This chapter is an infographics-style synthesis of the digital publication Development Co-operation Profiles 2019. 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 (ODA) 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.
What insights can be gleaned from this year’s profiles of development co-operation providers, OECD statistics on official development assistance (ODA) and private development finance, recent publications and DAC Peer Reviews?

**Prevention costs less than cure**

Of the total 2017 ODA from DAC members to fragile contexts...

- 62% was for development programming
- 25% was for humanitarian assistance
- 13% was for peacebuilding efforts but only 2% of that total amount was for prevention

**Honouring targets**

These 7 countries all met the 0.7% ODA/GNI target in 2017-2018:

- LUXEMBOURG
- NORWAY
- SWEDEN
- TURKEY
- UNITED KINGDOM
- UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
- DENMARK

**ODA TO LDCS BETWEEN 2016 & 2017**

**Most significant increases**

- BANGLADESH: from USD 0.6 billion to USD 2.2 billion
- YEMEN: from USD 0.8 billion to USD 1.3 billion
- SOMALIA: from USD 0.8 billion to USD 1.3 billion
- SOUTH SUDAN: from USD 1.2 billion to USD 2.8 billion

**Most significant decreases**

- AFGHANISTAN: from USD 3.2 billion to USD 2.8 billion
- BURUNDI: from USD 0.6 billion to USD 0.2 billion
- BANGLADESH: from USD 1.2 billion to USD 1.3 billion
- SOUTH SUDAN: from USD 2.2 billion to USD 1.7 billion

**Least developed countries are receiving a smaller share of DAC members’ total ODA**

- In 2010, 32.5% of total ODA was to least developed countries (LDCs)
- In 2017, 29% was to LDCs

**Need to step up funding for gender equality**

ODA from DAC members addressing gender equality as a principal significant objective:

- Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, billion USD, 2017 constant prices

**Scope for more ‘greening’ of ODA**

ODA from DAC members addressing environmental sustainability and climate change:

- Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, billion USD, 2017 constant prices
OVERALL NET ODA FLOWS (preliminary data, 2017 prices) from DAC members in 2018 which decreased compared to USD 147.2 billion in 2017. Current levels of ODA do not match the collective ambition of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development or the international commitments set out in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. Comprehensive 2018 ODA data are not yet available for countries beyond DAC members.

PROVIDED FOR DEVELOPMENT in 2017 by the 26 private philanthropic foundations sharing data with the OECD. Foundations allocated USD 3.7 billion to health and population in 2017, making them the second most important source of development finance in this area after the United States.

SHARE OF DAC MEMBERS that updated their development co-operation policies and strategies since 2017. New policies and strategies identify how members will contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in developing countries – both directly and by addressing global challenges – while also serving their national interests in areas such as trade and security.

CORRESPONDING TO 4% OF BILATERAL ODA, were dedicated to gender equality as a main objective in 2017, a figure that has not increased over recent years.

SHARE OF BILATERAL ODA (USD 40.1 BILLION) supporting the environment in 2017 while one quarter (USD 30.7 billion) focused on climate change. Overall levels of ODA supporting environmental sustainability and climate change have increased over time.

FINANCING MOBILISED FROM THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN 2017 by official development finance interventions. At less than a quarter of ODA volumes in 2017, financing mobilised from the private sector is modest. Furthermore, foreign direct investment in developing countries fell by USD 70 billion, or 11% between 2015 and 2016.

SHARE OF BILATERAL AID that was marked as “unallocated” by country in 2017, which increased from 25% in 2007. Better reporting is needed to fully track where ODA is going.

DAC MEMBERS’ ODA BUDGETS are managed across an increasing number of government departments and agencies. This broadens the pool of expertise available to solve development challenges, but brings with it challenges of co-ordination and coherence.
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 42 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
The development policy - Australian Aid: Promoting Prosperity, Reducing Poverty and Enhancing Stability - focuses on infrastructure; trade facilitation and international competitiveness; agriculture, fisheries and water; effective governance; education and health; building resilience; and gender equality.

### Where the money goes

**2018**

- **ODA grant equivalent**: 3.1 USD BILLION
- **BILATERAL**: 78% (3.1 USD BILLION)
- **MULTILATERAL**: 22%
- **NET ODA CHANGE FROM 2017**: +3.8% in real terms

**2018**

- **ODA AS A SHARE OF GNI**: 0.23%
- **ODA to least developed countries AS A SHARE OF GNI**: 0.15-0.2% **TARGET**

### Bilateral allocable ODA by region 2017

- **Asia**: 36.8%
- **Europe**: 0.0%
- **Oceania**: 33.3%
- **Africa**: 6.3%
- **America**: 0.5%
- **Unspecified**: 23.1%

**2017**

- **Australia - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies**: 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500 million USD, current prices
- **Australia - Gender focus by sector 2017**: 100, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600 million USD, current prices

**Australia - Top 10 recipients 2017**

- **Unspecified**: 23.1%
- **India**: 250, 300 million USD, current prices
- **Philippines**: 200, 350 million USD, current prices
- **Papua New Guinea**: 100, 200 million USD, current prices
- **Vietnam**: 100, 150 million USD, current prices
- **Cambodia**: 50, 100 million USD, current prices
- **Indonesia**: 100, 150 million USD, current prices
- **Vanuatu**: 50, 100 million USD, current prices
- **Timor-Leste**: 0, 5 million USD, current prices

### Environmental focus of bilateral allocable ODA by sector **2017**

- **Health**: 50, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600 million USD, current prices
- **Water and sanitation**: 60, 120, 180, 240, 300, 360, 420 million USD, current prices
- **Population and repro. health**: 20, 40, 60, 80, 90, 110, 130 million USD, current prices
- **Economic infrastructure**: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21 million USD, current prices
- **Multi-sector**: 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35 million USD, current prices
- **Production**: 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42 million USD, current prices
- **Govt. and civil society**: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 million USD, current prices
- **Other social**: 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 million USD, current prices
- **Social**: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 million USD, current prices
- **Other**: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 million USD, current prices
- **Infrastructure**: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 million USD, current prices
- **Economic**: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 million USD, current prices
- **Education**: 100, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600 million USD, current prices
- **Multi-sector**: 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700 million USD, current prices
- **Health**: 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900 million USD, current prices
- **Water and sanitation**: 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900 million USD, current prices
- **Population and repro. health**: 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900 million USD, current prices
- **Economic infrastructure**: 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800 million USD, current prices
- **Multi-sector**: 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800 million USD, current prices
- **Production**: 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800 million USD, current prices
- **Govt. and civil society**: 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800 million USD, current prices
- **Other social**: 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800 million USD, current prices
- **Other**: 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800 million USD, current prices
- **Infrastructure**: 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800 million USD, current prices
- **Economic**: 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800 million USD, current prices

### Main public actors

**Australia - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies 2017**

- **Australia Government**: 100.0%

*2018 data are preliminary

**Mobilisation of private sector**

**6 USD MILLION**

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

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DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE

AUSTRIA

Latest policy

The Three-Year Programme for Austrian Development Co-operation (2019-21) prioritises meeting basic needs to eradicate poverty; sustainable economic development; protecting and preserving the environment; peace and security; building inclusive societies; and promoting women.

Where the money goes

- ODA grant equivalent 1.2 USD BILLION
- 42% BILATERAL
- 58% MULTILATERAL

-12.3% NET ODA CHANGE FROM 2017 in real terms

2018

Austria - Bilateral ODA by region 2017

Austria - Top 10 recipients 2017

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices

2018

0.26%

0.7%

ODA AS A SHARE OF GNI

2017

0.07%

0.15-0.2%

ODA to least developed countries AS A SHARE OF GNI

Austria - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies 2017

Gross disbursements, per cent

Austria - Climate and environmental focus by sector 2017

Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent

Main public actors

Mobilisation of private sector

Austria - Gender focus by sector 2017

Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent

Austria - Climate and environmental focus by sector 2017

Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent

Austria - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies 2017

Gross disbursements, per cent

Austria - Bilateral ODA by region 2017

Gross disbursements, per cent

Austria - Gender focus by sector 2017

Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent

Austria - Climate and environmental focus by sector 2017

Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent

Mobilised from the private sector by ODA in 2017

59 USD MILLION

Full profile: https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-austria

Latest DAC Peer Review: https://oe.cd/dac-peer-reviews
Azerbaijan is an emerging provider of development co-operation. It shares its expertise in various fields of development, such as effective public service delivery, education, labour and social protection, youth empowerment, and mine action.

Where the money goes

- **Net ODA**
  - 19 USD million
- **Bilateral**
  - 29%
- **Multilateral**
  - 71%

**2017**

+40% NET ODA CHANGE FROM 2016 in real terms

0.05% TARGET

0.00% TARGET

- **ODA AS A SHARE OF GNI**
  - 2017
  - 0.7%
- **ODA to least developed countries AS A SHARE OF GNI**
  - 2017
  - 0.15-0.2%

Main public actors

Azerbaijan - Bilateral ODA by region, 2017

Gross disbursements, per cent

- Asia: 14.8%
- Africa: 6.4%
- Unspecified: 81.1%

Azerbaijan - Top 10 recipients, 2017

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices

- Bangladesh
- Djibouti
- Yemen

Azerbaijan - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies, 2017

Gross disbursements, per cent

- Government of Azerbaijan: 100.0%

Full profile: https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-azerbaijan
Belgium’s development co-operation policy prioritises least developed countries and fragile states. Other policy priorities include private sector development, climate change, digital for development and human rights-based approaches.

**Where the money goes**

**Belgium - Bilateral ODA by region, 2017**
Gross disbursements, per cent

- Asia: 35.1%
- America: 5.1%
- Oceania: 0.0%
- Europe: 0.9%
- Africa: 35.1%
- Other: 16.1%
- Unspecified: 51.3%
- Unknown: 0.0%

**Belgium - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies, 2017**
Gross disbursements, per cent

- Official Federal Service of Finance: 20.3%
- Other agencies: 4.3%
- Official Federal Service of Foreign Affairs (excl. DGCD): 4.2%
- Other: 16.1%
- Directorate General for Cooperation and Development: 35.1%

**Belgium - Top 10 recipients, 2017**
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices

- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Rwanda
- Burundi
- Benin
- Kenya
- West Bank and Gaza Strip
- Uganda
- Niger
- Mozambique
- Viet Nam

**Belgium - Gender focus by sector, 2017**
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent

- Health
- Water and sanitation
- Education
- Multi-sector
- Production
- Infrastructure
- Environmental

**Belgium - Climate and environmental focus by sector, 2017**
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent

- Climate
- Environmental

**Main public actors**

**Mobilisation of private sector**

Mobilised from the private sector by ODA in 2017

Full profile: [https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-belgium](https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-belgium)
Latest DAC Peer Review: [https://oe.cd/dac-peer-reviews](https://oe.cd/dac-peer-reviews)
Canada’s Feminist International Assistance Policy aims to reduce poverty and build a more peaceful, inclusive and prosperous world. The 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

2018*

ODA grant equivalent

BILATERAL

+ 5.0% NET ODA CHANGE FROM 2017 in real terms

Multilateral

Canada - Bilateral ODA by region 2017

Gross disbursements, per cent

Canad: Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent

Canada - Top 10 recipients 2017

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices

Canada - Gender focus by sector 2017

Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent

Canada - Climate and environmental focus by sector 2017

Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent

Main public actors

Canada - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies 2017

Gross disbursements, per cent

Mobilisation of private sector

Mobilised from the private sector by ODA in 2017

265 USD MILLION

*2018 data are preliminary

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

Croatia’s development policy is shaped by its size, capacities, challenges and its post-war transition experience. Its policy is underpinned by principles of effectiveness, collaboration and partnerships which can pave the way for wider political and economic co-operation.

Where the money goes

-1.8% NET ODA CHANGE FROM 2017 in real terms

2017

ODA to least developed countries AS A SHARE OF GNI

0.02%

TARGET

0.15-0.2%

2018*

ODA AS A SHARE OF GNI

0.10%

Croatia - Bilateral ODA by region, 2017

Gross disbursements, per cent

Europe: 93.8 %

Asia: 3.6 %

Africa: 1.8 %

America: 0.8 %

Unspecified: 0.0 %

Croatia - Top 10 recipients, 2017

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Turkey

Afghanistan

Ukraine

Serbia

Kosovo

Chile

Argentina

Columbia

Montenegro

Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs: 18.4 %

Ministry of Health: 12.5 %

Central State Office for Croats Abroad: 5.0 %

Ministry of Science and Education: 3.4 %

Ministry of Science and Education: 3.4 %

Other agencies: 1.4 %

Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs: 18.4 %

Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs: 18.4 %

Ministry of Health: 12.5 %

Ministry of Science and Education: 3.4 %

Central State Office for Croats Abroad: 3.5 %

Main public actors

Full profile: https://oe.cd/1l/dev-coop-croatia

*2018 data are preliminary
DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE

CZECH REPUBLIC

Latest policy
The Czech Republic’s Development Co-operation Strategy 2018-2030 sets out five thematic priorities: building stable and democratic institutions; sustainable management of natural resources; agriculture and rural development; inclusive social development; and economic growth.

