

What aid is spent on

These profiles provide clear and detailed visualisations of the scale and trends of official development assistance (ODA) to 11 key sectors for poverty reduction. These include education, health, water and sanitation, governance and security, other social services, agriculture and food security, infrastructure, banking and business, industry and trade, environment and humanitarian assistance, together with two shorter profiles for general budget support and debt relief. Volumes include bilateral and multilateral disbursements.

The aid bundle is unpacked to show the composition of sectoral assistance for each sector and for each major donor and recipient of ODA to that sector. It shows how much sectoral ODA is cash in the form of either grants or loans, how much is given in kind as commodities or food, how much is technical cooperation, mixed project aid or support to global public goods and how much is never transferred out of the donor country.

The profiles display notable differences in the composition of ODA across sectors and sometimes across donors and recipient countries. They provide objective information for decisionmakers and campaigners to help identify where greater value can be achieved from sectoral aid for poverty reduction.

More detailed and interactive information is available online at www.devinit.org, and Development Initiatives is always pleased to provide data and information through our helpdesks. Please refer to the profile endnotes and *Methodology* for more detailed explanations of terms and concepts used.

Education comprises assistance to basic, secondary and post-secondary education programmes as well as central administration of education in developing countries. Official financing of the sector is overwhelmingly from ODA, with only 12% of official assistance to the sector from other official flows.

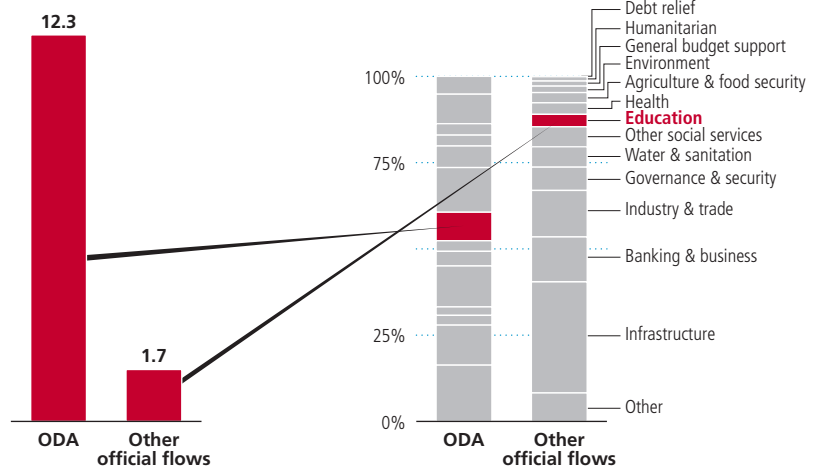
ODA to the sector has grown more slowly than total ODA since 2009.

The largest sub-sector is post-secondary education. However, ODA disbursements to post-secondary education are overwhelmingly spent within donor countries in the form of imputed student costs of scholarships. Basic education accounts for 29% of the total.

What resources are allocated to education?

Among the 11 core sectors, education is the fifth largest ODA sector and the seventh largest sector for other official flows; ODA allocations are more than seven times other official flows allocations

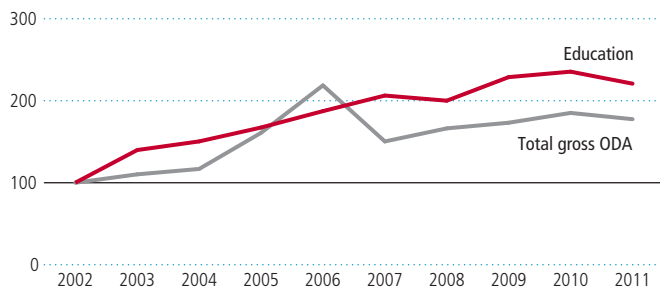
US\$ billions, 2011



Trends in aid to education

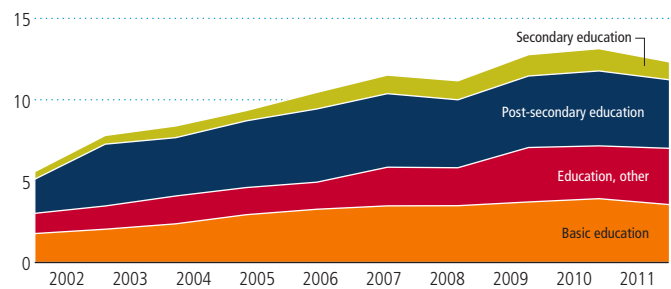
Spending on the sector has grown more slowly than total ODA spending since 2009

