



Notes on other OECD donors

Czech Republic

In 2009, Czech net ODA reached USD 215 million, representing a decrease of 8.5% over 2008 in real terms. The ODA/GNI ratio remained stable at 0.12%. The decrease was principally due to the budget restrictions caused by the economic and financial crisis.

Bilateral aid constituted 47% of the Czech aid programme, which continued to focus on eight priority countries: Angola, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Moldova, Mongolia, Serbia, Vietnam, Yemen and Zambia. The Czech Republic also provided reconstruction assistance to Georgia and responded to crisis situations in Afghanistan and the Palestinian Administered Areas.

The ongoing transformation of the institutional set-up of Czech ODA continued in 2009. The Czech Development Agency completed its first year of existence and substantially increased project-implementation activities.

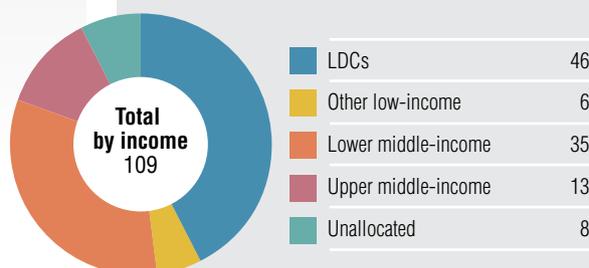
A law on international development co-operation and humanitarian aid was approved by the government and proposed for approval to the Czech Parliament. Furthermore, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had begun preparations for a new Czech ODA strategy for the period of 2010-17.

Gross bilateral ODA, 2008-09 average, unless otherwise shown

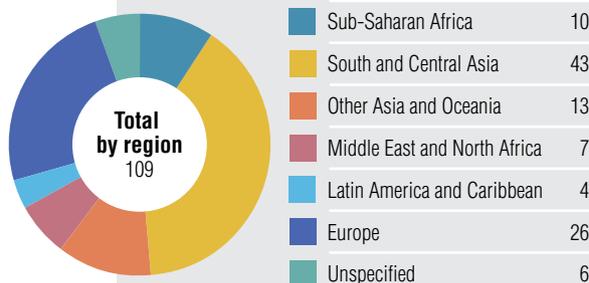
Net ODA	2008	2009	Change 2008/09
Current (USD m)	249	215	-13.8%
Constant (2008 USD m)	249	228	-8.5%
In Koruny (million)	4 323	4 077	-5.7%
ODA/GNI	0.12%	0.12%	
Bilateral share	47%	47%	

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932522113>

ODA by income group (USD million)



ODA by region (USD million)



Top ten recipients of Gross ODA (USD million)

1	Afghanistan	34
2	Mongolia	6
3	Serbia	6
4	Bosnia-Herzegovina	4
5	Ukraine	4
6	Georgia	4
7	Vietnam	4
8	Palestinian Adm. Areas	3
9	Moldova	3
10	Angola	2

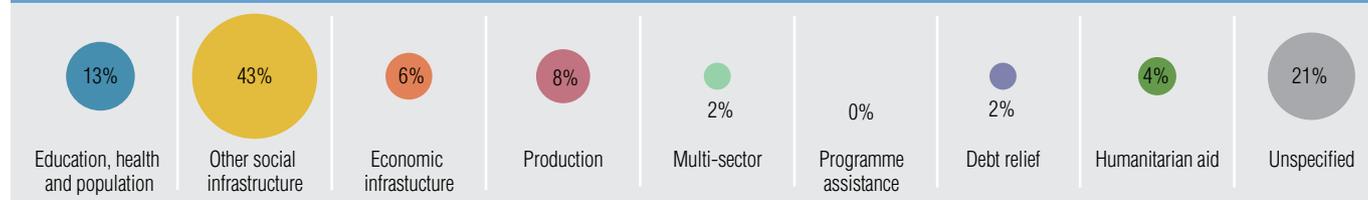
Memo: Share of gross bilateral ODA

Top 5 recipients	50%
Top 10 recipients	65%
Top 20 recipients	76%

TOP RECIPIENT OF GROSS ODA

AFGHANISTAN
USD **34** million

ODA by sector



Hungary

In 2009, Hungarian net ODA rose in real terms by 22.5% to reach USD 117 million, up from USD 107 million in 2008. The ODA/GNI ratio also rose from 0.08% to 0.10%.