Where the money goes

- **ODA grant equivalent**: 323 USD million
  - **BILATERAL**: 28%
  - **MULTILATERAL**: 72%

- **2018**
  - **ODA grant equivalent**: 323 USD million
  - **NET ODA change from 2017 in real terms**: -3.2%

- **2017**
  - **ODA to least developed countries as a share of GNI**: 0.14%

**Czech Republic - Bilateral ODA by region, 2017**

- Europe: 23.0%
- Asia: 28.1%
- Africa: 12.4%
- Oceania: 0.0%
- America: 1.3%

**Czech Republic - Top 10 recipients, 2017**

- Syria: 12%
- Vietnam: 6%
- Ethiopia: 4%
- Georgia: 3%
- Moldova: 3%
- Jordan: 3%
- Ukraine: 3%
- Georgia: 2%
- Afghanistan: 2%
- Czech Republic: 2%

**Czech Republic - Gender focus by sector, 2017**

- Other: 26.1%
- Asia: 26.1%
- Europe: 23.0%
- Africa: 12.4%
- Oceania: 0.0%

**Czech Republic - Climate and environmental focus by sector, 2017**

- Water and sanitation: 28%
- Economic infrastructure: 23%
- Social: 23%
- Production: 12%
- Health: 12%

**Main public actors**

- Ministry of Finance: 55%
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 24.4%
- Ministry of Interior: 10.7%
- Ministry of Defence: 6.4%
- Czech Development Agency: 3.5%

**Mobilisation of private sector**

- **0.5 USD million**

- Mobilised from the private sector by ODA in 2017:

**Full profile**: https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-czech-republic

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

*2018 data are preliminary*
The World 2030 prioritises security and peace; preventing the cause of irregular migration; economic growth; and democracy, human rights and equality in Denmark’s development co-operation, as well as the multilateral system, civic space and the Grand Bargain.

Where the money goes

Denmark - Bilateral ODA by region, 2017

Denmark - Gender focus by sector, 2017

Denmark - Climate and environmental focus by sector, 2017

Main public actors

Mobilisation of private sector

DENMARK

Latest policy

UNESCO

UNICEF

UNDP

World Bank

OECD

Development Co-operation at a Glance

DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION REPORT 2019: A FAIRER, GREENER, SAFER TOMORROW © OECD 2019
Estonia’s development co-operation aims to contribute to eradicating poverty and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Priorities include education and health, peace and democracy, human rights, economic and sustainable development and raising public awareness at home.

### Latest policy

#### Where the money goes

Estonia - Bilateral ODA by region, 2017

- Europe: 36.5%
- Asia: 17.7%
- America: 0.6%
- Oceania: 0.6%
- Africa: 7.4%
- Unspecified: 47.2%

Estonia - Climate and environmental focus by sector, 2017

- Education
- Economic infrastructure
- Multi-sector
- Environmental focus of bilateral allocable ODA by sector

Estonia - Top 10 recipients, 2017

- Ukraine
- Afghanistan
- Georgia
- Moldova
- Belarus
- Iraq
- Syrian Arab Republic
- Kyrgyzstan
- Libya
- West Bank and Gaza Strip

Estonia - Bilateral ODA by region, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Gross disbursements, per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>36.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>17.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>America</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceania</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unspecified</td>
<td>47.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Estonia - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies, 2017

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 39.0%
- Other ministries: 61.0%

### Main public actors

**Estonia - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies, 2017**

- Gross disbursements, per cent

**Estonia - Bilateral ODA by region, 2017**

- Gross disbursements, per cent

**Estonia - Top 10 recipients, 2017**

- Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices

**Estonia - Climate and environmental focus by sector, 2017**

- Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent

**Main public actors**

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 39.0%
- Other ministries: 61.0%

*2018 data are preliminary

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

**EU Institutions - Bilateral ODA by region, 2017**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Gross disbursements, per cent</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>20.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>36.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>America</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceania</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unspecified</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
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</table>

**EU Institutions - Top 10 recipients, 2017**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>52.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syrian Arab Republic</td>
<td>26.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Investment Bank</td>
<td>20.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Commission</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Govt. and civil society</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population and repro.</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>500%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation</td>
<td>3 000%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other social</td>
<td>3 000%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>2 500%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>2 000%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other social</td>
<td>1 500%</td>
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**EU Institutions - Gender focus by sector, 2017**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Multi-sector</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
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**EU Institutions - Climate and environmental focus by sector, 2017**

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<tr>
<td>Economic infrastructure</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other social</td>
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</table>

**Main public actors**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Gross disbursements, per cent</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>European Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>European Investment Bank</td>
<td>26.2%</td>
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</table>

**Mobilisation of private sector**

Mobilised from the private sector by ODA in 2017

Full profile: [https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-eu](https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-eu)

Latest DAC Peer Review: [https://oe.cd/dac-peer-reviews](https://oe.cd/dac-peer-reviews)

*2018 data are preliminary*
Finland’s policy aims to eradicate poverty and inequality and promote sustainable development. It focuses on the rights of women and girls; growth and job creation, livelihoods and well-being; democracy; energy; food security and sustainable use of natural resources.

**Where the money goes**

- **ODA grant equivalent**
  - 2018: 983 USD million
  - BILATERAL: 48%
  - MULTILATERAL: 52%

- **NET ODA CHANGE FROM 2017**
  - 2017: 0.13%
  - 2018: 0.36%

**Finland - Bilateral ODA by region, 2017**

- Asia: 22.4%
- Europe: 4.4%
- Africa: 27.2%
- unspecified: 43.3%

**Finland - Gender focus by sector, 2017**

- Production: 50%
- Other: 50%
- Economic: 50%
- Health: 50%
- Water and sanitation: 50%
- Population and rep. health: 50%
- Education: 50%
- Govt. and civil society: 50%
- Multi-sector: 50%

**Finland - Climate and environmental focus by sector, 2017**

- Production: 50%
- Other: 50%
- Economic: 50%
- Health: 50%
- Water and sanitation: 50%
- Population and rep. health: 50%
- Education: 50%
- Govt. and civil society: 50%
- Multi-sector: 50%

**Main public actors**

- Finnish Government: 25.7%
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 70.5%
- FinnFund: 3.8%

**Mobilisation of private sector**

- 276 USD million

*2018 data are preliminary

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

In 2017 France announced that official development assistance ODA would reach 0.55% of gross national income in 2022, before eventually reaching 0.7%. Five priorities for France’s development policy are education; the climate; gender equality; health; and crisis and fragility.

Where the money goes

2018*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>55% BILATERAL</th>
<th>+4.4% NET ODA CHANGE FROM 2017 in real terms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>45% MULTILATERAL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

France - Bilateral ODA by region 2017

Gross disbursements, per cent

Europe: 45.4%
Africa: 12.3%
Americas: 9.6%
Unspecified: 10.2%
Asia: 23.8%

France - Top 10 recipients 2017

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices

Turkey: 452
Morocco: 237
Indonesia: 103
Cameroon: 75
Morocco: 69
Egypt: 65
Mexico: 62
India: 57
Vietnam: 56
China (People’s Republic of): 52

France - Gender focus by sector 2017

Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent

Multi-sector: 100
Education: 30
Health: 27
Production: 19
Infrastructure: 10

France - Climate and environmental focus by sector 2017

Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent

Multi-sector: 100
Education: 4
eClimate: 6
Population and regra. health: 4
Water and sanitation: 4

Main public actors

France - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies 2017

Gross disbursements, per cent

Government: 12.6%
Ministry of Economy, Finance and Industry: 9.5%
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 13.9%
Other Agencies: 15.4%
French Development Agency: 48.5%

Mobilisation of private sector

2 USD BILLION

Mobilised from the private sector by ODA in 2017

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

*2018 data are preliminary
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.
DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE
GREECE

Latest policy
Cuts in Greece’s public sector expenditure following the 2008 financial crisis impacted official development assistance (ODA). Greece continued to meet multilateral commitments. Bilateral ODA was limited to scholarships and, more recently, in-donor refugee costs.

Where the money goes

2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ODA grant equivalent</th>
<th>BILATERAL 13%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>290 USD MILLION</td>
<td>87% MULTILATERAL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-12% NET ODA CHANGE FROM 2017 in real terms

2017

- 0.13% TARGET
- 0.03%

Greece - Bilateral ODA by region 2017
Gross disbursements, per cent

America: 2.2% | Asia: 1.1% | Europe: 16.8% | Other: 80.8%

Greece - Top 10 recipients 2017
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices

Turkey
Albania
Syrian Arab Republic
Egypt
Ukraine
Tunisia
Serbia
West Bank and Gaza Strip
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Lebanon

Greece - Climate and environmental focus by sector 2017
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent

Main public actors

Greece - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies 2017
Gross disbursements, per cent

Ministry of National Defense: 11.8%
Ministry of Finance: 64.3%
Ministry of Health & Social Solidarity: 5.6%
Ministry of Development, Competitiveness & Shipping: 5.4%
Other Agencies: 8.3%

Full profile: https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-greece
Latest DAC Peer Review: https://oe.cd/dac-peer-reviews
Hungary’s development co-operation strategy seeks to foster sustainable development by promoting economic development, enhancing local human capacities, developing health services and promoting water management.

**Latest policy**

**Where the money goes**

2018*

**ODA grant equivalent**

$190 USD million

**BILATERAL**

57%

**MULTILATERAL**

43%

+20.7%

NET ODA CHANGE FROM 2017 in real terms

2018*

0.14%

0.7% TARGET

2017

0.02%

0.15-0.2% TARGET

**Latest DAC Peer Review:** [https://oe.cd/dac-peer-reviews](https://oe.cd/dac-peer-reviews)

**Full profile:** [https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-hungary](https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-hungary)

**Hungary - Bilateral ODA by region, 2017**

Gross disbursements, per cent

- Asia: 43.6%
- Europe: 23.6%
- Africa: 13.6%
- Americas: 2.7%
- Unspecified: 11.2%
- Oceania: 0.0%

**Hungary - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies, 2017**

Gross disbursements, per cent

- Ministry of Finance: 54.5%
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade: 23.7%
- Office of Immigration and Nationality: 17.8%
- Miscellaneous: 4.0%

**Hungary - Top 10 recipients, 2017**

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices

1. Turkey
2. China (People's Republic of)
3. Jordan
4. Lao People’s Democratic Republic
5. Serbia
6. Ukraine
7. Viet Nam
8. Nigeria
9. India
10. Sri Lanka

*2018 data are preliminary
DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE
ICELAND

Latest policy
Development co-operation is an integral part of Iceland's foreign policy. Its efforts are concentrated in least developed countries in Africa, focusing on promoting human rights and gender equality, peace and security as well as the fight against poverty.

Where the money goes

- **ODA grant equivalent**
  - **81 USD MILLION**
  - **67% BILATERAL**
  - **33% MULTILATERAL**

- **NET ODA CHANGE FROM 2017 in real terms**
  - **+17.4%**

- **TARGET**
  - **2018**
  - **0.31%**
  - **0.7% ODA AS A SHARE OF GNI**

- **2017**
  - **0.08%**
  - **0.15-0.2% ODA to least developed countries AS A SHARE OF GNI**

Iceland - Bilateral ODA by region, 2017

Gross disbursements, per cent

- **Europe: 0.7 %**
- **Asia: 8.4 %**
- **Africa: 27.1 %**
- **Unspecified: 63.9 %**

Iceland - Top 10 recipients, 2017

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Gross Disbursements, Million USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syrian Arab Republic</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bank and Gaza Strip</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Iceland - Gender focus by sector, 2017

Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent

- **Education**
  - **100%**
- **Health**
- **Water and sanitation**
- **Multi-sector**
- **Production**
- **Economic infrastructure**
- **Other social**
- **Govt. and civil society**

Iceland - Climate and environmental focus by sector, 2017

Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent

- **Climate focus of bilateral allocable ODA by sector**
- **Environmental focus of bilateral allocable ODA by sector**

Iceland - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies, 2017

Gross disbursements, per cent

- **Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 58.8 %**
- **Ministry of Finance: 6.4 %**
- **Miscellaneous: 32.8 %**

**Full profile:** [https://oe.cd/ll/dev-coop-iceland](https://oe.cd/ll/dev-coop-iceland)

**Latest DAC Peer Review:** [https://oe.cd/dac-peer-reviews](https://oe.cd/dac-peer-reviews)

*2018 data are preliminary*
Latest policy


Where the money goes

**ODA grant equivalent**

- **57%** BILATERAL
- **43%** MULTILATERAL

**+6.3% NET ODA CHANGE FROM 2017 in real terms**

**2018**

- **0.31% 2018 ODA AS A SHARE OF GNI**
- **0.14% 2017 ODA to least developed countries AS A SHARE OF GNI**

**Ireland - Bilateral ODA by region, 2017**

- Gross disbursements, per cent

**Ireland - top 10 recipients, 2017**

- Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices

**Ireland - Gender focus by sector, 2017**

- Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent

**Ireland - Climate and environmental focus by sector, 2017**

- Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent

Main public actors

**Ireland - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies, 2017**

- Gross disbursements, per cent

Mobilisation of private sector

**4 USD MILLION**

Mobilised from the private sector by ODA in 2017

Full profile: [https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-ireland](https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-ireland)

Latest DAC Peer Review: [https://oe.cd/dac-peer-reviews](https://oe.cd/dac-peer-reviews)
Cabinet Resolution No. 4021 “Advancing Israeli Activity in the Field of International Development” seeks to reform Israel’s development strategy. Israel focuses mainly on agriculture, water and health sectors, which can help contribute to meeting global development challenges.

