

Notes on other OECD donors

The OECD currently has 34 member countries, 23 of which are members of the DAC, as is the European Commission. This section highlights the ODA flows from the 11 OECD countries that are not DAC members: Chile, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Mexico, Poland, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Turkey.

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Chile

Chile's Agency of International Co-operation (AGCI) intends to work with the OECD during 2012 to collect and report Chile's statistical data according to DAC standards. This should enable Chile to report its development co-operation data to the DAC in the future.

Through AGCI, the Chilean administration works to decrease poverty and support national development processes in partner countries through the framework of south-south co-operation. AGCI is responsible for co-ordinating the work of the national ministries and agencies involved in international co-operation and has developed a co-operation supply-and-demand catalogue that details the Chilean capacities for delivering south-south co-operation through technical assistance, training and policy dialogue. Areas of co-operation include social cohesion, democratic governance and productive development and competitiveness.

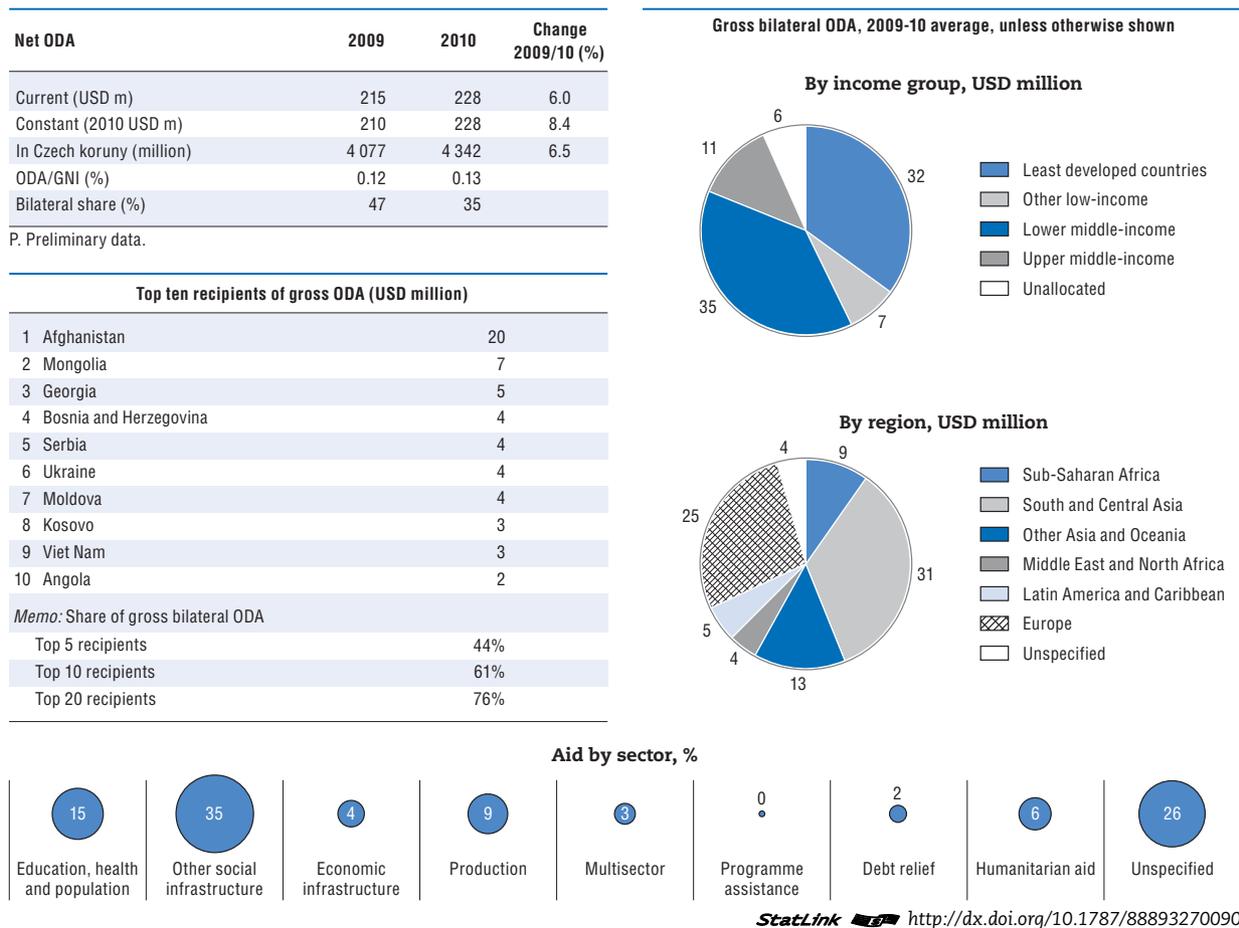
Czech Republic

In 2010, the Czech Republic's net ODA reached USD 228 million, representing an increase of 8.4% over 2009 in real terms. Its ODA/GNI ratio rose from 0.12% to 0.13%, predominantly due to increases in Czech contributions to the European Union's development budget.

