting for 81% of multilateral ODA in 2014), as well as through the World Bank Group (12%), the United Nations (5%) and other multilateral organisations.

Hungary, which joined the OECD in 1996, is an observer to the DAC. In 2015, Hungary participated in the DAC Senior-Level Meeting, as well as meetings of several DAC (joint) subsidiary bodies: the Advisory Group on Investment and Development (AGID), the Network on Governance (GOVNET), and the Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (WP-STAT). For the first time, Hungary reported to the OECD on its development co-operation programme at activity level in 2015. The DAC Chair visited Hungary in November 2015 to speak at the Budapest Human Rights Forum.

Figure 38.3. ODA key statistics: Hungary



Source: OECD (2016b), "Hungary's official development assistance (ODA)", webpage, OECD, Paris, www.oecd.org/dac/dac-global-relations/hungarys-official-development-assistance.htm.

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Israel

In 2014, Israel's net ODA amounted to USD 200 million, representing a decrease of 3% in real terms over 2013. The ratio of ODA as a share of GNI remained stable at 0.07%. Preliminary data show that ODA reached USD 207 million in 2015 (0.07% of GNI).

Israel's Agency for International Development Co-operation – MASHAV, a division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs – is in charge of planning, implementing and co-ordinating Israel's development co-operation.

In 2014, Israel provided its bilateral development co-operation mostly to Jordan, Syria, and the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The priority sectors for Israel's bilateral development co-operation are water resources management, desert agriculture and combating desertification, early childhood education, rural and community development, emergency and disaster medicine, public health, and women's empowerment. Israel provides its bilateral development co-operation mostly in the form of technical co-operation projects and capacity building, provided both in Israel and in developing countries.

Israel is also engaged in triangular co-operation, sharing its experience with other countries. It partners with several international organisations (e.g. the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the World Food Programme) and DAC members (e.g. Canada, France, Germany, Italy and the United States) to support developing countries in areas in which it has a comparative advantage.

Multilateral ODA accounted for USD 24 million in 2014, representing 12% of Israel's total ODA. It was provided primarily through the United Nations (accounting for 74% of its multilateral ODA in 2014), as well as through the World Bank Group (17%), regional development banks (3%) and other multilateral organisations.

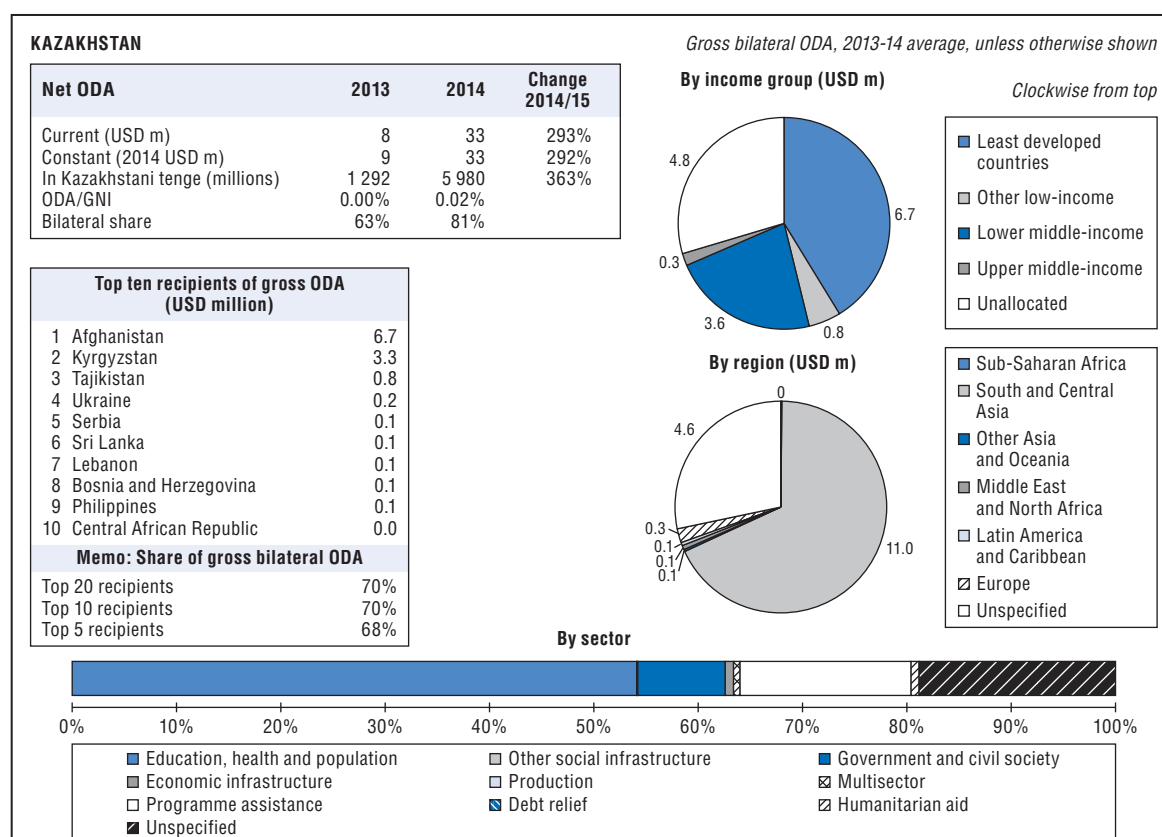
Israel, which joined the OECD in 2010, is an observer to the DAC. In 2015, Israel participated in the DAC Senior-Level Meeting, as well as meetings of several DAC subsidiary bodies: the Network on Environment and Development Co-operation (ENVIRONET), the Network on Governance (GOVNET), and the Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (WP-STAT).

Kazakhstan

In 2014, Kazakhstan's net ODA amounted to USD 33 million compared to USD 8 million in 2013, an increase of 292% in real terms. The ratio of ODA as a share of GNI was 0.02% in 2014.

The Foreign Policy Concept of Kazakhstan 2014-20 guides Kazakhstan's contribution to the international community's development co-operation efforts. The ODA Concept of Kazakhstan (April 2013) sets out a roadmap for becoming a provider of development co-operation. The Law No. 263-V on Official Development Assistance (December 2014) describes the main objectives, principles, competences and sectoral priorities of Kazakhstan's ODA.

Figure 38.4. ODA key statistics: Kazakhstan



Source: OECD (2016c), "Kazakhstan's official development assistance (ODA)", webpage, OECD, Paris, www.oecd.org/dac/dac-global-relations/kazakhstan-official-development-assistance.htm.

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The ODA Law provides the legal basis for establishing an agency under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, provisionally known as the Kazakhstan Agency for International Development Assistance, to implement development co-operation activities. For the moment, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the designated authority to implement the main lines of Kazakhstan's ODA policy.

In 2014, Kazakhstan provided its bilateral development co-operation mostly to Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Ukraine. The main sectors for Kazakhstan's bilateral development co-operation were education, programme assistance (notably developmental food aid), and governance and civil society.

Multilateral ODA accounted for 19% of Kazakhstan's net disbursements in 2014, provided primarily through the United Nations (accounting for 81% of its multilateral ODA in 2014), as well as through the other multilateral organisations.

Kazakhstan became an Invitee⁴ to the DAC in 2015, and participated in the DAC Senior-Level Meeting, as well as meetings of DAC subsidiary bodies: the Network on Evaluation (EvalNet) and the Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (WP-STAT). The DAC Chair visited Kazakhstan in May 2015 to speak at the Astana Economic Forum and the Kazakh Minister of Foreign Affairs gave a presentation at the OECD in November 2015 on Kazakhstan's place in the global development agenda. Kazakhstan reported on its development co-operation flows for the first time in 2015 (2013 and 2014 flows).

Kuwait

In 2014, net ODA reported by the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED) amounted to USD 277 million, representing an increase of 19% in real terms over 2013. Kuwait's total involvement in development co-operation exceeds this amount but the volume of the activities of other institutions is not known.