Gross ODA (index, 2002 = 100)



Post-secondary education receives the largest share of ODA, secondary education the smallest

Gross ODA by sub-sector US\$ billions, 2002–2011



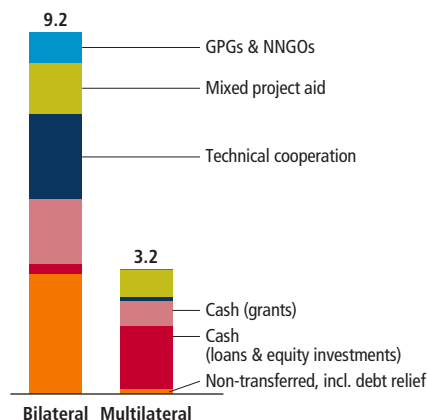
What's in the aid bundle to education?

Over 25% of ODA to the sector is spent within donor countries, and almost 20% is technical cooperation. Around 15% is cash, and a similar amount is mixed project aid (cash and in-kind transfers). Loans account for only 3% of bilateral ODA but more than 50% of multilateral ODA.

Around 35% of ODA to the sector is identified by donors as being disbursed through the public sector, and a similar share is disbursed through multilaterals. NGOs implement less than 10%, other bodies, including universities and teaching institutions, more than 10%.

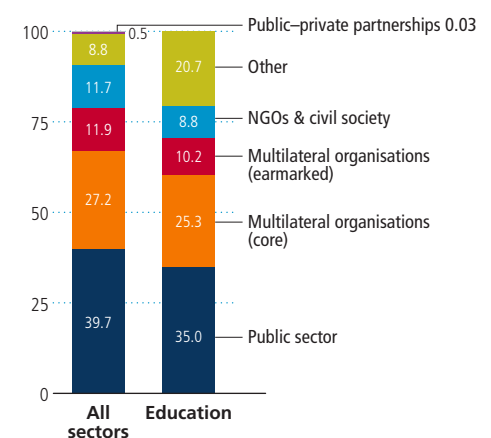
ODA to education contains high levels of spending within donor countries

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



35% of ODA is delivered through the public sector, compared with 40% across all sectors

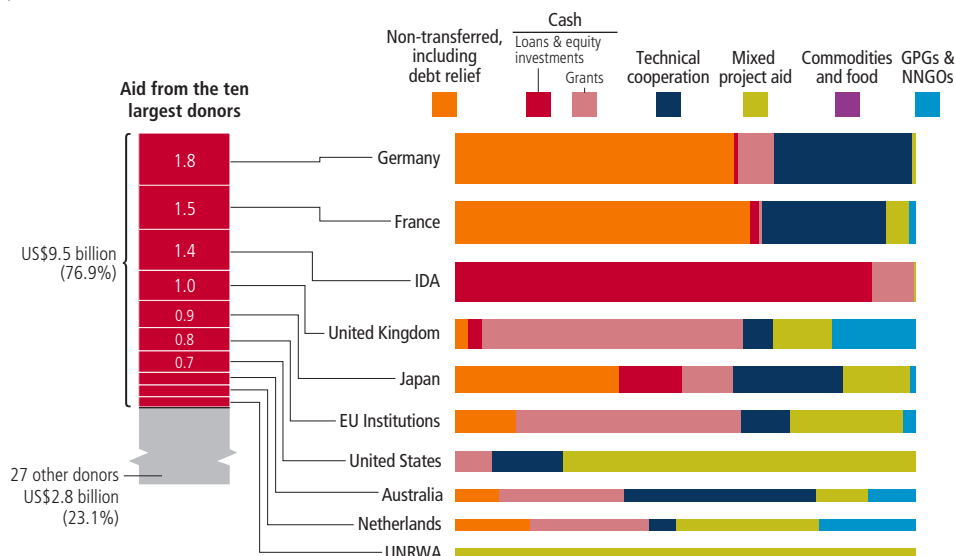
% of gross ODA, 2011



Where does aid to education come from and where does it go?