**Where the money goes**

**Israel - Bilateral ODA by region, 2016**

- Asia: 47.8%
- Unspecified: 41.8%
- Africa: 2.0%
- America: 3.3%
- Europe: 4.6%

**Israel - Top 10 recipients 2016**

- Syrian Arab Republic
- Jordan
- West Bank and Gaza Strip
- Ukraine
- Argentina
- India
- China (People’s Republic of)
- Brazil
- Belarus
- Senegal

**Full profile:** [https://oe.cd/il/ coop-dev-israel](https://oe.cd/il/ coop-dev-israel)
**DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE**

**ITALY**

**Latest policy**

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

**Where the money goes**

- **2018**
  - ODA grant equivalent: 5 USD billion
  - 40% BILATERAL
  - 60% MULTILATERAL
  - -21.3% NET ODA CHANGE FROM 2017 in real terms

- **2018**
  - 0.24% TARGET
  - 0.7% ODA AS A SHARE OF GNI
  - 0.06% TARGET
  - 0.15-0.2% ODA to least developed countries AS A SHARE OF GNI

**Italy - Bilateral ODA by region, 2017**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Gross disbursements, per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>15.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>America</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceania</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unspecified</td>
<td>62.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Italy - Top 10 recipients, 2017**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Italy - Gender focus by sector, 2017**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic infrastructure</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population and repro.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population and repro.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Italy - Climate and environmental focus by sector, 2017**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic infrastructure</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population and repro.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population and repro.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Main public actors**

**Italy - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies, 2017**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Gross disbursements, per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Economy and Finance</td>
<td>33.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directorate General for Development Co-operation</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Agencies</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central administration</td>
<td>33.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Full profile:** [https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-italy](https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-italy)

**Latest DAC Peer Review:** [https://oe.cd/dac-peer-reviews](https://oe.cd/dac-peer-reviews)

*2018 data are preliminary*
Japan - Bilateral ODA by region, 2017
Gross disbursements, per cent

Japan - Top 10 recipients, 2017
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices

Japan - Gender focus by sector, 2017
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent

Japan - Climate and environmental focus by sector, 2017
Climate focus of bilateral allocable ODA by sector
Environmental focus of bilateral allocable ODA by sector

Main public actors
Japan - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies, 2017
Gross disbursements, per cent

*2018 data are preliminary
Kazakhstan’s 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.

**Where the money goes**

- **Kazakhstan - Bilateral ODA by region, 2017**
  - Asia: 26.2%
  - Africa: 38.2%
  - Europe: 0.2%
  - Americas: 0.6%
  - Unspecified: 73.0%

- **Kazakhstan - Top 10 recipients, 2017**
  - Afghanistan: 2.5
  - Tajikistan: 1.5
  - Kyrgyzstan: 1.0
  - North Macedonia: 0.5
  - Antigua and Barbuda: 0
  - Mongolia: 0

**Full profile:** [https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-kazakhstan](https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-kazakhstan)
Korea’s 2016-20 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**

Korea - Bilateral ODA by region, 2017

- Gross disbursements, per cent
  - Asia: 50.1%
  - Africa: 24.4%
  - Europe: 0.2%
  - Oceania: 0.7%
  - America: 10.7%
  - Other: 13.9%

Korea - Top 10 recipients, 2017

- Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices
  - Viet Nam
  - Myanmar
  - Cambodia
  - Uzbekistan
  - Indonesia
  - Laos
  - Ethiopia
  - Ghana
  - Philippines
  - Bangladesh

Korea - Gender focus by sector, 2017

- Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent
  - Education: 100%
  - Health: 100%
  - Population and reproductive health: 100%
  - Water and sanitation: 100%
  - Multi-sector: 100%
  - Economic infrastructure: 100%
  - Production: 100%
  - Other sector: 100%

Korea - Climate and environmental focus by sector, 2017

- Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent
  - Education
  - Environment
  - Multi-sector
  - Economic infrastructure
  - Production
  - Other sector

Korea - Bilateral ODA disbursed through government agencies, 2017

- Gross disbursements, per cent
  - Korea: 30.5%
  - Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade: 11.4%
  - Korea International Cooperation Agency: 24.5%
  - Other agencies: 5.4%
  - Export-Import Bank of Korea: 20.5%
  - Miscellaneous: 28.1%

**Main public actors**

**Mobilisation of private sector**

- Mobilised from the private sector by ODA in 2017
  - USD 20 million

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

*2018 data are preliminary*
The Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development was established in 1961 to co-operate with other countries in the Arab region. The fund’s operations are geared towards assisting partner countries in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, with a focus on eradicating poverty.

Kuwait - Top 10 recipients, 2017
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices

- Morocco
- Jordan
- Egypt
- Sudan
- Lebanon
- China (People’s Republic of)
- Bangladesh
- Djibouti
- Iraq
- Mauritania

Kuwait - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies, 2017
Gross disbursements, per cent

- Government Grants administered by KFAED: 99.2%
- Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED): 0.8%

*This profile relies on partial reporting from Kuwait at the time of writing and underestimates Kuwait’s ODA for 2017

Full profile: https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-kuwait
DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE
LATVIA

Latest policy

The objective of Latvia’s Development Co-operation Policy Guidelines 2016-20 is to contribute to implementing the 2030 Agenda in developing countries by promoting sustainable development, rule of law, good governance and the eradication of poverty in partner countries.

Where the money goes

Latvia - Bilateral ODA by region, 2017
Gross disbursements, per cent

-2.1% NET ODA CHANGE FROM 2017 in real terms

BILATERAL

34 USD MILLION

ODA grant equivalent

MULTILATERAL

88%

Latvia - Gender focus by sector 2017
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent

Latvia - Top 10 recipients, 2017
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices

Latvia - Climate and environmental focus by sector 2017
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent

Main public actors

Latvia - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies 2017
Gross disbursements, per cent

*2018 data are preliminary

Full profile: https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-latvia
DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE
LITHUANIA

Latest policy

Key principles of Lithuania’s Law on Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid are country ownership and partnerships, solidarity, efficiency, transparency and responsibility, co-ordination and complementarity, and policy coherence.

Where the money goes

ODA grant equivalent 59 USD MILLION

Lithuania - Bilateral ODA by region, 2017
Gross disbursements, per cent

Europe: 51.9 %

Africa: 0.7 %

Asia: 6.3 %

Unspecified: 57.2 %

Lithuania - Top 10 recipients, 2017
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices

Belarus
Ukraine
Georgia
Moldova
India
Iraq
Mali
Mongolia
China (People’s Republic of)
Syrian Arab Republic

Lithuania - Gender focus by sector, 2017
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent

Govt. and civil society

100

Water and sanitation

100

Multi-sector

Production

Economic infrastructure

Lithuania - Climate and environmental focus by sector, 2017
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent

Climate focus of bilateral allocable ODA by sector

Environmental focus of bilateral allocable ODA by sector

Lithuania - Bilateral ODA by region, 2017
Gross disbursements, per cent

Europe: 35.4 %

Asia: 6.3 %

Africa: 0.7 %

Americas: 0.3 %

Other Agencies: 5.9 %

Science: 3.3 %

51.9 %

Unspecified: 57.2 %

Lithuania - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies, 2017
Gross disbursements, per cent

Ministry of Finance: 8.9 %

Ministry of Education and Science: 3.3 %

Other Agencies: 5.9 %

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 30.1 %

Government of the Republic of Lithuania: 51.9 %

Mobilisation of private sector

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

*2018 data are preliminary

Key principles of Lithuania’s Law on Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid are country ownership and partnerships, solidarity, efficiency, transparency and responsibility, co-ordination and complementarity, and policy coherence.

Key principles of Lithuania’s Law on Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid are country ownership and partnerships, solidarity, efficiency, transparency and responsibility, co-ordination and complementarity, and policy coherence.
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, governance, with a strong focus on sub-Saharan Africa.

Where the money goes

Luxembourg: Bilateral ODA by region, 2017
Gross disbursements, per cent

Luxembourg: Total ODA disbursed through government agencies, 2017
Gross disbursements, per cent

Luxembourg: Top 10 recipients, 2017
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices

Luxembourg: Gender focus by sector, 2017
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent

Luxembourg: Climate and environmental focus by sector, 2017
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent

Main public actors
Luxembourg: Total ODA disbursed through government agencies, 2017
Gross disbursements, per cent

Mobilisation of private sector
Mobilised from the private sector by ODA in 2017

*2018 data are preliminary

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 100.0 %

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

- **ODA grant equivalent**
  - **5.6 USD BILLION**: Bilateral
    - **64%**: Bilateral
    - **36%**: Multilateral

- **+5.8% NET ODA CHANGE FROM 2017 in real terms**

- **2018**
  - **0.61% ODA AS A SHARE OF GNI**
  - **0.13% ODA to least developed countries AS A SHARE OF GNI**

**Netherlands - Bilateral ODA by region, 2017**

- **50% Africa, and the Middle East and North Africa, and tackling the root causes of poverty, migration, terrorism and climate change.**

**Netherlands - Top 10 recipients, 2017**

- **Ethiopia**
- **South Sudan**
- **Afghanistan**
- **Bangladesh**
- **Rwanda**
- **Haiti**
- **Mali**
- **Mozambique**
- **Syrian Arab Republic**
- **Yemen**

**Netherlands - Gender focus by sector, 2017**

- **Education**
- **Health**
- **Population and repro. health**
- **Water and sanitation**
- **Economic infrastructure**
- **Production**
- **Govt. and civil society**
- **Other social**

**Netherlands - Climate and environmental focus by sector, 2017**

- **Climate focus of bilateral allocable ODA by sector**
- **Environmental focus of bilateral allocable ODA by sector**

**Main public actors**

- **Netherlands - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies, 2017**
  - **Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS): 98.8 %**
  - **NCM Credit Management: 1.2 %**

**Mobilisation of private sector**

- **562 USD MILLION**

- **Mobilised from the private sector by ODA in 2017**

**Latest DAC Peer Review:**

[https://oe.cd/dac-peer-reviews](https://oe.cd/dac-peer-reviews)

**Full profile:**

[https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-netherlands](https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-netherlands)
The coalition government, elected in October 2017, is reversing the decline in New Zealand’s ODA and paying increased attention to the Pacific, climate change, governance, human rights and women’s political and economic empowerment, and to multilateral institutions.

**New Zealand - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies, 2017**

- Gross disbursements, per cent

**New Zealand - Top 10 recipients, 2017**

- Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices

**New Zealand - Gender focus by sector, 2017**

- Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent

**New Zealand - Climate and environmental focus by sector, 2017**

- Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent

**New Zealand - Bilateral ODA by region, 2017**

- Gross disbursements, per cent

**Main public actors**

- Gross disbursements, per cent

*2018 data are preliminary

**Full profile:** [https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-new-zealand](https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-new-zealand)

**Latest DAC Peer Review:** [https://oe.cd/dac-peer-reviews](https://oe.cd/dac-peer-reviews)
DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE

NORWAY

Latest policy

The principle of shared responsibility for the SDGs 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

2018*  
ODA grant equivalent 4.3 USD BILLION  
76% BILATERAL  
24% MULTILATERAL  

-4.2% NET ODA CHANGE FROM 2017 in real terms

2017  
0.28% ODA to least developed countries AS A SHARE OF GNI

0.94% TARGET

Norway - Bilateral ODA by region, 2017  
Gross disbursements, per cent

North America: 5.5%  
Latin America: 38.6%  
Europe: 23.9%  
Asia: 23.1%  
Africa: 23.9%  
Oceania: 0.0%  
Unspecified: 45.3%

Norway - Top 10 recipients, 2017  
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices

Syrian Arab Republic  
Afghanistan  
South Sudan  
West Bank and Gaza Strip  
Somalia  
Lebanon  
Colombia  
Ethiopia  
Malawi  
Brazil

Norway - Gender focus by sector, 2017  
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent

Multi-sector  
Health  
Education  
Production  
Other social  
Water & sanitation

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 69.1%  
Government and civil society: 25%  
Other: 75%

Norway - Climate and environmental focus by sector, 2017  
Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent

Multi-sector  
Health  
Education  
Production  
Other social  
Water & sanitation  
Population and repro. health

Ministry of Climate and Environment: 2.3%  
Government and civil society: 75%  
Other: 25%

Main public actors

Norway - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies, 2017  
Gross disbursements, per cent

Norwegian Agency for Development Co-operation: 27.9%  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 45.1%  
Other Agencies: 2.2%  
FK Norway: 0.5%  
Ministry of Climate and Environment: 2.3%  
Other: 25%

Mobilisation of private sector

118 USD MILLION  
Mobilised from the private sector by ODA in 2017

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

*2018 data are preliminary
Poland’s Development Cooperation Programme (2016-20) prioritises good governance, democracy and human rights, human capital, entrepreneurship and private sector, sustainable agriculture and rural development, and environmental protection and focuses mainly on eastern neighbours.