Law No. 35 of 1961 created the legal basis for the KFAED to act as an implementing agency in all developing countries on behalf of the Kuwaiti government. The KFAED acts under the overall supervision of the Prime Minister, who in practice delegates this mandate to the Minister of Finance. Other ministries, public authorities and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) also contribute to promoting development internationally, notably the Ministry of Foreign Affairs which provides humanitarian assistance.

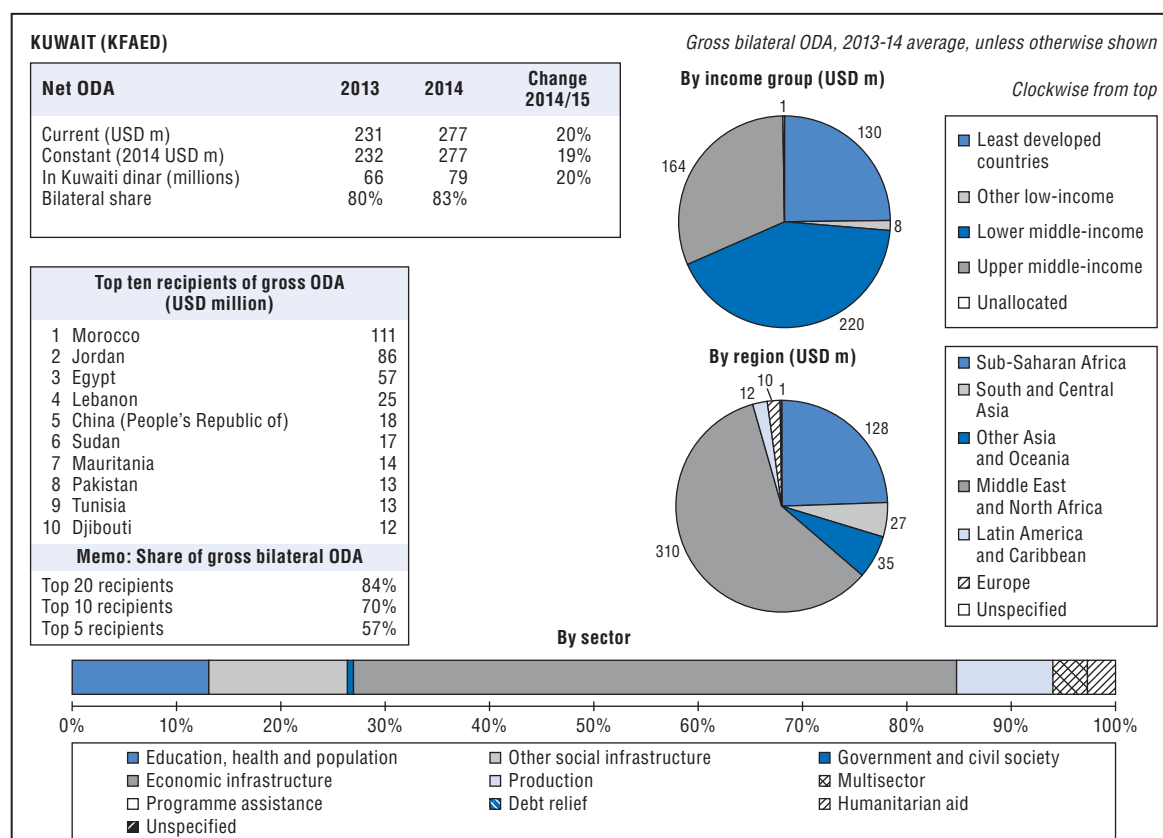
The Kuwait Fund primarily provides concessional loans and loans to co-finance projects with other international, regional or national development partners. In addition, the fund provides guarantees. It also administers Kuwaiti government grants (outside its budget) and provides some grants for technical, economic and financial studies and assistance.

In 2014, the Kuwait Fund provided its bilateral development co-operation mostly to Jordan, Morocco, Egypt and Lebanon. The main sectors for the KFAED's bilateral development co-operation were economic infrastructure (energy), social infrastructure (water supply and sanitation), and education and health.

Multilateral ODA accounted for 17% of the KFAED's net disbursements in 2014, provided primarily through the African Development Bank (accounting for 45% of its multilateral ODA in 2014), as well as through the International Development Association (44%) and other multilateral organisations.

The Kuwait Fund is a member of the Arab Coordination Group Institutions. In 2015, it participated in the Arab-DAC Dialogue on Development held at the OECD.

Figure 38.5. ODA key statistics: Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development



Source: OECD (2016d), "Kuwait's official development assistance (ODA)", webpage, OECD, Paris, www.oecd.org/dac/dac-global-relations/kuwaits-official-development-assistance.htm.

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Latvia

In 2014, Latvia's net ODA amounted to USD 25 million, representing an increase of 7% in real terms over 2013. The ODA/GNI ratio remained stable at 0.08%. Preliminary data show that ODA reached USD 23 million in 2015 (0.09% of GNI).

Latvia's development co-operation is provided in line with the Latvian Development Co-operation Policy Strategy 2011-15, which defines the goals, principles and directions of Latvia's development co-operation. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for formulating development co-operation policy and for co-ordinating activities.

In 2014, Latvia provided its bilateral development co-operation mostly to Ukraine, Afghanistan, Georgia and Moldova. The priority sectors for Latvia's bilateral development co-operation are fostering a market economy, good governance, rule of law, education and environment. Latvia provides its bilateral development co-operation mostly in the form of small-scale technical co-operation projects.

Multilateral ODA accounted for 92% of Latvia's total ODA in 2014, provided primarily through the European Union (accounting for 86% of its multilateral ODA in 2014), as well as through the World Bank Group (6%), the United Nations (5%) and other multilateral organisations.

In 2015, Latvia, an OECD accession country, participated in the DAC Senior-Level Meeting, as well as in meetings of the Advisory Group on Investment and Development (AGID) and the DAC Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (WP-STAT). The DAC Chair visited Latvia in January 2015 to speak during the opening of the European Year for Development.

Lithuania

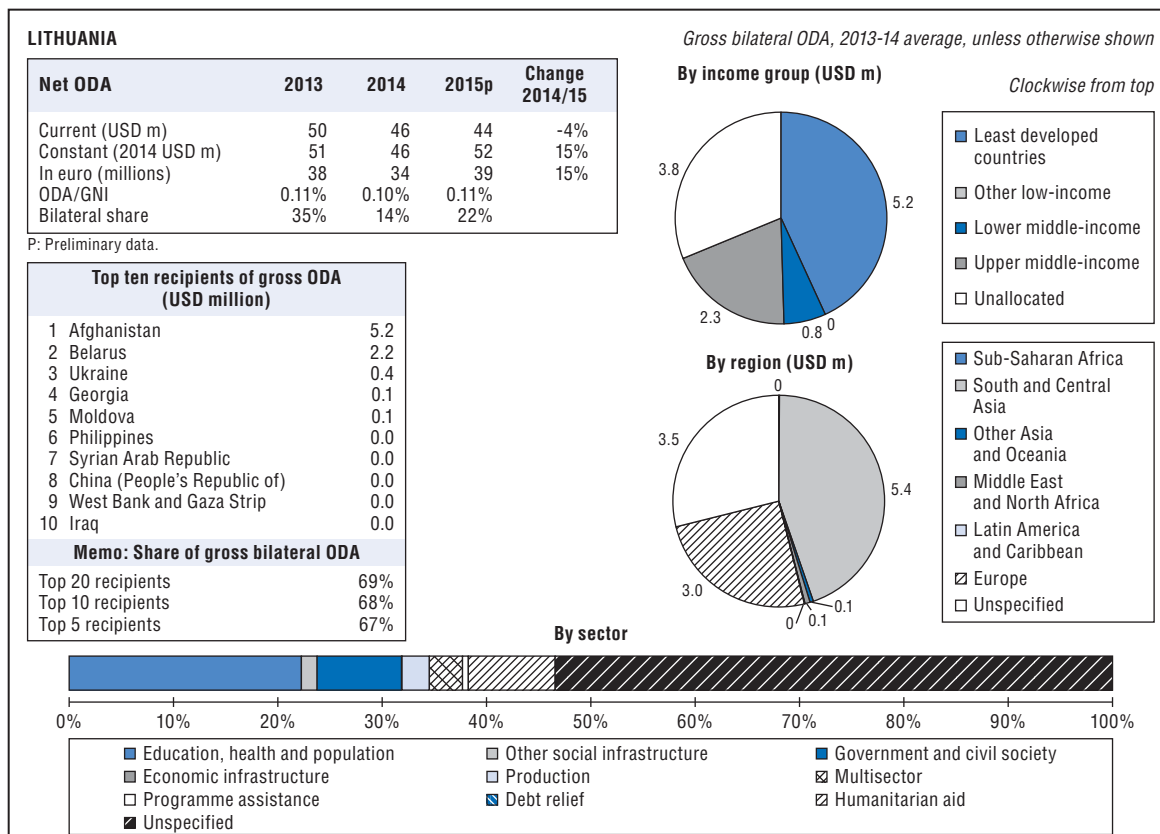
In 2014, Lithuania’s net ODA amounted to USD 46 million, representing a decrease of 10% in real terms compared to 2013. The ODA/GNI ratio also fell, from 0.11% to 0.10%. Preliminary data show that ODA reached USD 44 million in 2015 (0.11% of GNI).