Germany and France are the largest donors, due to high levels of in-donor spending

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



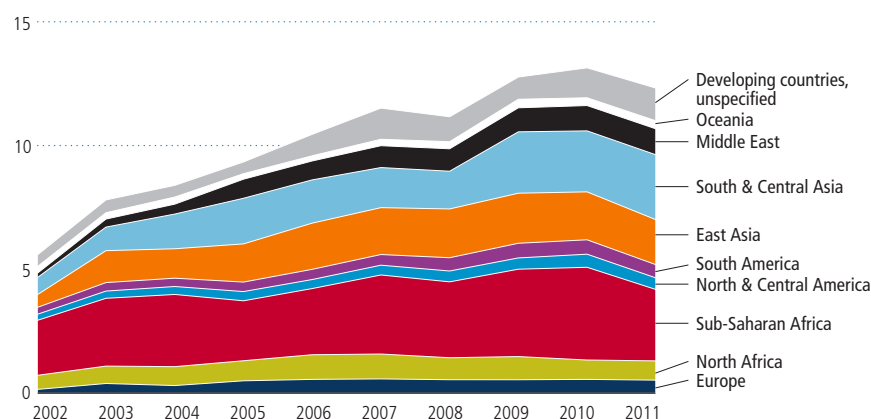
France and Germany – the two largest donors to the sector – have the highest spending on students within the donor country. The largest providers of cash to the sector are the United Kingdom (mostly grants) and IDA (mostly loans).

Sub-Saharan Africa receives the largest share of ODA to the sector (23% in 2011, down from 29% in 2010), followed by South and Central Asia (21%) and East Asia (15%). Donors do not specify the recipient country or region for 11% of the ODA to the sector.

India is the largest recipient of aid to the sector, due mainly to lending from IDA. China is the second largest recipient thanks to large numbers of Chinese students attending universities in donor countries.

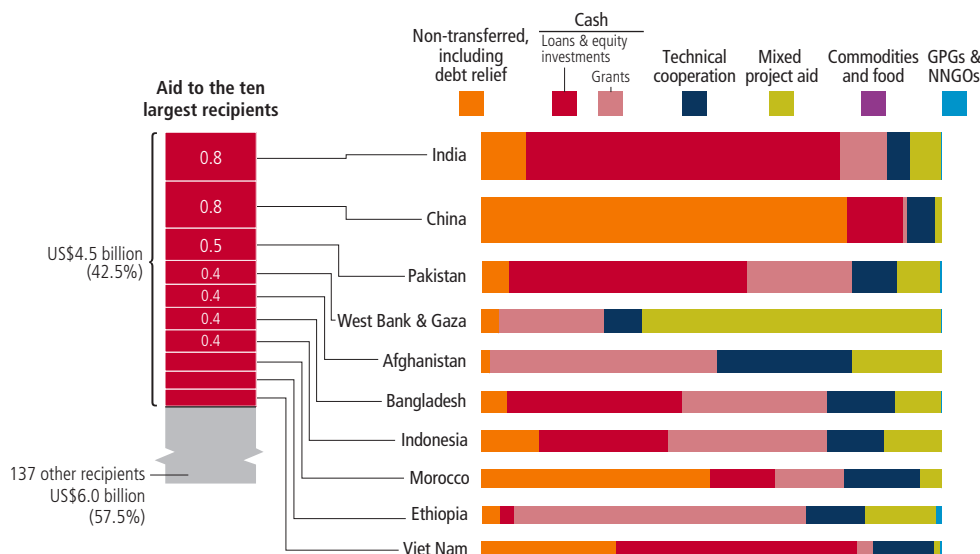
Sub-Saharan Africa receives the largest share of ODA to the sector, but its share fell in 2011

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2002–2011



Large numbers of Chinese students in donor-country universities boost reported ODA to education in China

US\$ billions, 2011



Note: Data is from the DAC (ODA and other official flows). All data in US\$ is in 2011 prices. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. GPGs are global public goods. IDA is the International Development Association. NNGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). UNRWA is the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East.

Health comprises both general health care together with family planning and reproductive health care, including HIV/AIDS-related programmes. Official financing to the sector is overwhelmingly as ODA, with only 7% as other official flows.