The volume of bilateral flows nearly doubled over the previous year, while multilateral assistance decreased slightly. USD 75 million was channelled to the EU, representing 86% of Hungarian multilateral contributions.

The Hungarian aid programme is governed by a medium-term country strategy and focused on the following high-priority partner countries: Bosnia-Herzegovina, Moldova, the Palestinian Administered Areas and Vietnam. Project-based assistance was extended to sub-Saharan African countries, Cambodia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Mongolia, Montenegro, Ukraine and Yemen. Hungary continues its international aid commitments in Afghanistan and Iraq.

In light of its perceived comparative advantage in these sectors, Hungary focuses its aid on political and economic transformation. Other priority sectors for Hungary include agriculture, water management programmes and education.

Iceland

In 2009, Icelandic net ODA dropped in real terms by 9.9% and amounted to USD 35 million, compared with USD 48 million the previous year. The ODA/GNI ratio also fell from 0.47% to 0.35%. Bilateral assistance amounted to USD 27 million and accounted for 76% of ODA flows.

Despite the current economic situation, development co-operation remains a key pillar of Iceland's foreign policy and the government is committed to achieving the MDGs and other internationally agreed development goals.

The Icelandic International Development Agency (ICEIDA) disbursed approximately 41% of Iceland's ODA in 2009, operating in six countries: Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Sri Lanka and Uganda. In 2009, Iceland's embassies in Nicaragua and Sri Lanka were closed as a result of budgetary pressures.

The Directorate for International Development Co-operation of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs accounts for the remaining 59% of Iceland's ODA. This includes multilateral co-operation with UN agencies and the World Bank, humanitarian aid and support to NGOs. Participation in peacebuilding efforts and post-conflict reconstruction is carried out by the directorate's Crisis Response Unit. In 2009, this accounted for 8% of the overall ODA, with focus on Afghanistan, the Palestinian Administered Areas, the Balkans and Liberia.

Mexico

Mexico is currently not in a position to report its development cooperation data to the DAC. Nevertheless, in the past few years Mexico has built the necessary institutional capacity to start doing so in a proper and sustainable way in the near future. Firstly, Mexico's Foreign Ministry recently established a National System of Information on International Development Co-operation with the support of the DAC, the United Nations Development Program, and the National Institute of Geography and Statistics. This system, which requires Federal Institutions to register their cooperation activities on-line and will allow the public to freely access its data base, will serve as the vehicle for reporting Mexico's cooperation to the DAC in an efficient and transparent manner. Secondly, in early 2011, the Mexican Congress adopted a Law on International Cooperation. This timely Law will enhance the legal framework and provide the necessary institutional strength to improve the management of Mexican co-operation including the proper and timely report of its activities.

Mexico's bilateral and regional development cooperation is directed mostly to Latin America and the Caribbean and takes primarily the form of technical and scientific cooperation for capacity development. In 2009, activities focused on Central American countries, notably Costa Rica, El Salvador and Guatemala. Horizontal South-South cooperation programs in South America, particularly those carried out with Chile and Colombia are in the process of consolidation. The same can be said of a number of triangular partnerships with actors such as Japan, Spain, Germany and the UNDP. Agriculture, public administration, health, environment protection, education, and science and technology, were priority areas for Mexican technical co-operation in 2009.

Poland

In 2009, Polish net ODA amounted to USD 375 million, a 23.7% increase in real terms over 2008. The ODA/GNI ratio also rose from 0.08% in 2008 to 0.09% in 2009. Bilateral aid stood at USD 92 million, representing 25% of the Polish aid effort.

As a member of the European Union, Poland channels the bulk of its aid through the EU development budget. In 2009, this accounted for nearly 96% of its multilateral aid.

Polish bilateral ODA included preferential credit disbursements to Angola, China, Montenegro and Vietnam, as well as scholarship programmes and social- and health care for refugees during the first 12 months of their residence in Poland. Humanitarian assistance was also extended to Indonesia, Kenya, Pakistan, the Palestinian Administered Areas, the Philippines and Vietnam.