The Law on Development Co-operation and Humanitarian Aid (2013) provides the framework for Lithuania’s development co-operation policy and outlines its mission, goals, principles, priorities, responsibilities and financing. In 2014, the Development Cooperation Policy Guidelines of the Republic of Lithuania for 2014-16 were approved, setting out the geographic and sectoral priorities for Lithuania’s bilateral development co-operation, as well as the financial instruments and guidelines for Lithuania’s multilateral assistance. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for implementing and co-ordinating Lithuania’s development co-operation.

In 2014, Lithuania provided its bilateral development co-operation mostly to Belarus, Ukraine, Georgia and Moldova. The main sectors for Lithuania’s bilateral development co-operation were education, humanitarian aid, and governance and civil society. Lithuania provides its bilateral development co-operation mostly in the form of small-scale technical co-operation projects.

Multilateral ODA accounted for 86% of Lithuania’s total ODA in 2014, provided primarily through the European Union (accounting for 92% of its multilateral ODA in 2014), as well as through the World Bank Group (3%), the United Nations (4%) and other multilateral organisations.

Figure 38.6. ODA key statistics: Lithuania



Source: OECD (2016e), “Lithuania’s official development assistance (ODA)”, webpage, OECD, Paris, www.oecd.org/dac/dac-global-relations/lithuania-official-development-assistance.htm.

In 2015, Lithuania became an OECD accession country. It participated in the DAC Senior-Level Meeting, as well as in several meetings of DAC subsidiary bodies: the Network on Development Evaluation (EvalNet), the Network on Gender Equality (GENDERNET), the Network on Governance (GOVNET) and the Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (WP-STAT). For the first time, Lithuania reported to the OECD on its development co-operation programme at activity level in 2015.

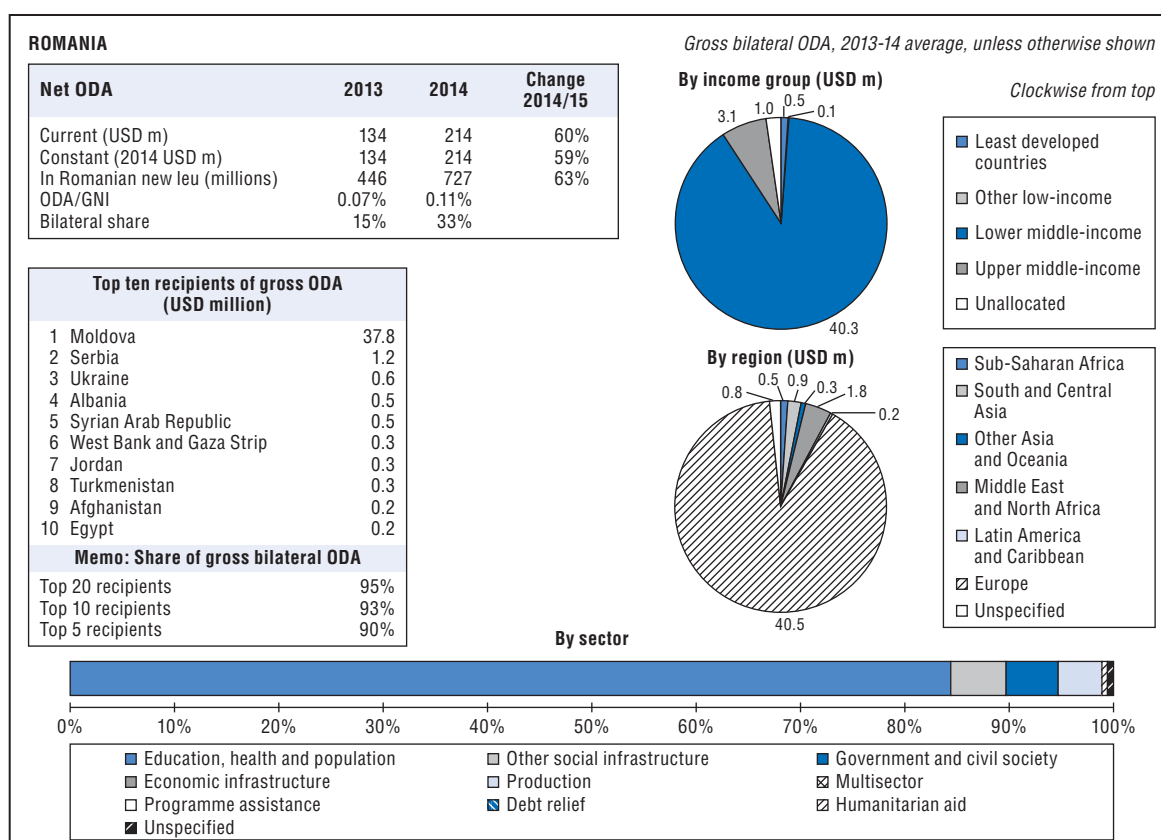
Romania

In 2014, Romania's net ODA amounted to USD 214 million, representing an increase of 59% in real terms over 2013. The ODA/GNI ratio rose from 0.07% to 0.11%.

Romania's Law No. 404/2006 on Financing the Development Cooperation Policy provides the legal basis for funding development co-operation activities, which are guided by the National Strategy on the International Development Co-operation Policy (Decision No. 703/2006) and an action plan. The strategy sets out the objectives, geographic and sectoral priorities, and institutional framework for Romanian development co-operation. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (General Political Directorate, Development Assistance Unit) is the main institution in charge of programming and implementing Romania's development co-operation.

In 2014, Romania provided its bilateral development co-operation mostly to Moldova, Serbia, Ukraine and Albania. The main sectors of Romania's bilateral development co-operation were education, other social infrastructure, and governance and civil society. Romania provides its bilateral development co-operation mostly in the form of grants for financial and technical support.

Figure 38.7. ODA key statistics: Romania



Source: OECD (2016f), "Romania's official development assistance (ODA)", webpage, OECD, Paris, www.oecd.org/dac/dac-global-relations/romania-official-development-assistance.htm.

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Multilateral ODA accounted for 67% of Romania's total ODA in 2014, provided primarily through the European Union (accounting for 91% of its multilateral ODA in 2014), as well as through the World Bank Group (4%), the United Nations (4%) and other multilateral organisations.

In 2015, Romania, a DAC Invitee, participated in a meeting of the DAC Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (WP-STAT). For the first time, Romania reported to the OECD on its development co-operation programme at activity level in 2015.

Russian Federation

In 2014, the Russian Federation's net ODA amounted to USD 876 million, compared to USD 714 million in 2013, an increase of 39% in real terms. The ratio of ODA as a share of GNI rose from 0.03% to 0.05%. Preliminary data show that ODA reached USD 1.1 billion in 2015 (0.06% of GNI).