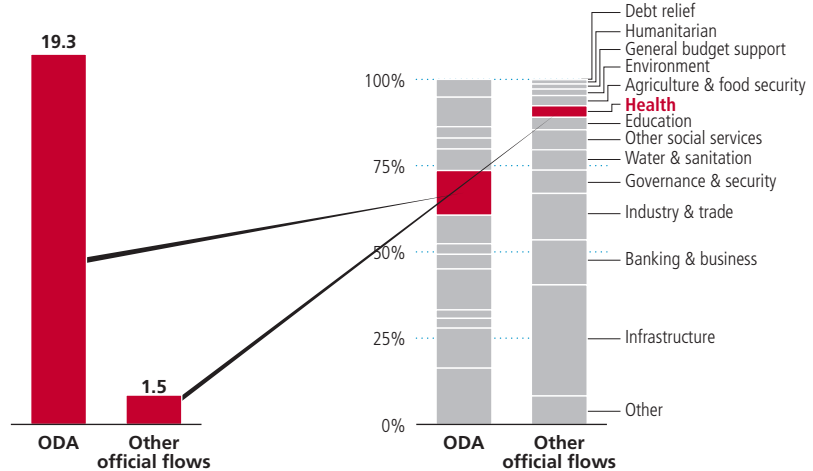
ODA to the sector has grown much faster than overall ODA since 2005.

This growth has been driven mainly by increased US spending on HIV/AIDS, which has made population and reproductive health care (which includes spending on HIV/AIDS) the largest health sub-sector. The United States gives mostly mixed project aid (cash and in-kind transfers). The vast majority of ODA to the sector is grants, with loans and equity investments accounting for less than 2% of bilateral ODA and 15% of multilateral ODA.

What resources are allocated to health?

Health is the largest sector for ODA of the 11 core sectors, and the eighth largest for other official flows; ODA allocations are more than 12 times other official flows

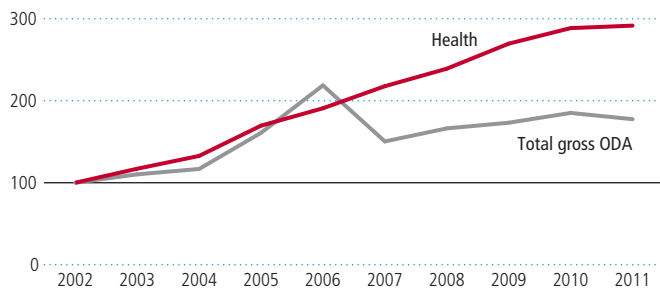
US\$ billions, 2011



Trends in aid to health

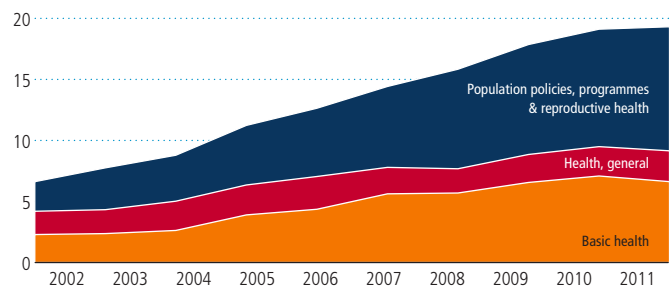
Spending on the sector has grown faster than total ODA spending since 2002

Gross ODA (index, 2002 = 100)



Population policies and reproductive health care (including HIV/AIDS) receives the largest share of ODA

Gross ODA by sub-sector US\$ billions, 2002–2011



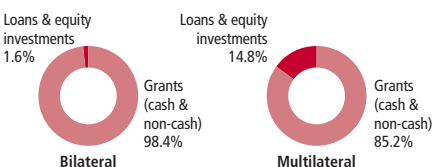
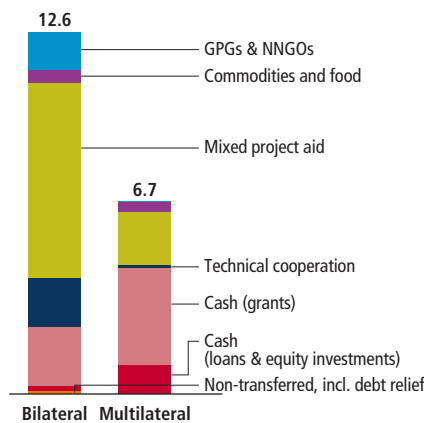
What's in the aid bundle to health?

Almost 45% of ODA to the health sector is mixed project aid (cash and in-kind transfers). Over a third is cash, mostly grants; loans account for 6%.

Around 27% of ODA to the sector is identified by donors as being disbursed through the public sector, and 43% is disbursed through multilaterals. NGOs implement almost 20%.