The Polish development co-operation programme encourages close collaboration within the donor community, particularly the European Union and the OECD. As in the past, Polish development assistance continues to focus on enhancing and promoting democracy and good governance, human rights and sustainable development, and building civil society.

Box A.1. The DAC special review of Poland's development co-operation

Polish development assistance focuses on enhancing and promoting democracy and good governance, human rights, sustainable development and civil society, particularly among its neighbours in Eastern Europe. In 2008, Poland's ODA amounted to USD 372 million, or 0.08% of GNI. Poland has committed to increase its aid to an ODA/GNI ratio of 0.33% by 2015. Poland has also committed to making its aid more effective by applying the principles of the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.

Poland asked the DAC to perform a special review of its development co-operation programme in 2009. A team of examiners representing Belgium, Canada, Turkey and the DAC visited Warsaw in January 2010, where they consulted with government officials and civil society representatives. Their review suggested that Poland should continue to align its aid with partner countries' national systems, untie its aid and improve the harmonisation of its aid with that of other donors. The review's findings were discussed by Polish stakeholders, DAC members and other emerging donors at a roundtable event in Warsaw on 17 May 2010.

Slovak Republic

In 2009, Slovak net ODA disbursements totalled USD 75 million, representing a decrease of 17.6% over the previous year. The ODA/GNI ratio also dropped from 0.10% to 0.09%. The decrease in aid was due to the economic crisis. Twenty-six percent of Slovak aid was bilateral. A contribution of USD 52 million to the EU represented 93% of the Slovak multilateral assistance effort.

In April 2009, the government approved new projects in programme countries (Afghanistan, Kenya and Serbia) and in the following priority countries: Albania, Belarus, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ethiopia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Moldova, Mongolia, Sudan, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan and Vietnam.

Slovak ODA addresses the MDGs by focusing on social infrastructure including healthcare and education, sustainable economic development and environment, and developing democratic institutions.

Box A.2. The DAC special review of Slovak Republic's development co-operation

At the request of the Slovak Republic's Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), the OECD Development Co-operation Directorate (DCD) and representatives of the DAC from the United Kingdom and the Netherlands conducted a special review of Slovakia's international development co-operation from November 2010 to April 2011. The review's main objective was to contribute good practice and lessons learned to the Slovak authorities' internal dialogue on the reform of their foreign assistance. The report of the special review was launched by the government in Bratislava in October 2011, and was discussed by the DAC at its meeting on 3 November 2011. The DAC welcomed the special review as an opportunity to learn from the unique perspectives and expertise of providers of development co-operation beyond its members.

The special review concludes that the Slovak Republic put in place many of the legislative, strategic and institutional building blocks for its development co-operation. Slovakia now has scope to strengthen its development co-operation system so that it can achieve its development objectives more efficiently, effectively and transparently for the benefit of poor people in its partner countries. Slovakia's development co-operation faces several challenges, but the review considers that solutions are available. In responding to these challenges Slovakia should focus on:

- i)* strengthening the leadership of its development co-operation, particularly the key role played by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- ii)* increasing the visibility of its entire development co-operation within Slovakia
- iii)* improving the delivery of its ODA.

Turkey

In 2009, Turkish net ODA reached USD 707 million, representing a slight 0.6% increase over 2008 in real terms. The ODA/GNI ratio remained stable at 0.11%.

Bilateral assistance amounted to USD 665 million and accounted for 94% of the Turkish aid effort. The bulk of bilateral assistance was delivered as project- and programme aid, technical assistance and involvement in post-conflict peacebuilding operations and humanitarian aid.

Geographically, over 50% of Turkish bilateral ODA is directed towards South and Central Asia. Afghanistan, which received over USD 96 million in aid, continued as the principal recipient of bilateral ODA. Bosnia-Herzegovina, Iraq, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic and the Palestinian Administered Areas are also noted as other major development partners.

Turkey is committed to share its experience that it has accumulated throughout its own development process with its partners especially in the form of TC. Cost-effectiveness due to low administrative costs can be considered as the main comparative advantage of these TC activities aiming at institutional development and the improvement of human resources in partner countries.