The increase in the Russian Federation's ODA between 2013 and 2014 is mostly related to debt conversion operations⁵ in Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), Mozambique and the United Republic of Tanzania (a total of USD 240 million) to implement long-term developmental projects in these countries. The Russian Federation's ODA excluding debt relief reached USD 622 million in 2014 and included a contribution of USD 100 million to the Russian Kyrgyz Development Fund.

The Russian Federation's development co-operation is provided in line with the Concept of Russia's State Policy in the Field of International Development Assistance, approved by the President of the Russian Federation in 2014. The concept sets out the objectives, principles and priorities of the Russian Federation's development co-operation, as well as the criteria for providing assistance to partner countries. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Finance, in co-operation with other government agencies, play a leading role in formulating the Russian Federation's development co-operation policy and supervise its implementation.

In 2014, apart from debt relief, the Russian Federation provided its bilateral development assistance mainly to the members of the Commonwealth of Independent States,⁶ as well as Nicaragua, Guinea and Serbia. The priority sectors of the Russian Federation's bilateral development co-operation were health, public finance, food security, nutrition and education. The Russian Federation provides its bilateral development co-operation in the form of technical assistance projects, capacity building and scholarships, as well as budget support and debt relief.

The Russian Federation's multilateral ODA accounted for 25% its total ODA, provided through the World Bank Group (accounting for 43% of its multilateral ODA in 2014), as well as through the United Nations (40%), regional development banks (2%) and other multilateral organisations.

In 2015, the Russian Federation, an OECD accession country, participated in the DAC Senior-Level Meeting and in the meetings of the Advisory Group on Investment and Development (AGID) and the DAC Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (WP-STAT).

Turkey

In 2014, Turkey's net ODA amounted to USD 3.6 billion, representing an increase of 15% in real terms over 2013. The ratio of ODA as a share of GNI rose from 0.40% in 2013 to 0.45% in 2014. Preliminary data show that ODA reached USD 3.9 billion in 2015 (0.54% of GNI).

As in 2012 and 2013, the increase in Turkey's ODA mostly related to its response to the refugee crisis in its neighbouring country, Syria. The share of Turkey's total ODA allocated to Syria increased to 65% in 2014, compared to 52% in 2013 and 42% in 2012. In 2014, Turkey extended concessional loans to Tunisia (USD 198 million) and Kyrgyzstan (USD 19 million).

Turkey's development co-operation is provided in line with the Statutory Decree on the Organization and Duties of the Turkish Co-operation and Co-ordination Agency (TIKA), adopted in 2011. The agency designs and co-ordinates Turkey's bilateral development co-operation activities

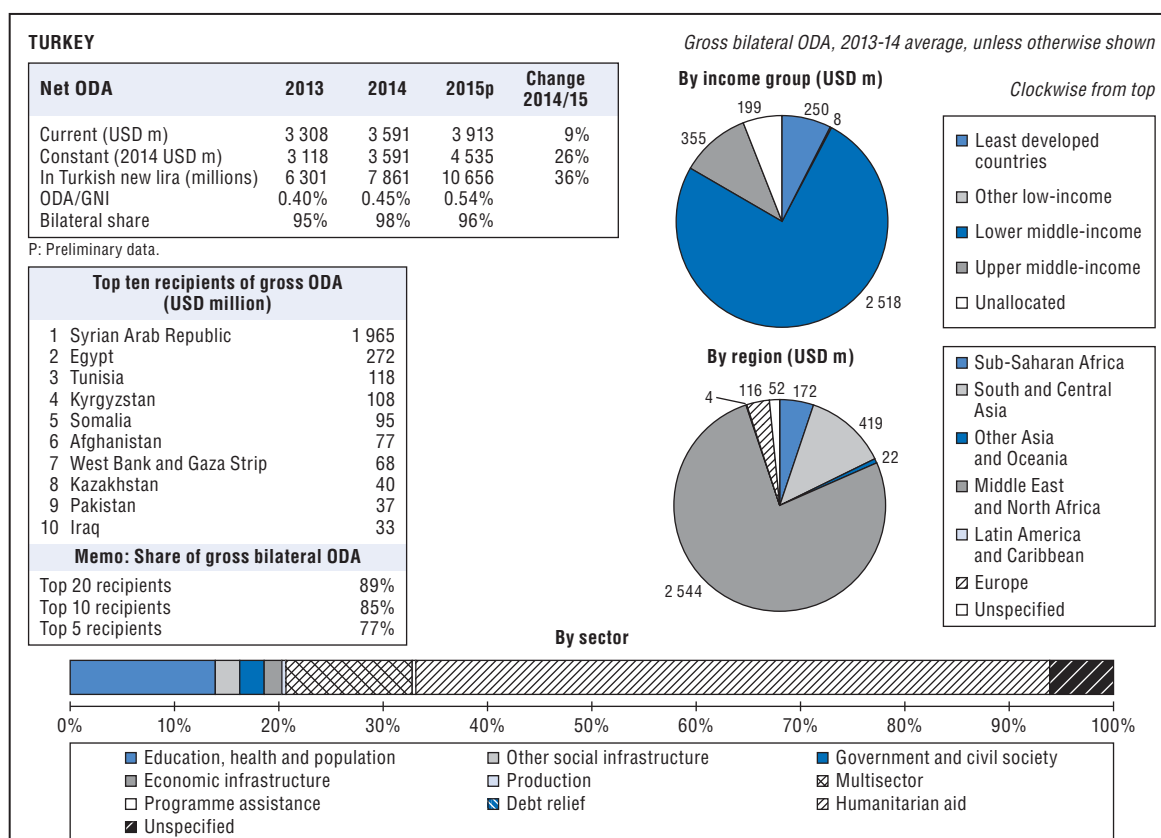
and implements projects in collaboration with other ministries, NGOs and the private sector. TIKA is an autonomous institution attached to the Prime Minister's Office. Other public institutions, NGOs and the private sector also implement projects and programmes funded through Turkey's ODA.

In 2014, Turkey provided the largest share of its bilateral development co-operation to Syria, Somalia, Kyrgyzstan and Afghanistan. The main sectors for Turkey's bilateral development co-operation were humanitarian aid and refugee support, education, and governance and civil society.

Multilateral ODA accounted for 2% of Turkey's total ODA in 2014, provided through the United Nations (accounting for 44% of its multilateral ODA), as well as through regional development banks (31%), the International Development Association (4%) and other multilateral organisations.

Turkey, a founding member of the OECD, is an observer to the DAC. In 2015, Turkey participated in the DAC Senior-Level Meeting, as well as meetings of the Advisory Group on Investment and Development (AGID), and the Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (WP-STAT).

Figure 38.8. ODA key statistics: Turkey



Source: OECD (2016g), "Turkey's official development assistance (ODA)", webpage, OECD, Paris, www.oecd.org/dac/dac-global-relations/turkeys-official-development-assistanceoda.htm.