**Where the money goes**

**Bilateral ODA by region, 2017**

Europe: 50.7%

Asia: 34.3%

Africa: 10.8%

America: 0.1%

Oceania: 0.0%

Other: 2.2%

Miscellaneous: 2.4%

**Gender focus by sector, 2017**

- Education: 100%
- Multi-sector: 99%
- Production: 90%
- Health: 80%
- Economic infrastructure: 50%
- Population and rep. health: 40%
- Other social: 30%
- Govt. and civil society: 20%
- Other: 10%

**Climate and environmental focus by sector, 2017**

- Education: 100%
- Multi-sector: 99%
- Production: 90%
- Health: 80%
- Economic infrastructure: 50%
- Population and rep. health: 40%
- Other social: 30%
- Govt. and civil society: 20%
- Other: 10%

**Top 10 recipients, 2017**

1. Lebanon
2. Moldova
3. Iraq
4. Turkey
5. Ukraine
6. Belarus
7. Syria
8. Moldova
9. Tunisia
10. Tanzania

**Main public actors**

- Ministry of Finance: 51.1%
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 33.1%
- Ministry of Science and Higher Education: 11.2%
- Miscellaneous: 2.2%
- Other agencies: 2.2%

**ODA grant equivalent**

- Bilateral: 763 USD million (32%)
- Multilateral: 763 USD million (68%)

**Net ODA change from 2017 in real terms**

+5.4%

**ODA as a share of GNI**

- 2017: 0.02%
- 2018*: 0.14%

**ODA to least developed countries as a share of GNI**

- 2017: 0.15%
- 2018*: 0.7%

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

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

*2018 data are preliminary
PORTUGAL

Latest policy

Portugal is committed to poverty eradication. It is developing new policies and instruments to meet the 2030 Agenda and increase the geographic and thematic scope beyond its historic focus on capacity building and governance in Lusophone priority countries.

Where the money goes

-15.6% NET ODA CHANGE FROM 2017 in real terms

Portugal - Bilateral ODA by region, 2017

Gross disbursements, per cent

Portugal - Top 10 recipients, 2017

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices

Portugal - Gender focus by sector, 2017

Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent

Portugal - Climate and environmental focus by sector, 2017

Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent

Main public actors

Portugal - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies, 2017

Gross disbursements, per cent

Mobilisation of private sector

Mobilised from the private sector by ODA in 2017

Full profile: https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-portugal

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

*2018 data are preliminary
Romania’s Law No. 13/2016 regulates development co-operation and humanitarian aid. It sets the strategic objectives, programmatic and institutional framework, as well as financing and implementation modalities of Romania’s development co-operation.

**Latest policy**

**Where the money goes**

**ODA grant equivalent**

**BILATERAL**

**252 USD MILLION**

24%

**76%**

**ODA to least developed countries**

**TARGET**

0.7%

**ODA as a share of GNI**

0.02%

**TARGET**

0.15-0.2%

**2018**

**2017**

**NET ODA change from 2017 in real terms**

+10.1%

**Main public actors**

**Romania - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies 2017**

Gross disbursements, per cent

- Ministry of Public Finance: 79.5%
- Ministry of Education and Scientific Research: 14.1%
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 4.6%
- Ministry of Environment and Climate Change: 0.4%
- Other Agencies: 1.2%

*2018 data are preliminary*

**Romania - Top 10 recipients 2017**

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices

- Moldova
- Turkey
- Serbia
- Ukraine
- Albania
- West Bank and Gaza Strip
- Syrian Arab Republic
- Jordan
- Lebanon
- Turkmenistan

*2018 data are preliminary*
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.

Saudi Arabia started reporting to the OECD at the activity level in 2018 and has so far provided partial data for 2015, 2016 and 2017. 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.
**Slovak Republic**

**Latest policy**

The Slovak Republic’s new mid-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**

- **2018**
  - ODA grant equivalent: 133 USD million
  - BILATERAL: 13%
  - MULTILATERAL: 87%
  - NET ODA CHANGE FROM 2017: +4.4% in real terms

- **2018**
  - ODA as a share of GNI: 0.13%

- **2017**
  - ODA to least developed countries as a share of GNI: 0.02%

**Slovak Republic - Bilateral ODA by region 2017**

- America: 1.3%
- Europe: 13.8%
- Asia: 12.4%
- Africa: 8.8%
- Europe: 13.8%
- Unspecified: 63.7%

**Slovak Republic - Top 10 recipients 2017**

- Ukraine: 7.4%
- Kenya: 3%
- South Sudan: 2.25%
- Serbia: 2%
- Syrian Arab Republic: 1.5%
- Moldova: 0.25%
- Georgia: 0.02%
- Yemen: 0.02%
- Iraq: 0.02%

**Slovak Republic - Gender focus by sector 2017**

- Education: 100%
- Health: 94%
- Population and repro. health: 2%
- Govt. and civil society: 1.5%
- Production: 0.75%
- Other social: 0.02%
- Economic infrastructure: 0.25%
- Water and sanitation: 0.25%

**Slovak Republic - Climate and environmental focus by sector 2017**

- Environmental focus of bilateral allocable ODA by sector: 50%
- Climate focus of bilateral allocable ODA by sector: 50%

**Main public actors**

- Slovak Republic - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies 2017
  - Ministry of Finance: 63.4%
  - Ministry of Interior: 3.5%
  - Slovak Agency for International Development: 7.4%
  - Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs: 20.6%
  - Other Agencies: 5.6%

**Mobilisation of private sector**

- Mobilised from the private sector by ODA in 2017: 26 USD THOUSAND

*2018 data are preliminary

Full profile: [https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-slovak-republic](https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-slovak-republic)

Latest DAC Peer Review: [https://oe.cd/dac-peer-reviews](https://oe.cd/dac-peer-reviews)
Slovenia’s Act for international development co-operation (2017) has two thematic priorities: promoting peaceful and inclusive societies; and sustainable management of natural and energy resources to fight climate change.

**Where the money goes**

2018*

- **ODA grant equivalent**
  - BILATERAL: 35% USD MILLION
  - MULTILATERAL: 65%

**+2.8% NET ODA CHANGE FROM 2017 in real terms**

- **2018**
  - 0.16% ODA* AS A SHARE OF GNI
  - 0.03% ODA to least developed countries AS A SHARE OF GNI

**Slovenia - Bilateral ODA by region 2017**

- Gross disbursements, per cent
  - Europe: 74.8%
  - Asia: 3.5%
  -Africa: 1.9%
  -Unspecified: 19.4%

**Slovenia - Top 10 recipients 2017**

- Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices
  - Bosnia and Herzegovina
  - North Macedonia
  - Serbia
  - Turkey
  - Kosovo
  - Montenegro
  - States Ex-Yugoslavia unspecified
  - West Bank and Gaza Strip
  - Ukraine
  - Jordan

**Slovenia - Gender focus by sector 2017**

- Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent
  - Govt. and civil society
  - Education
  - Health
  - Population and repro. health
  - Economic infrastructure
  - Other social

**Slovenia - Climate and environmental focus by sector 2017**

- Climate focus of bilateral allocable ODA by sector
  - Govt. and civil society
  - Economic infrastructure
  - Production
  - Water and sanitation
  - Multi-sector

**Main public actors**

- **Slovenia - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies 2017**
  - Gross disbursements, per cent
  - Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 24.7%
  - Ministry of Finance: 52.2%
  - Other Agencies: 2.4%
  - Ministry of Interior: 2.7%
  - Miscellaneous: 18.0%

**Full profile:** [https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-slovenia](https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-slovenia)

**Latest DAC Peer Review:** [https://oe.cd/dac-peer-reviews](https://oe.cd/dac-peer-reviews)
DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE

SPAIN

Latest policy

The Master Plan for Spanish Co-operation (2018-21) outlines seven development co-operation priorities, all linked to the Sustainable Development Goals, with a strong focus on reducing poverty and inequality.

Where the money goes

2018*

ODA grant equivalent 2.9 USD BILLION

-4.6% NET ODA CHANGE FROM 2017 in real terms

Spain - Bilateral ODA by region, 2017

Gross disbursements, per cent

Spain - Gender focus by sector, 2017

Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent

Spain - Climate and environmental focus by sector, 2017

Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent

Main public actors

Spain - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies, 2017

Gross disbursements, per cent

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

*2018 data are preliminary
Sweden places 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**

**ODA grant equivalent**

- **BILATERAL**: 5.8 USD billion
- **MULTILATERAL**: 3.4 USD billion

**NET ODA CHANGE FROM 2017**

- **66%**
- **+4.5%**
- **34%**

**2017**

- **48.1%**
- **0.5%**
- **49.3%**

**2018**

- **0.7%**
- **1.04%**
- **0.31%**

**UNPUBLISHED**

**ODA to least developed countries AS A SHARE OF GNI**

- **2018**: 0.15-0.2%
- **2017**: 0.15-0.2%

**Mobilisation of private sector**

- **150 USD MILLION**

**Full profile: https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-sweden**

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

**Main public actors**

- **Ministry of Foreign Affairs**: 48.3%
- **Swedish International Development Authority**: 48.1%
- **Swedish Institute**: 0.5%
- **Other Agencies**: 1.6%
- **Folke Bernadotte Academy**: 0.5%

**Sweden - Bilateral ODA by region, 2017**

- **Africa**: 27.1%
- **Europe**: 27.1%
- **Asia**: 16.1%
- **Americas**: 14.3%
- **Middle East**: 3.0%

**Sweden - Gender focus by sector, 2017**

- **Health**: 66%
- **Population and repro. health**: 15%
- **Water and sanitation**: 10%
- **Other social**: 9%
- **Education**: 8%

**Sweden - Climate and environmental focus by sector, 2017**

- **Health**: 66%
- **Population and repro. health**: 15%
- **Water and sanitation**: 10%
- **Other social**: 9%
- **Education**: 8%

**Sweden - Top 10 recipients, 2017**

- **Democratic Republic of the Congo**: 50 million USD
- **Syrian Arab Republic**: 25 million USD
- **Tanzania**: 22 million USD
- **Somalia**: 15 million USD
- **Kenya**: 10 million USD
- **Ethiopia**: 10 million USD
- **West Bank and Gaza Strip**: 9 million USD
- **Tunisia**: 7.5 million USD
- **Zambia**: 5 million USD
- **Swedish Institute**: 0.5 million USD

**Mobilised from the private sector by ODA in 2017**

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

Switzerland - Bilateral ODA by region, 2017

Switzerland - Top 10 recipients, 2017

Switzerland - Gender focus by sector, 2017

Switzerland - Climate and environmental focus by sector, 2017

Main public actors

Mobilisation of private sector

*2018 data are preliminary

**Where the money goes**

- **ODA grant equivalent**
  - BILATERAL: 8.6 USD BILLION (98%)
  - MULTILATERAL: 2% (1.10%)

**Turkey**

- **2018 Net ODA change from 2017**
  - +20.5% in real terms

- **2017 ODA to least developed countries as a share of GNI**
  - 0.15-0.2%

- **2018 ODA as a share of GNI**
  - 0.7%

- **Historical comparison**
  - 2017: 0.03%

**Turkey - Bilateral ODA by region, 2017**

- Asia: 89.6%
- Europe: 2.7%
- Africa: 1.8%
- America: 0.1%
- Oceania: 0.0%
- Unspecified: 5.7%

**Turkey - Top 10 recipients, 2017**

- Syrian Arab Republic
- Somalia
- West Bank and Gaza Strip
- Afghanistan
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Kazakhstan
- Kyrgyzstan
- North Macedonia
- Pakistan
- Kosovo

**Debtors**

- Total gross disbursements, million USD, current prices

- Full profile: [https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-turkey](https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-turkey)

*2018 data are preliminary
The United Arab Emirates promotes global peace, prosperity and humanitarian aid. The ten-year policy (2016) focuses on transport and urban infrastructure, government effectiveness, empowerment and protection of women. United Arab Emirates also prioritises neglected issues and under-supported communities.