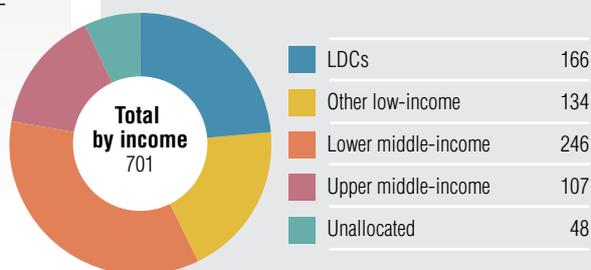
The Turkish International Co-operation and Development Agency (TIKA) is the principal body responsible for the administration of Turkish aid. TIKA is an autonomous technical co-operation organisation under the Prime Ministry. Its main function is to establish a bridge between development partners' needs and experience possessed by relevant Turkish ministries/agencies

Gross bilateral ODA, 2008-09 average, unless otherwise shown

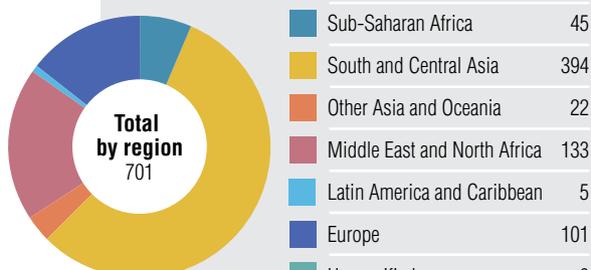
Net ODA	2008	2009	Change 2008/09
Current (USD m)	780	707	-9.4%
Constant (2008 USD m)	780	785	0.6%
In Liras (billion)	1 021	1 093	7.1%
ODA/GNI	0.11%	0.11%	
Bilateral share	94%	94%	

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ODA by income group (USD million)



ODA by region (USD million)



Top ten recipients of gross ODA (USD million)

1	Afghanistan	119
2	Kazakhstan	62
3	Kyrgyz Republic	60
4	Pakistan	57
5	Iraq	50
6	Palestinian Adm. Areas	34
7	Azerbaijan	31
8	Bosnia-Herzegovina	24
9	Lebanon	19
10	Serbia	17

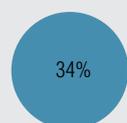
Memo: Share of gross bilateral ODA

Top 5 recipients	50%
Top 10 recipients	68%
Top 20 recipients	82%

TOP RECIPIENT OF GROSS ODA

AFGHANISTAN
USD **119** million

ODA by sector



Education, health and population



Other social infrastructure



Economic infrastructure



Production



Multi-sector

0%

Programme assistance

0%

Debt relief



Humanitarian aid

35%

Unspecified

New OECD members

In 2010, the OECD's membership expanded to include four new countries (dates of accession are shown in parentheses); Chile (7 May 2010), Estonia (9 December 2010), Israel (7 September 2010) and Slovenia (21 July 2010). In 2009, Estonia's net ODA was USD 18.4 million, of which 80% was multilateral ODA. Israel's¹¹ total net ODA stood at USD 123.9 million in 2009, with the majority (87%) delivered bilaterally. Of this, USD 35.4 million (or 33%) was allocated for first-year sustenance expenses for people arriving in Israel from developing countries (many of which are experiencing civil war or severe unrest) or those who have left their home countries for humanitarian or political reasons. In 2009, Slovenia's total net ODA was USD 71.3 million, of which 65% was multilateral ODA, mostly going to the European Union Institutions. Estonia and Israel have reported their ODA flows to the DAC since the 1990s and Slovenia began reporting its flows in 2005. Nevertheless, at this time, Chile does not report its aid flows to the DAC.

Several countries beyond the OECD's membership have long played an important role in development co-operation and many of them are increasing the volumes of concessional development finance delivered to developing countries. The OECD DAC recognises and welcomes the role of countries beyond its membership in the international development co-operation landscape. It is committed to engage with these countries in a common effort to reduce poverty, promote sustainable economic growth and respond to global development challenges.

As the authoritative source on development co-operation statistics, the DAC is working to develop a more comprehensive picture of global aid flows that includes information on all providers of development co-operation. The DAC hopes that all countries with significant development co-operation programmes will begin providing information on their financial flows in the near future. This will not only allow them to receive recognition for their important efforts, but will also help to foster more informed decision-making among donors and partner countries alike. Twenty non-DAC countries already report their ODA statistics to the DAC.



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