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United Arab Emirates

In 2014, the United Arab Emirates' (UAE) total net ODA reached USD 5.1 billion, representing a decrease in real terms of 6% over 2013. The ratio of ODA as a share of GNI also fell in 2014 to 1.26%, down from 1.34% in 2013. Preliminary data show that ODA reached USD 4.4 billion in 2015 (1.09% of GNI). The UAE's exceptional support to Egypt decreased from USD 4.6 billion in 2013 to USD 3.2 billion in 2014, which explains the decrease in total ODA. The UAE nevertheless remained well above the United Nations' ODA/GNI target for economically advanced countries of 0.7%.⁷

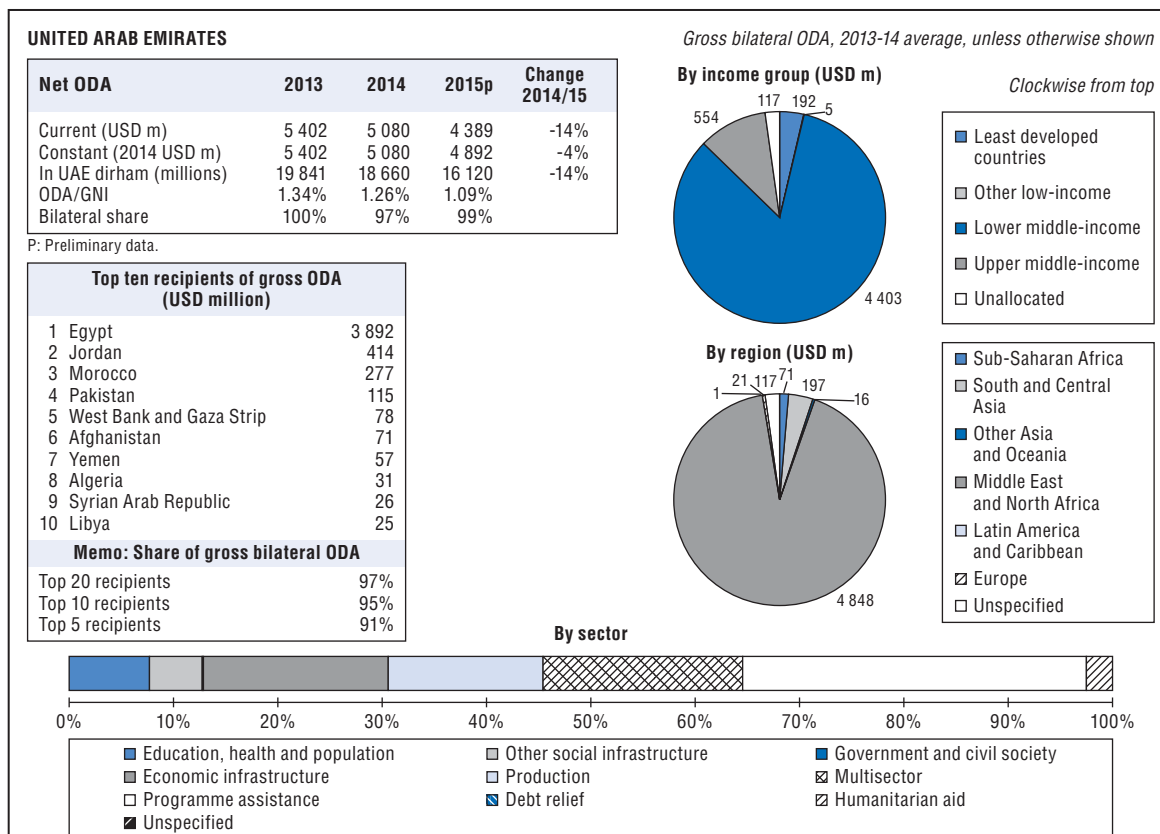
The Ministry of International Co-operation and Development, created in 2013, maintains overall responsibility for setting policy, geographical and sectoral priorities; identifying modalities and mechanisms for foreign aid distribution and implementation; and documenting aid flows. It is currently developing a strategy for the UAE’s development co-operation.

In 2014, the UAE provided its bilateral co-operation mostly to Egypt, followed by Jordan, Morocco, the West Bank and Gaza Strip, Pakistan, and Afghanistan. The main sectors of the UAE’s bilateral commitments were production (agriculture), economic infrastructure (transport and energy) and humanitarian assistance. The UAE provides its bilateral programme mostly in the form of grants.

Multilateral ODA accounted for 3% of the country’s total ODA in 2014, provided primarily through the Islamic Development Bank (24%), the United Nations (17%) and other, mostly Arab, multilateral organisations.

The UAE is a Participant in the DAC. In 2015, the UAE participated in the DAC Senior-Level Meeting, as well as the meetings of the DAC Network on Environment and Development Co-operation (ENVIRONET) and the DAC Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (WP-STAT). The UAE also participated, as an observer, in the DAC Peer Review of Germany and in the 2015 Arab-DAC Dialogue on Development held at the OECD. The DAC Chair visited the UAE in January 2015 to speak during the launch of the Emirate’s annual report on foreign aid.

Figure 38.9. ODA key statistics: United Arab Emirates



Source: OECD (2016h), “United Arab Emirates’ development co-operation”, webpage, OECD, Paris, www.oecd.org/dac/dac-global-relations/uae-official-development-assistance.htm.

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Overview of other providers that report to the OECD

In 2014, **Saudi Arabia's**⁸ development co-operation rose to USD 14 billion, representing an increase in real terms of 139% since 2013.

Among the nine European Union member states that are not members of the DAC, Estonia and Hungary (OECD members), Latvia and Lithuania (OECD accession countries) and Romania (which reports at activity level) were discussed above. Four other European Union member states also report to the OECD: in 2014, **Bulgaria's** ODA decreased by 2% in real terms over 2013, to reach USD 49 million, while **Malta's** development co-operation rose to USD 20 million, an increase of 11% in real terms. **Croatia's** ODA reached USD 72 million in 2014, an increase in real terms of 59% over 2013. **Cyprus**^{9, 10} had not reported 2014 figures at the time of preparing this report. In 2013 its development co-operation reached USD 20 million.

Thailand reported that its development co-operation increased from USD 36 million in 2013 to USD 69 million in 2014. In 2014, **Chinese Taipei's** development co-operation increased slightly (by 0.4%) compared to 2013, reaching USD 274 million. **Liechtenstein's** development co-operation decreased slightly, from USD 28 million in 2013 to USD 27 million in 2014. In 2013 – the latest year for which a GNI figure for Liechtenstein is available – its ODA/GNI ratio reached 0.65%, compared to 0.75% in 2012.

Non-reporting countries

A number of significant providers of development co-operation do not report their development finance flows to the OECD, although they are welcome to do so. A conservative estimate by the OECD indicates that total gross concessional development finance by these ten non-reporting countries amounted to USD 7.5 billion in 2014. Their development co-operation programmes are discussed below, and include two OECD member countries (Chile and Mexico), two OECD accession countries (Colombia and Costa Rica) and the OECD Key Partners (Brazil, China, India, Indonesia and South Africa). Like Kazakhstan, Thailand and Turkey, presented in the previous section, these countries have a dual role since they both receive and provide development co-operation. Estimates for Qatar are also included, as Qatar publishes data on its significant development co-operation programme in its foreign aid reports.

Brazil

Brazil is a South-South co-operation provider. The 2010 figures on Brazil's overall development co-operation programme remain the most recent available (IPEA and ABC, 2013); no new figures were published in 2015. The 2010 figure – a total of USD 923 million – includes activities that are not, or not entirely, included as development co-operation in DAC statistics (and may also exclude some development activities that would be included in DAC statistics).¹¹ The OECD estimates that Brazil's development co-operation amounted to USD 500 million in 2010 (Table 38.2), up from USD 362 million in 2009. Of these USD 500 million, 60% was channelled through multilateral organisations in 2010. More recent estimates by the OECD suggest that Brazil channelled USD 177 million through multilateral organisations in 2014 (derived from the multilateral organisations' websites).

The Ministry of External Relations oversees Brazil's development co-operation, while the Brazilian Cooperation Agency provides technical co-operation. Apart from technical co-operation, Brazil's bilateral co-operation includes humanitarian assistance, scientific and technological co-operation, scholarships and imputed student costs, and refugee costs.