Multilateral ODA accounted for 65% of the Czech development programme, while bilateral assistance represented 35% of total ODA flows. Bilateral aid was targeted to Asia and the Balkan countries, with programmes continuing in priority countries. Assistance to partner countries included development aid to Afghanistan and Mongolia; rapidly growing aid to Ethiopia; humanitarian assistance in Haiti and Pakistan; and reconstruction assistance in Georgia. The Czech Development Agency has played a growing role in the implementation of bilateral development projects.

The Czech Republic's development programme is based on the Act on International Development Co-operation and Humanitarian Aid and guided by the *2010-17 ODA Strategy*. This strategy reduced the number of programme countries to five – Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethiopia, Moldova and Mongolia. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is in the process of transforming the Czech Republic's ODA system in an effort to bolster its overall effectiveness and performance.

Figure V.31. ODA key statistics, 2010: The Czech Republic



Estonia

In 2010, Estonia's net ODA increased slightly to reach USD 19 million, up from USD 18 million in 2009, representing a 5.6% increase in real terms. The ODA/GNI ratio remained stable at 0.10%.

All aid was in the form of grants, with 74% of ODA delivered as core contributions to multilateral organisations. Bilateral aid was largely provided as technical assistance and focused on countries in the Eastern Europe and Caucasus region.

Estonia recently adopted its *Development Co-operation and Humanitarian Aid Strategy for 2011-15*, in line with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the Accra Agenda for Action and the UN Millennium Development Goals. This strategy highlights the following partner countries for 2011-15: Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine.

Furthering sustainable economic growth, education, health, and government and civil society are priority aid sectors for Estonia. Horizontal priorities are women and children, the promotion of information and communication technologies and electronic governance for combating corruption and increasing transparency and democratic participation.

Hungary

International development co-operation is an essential part of Hungary's foreign policy. Its main goal – in accordance with the Millennium Development Goals – is to contribute to the global effort to eradicate poverty and help partner-countries establish democratic institutions based on human rights. As a member of the European Union, Hungary is striving to allocate a growing share of its gross national income (GNI) to development co-operation.

In 2010, Hungary's net ODA dropped slightly to USD 114 million from USD 117 million in 2009, decreasing by 2.2% in real terms. The ODA/GNI ratio also fell from 0.10% to 0.09%, largely because of an increase in gross national income in 2010. Seventy-five per cent of Hungary's ODA was provided in the form of multilateral assistance, mainly to the EU, but also to the UN and the World Bank.

Hungary's priority partner countries are Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Moldova, Serbia, Viet Nam and the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Hungary primarily focuses assistance in sectors and areas where it has comparative advantages, including transition experience, capacity building, education, public health, water management and sanitation and environmental protection.

Iceland

In 2010, Iceland's net ODA was USD 29 million, representing a drop of 22.6% in real terms over the previous year (USD 34 million) due to fiscal constraints. The ODA/GNI ratio also fell from 0.35% to 0.29%.

Bilateral assistance amounted to USD 21 million and accounted for 72% of ODA flows. The largest recipients of Iceland's bilateral ODA in 2010 were Uganda, Malawi, Namibia and Mozambique.

The Icelandic International Development Agency (ICEIDA) disbursed approximately 41% of Iceland's ODA in 2010 (roughly USD 12 million). 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 Iceland Crisis Response Unit.

Israel²

In 2010, Israel's net ODA amounted to USD 145 million, a 9.8% increase in real terms over the USD 124 million disbursed in 2009. The ODA/GNI ratio also rose from 0.06% in 2009 to 0.07% in 2010. Bilateral aid stood at USD 128 million, representing 88% of the Israeli aid effort.

Of this, USD 40 million (or 32%) was allocated for first-year sustenance expenses for people arriving in Israel from developing countries (many of which were experiencing civil war or severe unrest) or those who have left their home countries for humanitarian or political reasons.

In 2010, the largest recipient of Israel's ODA disbursements was Jordan, which received USD 35.5 million, followed by Eritrea (USD 15.8 million), Ethiopia (USD 15.3 million) and Ukraine (USD 14.4 million). Together, these countries accounted for 63% of Israel's bilateral ODA.