**Where the money goes**

**Latest policy**

**Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent**

- Economic infrastructure
  - Asia: 46.5%
  - Europe: 28.7%
  - Other Government Entities: 25.4%
- Other Agencies: 1.6%
- Unspecified: 3.7%

**Climate focus of bilateral allocable ODA by sector, 2017**

- Health: 3.7%
- Education: 48.0%
- Development: 48.0%
- Economy: 23.8%

**Top 10 recipients, 2017**

1. Afghanistan
2. Pakistan
3. Jordan
4. Sudan
5. Egypt
6. Iraq
7. Serbia
8. Morocco
9. Syria
10. West Bank and Gaza Strip

**United Arab Emirates - Gender focus by sector, 2017**

- Education: 59%
- Health: 23%
- Economic infrastructure: 17%

**Main public actors**

**United Arab Emirates - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies, 2017**

- Abu Dhabi Department of Finance: 23.8%
- Abu Dhabi Fund for Development: 46.0%
- Other Government Entities: 25.4%
- Other Agencies: 1.6%
- Miscellaneous: 1.1%
The 2015 strategy “Tackling Global Challenges in the National Interest” places a strong emphasis on global challenges – from the root causes of mass migration and disease to the threat of terrorism and global climate change – while a retaining a focus on poverty reduction.

**Where the money goes**

- **United Kingdom - Bilateral ODA by region 2017**
  - Gross disbursements, per cent
  - Oceania: 0.1%
  - Africa: 33.8%
  - Asia: 26.3%
  - Europe: 2.5%
  - America: 3.9%
  - Other: 6.2%
  - Unspecified: 33.3%

- **United Kingdom - Top 10 recipients 2017**
  - Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices
  - Pakistan
  - Ethiopia
  - Nigeria
  - Syrian Arab Republic
  - Somalia
  - Afghanistan
  - Yemen
  - Bangladesh
  - South Sudan
  - Tanzania

- **United Kingdom - Gender focus by sector 2017**
  - Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent
  - Education: 19.4%
  - Health: 36%
  - Water and sanitation: 36%
  - Multi-sector: 64%
  - Other: 14.2%

- **United Kingdom - Climate and environmental focus by sector 2017**
  - Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent
  - Education: 19.4%
  - Health: 36%
  - Water and sanitation: 36%
  - Multi-sector: 64%
  - Other: 14.2%

- **Main public actors**
  - United Kingdom - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies 2017
  - Gross disbursements, per cent
  - Department for Business, Innovation and Skills: 36%
  - Foreign & Commonwealth Office: 44%
  - Department for International Development: 71.5%
  - Other: 6.2%
  - Miscellaneous: 14.2%

- **Mobilisation of private sector**
  - Mobilised from the private sector by ODA in 2017
  - 851 USD MILLION

*2018 data are preliminary*
The United States’ new self-reliance country roadmaps anchor its country strategies. They examine areas such as open and accountable governance; inclusive development; economic policy; and the relative capacities of the government, civil society, citizens and the economy.

Where the money goes

United States - Bilateral ODA by region, 2017

- Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices
- ODA grant equivalent: 34.3 USD billion
- ODA as a share of GNI: 0.7%
- ODA to least developed countries as a share of GNI: 0.154%

United States - Top 10 recipients, 2017

- Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices

United States - Gender focus by sector, 2017

- Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent

United States - Climate and environmental focus by sector, 2017

- Bilateral allocable ODA, commitments, per cent

Main public actors

- United States - Total ODA disbursed through government agencies, 2017

Mobilisation of private sector

- Mobilised from the private sector by ODA in 2017
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 on an aggregated or semi-aggregated manner.
Bulgaria’s development co-operation and humanitarian policy is an integral part of its foreign policy and is co-ordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Bulgaria is implementing the current Medium-term Program for Development Assistance and Humanitarian Aid for the period 2016-19. The Western Balkans and the Black Sea region represent priority geographic areas for Bulgaria’s development policy. Priority sectors include environmental protection, education, sexual and reproductive health, and the protection of cultural diversity.

**Where the money goes**

- **2018**
  - ODA grant equivalent: 69 USD million
  - NET ODA CHANGE FROM 2017 in real terms: +5.6%

**Bulgaria - Bilateral ODA by region, 2017**

- Europe: 41.5%
- Asia: 10.2%
- Africa: 5.7%
- Unspecified: 42.6%

**Bulgaria - Top 10 recipients, 2017**

- Turkey
- Serbia
- Ukraine
- Iraq
- Armenia
- Afghanistan
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Syrian Arab Republic
- Yemen
- North Macedonia

**ODA to least developed countries as a share of GNI**

- **2017**
  - Target: 0.15-0.2%
  - 0.02%

- **2018**
  - Target: 0.7%
  - 0.11%

*2018 data are preliminary

Full profile: [https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-bulgaria](https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-bulgaria)
Chinese Taipei’s development co-operation is driven by the country’s development strategy and global trends, enshrined in the Four-Year National Development Plan (2017-20). It aims to develop a new economic model for sustainable development, enhance the quality of healthcare and education in recipient countries, and work towards the achievement of the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as well as foster a model of global civil society.

Latest policy

Where the money goes

Chinese Taipei - Bilateral ODA by region, 2017
Gross disbursements, per cent

Unspecified: 99.9 %

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

*2018 data are preliminary
DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE
LIECHTENSTEIN

Latest policy
The 2015 Strategy of the Liechtenstein Development Service defines education and rural development as the key sectors for its development co-operation. Human rights, social justice, equal rights, climate and the protection of the environment and resources are important horizontal topics.

Where the money goes

2017

Net ODA
24 USD MILLION

+21.6%
NET ODA CHANGE FROM 2016
in real terms

68%
BILATERAL

32%
MULTILATERAL

Full profile: https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-liechtenstein
In 2018, Malta launched the Implementation Plan for the “Official Development Assistance Policy and a Framework for Humanitarian Assistance” in response to the adoption of the 2017 European Consensus on Development and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Malta’s regional priorities are North Africa, sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East, and it seeks to promote stability and prosperity in its immediate neighbourhood and beyond.

**Where the money goes**

In 2018, Malta’s ODA grant equivalent was 33 USD million, of which 62% was bilateral and 38% was multilateral. The net ODA change from 2017 was +26.4% in real terms.

**ODA to least developed countries as a share of GNI**

- **TARGET:** 0.7%
- **2018:** 0.25%
- **TARGET:** 0.15-0.2%
- **2017:** 0.03%

**ODA to least developed countries as a share of GNI**

- **TARGET:** 0.25%
- **2018:** 0.25%

**ODA grant equivalent**

- **BILATERAL:** 33 USD million
- **MULTILATERAL:** 33 USD million

**Malta - Bilateral ODA by region, 2017**

- **Europe:** 0.0%
- **Africa:** 5.3%
- **Asia:** 3.6%
- **North America:** 0.0%
- **Unspecified:** 90.2%

**Malta - Top 10 recipients, 2017**

1. Syrian Arab Republic
2. Libya
3. Eritrea
4. Somalia
5. Yemen
6. West Bank and Gaza Strip
7. Peru
8. Democratic Republic of the Congo
9. Sierra Leone
10. Antigua and Barbuda

**Full profile:** [https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-malta](https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-malta)
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. It aims to support sustainable social and economic development of recipient countries, and the settlement of crisis situations arising out of natural disasters, man-made disasters and other emergencies, internal and international conflicts.

**Development Cooperation at a Glance**

**Russian Federation**

- **ODA grant equivalent**: 1 USD BILLION
- **63%**: Bilateral
- **37%**: Multilateral
- **-17.4%**: Net ODA change from 2017 in real terms

**Where the Money Goes**

- **2018**: 0.06%
- **2017**: 0.00%

**Russian Federation - Bilateral ODA by Region 2017**

- America: 50.8%
- Asia: 35.2%
- Africa: 3.8%
- Europe: 1.9%
- Oceanic: 0.9%
- Unspecified: 8.2%

**Russian Federation - Top 10 Recipients 2017**

- Cuba
- Kyrgyzstan
- Democratic People’s Republic of Korea
- Syrian Arab Republic
- Tajikistan
- Armenia
- Nicaragua
- Madagascar
- Mozambique
- Viet Nam

**Full Profile**: [https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-russia](https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-russia)
Thailand’s development co-operation is guided by the “Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy” – a model that Thailand follows for its own development and which aims at providing a balanced and stable development to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. In its development policies, Thailand looks at modernising economies and societies, notably how countries can emerge from the middle-income trap into high-income status.
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 among the largest providers of development co-operation beyond the DAC membership, on their way to becoming an OECD member or OECD key partners.

The OECD estimates the volume of their programme based on official government reports, complemented by web-based research (mainly on contributions to multilateral organisations) in an internationally-comparable manner.

The chapter also includes information on volumes of development co-operation as per provider’s own methodologies and information on their institutional set up.
Brazil

Introduction

Brazilian South-South and triangular co-operation has expanded its scope; facilitated regional, sub-regional and interregional integration; provided innovative approaches for collective actions; and strengthened its contribution to sustainable development in its three dimensions (ecological, economic and social), implemented under principles that include respect for national sovereignty, non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries and non-conditionality.

Brazil has developed or is developing projects in all Latin American and Caribbean countries; with the Community of Portuguese Language Countries and its members in Africa and Asia; as well as other countries in Africa, Asia and Eastern Europe. The Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs runs the technical and humanitarian modalities of Brazilian co-operation.

Brazilian South-South co-operation operates under bilateral, trilateral and regional formats. It includes 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. Brazil does not use innovative financing.

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). Data on 2017 and 2018 disbursements are currently under tabulation.

The Brazilian government highlights that the methodology used by the Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA) to quantify Brazilian South-South co-operation in monetary terms is different to the DAC reporting methodology. As a result, DAC estimates for Brazilian development co-operation over the years have been significantly less than the IPEA's figures.

According to estimates by the OECD, in 2016, Brazil's international development co-operation reached USD 316 million, up from USD 112 million in 2016. Brazil's contributions to multilateral organisations in 2017 totalled USD 152 million. These contributions were mainly channelled through the United Nations system (85%) and the World Bank Group (15%).

REFERENCE


FULL PROFILE

https://oe.cd/ll/dev-coop-brazil
Chile

Introduction

Chile’s vision, policies and international development co-operation strategy reflect its dual role as beneficiary and provider country and are guided by the principles of South-South co-operation.

Chile’s priority partner countries are primarily in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) as well as sub-Saharan Africa. Its bilateral co-operation programme (technical assistance and capacity building) is spread across a range of sectors, including: social development, environment and renewable resources, institutional strengthening, and economic co-operation for development.

Triangular co-operation is an important modality, while decentralised/cross-border co-operation is a growing trend in Chile’s co-operation. This type of co-operation has its territorial approach and works with actors at the subnational and local level.

The Chilean International Cooperation Agency for Development (AGCID) manages and co-ordinates bilateral, triangular and regional co-operation for incoming and outgoing development. 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

For the 2017-18 biennium, Chile’s triangular co-operation (technical transfer and capacity building) amounted to USD 6 million, raised by AGCID and its partners. In turn, bilateral co-operation provided by Chile, mainly in the form of technical assistance and scholarships, for the same biennium was nearly USD 8 million each year. Finally, the resources contributed by the Chile Fund Against Hunger and Poverty accounted for around USD 6 million during the same period.

According to OECD estimates, in 2017, Chile’s international development co-operation reached USD 24 million, down from USD 33 million in 2016. Of this, Chile’s contributions to multilateral organisations totalled USD 12.3 million and were channelled through the United Nations system.

FULL PROFILE

https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-chile
Introduction

In April 2018, the People’s Republic of China (hereafter “China”) inaugurated the China International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA), and in September 2018 published CIDCA’s Administrative Measures for Foreign Aid. As a key national entity on development co-operation, CIDCA is in charge of developing aid strategies, including statistical rules.

CIDCA’s new administrative measures stipulate that beneficiaries of foreign aid include mainly developing countries in need of support that have established diplomatic relations with China, including international or regional organisations where the majority of the members are developing countries. China’s development co-operation shall inter alia respect the sovereignty of beneficiary countries, help reduce and eliminate poverty, improve livelihood and ecological environment, promote economic development and social progress, enhance the ability of recipients to develop independently, and develop friendly and co-operative relations with the recipients.

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.

Estimates of international development co-operation

As per OECD estimates, in 2017, China’s international development co-operation reached USD 4.8 billion, up from USD 3.6 billion in 2016. Chinese contributions to multilateral organisations totalled USD 2.3 billion. These were primarily channelled through regional development banks (51%), especially the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB); the United Nations (20%) and the World Bank Group (29%).