Brazil is also engaged in triangular co-operation, partnering with several international organisations (e.g. the United Nations Development Programme; the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; the World Food Programme; the International Labour

Table 38.2. **Estimates of gross concessional flows for development co-operation, 2010-14**
Millions USD

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
Brazil ¹	500	..	..	..	..	Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA) and Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC)
Chile	16	24	38	44	49	Ministry of Finance
China (People's Republic of)	2 564	2 785	3 123	2 997	3 401	<i>Fiscal Yearbook</i> , Ministry of Finance
Colombia	15	22	27	42	45	Strategic institutional plans, Presidential Agency of International Cooperation
Costa Rica	..	..	..	21	24	Annual budget laws, Ministry of Finance
India ²	708	794	1 077	1 223	1 398	Annual budget figures, Ministry of Finance
Indonesia	10	16	26	49	56	Ministry of National Development Planning
Mexico	..	99	203	529	..	Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation (AMEXCID)
Qatar	334	733	543	1 344	..	Foreign aid reports, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
South Africa ²	154	229	191	191	148	Estimates of public expenditures, National Treasury

Notes: These data are OECD-DAC Secretariat estimates of concessional flows for development from countries that do not report to DAC statistical systems. Unlike the figures of reporting countries, these estimates are on a gross basis because information on repayments is not available.


Estimates are based on publicly available information and are therefore not necessarily complete or comparable. For some countries, estimates on funds channelled through multilateral organisations are based on data from the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, www.aidflows.org and websites of other multilateral organisations.

Data include only development-related contributions. This means local resources – financing from a country through multilateral organisations earmarked to programmes within that same country – are excluded. Moreover, as for reporting countries, coefficients are applied to core contributions to multilateral organisations that do not exclusively work in countries eligible for receiving ODA. These coefficients reflect the developmental part of the multilateral organisations' activities.

.. Not available.

1. See Note 11 at the end of this chapter.

2. Figures for India and South Africa are based on their fiscal years. For example, 2012 data correspond to fiscal year 2012/13.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933361116>

Organization; the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization – UNESCO) and DAC members (e.g. Germany, Japan and the United States). These programmes support developing countries (e.g. South American countries, Lusophone African countries, Haiti and Timor-Leste) in areas such as agriculture, food security, health and public administration.

Whereas Brazil's development co-operation to multilateral organisations was primarily channelled through the International Development Association in 2013, in 2014 the main recipients were the United Nations (65% of multilateral funds) and the Inter-American Development Bank (29%; Table 38.3).

Brazil is a Key Partner of the OECD. In 2015, Brazil participated in the DAC Senior-Level Meeting as well as meetings of the DAC (joint) subsidiary bodies: the Advisory Group on Investment and Development (AGID) and the Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (WP-STAT).

Chile

Chile's total concessional finance for development reached USD 49 million in 2014 compared to USD 44 million in 2013 (OECD estimates based on Government of Chile, 2013, 2014; and websites of multilateral organisations). In 2014, Chile channelled USD 37 million through multilateral organisations (Table 38.3).

In 2015, the Chilean Agency for International Co-operation was renamed the Chilean Agency for International Co-operation and Development (AGCID) to emphasise its developmental focus. Chile released a new policy in 2015 that sets out its vision to 2030 based on the following principles: 1) promoting people's dignity; 2) strengthening democracy; 3) promoting peace; 4) strengthening the role of Latin America and the Caribbean in global governance; and 5) supporting regional integration

Table 38.3. Estimated development-oriented contributions to and through multilateral organisations, 2012-14 (three-year average)

Current USD million

	Brazil	Chile	China (People's Republic of)	Colombia	Costa Rica	India	Indonesia	Mexico	Qatar	South Africa
Total United Nations	118.2	8.0	159.5	13.8	1.8	35.6	12.7	58.9	20.1	24.8
United Nations Organization (18%)	12.4	1.5	22.4	1.1	0.1	4.7	1.5	9.9	0.9	2.8
Food and Agriculture Organization (51%)	17.1	0.8	13.6	4.9	0.1	1.7	0.7	12.4	0.4	3.0
UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (60%)	17.3	1.2	13.5	0.5	0.1	1.4	2.7	4.4	1.0	0.9
World Health Organization (76%)	9.1	1.0	17.4	0.7	0.1	2.8	1.6	7.6	0.8	1.5
UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (7%)	0.5	0.1	30.8	0.0	0.0		0.1	0.4	0.8	0.1
World Food Programme (100%)	14.5	0.0	7.4	1.3		1.1		0.1	1.0	6.7
International Fund for Agricultural Development (100%)	5.6		9.0			10.3	2.0	1.7		0.2
International Labour Organization (60%)	5.4	0.8	8.0	2.1	0.1	1.6	0.5	5.9	0.3	3.0
UN Industrial Development Organization (100%)	2.7	0.4	7.8	0.6	0.1	3.4	0.4	3.2	0.2	1.1
International Atomic Energy Agency (33%)	3.3	0.4	8.0	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.5	4.6	0.3	0.8
UN Development Programme (100%)	1.5	0.8	8.9	0.3	1.2	4.7	0.9	1.0	0.7	2.8
Other United Nations	28.7	1.0	12.7	2.1	0.1	2.6	1.7	7.9	13.6	2.1
Total regional development banks	58.3	11.4	187.0	15.0	13.7	6.1	2.6	44.0	23.1	33.1
Inter-American Development Bank (100%)	51.2	11.4	83.3	11.4	1.7			32.5		
African Development Bank (100%)	7.1		95.1			0.8				33.1
Islamic Development Bank (100%)							2.6		23.1	
Central American Bank for Economic Integration (100%)				1.8	12.1			11.5		
Asian Development Bank (100%)			6.7			5.3				
Caribbean Development Bank (100%)		0.0	1.8	1.8						
World Bank Group (total)	60.4	11.5	16.7	0.3		23.7		1.0		16.9
Other multilateral organisations	4.0	0.0	10.9	0.4		15.8		3.9		34.4
African Union (100%)										20.0
Global Environment Facility (100%)	2.7		3.4			2.6		2.9		1.5
The Global Fund (100%)	0.8		4.7			2.5				0.5
Southern African Development Community (100%)										6.7
Other organisations	0.5	0.0	2.8	0.4		10.7		1.0		5.7
Overall total	240.9	30.9	374.0	29.5	15.6	81.1	15.3	107.8	43.3	109.1

Notes: 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.

The information in this table is mainly based on data from the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), 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.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933361121>

and convergence in Latin America and the Caribbean. This vision is being implemented through a strategy for 2015-18 that emphasises promoting inclusive and sustainable development, the need for strong partnerships, and the importance of consolidating Chile's national system for international co-operation, including a stronger role for AGCID. The agency manages and co-ordinates incoming and outgoing bilateral, triangular and regional development co-operation.

Chile's priority partner countries are primarily in Latin America and the Caribbean. Its co-operation programme is spread across a range of sectors, including governance and institutional strengthening; poverty reduction and social development; and support to industry, innovation and competitiveness. Chile's bilateral co-operation is mostly provided in the form of technical assistance and scholarships.

Chile is also engaged in triangular co-operation, partnering with several international organisations (e.g. the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Food Programme), Mexico and DAC members (e.g. Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Korea, Japan, New Zealand, Spain, Switzerland and the United States) to support development in other developing countries (e.g. Bolivia, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala and Paraguay).

Chile's development co-operation through multilateral organisations was primarily channelled through the Inter-American Development Bank (39%), the International Development Association (31%) and the United Nations (30%) in 2014.

Chile, which joined the OECD in 2010, is an observer to the DAC. In 2015, Chile participated in the DAC Senior-Level Meeting – where the Executive Director of AGCID presented its new policy – and a meeting of the DAC Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (WP-STAT). Chile also participated, as an observer, in the DAC Peer Review of Spain.

China (People's Republic of)

China's total concessional finance for development reached USD 3.4 billion in 2014 compared to USD 3 billion in 2013 (OECD estimates based on Government of China, 2015; and websites of multilateral organisations). In 2014, China channelled USD 397 million through multilateral organisations. The second *White Paper on China's Foreign Aid* includes information on the overall geographical and sectoral distribution of the Chinese programme between 2010 and 2012 (Government of China, 2014).

The *Eight Principles for Economic Aid and Technical Assistance to Other Countries*, announced by Premier Zhou Enlai in 1964, set out the core principles of China's foreign development co-operation (Government of China, 1964). The Ministry of Commerce's Department of Foreign Assistance is at the centre of the Chinese system and manages over 90% of its bilateral funding. It is responsible for drafting the development co-operation budget and regulations, managing foreign development co-operation joint ventures; programming zero-interest loans and grants, and co-ordinating concessional loans with the China Exim Bank (the latter are not included in OECD estimates because little information is available on their objectives or financial terms).