Mexico

Mexico did not report data on its 2010 development co-operation 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. Mexico has been scaling up its development co-operation efforts, particularly in Latin America and the Caribbean. As part of its efforts to strengthen its role as a south-south co-operation provider, Mexico has been enhancing its institutional and legal framework for development co-operation. In April 2011, Mexico approved the Law on International Co-operation for Development, which created the Mexican Agency of International Development Co-operation (AMEXCID) in September 2011. The law also establishes a National Registry, an Information System on International Co-operation for Development, a Co-operation Programme and a Fund for Development Co-operation.

Mexico's bilateral and regional development co-operation is directed mostly to Latin America and the Caribbean and primarily takes the form of technical and scientific co-operation for capacity building. Public administration, education and science and technology, agriculture, environment protection and health were the priority areas for Mexican technical co-operation.

Poland

In 2010, Polish net ODA amounted to USD 378 million, a 3.9% decrease in real terms over the USD 375 million delivered in 2009. The ODA/GNI ratio also dropped from 0.09% to 0.08%.

Bilateral aid stood at USD 96 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 2010, this accounted for 96% of its multilateral aid.

In 2010, priority recipient countries for Polish bilateral ODA were Afghanistan, Belarus, Ukraine, Georgia, Moldova, Angola, and the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

In 2010, the Polish aid programme included assistance to support cross-cutting themes such as the promotion of democracy and good governance, sustainable development, and fostering civil society. Humanitarian aid was extended to several countries, including Haiti and Afghanistan.

Slovak Republic

In 2010, the Slovak Republic's net ODA disbursements totalled USD 74 million, representing an increase of 2.3% in real terms over the previous year. The ODA/GNI ratio remained stable at 0.09%. Most Slovak aid takes the form of core contributions to multilateral organisations; 93% goes to the European Union. Twenty-seven per cent of Slovak aid was delivered bilaterally.

The Slovak aid programme is governed by its *Medium-term ODA Strategy (2009-13)* and by annual national ODA programmes. The strategy outlines key priorities for development assistance which include strengthening stability and good governance, fostering development, and reducing poverty and hunger in developing countries. The strategy also provides a list of territorial and sectoral priorities for Slovak aid and identifies three programme countries – Afghanistan, Kenya and Serbia – as well as sixteen project countries – Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Ethiopia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Mongolia, Sudan, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam. In 2010, the number of project countries decreased to eleven. Development

assistance to the Western Balkan and EU Eastern Partnership countries focused on transition assistance and support for European integration ambitions.

Slovenia

In 2010, Slovenian net ODA disbursements totalled USD 59 million, representing a 12.6% drop in real terms over the USD 71 million disbursed in 2009. The ODA/GNI ratio also fell from 0.15% to 0.13%. Thirty-eight per cent of Slovenian aid was extended bilaterally. USD 28 million was channelled to the EU, representing 78% of Slovenian multilateral contributions.

Slovenia attaches particular importance to delivering assistance to the Western Balkan countries. Co-operation with Montenegro and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is conducted on a programme basis, while co-operation with the other countries in the region is conducted on a project-by-project basis. The second priority region is Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (with Moldova identified as a priority country), followed by Africa.

At the request of the Slovenian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the DAC agreed to conduct a special review of Slovenia's development co-operation policies and programmes in 2011 (Box V.1).

Box V.1. Special review of Slovenia's development co-operation: A summary

Since becoming a donor in 2004, Slovenia has put in place many of the important building blocks for its development co-operation programme, including the legal foundations, a statement of priorities and a consolidated budget for ODA. The budget is managed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the designated National Co-ordinator of Slovenia's international development assistance. Until the economic downturn in 2009, Slovenia's ODA had been increasing steadily and had been on track to reach an ODA/GNI ratio of 0.17% by 2010, the interim target that Slovenia agreed to within the European Union.

With only modest growth in ODA now expected, the special review recommends to Slovenia to innovate – to “do development co-operation differently” – carefully balancing its resources and capacity with a more focused programme (*e.g.* becoming a “niche” donor). Slovenia's ODA should remain predominantly multilateral. This approach will make it a more influential player, improve the effectiveness of its ODA and put it in a stronger position to manage the ODA budget once it starts to increase again. A communications strategy, focused on results achieved, could help Slovenia build public awareness and support for development co-operation.