FULL PROFILE

https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-china
Colombia

Introduction

Colombia is both a provider of South-South and triangular co-operation and a beneficiary of official development assistance.

Colombian development co-operation is guided by principles of the need for more effective co-operation, alignment with national development priorities, focus on results, diversification of modalities, strengthening of local capacities and greater transparency. The Colombian government is committed to positioning South-South and triangular co-operation towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – as established at the Second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Co-operation (BAPA+40).

As a provider of South-South and triangular co-operation, Colombia seeks to consolidate its bilateral and regional relations with Latin America and the Caribbean and diversify its geographic and thematic co-operation agenda with Eurasia and Africa.

Estimates of international development co-operation

From 2012 to 2019, Colombia’s contribution to South-South and triangular co-operation amounted to USD 35 million; 70% was for technical co-operation and 30% was for post-disaster international assistance. The average annual budget was USD 4 million.

Since 2015, Colombia has developed the “Quantification and Added Value Measurement Model”. Beyond the quantification of direct costs (financial), this model focuses on the appraisal of the knowledge contributed during an exchange (indirect costs). This approach takes into account the profile of those contributing the knowledge (knowledge ambassadors) and measures results under value categories such as knowledge contribution, enhanced relations, differential approach, alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals and visibility of South-South co-operation.

According to estimates by the OECD, in 2017, Colombia’s international development co-operation reached USD 198 million (bilateral and multilateral). Colombia’s bilateral co-operation amounted to USD 14.4 million, while the high increase is mainly due to non-core contributions to UN bodies, mainly the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), which according to the OECD methodology can be counted as development co-operation.

FULL PROFILE

https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-colombia
Costa Rica

Introduction

Costa Rica has a dual role in development co-operation: it is both a provider of South-South and triangular co-operation and a beneficiary of official development assistance (ODA). Costa Rica provides development co-operation only 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 2018, the in-kind international co-operation offered by Costa Rica channelled more than USD 4.5 million as outgoing and as a counterpart for incoming development co-operation through triangular, South-South, bilateral and multilateral co-operation.

According to estimates by the OECD, in 2017, Costa Rica’s international development co-operation reached USD 8 million, down from USD 9 million in 2016. Costa Rica’s contributions to multilateral organisations totalled USD 7 million. These contributions were mainly channelled through regional development banks (60%) and the United Nations system (31%).

FULL PROFILE

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

Introduction

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

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, the United States and others.

The focus of India's development assistance has been in countries in its immediate neighbourhood and Africa, though India is also expanding its development assistance reach to South East Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, Mongolia and the Pacific.

The Development Partnership Administration (DPA) within the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) co-ordinates India's bilateral development co-operation. It manages grants and the Indian Technical & Economic Cooperation Programme, while the Ministry of Finance manages multilateral assistance.

Estimates of international development co-operation

In 2017, India's international development co-operation reached USD 3 billion, up from USD 1.7 billion in 2016. India's contributions to multilateral organisations totalled USD 1.1 billion. These were primarily channelled through regional development banks (78%), mainly the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB); the United Nations (6%) and the World Bank Group (16%).

FULL PROFILE

https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-india
Indonesia

Introduction

The government of Indonesia’s National Medium-Term Development Plan (NMTDP) 2015-2019 emphasises the need for the country to mobilise development financing and therefore the importance of development co-operation. Development co-operation must be aligned with the country’s three medium-term development dimensions: human development, priority sectors, and equality and regional-based development.

The NMTDP 2015-2019 also mandates four principles for Indonesia’s South-South co-operation, which are solidarity, non-conditionality, mutual benefits and non-interference. Indonesia also commits to achieving Sustainable Development Goal 17. Three flagship programmes for Indonesia’s South-South co-operation are development, governance and economy.

The three main modalities of Indonesia’s development co-operation are training and workshops, expert dispatch, and channelling funds through multilateral organisations. Indonesia also partners with bilateral donors, UN agencies and multilateral development banks under a triangular co-operation framework 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 approximately USD 685.8 million. More than 90% of this was channelled as capital contributions through multilateral organisations, of which the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, the Islamic Development Bank, the International Development Association, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, and the Global Green Growth Institute received some major portions. Some funds channelled through UN agencies are reportedly committed specifically to support other countries’ humanitarian and development works.

In 2016, Indonesia implemented 84 South-South and triangular co-operation activities, which is an increase compared to 2014 and 2015. As in 2014 and 2015, training and workshops were the predominant activities. Indonesia allocated USD 6.22 million in 2016 and USD 7.51 million in 2017 from the state budget to finance South-South and triangular co-operation activities.

According to OECD estimates, in 2017, contributions to multilateral organisations totalled USD 445.4 million, which were channelled through the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (77%), the World Bank Group (19%) and UN agencies (4%). There is no information available on bilateral development co-operation for 2017. In 2016, Indonesia’s international development co-operation reached USD 144 million.

FULL PROFILE

https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-indonesia
Mexico

Introduction

Mexico is committed to the promotion of international development co-operation and its effectiveness to achieve global and national goals. The Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation (AMEXCID), co-ordinates Mexico’s international development co-operation actions, and generates the necessary instruments and tools for the planning, monitoring and evaluation of result-oriented co-operation that is transparent and consistent with the principles of effectiveness.

Mexico is engaged in multiple modalities of international co-operation, particularly through the implementation of South-South and triangular co-operation projects to bring development and positive impact solutions to the Latin American region. Furthermore, Mexico is also interested in development co-operation mechanisms that enhance multi-stakeholder partnerships, including, for example, with partners from the civil society, private sector, academia, local governments and international organisations.

With the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in mind, Mexico contributes to the systematisation of South-South and triangular co-operation practices and to the adaptation of the internationally agreed upon development effectiveness principles to the southern context.

Estimates of international development co-operation

Mexico accounts for its development co-operation through a self-developed methodology (with the support of the OECD DAC), which reflects the specific characteristics of South-South co-operation. Using this methodology of valuing South-South co-operation, in 2017, Mexico’s development co-operation totalled USD 317.6 million, 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 that includes organisations that have a developmental mandate or else the developmental share of organisations that do not work exclusively on development), in 2017, Mexico’s international development co-operation reached USD 340 million, up from USD 220 million in 2016. Of this, Mexico’s contributions to multilateral organisations totalled USD 302 million in 2017. These contributions were primarily channelled through regional development banks (49%), the United Nations (21%) and the World Bank Group (16%).

FULL PROFILE

https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-mexico
Qatar

Introduction

The Qatar Fund for Development (QFFD) is the main implementing arm of Qatar’s foreign aid, with projects and programmes in over 100 countries worldwide. Emerging international trends, such as the Sustainable Development Goals, require Qatar to have a more institutional and co-ordinated foreign aid agency that aspires to deliver maximum impact from its projects in a more efficient and sustainable manner. Today, the foreign aid sector in Qatar is more aligned with the principles for effective development co-operation and has placed strong and innovative partnerships at the centre of its activities. This can be attributed to the QFFD’s role as co-ordinating agency, which systematically adopts an inclusive partnership approach.

The QFFD’s strategy focuses on human development and prioritises education, health and economic infrastructure sectors. This approach builds upon, yet slowly shifts the focus from, sectors that were prevalent prior to 2014 (so-called legacy interventions), namely infrastructure and budget support.

The Qatar Fund has established relations with a large and diverse set of local and global partners over the past four years, engaging with them through multiple funding modalities that directly contribute to advancing and enhancing effective development and humanitarian aid co-operation, including co-financing through grants, pooled funding, core and non-earmarked contributions to UN agencies and multilateral organisations.

Estimates of international development co-operation

According to the Qatar Fund for Development, in 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018, Qatar’s international development co-operation reached USD 269 million, USD 503 million, USD 674 million and USD 585 million respectively. For the period between 2016 and 2018, Qatar’s contributions to multilateral organisations totalled USD 67.1 million.

The OECD also estimates contributions to development co-operation in an internationally comparable manner based on publicly available information. According to the OECD, Qatar’s development co-operation was USD 337 million in 2016 and USD 744 million in 2017. Contributions to multilateral organisations totalled USD 123.5 million in 2017, which were primarily channelled through the United Nations (97%).

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 Cooperation (DIRCO) emphasises co-operation with “the African continent” and “strengthening South-South relations”.

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 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 estimates by the OECD, in 2017, South Africa’s international development co-operation reached USD 104 million, up from USD 95 million in 2016. South Africa’s contributions to multilateral organisations totalled USD 71 million. These were primarily channelled through the United Nations (30%), regional development banks (16%) and the World Bank Group (16%).

FULL PROFILE

https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-south-africa
### Estimates of gross concessional flows for development co-operation, 2012-16

**Million USD**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA) and Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Ministry of Finance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China (People's Republic of)</td>
<td>3,123</td>
<td>2,997</td>
<td>3,401</td>
<td>3,113</td>
<td>3,615</td>
<td>4,792</td>
<td>Fiscal Yearbook, Ministry of Finance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>Strategic institutional plans, Presidential Agency of International Cooperation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica 1</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>Annual budget laws, Ministry of Finance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>1,077</td>
<td>1,223</td>
<td>1,398</td>
<td>1,772</td>
<td>1,695</td>
<td>2,957</td>
<td>Annual budget figures, Ministry of Finance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>Ministry of National Development Planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico 3</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation (AMEXCID)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qatar</td>
<td>543</td>
<td>1,344</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>744</td>
<td>Foreign aid reports, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Qatar Fund for Development reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa 2</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>Estimates of public expenditures, National Treasury; annual reports, Department International Relations &amp; Cooperation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes**

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, both for co-operation offered and received by Costa Rica.
2. Figures for India and South Africa are based on their fiscal years. For example, 2012 data correspond to fiscal year 2012/13.
3. According to AMEXID, the Mexican Development Co-operation Agency, contributions to international organisations in 2017 amounted to USD 280 million. The OECD is unable to include this information since it does not have access to the list of contributions to international organisations to verify that all contributions to multilateral agencies have as their main aim the promotion of economic development and welfare of developing countries. In practice, in OECD-DAC statistics a percentage of these contributions is applied when a multilateral agency does not work exclusively on developmental activities in developing countries. The OECD estimates that contributions to international organisations amounted to USD 178 million. These estimates are therefore conservative and based on contributions to main multilateral development banks and UN agencies, but might not include contributions to sub-regional organisations.
### Estimated development-oriented contributions to and through multilateral organisations, 2017

**Million USD, current prices**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Brazil</th>
<th>Chile</th>
<th>China (People’s Republic of)</th>
<th>Colombia</th>
<th>Costa Rica</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Indonesia</th>
<th>Mexico</th>
<th>Qatar</th>
<th>South Africa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total United Nations</td>
<td>128.4</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>457.1</td>
<td>182.0</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>63.1</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>63.6</td>
<td>120.2</td>
<td>21.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations Organization (18%)</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>36.0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization (51%)</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (60%)</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Health Organization (76%)</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>38.1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (7%)</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>112.8</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>0.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>World Food Programme (100%)</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>75.9</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Fund for Agricultural Development (100%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Labour Organization (60%)</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>4.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>UN Industrial Development Organization (100%)</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>International Atomic Energy Agency (33%)</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>1.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>International Organization for Migration (100%)</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>37.3</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Brazil</th>
<th>Chile</th>
<th>China (People's Republic of)</th>
<th>Colombia</th>
<th>Costa Rica</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Indonesia</th>
<th>Mexico</th>
<th>Qatar</th>
<th>South Africa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UN Development Programme (100%)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other United Nations</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>60.2</td>
<td>103.9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>107.8</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total regional development banks</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1 146.7</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>870.5</td>
<td>342.8</td>
<td>147.6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter-American Development Bank (100%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>96.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African Development Bank (100%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>132.6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central American Bank for Economic Integration (100%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (85%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1 012.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>853.5</td>
<td>342.8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development Bank of Latin America (CAF) (100%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>51.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribbean Development Bank (100%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Bank Group (total)</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>649.4</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>183.0</td>
<td>83.1</td>
<td>49.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other multilateral organisations</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>41.9</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Global Fund (100%)</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other organisations</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>41.9</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall total</td>
<td>151.9</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>2 259.3</td>
<td>183.9</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>1 122.6</td>
<td>445.4</td>
<td>302.1</td>
<td>123.5</td>
<td>71.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This section includes information on the volumes and key features of development co-operation provided by 24 foundations that report regularly to the OECD their development finance flows at the activity level.
Arcus Foundation is a charitable foundation with offices in the United States and the United Kingdom, established in 2000 by Jon Stryker. Guided by the vision of its founder and the shared commitment to the global human rights and conservation movements, the Arcus Foundation partners with experts and advocates for change to ensure that lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer (LGBTQ) people and apes thrive in a world where social and environmental justice, and respect and dignity for all are a reality.