China does not have specific priority countries (aside from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea). Its grant aid is distributed more or less equally to some 120 partner countries. The main sectors are public facilities, industry and economic infrastructure. China offers eight different forms of co-operation with complete projects (turn-key projects) being the major modality. China also provides humanitarian assistance.

China is starting to engage in triangular co-operation, partnering with several international organisations (e.g. the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the World Bank) and DAC members (e.g. New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States).

China's development co-operation through multilateral organisations was primarily channelled through the United Nations (51%) and the African Development Bank (45%; Table 38.3). China is also a founding member of the new Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), a multilateral development bank with its headquarters in China.

China is a Key Partner of the OECD. In 2015, China participated in the DAC Senior-Level Meeting and a meeting of the DAC Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (WP-STAT). The DAC Chair visited China in May 2015 to speak at a workshop at the Chinese Academy of International Trade and Economic Cooperation (CAITEC) on Promoting Responsible Business Conduct: *The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises* and the role of National Contact Points.

Colombia

Colombia's total concessional finance for development reached USD 45 million in 2014, compared to USD 42 million in 2013 (OECD estimates based on Government of Colombia, 2013, 2014; and websites of multilateral organisations). In 2014, Colombia channelled USD 37 million in development-orientated contributions through multilateral organisations and USD 8 million through South-South co-operation programmes and initiatives.

The Colombian Presidential Agency of International Co-operation (APC-Colombia), created in 2011, sets priorities and ensures alignment of Colombia's development co-operation with its National Development Plan and foreign policy. The agency manages and co-ordinates Colombia's incoming and outgoing development co-operation and, through the Roadmap for International Co-operation, sets out Colombia's strengths and good practices that can be shared with other countries. It has also introduced a national co-ordination scheme as well as monitoring systems.

Through its South-South co-operation, Colombia shares its knowledge and experience in areas such as entrepreneurship, security, food security, culture, agricultural innovation, social development, climate change and disaster risk management, tourism, statistics, and employment. More than 70 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, Asia, and the Middle East benefit from Colombian programmes and policies in support of their own development efforts. In addition, Colombia is an active partner in developing projects in regional mechanisms such as the Pacific Alliance, the Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB) and the Forum for East Asia-Latin America Cooperation (FEALAC).

Colombia is also engaged in triangular co-operation, partnering with several international organisations (e.g. the United Nations Population Fund and the Organization of American States) and DAC members (e.g. Australia, Canada, Germany, Japan, Korea and the United States) to support other developing countries – mainly in Central America and the Caribbean – in a wide range of areas.

In 2014, Colombia's development-oriented contributions through multilateral organisations were primarily channelled through the United Nations (56%) and the Inter-American Development Bank (39%).

In 2015, Colombia, an OECD accession country, participated as an observer in the DAC Senior-Level Meeting as well as meetings of several DAC (joint) subsidiary bodies: the Advisory Group on Investment and Development (AGID) and the Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (WP-STAT).

Costa Rica

Costa Rica's total concessional finance for development reached USD 24 million in 2014, compared to USD 21 million in 2013 (OECD estimates based on Government of Costa Rica, 2014, 2015; and websites of multilateral organisations). In 2014, Costa Rica channelled USD 24 million through multilateral organisations.

The Directorate-General for International Co-operation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs manages Costa Rica's incoming and outgoing development co-operation. Fundcooperación is the national body in charge of monitoring and administering the Programme of South-South Cooperation on Sustainable Development with Benin, Bhutan and Costa Rica. It also acts as a platform for alliances among the government, civil society, academia and private stakeholders.

Costa Rica mainly provides development co-operation in the form of technical co-operation through bilateral and regional initiatives. 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 social cohesion, competitiveness and production, and participative democracy.

In 2014, Costa Rica's multilateral development co-operation was primarily channelled through the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (75%) and the United Nations (16%; Table 38.3).

Costa Rica became an OECD accession country in 2015, and participated in the DAC Senior-Level Meeting as well as a meeting of the Advisory Group on Investment and Development (AGID). The Vice-Minister for Environment participated in a workshop organised by the DAC Network on Environment and Development Co-operation on biodiversity.

India

India's total concessional development finance reached USD 1.4 billion in 2014, compared to USD 1.2 billion in 2013 (OECD estimates based on Government of India, 2015a, 2015b). India channelled USD 141 million (10% of its concessional development finance) through multilateral organisations in 2014, compared to USD 52 million in 2013. This increase is mainly due to a contribution of USD 71 million to the World Bank Group's International Development Association (Table 38.3).

The Development Partnership Administration within the Ministry of External Affairs co-ordinates India's bilateral development co-operation. It manages grants and the Indian Technical & Economic Cooperation Programme. The Ministry of Finance manages multilateral assistance and exercises administrative oversight over the concessional loans and lines of credit provided by the Exim Bank.

India's priority partner countries are its neighbours in South Asia. Between 2009 and 2015, Bhutan received 61% of India's bilateral development co-operation, followed by Afghanistan (9%), Sri Lanka (7%), Nepal (5%), Bangladesh (3%), Myanmar (2%) and the Maldives (2%). Recently, co-operation with Africa increased, with the majority of new lines of credit being allocated to Africa in 2014. The main sectors of India's development co-operation are health, education, energy (hydropower) and information technology.

In 2014, India's multilateral flows were primarily channelled through the International Development Association (50%), as well as through the United Nations (24%), and other multilateral organisations and regional development banks.

India is a Key Partner of the OECD. In 2015, India participated in a meeting of the Advisory Group on Investment and Development (AGID).

Indonesia

Indonesia's total development co-operation reached USD 16 million in 2014, compared to USD 12 million in 2013 (OECD estimates).¹² The OECD estimates that Indonesia channelled around USD 13 million through multilateral organisations in 2014 (Table 38.3) with the remaining USD 3 million provided bilaterally.

Several government regulations, national plans and presidential instructions guide Indonesia's development co-operation. The National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) is responsible for developing and co-ordinating Indonesia's national strategy for development co-operation. Together with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Finance and the State Secretariat, BAPPENAS constitutes the National Coordination Team on South-South and Triangular Cooperation.

Indonesia co-operates bilaterally with around 40 partner countries, most of them in Asia, in a variety of sectors. Bilateral co-operation consists mainly of scholarships and technical co-operation projects.

Indonesia is also engaged in triangular co-operation, partnering with several international organisations and DAC members such as Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the Netherlands, Norway, the United States and many others.

According to OECD estimates, in 2014 Indonesia channelled all of its multilateral development co-operation through the United Nations.

Indonesia is a Key Partner of the OECD; in 2015 it participated in the DAC Senior-Level Meeting.

Mexico

In 2015, Mexico published figures on its development co-operation programme for 2013 (Government of Mexico, 2015); these are the most recent consolidated figures available on Mexico's development co-operation.¹³ According to these figures, Mexico's international development co-operation reached USD 552 million in 2013, up from USD 277 million in 2012 (Government of Mexico, 2014). Out of the total disbursed in 2013, the OECD estimates that at least USD 529 million would count as development co-operation in DAC statistics. The large increase in Mexico's development co-operation in 2013 is explained by a debt relief operation with Cuba, which represented 82% of Mexico's total bilateral co-operation. Mexico channelled 20% of the USD 529 million through multilateral organisations in 2013 (OECD estimates based on Government of Mexico, 2015; and websites of multilateral organisations). More recent estimates by the OECD suggest that Mexico channelled USD 106 million through multilateral organisations in 2014.

The Law on International Co-operation for Development (2011) mandated the government to set up the International Development Co-operation Programme and the Mexican Agency of International Development Cooperation (AMEXCID), as well as the tools necessary to programme, co-ordinate, implement, monitor, report and evaluate development co-operation. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has overall responsibility for Mexico's development co-operation, which is co-ordinated by the agency and implemented through public institutions at the federal level.