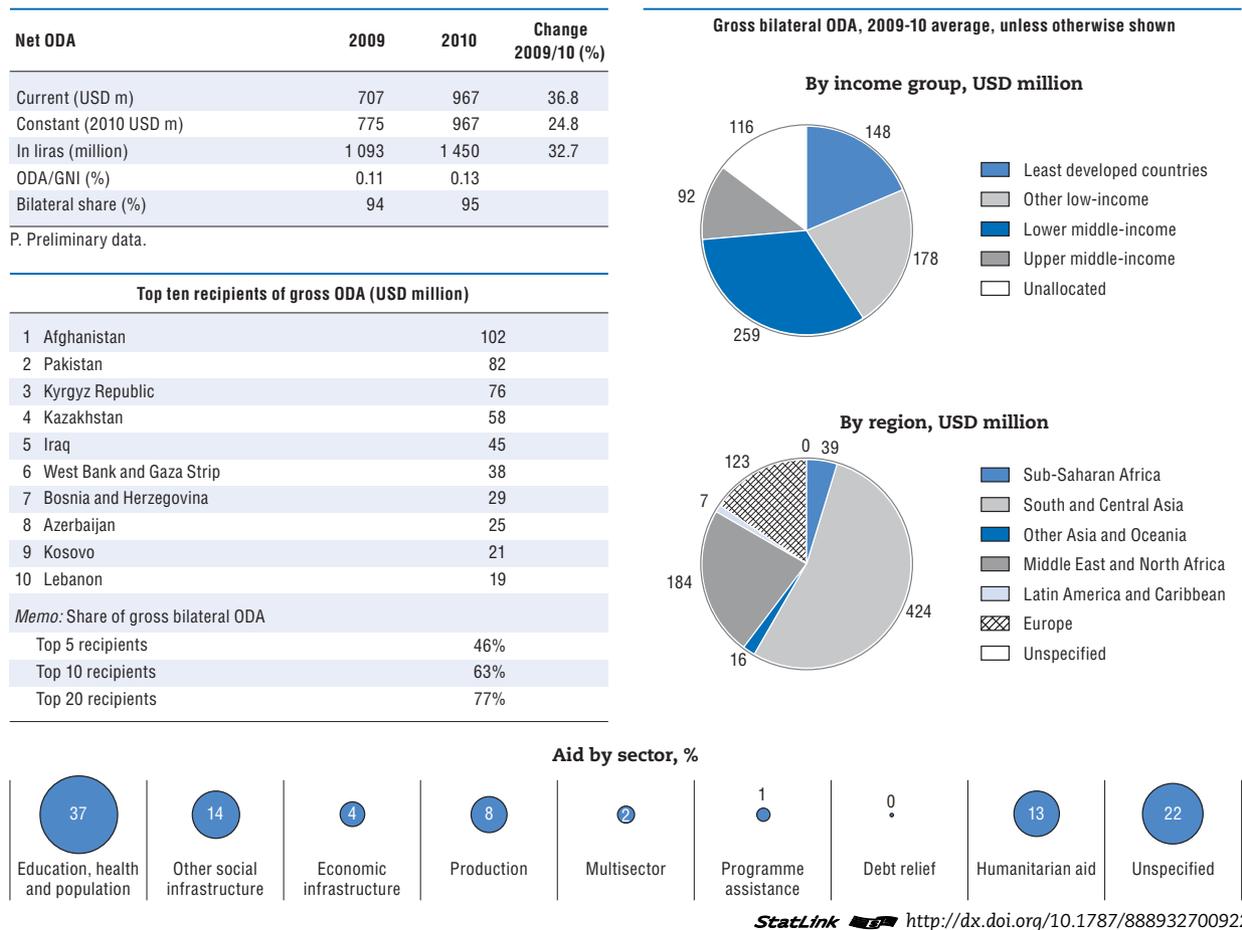
The main findings from the special review were presented at a launch in Ljubljana on 18 April 2012. The DAC welcomes such special reviews as an opportunity to share experiences with and learn from providers of development co-operation beyond its membership.

Turkey

In 2010, Turkish net ODA reached USD 967 million, an increase of 24.8% over 2009 in real terms. The ODA/GNI ratio also rose from 0.11% to 0.13%. Bilateral assistance totalled USD 920 million and accounted for 95% of the Turkish aid effort.

Geographically, over 50% of Turkish bilateral ODA was directed towards South and Central Asia. In 2010, Pakistan received over USD 134 million in aid for flood disaster relief, making it the principal recipient of Turkish bilateral ODA.

Figure V.32. ODA key statistics, 2010: Turkey



The bulk of bilateral assistance was delivered as project and programme aid and technical assistance. Support was also extended for post-conflict peacebuilding operations and humanitarian assistance. Seventy-seven per cent of Turkish sector allocable bilateral assistance went to social infrastructure and services, notably to the sectors of education and government and civil society.

Notes

1. The list of OECD member countries and the dates of accession are accessible here: www.oecd.org/document/58/0,3746,en_2649_201185_1889402_1_1_1_1,00.html.
2. The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.



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