**Introduction**

**Financing**

- Private development finance: $15 million USD
- Bilateral: 100% through grants
- Multilateral: 0% through programme-related investments

**Arcus Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by region 2017**

- Africa: 49.3%
- Asia: 30.0%
- Unspecified: 15.8%
- America: 3.6%

**Arcus Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by channel of delivery 2017**

- NGOs: 80.4%
- Universities, research institutes or think tanks: 8.8%
- Private sector: 4.0%
- PPPs and networks: 5.1%
- Other channels: 1.4%
- Multilateral organisations: 0.2%

**Arcus Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by sector 2017**

- Government and civil society: 50%
- Other economic infrastructure: 30%
- Multi-sector: 20%

**Arcus Foundation - Top 10 recipients 2017**

- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Indonesia
- China (People’s Republic of)
- Uganda
- Tanzania
- Liberia
- Congo
- South Africa
- Cameroon
- Kenya

Full profile: [https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-arcusfnd](https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-arcusfnd)

Private Philanthropy for Development: [http://oe.cd/foundationsdata](http://oe.cd/foundationsdata)
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. Guided by the vision of Bernard van Leer’s son Oscar that all children deserve a good start in life, the foundation works worldwide to inspire and inform large-scale action to improve the health and well-being of babies, toddlers and the people who care for them.

**Bernard van Leer Foundation - Bilateral private development finance**

**Commitments, per cent**
- America: 41.6%
- PPPs and networks: 5.9%
- Asia: 21.3%
- Europe: 12.4%
- Universities, research institutes or think-tanks: 22.2%
- NGOs: 37.8%
- Public Sector: 9.9%
- Multilateral organisations: 7.0%
- Other channels: 4.3%
- Unspecified: 24.3%

**Gross disbursements, per cent**
- America: 41.6%
- PPPs and networks: 5.9%
- Asia: 21.3%
- Europe: 12.4%
- Universities, research institutes or think-tanks: 22.2%
- NGOs: 37.8%
- Public Sector: 9.9%
- Multilateral organisations: 7.0%
- Other channels: 4.3%
- Unspecified: 24.3%

**Bernard van Leer Foundation - Bilateral private development finance**

**by channel of delivery 2017**
- Other channels: 4.3%
- PPPs and networks: 5.9%
- Multilateral organisations: 7.0%
- NGOs: 37.8%
- Public Sector: 9.9%
- Private sector: 12.8%
- Universities, research institutes or think-tanks: 22.2%
- Unspecified: 24.3%

**Bernard van Leer Foundation - Top 10 recipients 2017**

**Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices**
- Brazil: 14 USD million
- Turkey: 10 USD million
- Peru: 5 USD million
- Jordan: 3.50 USD million
- Lebanon: 3.00 USD million
- India: 1.50 USD million
- Colombia: 1.00 USD million
- Syrian Arab Republic: 0.50 USD million
- Chile: 5 USD million
- Germany: 0.50 USD million

**Bernard van Leer Foundation - Bilateral private development finance**

**by sector 2017**
- Education: 35%
- Health policies: 30%
- Other social: 15%
- Humanitarian aid: 10%
- Employment: 5%
- Forestry and agriculture: 5%
- Other: 10%

Full profile: [https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-bvanleerfnd](https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-bvanleerfnd)

Private Philanthropy for Development: [http://oe.cd/foundationsdata](http://oe.cd/foundationsdata)
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. Guided by the belief that every life has equal value, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation works to help all people lead healthy, productive lives. In developing countries, the foundation focuses on improving people’s health and giving them the chance to lift themselves out of hunger and extreme poverty. 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**

99% through grants

1% through programme-related investments

**Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by region 2017**

- Asia: 18.4%
- Africa: 28.5%
- America: 1.3%
- Europe: 0.2%
- Oceania: 0.0%
- Unspecified: 51.6%

**Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by channel of delivery 2017**

- Govt. and civil society: 89%
- NGOs: 29.9%
- Other social finance: 20.5%
- Multilateral organisations: 20.5%
- Private sector: 6.2%
- Universities, research institutes or think-tanks: 32.2%
- PPPs and networks: 32.2%
- Multilateral organisations: 20.5%

**Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by sector 2017**

- Agriculture - forestry and fishing: 32.2%
- Water and sanitation: 20.5%
- Transport and comms: 32.2%
- Health policies: 20.5%
- Education: 8.1%
- Other social: 20.5%
- Private sector: 8.1%
- Multilateral organisations: 20.5%
- NGOs: 29.9%
- Multilateral organisations: 20.5%

**Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation - Top 10 recipients 2017**

- India: 32.2%
- Nigeria: 20.5%
- Pakistan: 18.4%
- Ethiopia: 15.0%
- Tanzania: 12.1%
- Kenya: 11.0%
- Uganda: 8.1%
- Bangladesh: 6.2%
- China (People's Republic of): 4.5%
- South Africa: 3.8%

**Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation - Bilateral private development commitments, per cent**

- Health: 32.2%
- Education: 29.9%
- Agriculture: 20.5%
- Water and sanitation: 20.5%
- Transport and comms: 20.5%
- Other social: 20.5%
- Private sector: 11.0%
- Multilateral organisations: 8.1%
- NGOs: 8.1%
- PPPs and networks: 8.1%
- Multilateral organisations: 6.2%
- Unallocated/unspecified: 51.6%

**Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation - Bilateral private development gross disbursements, million USD, current prices**

- India: 32.2%
- Nigeria: 20.5%
- Pakistan: 18.4%
- Ethiopia: 15.0%
- Tanzania: 12.1%
- Kenya: 11.0%
- Uganda: 8.1%
- Bangladesh: 6.2%
- China (People's Republic of): 4.5%
- South Africa: 3.8%

**Full profile:** [https://oe.cd/foundationsdata](https://oe.cd/foundationsdata)

**Private Philanthropy for Development:** [http://oe.cd/foundationsdata](http://oe.cd/foundationsdata)
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. Impact areas serving developing countries include forced and child labour, working conditions, gender justice, sustainable cotton, field building, strengthening communities, institutional development, and circular fashion.
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. Guided by its founder’s vision, the foundation has devoted unremitting effort toward international peace and the advancement of education and knowledge to support education activities across the United States, and later the world.

Financing

IN 2017

Private development finance

100% through grants

100% BILATERAL

24 USD MILLION

0% through programme-related investments

0% MULTILATERAL

Carnegie Corporation of New York - Bilateral private development finance by region 2017
Gross disbursements, per cent

Carnegie Corporation of New York - Bilateral private development finance by channel of delivery 2017
Gross disbursements, per cent

Carnegie Corporation of New York - Top 10 recipients 2017
Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices

Carnegie Corporation of New York - Bilateral private development finance by sector 2017
Commitments, per cent

Full profile: https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-carnegiecorp
Private Philanthropy for Development: http://oe.cd/foundationsdata
Comic Relief (registered as Charity Projects Ltd) is a UK-based charity, founded in 1985 by the comedy scriptwriter Richard Curtis and comedian Lenny Henry in response to famine in Ethiopia. The charity is funded through two biennial crowdfunding appeals – Red Nose Day and Sport Relief – as well as regular donations. With a vision to create a just world free from poverty, Comic Relief supports people and communities in the United Kingdom and internationally.
The Children’s Investment Fund Foundation is an independent philanthropic organisation, headquartered in London, 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 in developing strategies that have a lasting impact. Areas of work include maternal and child health, adolescent sexual health, nutrition, education, deworming, tackling child slavery and exploitation, and supporting smart ways to slow down and stop climate change.
The Conrad N. Hilton Foundation is a US-based family foundation, established in 1944 by Conrad N. Hilton. The foundation provides funds to non-profit organisations working to improve the lives of individuals living in poverty and experiencing disadvantage in the United States and across the world. Programmes serving developing countries include Catholic Sisters, Safe Water, Young Children Affected by HIV and AIDS, Avoidable Blindness, and Disaster Relief and Recovery.
The David and 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. The foundation funds work domestically and around the world on the issues its founders cared about most: improving the lives of children, enabling the creative pursuit of science, advancing reproductive health, and conserving and restoring the Earth’s natural systems.

**DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE**

**DAVID & LUCILE PACKARD FOUNDATION**

**Introduction**

**Financing**

**IN 2017**

- **Private development finance** 119 USD MILLION
- **100%** through grants
- **0%** through programme-related investments

**David & Lucile Packard Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by region 2017**

Gross disbursements, per cent

- Asia: 29.5%
- Africa: 12.5%
- America: 6.2%
- Others: 49.5%

**David & Lucile Packard Foundation - Top 10 recipients 2017**

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices

- Indonesia: 25
- India: 15
- Ethiopia: 10
- China (People's Republic of): 7.5
- Mexico: 5
- Democratic Republic of the Congo: 2.5
- Fiji: 2.5
- Chile: 2.5
- Kenya: 2.5
- Rwanda: 2.5

**David & Lucile Packard Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by channel of delivery 2017**

Gross disbursements, per cent

- NGOs: 83.1%
- Universities, research institutes or think tanks: 12.5%
- Multilateral organisations: 0.3%
- PPPs and networks: 1.8%
- Private sector: 2.3%

**David & Lucile Packard Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by sector 2017**

Commitments, per cent

- Health policies
- Water and sanitation
- Govt. and civil society
- Other social
- Energy
- Agriculture - forestry and fishing
- Other production sectors
- Nuclear
- Humanitarian aid
- Unallocated/unspecified


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. Internationally, the foundation works to address civic engagement and government, creativity and free expression, gender, racial and ethnic justice, natural resources and climate change, as well as the future of work(ers).
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. The foundation’s work in Africa focuses on accelerating inclusive and resilient economic growth in East Africa by demonstrating how key sectors can be transformed.

**Gatsby Charitable Foundation**

**Private development finance**

IN 2017

- 100% BILATERAL
- 0% MULTILATERAL
- 12 USD MILLION

**Top 10 recipients 2017**

- Tanzania
- Mozambique
- Kenya
- Rwanda

Commitments, per cent

- Water and sanitation
- Other economic infrastructure
- Agriculture - forestry and fishing

Full profile: [https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-gatsbyafrica](https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-gatsbyafrica)

Private Philanthropy for Development: [http://oe.cd/foundationsdata](http://oe.cd/foundationsdata)
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. The foundation focuses on local, as well as international causes, such as environmental conservation and sustainable fishing.

**Debt and Development Finance**

Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by region 2017

Gross disbursements, per cent

- Americas: 73.7%
- Unspecified: 26.3%

Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation - Top 10 recipients 2017

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices

- Brazil: 15
- Peru: 8
- Colombia: 4
- Ecuador: 2

Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by channel of delivery 2017

Gross disbursements, per cent

- NGOs: 72.1%
- Universities, research institutes or think tanks: 24.9%
- PPPs and networks: 2.0%
- Private sector: 1.0%

Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by sector 2017

Commitments, per cent

- Water and sanitation: 60%
- Agriculture - forestry and fishing: 40%
- Multi-sector: 0%

Full profile: https://oe.cd/il-dev-coop-gbmoorefnd

Private Philanthropy for Development: http://oe.cd/foundationsdata
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. Its mission is to finance and support microfinance institutions, businesses and projects that promote inclusive finance and the development of rural economies everywhere in the world. The foundation promotes female entrepreneurship and rural economies through the institutions it supports: 75% of microcredit beneficiaries are women and 80% live in rural areas.
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. Through partnerships with experienced organisations around the globe, the H&M Foundation aims to accelerate the progress needed to reach the UN Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 through investing in people, communities and innovative ideas. The H&M Foundation works both on a global scale, creating systemic change with transformative programmes, as well as on local projects to directly address urgent needs.

Financing

**H&M Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by region 2017**

- Asia: 30.7%
- Africa: 6.8%
- Americas: 6.6%
- Unspecified: 61.9%

**H&M Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by channel of delivery 2017**

- NGOs: 68.1%
- Multilateral organisations: 30.9%

**H&M Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by sector 2017**

- Education
- Health policies
- Water and sanitation
- Other social
- Other economic infrastructure
- Agriculture - forestry and fishing
- Other production sectors
- Humanitarian aid

**H&M Foundation - Top 10 recipients 2017**

- Myanmar: 1.75 million USD
- Bangladesh: 1.50 million USD
- Ethiopia: 1.25 million USD
- India: 1.00 million USD
- South Africa: 0.75 million USD
- Indonesia: 0.50 million USD
- China (People’s Republic of): 0.25 million USD
- Pakistan: 0.25 million USD
- Cambodia: 0.15 million USD
- Peru: 0.00 million USD

Full profile: [https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-hmfnd](https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-hmfnd)

Private Philanthropy for Development: [http://oe.cd/foundationsdata](http://oe.cd/foundationsdata)
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. The MacArthur Foundation is placing a few big bets that truly significant progress is possible on some of the world's most pressing social challenges, including over-incarceration, global climate change, nuclear risk and significantly increasing financial capital for the social sector.