Mexico's priority partner countries are those in Latin America and the Caribbean. The priority sectors for its bilateral development co-operation are public administration, agriculture, environmental protection, statistics, education, science and technology, and health. Mexico's bilateral development co-operation is provided mainly through technical and scientific co-operation provided by civil servants who are experts in the specific sectoral topic. The main mechanism for regional co-operation is the Mesoamerican Integration and Development Project.

Mexico is also engaged in triangular co-operation, partnering with DAC members (e.g. Germany, Japan and Spain), Chile and several international organisations (e.g. the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, UNICEF, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Trade Organization) to support other developing countries, mainly in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Mexico's development co-operation through multilateral organisations is primarily channelled through the United Nations (56%) and regional development banks (42%).

Mexico, which joined the OECD in 1994, is an observer to the DAC. In 2015, Mexico participated in the DAC Senior-Level Meeting as well as meetings of some DAC (joint) subsidiary bodies: the Advisory Group on Investment and Development (AGID), the Network on Gender Equality (GenderNet), the Network on Development Evaluation (EvalNet), and the Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (WP-STAT). Mexico also participated, as an observer, in the DAC Peer Review of Belgium.

Qatar

The latest foreign aid report published by Qatar covers 2013 (Government of Qatar, 2014). Based on that report, the OECD estimates that Qatar's development co-operation amounted to USD 1.3 billion in 2013, up from USD 544 million in 2012 and USD 734 million in 2011. More recent estimates by the OECD suggest that Qatar channelled USD 51 million through multilateral organisations in 2014, mainly through the United Nations (84%) and the Islamic Development Bank (websites of multilateral organisations).

Qatar views development co-operation as an integral part of its foreign policy. The Office of the Minister's Assistant for International Cooperation Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for development co-operation and humanitarian assistance. Within the ministry, the Department of International Development is the central unit in charge of policy design. The Qatar Development Fund (QDF) is a public organisation established through Law 19 of 2002 mandated to co-ordinate and implement foreign development assistance on behalf of the state of Qatar.

In 2013, the main recipients of Qatari development co-operation were Syria, Morocco, the West Bank and Gaza Strip, Egypt, and Yemen. The main sectors were humanitarian aid, construction, and multi-sectoral and budget support.

South Africa

South Africa's total concessional finance for development reached USD 148 million in 2014, compared to USD 191 million in 2013 (OECD estimates based on Government of South Africa, 2015a; and websites of multilateral organisations). In 2014, South Africa channelled USD 99 million through multilateral organisations (Table 38.3). Beyond development co-operation, South Africa uses several other development finance instruments, including loan and equity investments provided by the Development Bank of Southern Africa and the Industrial Development Corporation, as well as payments to the Southern African Customs Union and expenditure in the area of peace and security.

The Strategic Plan 2015-2020 (Government of South Africa, 2015b) of South Africa's Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) emphasises co-operation with "the African continent" and "strengthening South-South relations". 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 ODA and funds for outgoing development co-operation. DIRCO and the National Treasury are on the advisory committee of the African Renaissance and International Cooperation Fund (ARF). All South African departments are eligible to apply for ARF funding for development co-operation projects. South Africa's development co-operation structures may change when the South African Development Partnership Agency (SADPA) becomes operational under the Department of International Relations and Cooperation.

South Africa prioritises co-operation with the African continent, with a strong focus on member countries of the Southern African Development Community. The priority sectors of its bilateral development co-operation 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 DAC members (e.g. Canada, Germany, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the United States) to support other African countries in areas such as governance, public security and post-conflict reconstruction.

In 2014, South Africa's development co-operation through multilateral organisations was primarily channelled through regional organisations such as the African Development Bank (31%) and the African Union (16%), as well as through the United Nations (18%) and the World Bank Group (16%).

South Africa is a Key Partner of the OECD and in 2015 participated in the DAC Senior-Level Meeting and the meeting of the DAC Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (WP-STAT).

Private development flows

Some private organisations deliver significant amounts of financing for development. At present, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation is the only private entity reporting to the OECD on its activities with developing countries (grants, loans and equity). Disbursements by the Gates Foundation in 2014 were higher than in 2013, at USD 2.9 billion. More than two-thirds of its geographically allocated grants target African countries, directly or indirectly.

In 2014, 75% of the Gates Foundation's sector-allocable disbursements were extended to the health sector (including reproductive health). These exclude core contributions of USD 226 million to multilateral organisations working in the health sector. The Gates Foundation is the fourth-largest international source of funds for health after the United States, the Global Fund for Fighting AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM), and the United Kingdom. The Gates Foundation channels a significant part of its expenditures through NGOs from both partner and provider countries, international NGOs, multilateral agencies, universities, and other teaching or research institutes. The World Health Organization (WHO), Gavi and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) are the main institutions with which the foundation collaborates.

Notes

1. The DAC encourages bilateral providers of development co-operation that fulfil the DAC accession criteria to apply to join the committee as a member (in the case of OECD countries) or as an associate (in the case of other countries), independent of whether they receive official development assistance. The DAC is open to countries that: 1) have appropriate strategies, policies and institutional frameworks for development co-operation; 2) have an accepted measure of effort in providing development co-operation; and 3) have a system of performance monitoring and evaluation.
2. See: www.oecd.org/dac/dac-global-relations/non-dac-reporting.htm.
3. As a Participant, the UAE can attend DAC meetings, contribute to DAC activities and adhere to DAC recommendations on a voluntary basis, without being a full member of the committee.
4. An Invitee may be invited, on a case-by-case basis, to participate in formal meetings of the DAC or its subsidiary bodies. An Invitee may take part in discussions but does not take part in decision-making processes, nor is it bound by the DAC's conclusions, proposals or decisions.
5. The OECD published estimates on credits by the Soviet Union in DAC Chairman's reports in the 1980s. Some of the debt relief reported by the Russian Federation from 2014 onwards may correspond to the credits included in these estimates. Therefore, the statistics currently published on ODA by the Russian Federation and the estimates from the previous Chairman's reports should not be used at the same time.
6. The members of the Commonwealth of Independent States are Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.
7. For more information on this target, see: www.oecd.org/dac/stats/45539274.pdf.
8. Saudi Arabia's reporting to the OECD on its development co-operation programme consists of aggregate figures on humanitarian and development assistance by region, multilateral aid, contributions to special programmes and societies, and loan disbursements and repayments by the Saudi Fund for Development.
9. Footnote 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".
10. Footnote 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.
11. Brazil's development co-operation is significantly higher according to the official figures published by the Brazilian government. The OECD uses these data but, for the purposes of this analysis, only includes in its estimates: 1) activities in low and middle-income countries; and 2) contributions to multilateral agencies whose main aim is promoting the economic development and welfare of developing countries (or a percentage of these contributions when a multilateral agency does not work exclusively on developmental activities in developing countries). The OECD also excludes bilateral peacekeeping activities. Brazil's official data may exclude some activities that would be included as development co-operation in DAC statistics, and so are also excluded from the OECD estimates that are based on Brazil's own data.

12. Aggregate figures reported by the government of Indonesia to the OECD indicate that Indonesia's development co-operation reached USD 49 million in 2013 and USD 56 million in 2014, although no detailed information was provided.
13. Since the approval of the Mexican Law on International Development Cooperation in 2011, Mexico has started collecting data on an annual basis on development co-operation activities by federal institutions. In 2014, the Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation launched the National Registry of International Development Cooperation and improved the methodological work to define its own directives for quantifying its development co-operation.

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From:

Development Co-operation Report 2016

The Sustainable Development Goals as Business Opportunities

Access the complete publication at:

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/dcr-2016-en>

Please cite this chapter as:

OECD (2016), “Providers of development co-operation beyond the DAC: Trends and profiles”, in *Development Co-operation Report 2016: The Sustainable Development Goals as Business Opportunities*, OECD Publishing, Paris.

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/dcr-2016-44-en>

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