**Development Co-operation Overview**

**John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation**

**Private Philanthropy for Development**

**John D. & Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by region 2017**

- Gross disbursements, per cent:
  - Africa: 29.1%
  - Asia: 22.5%
  - America: 18.7%
  - unspecified: 28.3%

**John D. & Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by channel of delivery 2017**

- NGOs: 68.5%
- Universities, research institutes or think tanks: 22.2%
- Multilateral organisations: 2.2%
- PPPs and networks: 3.8%
- Private sector: 3.0%
- Public sector: 0.4%

**John D. & Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by sector 2017**

- Education
- Health policies
- Govt. and civil society
- Transport and commerce
- Other economic infrastructure
- Agriculture - forestry and fishing
- Multi-sector
- Humanitarian aid
- Unallocated/unspecified

**John D. & Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation - Top 10 recipients 2017**

- Nigeria
- Mexico
- India
- Indonesia
- Cambodia
- Uganda
- Suriname
- Peru
- Ecuador
- Indonesia

Full profile: [https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-jcmacarthurfnd](https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-jcmacarthurfnd)

Private Philanthropy for Development: [http://oe.cd/foundationsdata](http://oe.cd/foundationsdata)
Development Co-operation Report 2019: A Fairer, Greener, Safer Tomorrow © OECD 2019

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. The MasterCard Foundation partners with more than 80 visionary organisations to advance education and financial inclusion to catalyse prosperity in developing countries, particularly in Africa.

DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE

**MASTERCARD FOUNDATION**

Private Philanthropy for Development: [http://oe.cd/foundationsdata](http://oe.cd/foundationsdata)

Full profile: [https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-mastercardfnd](https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-mastercardfnd)

Private development finance

278 USD MILLION

IN 2017

**100%** BILATERAL

**0%** MULTILATERAL

**100%** through grants

**0%** through programme-related investments

MasterCard Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by region 2017

Gross disbursements, per cent

- Africa: 99.7%
- Unspecified: 0.3%

MasterCard Foundation - Top 10 recipients 2017

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices

- Uganda
- Ghana
- Rwanda
- Tanzania
- Kenya
- Senegal
- South Africa
- Ethiopia
- Zambia
- Malawi

MasterCard Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by channel of delivery 2017

Gross disbursements, per cent

- Universities, research institutes or think tanks: 43.0%
- NGOs: 33.2%
- Private sector: 8.3%
- PPPs and networks: 6.5%
- Multilateral organisations: 6.8%
- Public sector: 2.1%

MasterCard Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by sector 2017

Commitments, per cent

- Education
- Health policies
- Agriculture - forestry and fishing
- Other economic infrastructure
- Universal, research institutes or think tanks: 43.0%

Private Philanthropy for Development: [http://oe.cd/foundationsdata](http://oe.cd/foundationsdata)
**Introduction**

The MAVA Foundation is a Swiss-based foundation, established in 1994 by Luc Hoffmann, a naturalist who believed fiercely in the protection of the planet’s wild splendour. Born of the passion and vision of its founder, the MAVA Foundation conserves biodiversity for the benefit of people and nature by funding, mobilising and strengthening its partners and the conservation community. The MAVA Foundation mainly provides support for projects in the Mediterranean basin, coastal West Africa and the Alps, as well as for activities with a global dimension.

**Financing**

**MAVA FOUNDATION**

Private Philanthropy for Development: [http://oe.cd/foundationsdata](http://oe.cd/foundationsdata)

Full profile: [https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-mavafnd](https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-mavafnd)

**DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE**

**MAVA FOUNDATION**

**Private development finance**

71 USD MILLION

**IN 2017**

100% through grants

0% through programme-related investments

**MAVA Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by region**

Gross disbursements, per cent

- Asia: 5.1%
- Europe: 16.0%
- Africa: 39.4%
- Unspecified: 19.5%
- Africa: 59.4%

**MAVA Foundation - Top 10 recipients 2017**

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices

- Cabo Verde
- Guinea-Bissau
- Senegal
- Albania
- Mauritania
- Morocco
- Lebanon
- Botswana
- Turkey
- Mongolia

**MAVA Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by channel of delivery**

Gross disbursements, per cent

- NGOs: 72.6%
- PPPs and networks: 18.6%
- Universities, research institutes or think tanks: 4.6%
- Private sector: 2.0%
- Multilateral organisations: 1.2%
- Public sector: 0.9%
- Other economic infrastructure: 0.5%
- Other production sectors: 0.5%
- Unallocated/unspecified: 19.5%

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

Commitments, per cent

- Multi-sector
- Agriculture - forestry and fishing
- Other production sectors
- Other economic infrastructure
- Unallocated/unspecified

Full profile: [https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-mavafnd](https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-mavafnd)

Private Philanthropy for Development: [http://oe.cd/foundationsdata](http://oe.cd/foundationsdata)
The MetLife Foundation is a US-based corporate foundation, established in 1976 as part of the life insurance company MetLife. With a goal to build healthier and stronger communities worldwide, the MetLife Foundation has been focusing its resources on advancing financial inclusion in the United States and internationally. The foundation also supports local communities and provides humanitarian aid.

### Private Philanthropy for Development:

**BILATERAL**

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

**17 USD MILLION** in 2017

### Top 10 recipients 2017

- Bangladesh
- Mexico
- Malaysia
- Viet Nam
- Chile
- Argentina
- Colombia
- China (People's Republic of)
- India
- Myanmar

### Bilateral private development finance by channel of delivery 2017

- **NGOs**: 82.6%
- **Multilateral organisations**: 13.2%
- **Private sector**: 2.3%
- **Universities, research institutes or think-tanks**: 1.8%
- **PPP’s and networks**: 0.1%

### Bilateral private development finance by region 2017

- **Asia**: 48.1%
- **America**: 27.5%
- **Unspecified**: 22.7%
- **Europe**: 1.1%
- **Africa**: 0.6%

### Bilateral private development finance by sector 2017

- **Other social**
- **Other economic infrastructure**
- **Humanitarian aid”

**Full profile:** [https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-metlifefnd](https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-metlifefnd)

**Private Philanthropy for Development:** [http://oe.cd/foundationsdata](http://oe.cd/foundationsdata)
The Michael & Susan Dell Foundation was established in 1999. It was inspired by Michael and Susan Dell’s passion for children and by a shared desire to transform the lives of children living in urban poverty. The foundation is based in Austin, Texas (United States) and has offices in both India and South Africa.
The Oak Foundation was established in 1983 to address issues of global, social and environmental concern. The foundation supports civil society as a pillar of democracy and justice and nurtures innovation and visionary leadership within it. The Oak Foundation has a principal office in Switzerland and other offices in Denmark, India, the United Kingdom and the United States. Programmes benefiting developing countries focus on preventing child sexual abuse, environment, international human rights, issues affecting women and learning differences, among others.

**Bilateral**

100% through grants

0% through programme-related investments

**Multilateral**

**Oak Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by region 2017**

Gross disbursements, per cent

- Asia: 21.6%
- America: 10.8%
- Europe: 5.0%
- Africa: 12.0%
- Unspecified: 50.7%

**Oak Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by channel of delivery 2017**

Gross disbursements, per cent

- NGOs: 81.5%
- PPPs and networks: 0.3%
- Universities, research institutes or think-tanks: 12.9%

**Oak Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by sector 2017**

Commitments, per cent

- Education: 50.7%
- Health policies: 4%
- Govt. and civil society: 32%
- Other social: 11.1%
- Transport and commns: 8.7%
- Energy: 4.2%
- Other economic infrastructure: 0.2%
- Agriculture - forestry and fishing: 0.2%
- Other production sectors: 0.1%
- Multi-sector: 0.1%
- Humanitarian aid: 0.1%
- Unallocated/unspecified: 0%
The Omidyar Network Fund, Inc. is the non-profit arm of the 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 Omidyar Network Fund, Inc., was established in 2004 by the eBay founder Pierre Omidyar and his wife Pam. The Omidyar Network’s areas of work benefiting developing countries mainly include digital identity, education and property rights.
The United Postcode Lotteries are public charity lotteries administered by the social enterprise Novamedia. The lotteries are funded through selling lots: 50% of gross proceeds are provided to a broad range of organisations working in the field of environmental protection, climate change, human rights, gender equality and social cohesion. The United Postcode Lotteries are a significant provider of core/unrestricted support to organisations working on development issues and beyond.
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. The foundation also identifies areas in which Wellcome can lead significant change within five or ten years, aiming to transform the global response to some of today’s biggest health challenges, such as vaccine development, drug-resistant infections, snakebites and mental health.

Financing

Wellcome Trust - Bilateral private development finance by region 2017

Gross disbursements, per cent

- Africa: 30.8%
- Asia: 4.2%
- America: 0.8%
- Europe: 3.0%
- Oceania: 0.1%
- Unspecified: 64.1%

Wellcome Trust - Top 10 recipients 2017

Gross disbursements, million USD, current prices

- Zimbabwe
- Viet Nam
- Kenya
- India
- Tanzania
- South Africa
- Mexico
- Thailand
- Pakistan
- Sri Lanka

Wellcome Trust - Bilateral private development finance by channel of delivery 2017

Gross disbursements, per cent

- Universities, research institutes or think-tanks: 91.3%
- PPPs and networks: 6.0%
- Private sector: 1.9%
- Multilateral organisations: 0.5%
- NGOs: 0.1%
- Other channels: 0.1%

Wellcome Trust - Bilateral private development finance by sector 2017

Commitments, per cent

- Health policies
- Water and sanitation
- Govt. and civil society
- Agriculture - forestry and fishing

Full profile: https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-wellcometrust
Private Philanthropy for Development: http://oe.cd/foundationsdata
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. The foundation's international programmes focus on global development and population, education, environment, cyber and effective philanthropy.

### Financing

**IN 2017**

- Private development finance: **185 USD million**
  - **100%** through grants
  - **0%** through programme-related investments

**William & Flora Hewlett Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by region 2017**

- Asia: 17.8%
- Africa: 23.4%
- America: 7.1%
- Europe: 0.1%
- Unspecified: 51.7%

**William & Flora Hewlett Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by channel of delivery 2017**

- Private sector: 2.1%
- NGOs: 68.3%
- Multilateral organisations: 2.3%
- Universities, research institutes or think tanks: 24.1%
- Multi-sector: 2.5%
- Public sector: 0.9%

**William & Flora Hewlett Foundation - Top 10 recipients 2017**

- China (People’s Republic of)
- India
- Mexico
- Senegal
- Kenya
- Uganda
- Tanzania
- Brazil
- Burundi
- Niger

**William & Flora Hewlett Foundation - Bilateral private development finance by sector 2017**

- Education: 17.5%
- Health policies: 15.0%
- Water and sanitation: 15.0%
- Govt. and civil society investments: 10.0%
- Other social: 7.5%
- Transport and Comms: 7.5%
- Energy: 10.0%
- Other economic infrastructure: 10.0%
- Agriculture - forestry and fishing: 2.5%
- Other production sectors: 12.5%
- Multi-sector: 12.5%
- Unallocated/unspecified: 15.0%

**Full profile:** [https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-wfhewlettfnd](https://oe.cd/il/dev-coop-wfhewlettfnd)

**Private Philanthropy for Development:** [http://oe.cd/foundationsdata](http://oe.cd/foundationsdata)
METHODOLOGICAL NOTES DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AT A GLANCE 2019
General point: unless otherwise stated, and with the exception of data on allocations by sector, and 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 effectivecooperation.org.

This annex describes the methodology and sources for: official development assistance (ODA) grant equivalent methodology, financial instruments, bilateral ODA by channel of delivery, bilateral ODA unspecified/unallocated, ODA to least developed countries, the Gender Equality Policy Marker, the Environment markers, bilateral allocable aid, amounts mobilised from the private sector, ODA disbursed through government agencies, and private development finance.

ODA GRANT EQUIVALENT METHODOLOGY

In 2014, members of the OECD’s Development Assistance Committee (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 a 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 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 adds 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.

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.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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.

BILATERAL ODA BY CHANNEL OF DELIVERY

The channel of delivery tracks core funding channelled through multilateral organisations, non-governmental organisations, public-private partnerships 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.

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 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 least developed countries, 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: www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/oecdmethodologyforcalculatingimputedmultilateraloda.htm.
**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.


**ENVIRONMENT MARKERS**

The figure “Climate and environmental focus by sector 2017” 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: www.oecd.org/dac/environment-development/rioconventions.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).

**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 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 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
This 57th edition of the Development Co-operation Report is intended to align development co-operation with today’s most urgent global priorities, from the rising threat of climate change to the flagging response to the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda. The report provides OECD members and other development actors with evidence, analysis and examples that will help them to reinvigorate public and political debates at home and build momentum for the global solutions that today’s challenges demand. It concludes with a Call to Action for a change in course for development co-operation in the 21st century. The report also includes annual “development co-operation at a glance” data for over 80 providers of development co-operation including members of the OECD, the Development Assistance Committee, other countries and philanthropic foundations. These profiles complement Development Co-operation Profiles 2019 web books.

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