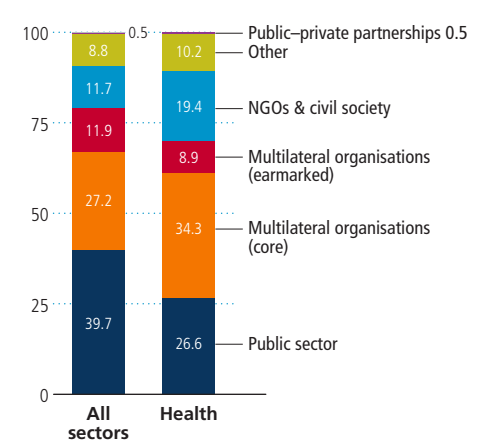
ODA to health is mainly cash and mixed project aid grants with few loans

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



27% of ODA is delivered through the public sector, compared with 40% across all sectors

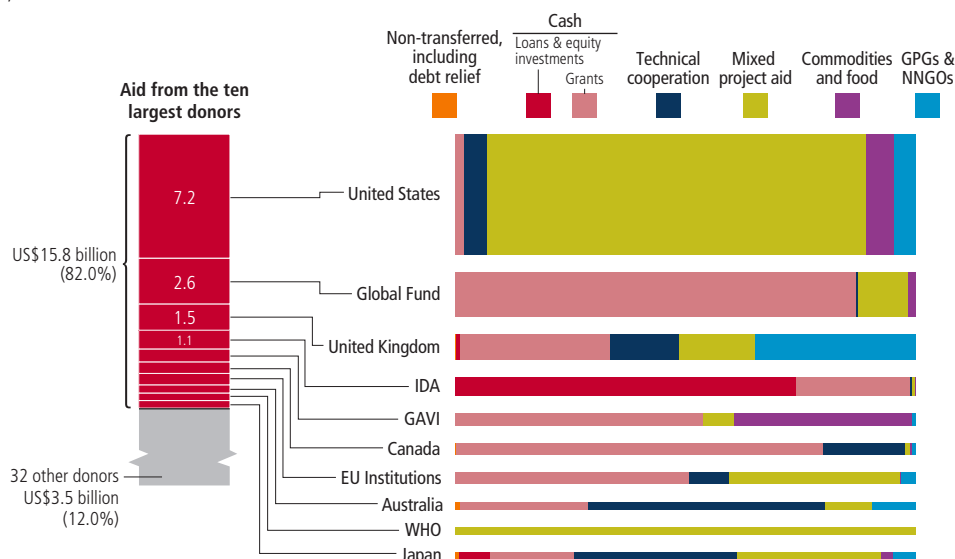
% of gross ODA, 2011



Where does aid to health come from and where does it go?

The United States is by far the largest donor to health, mostly to HIV/AIDS-related projects

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



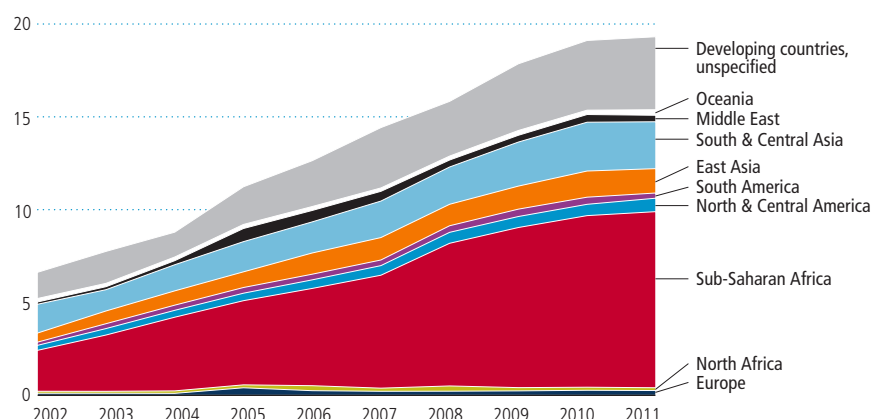
The United States gives more than two-and-a-half times as much ODA to health as the next largest donor. However, this is not due to a focus on health in general, but to a focus on a single disease, HIV/AIDS, which accounts for almost 70% of US ODA spending on health. The Global Fund, the second largest source of ODA to the health sector, also gave 58% of its disbursements in 2011 to HIV/AIDS. The other main donors to the sector tended to spread their support over a broad range of health interventions.

Sub-Saharan Africa receives by far the largest regional share of ODA to health, with almost half of gross recorded disbursements in 2011, followed by South and Central Asia (13%). Donors do not specify the recipient country or region for over a fifth of ODA to the sector.

India is the largest recipient of aid to health, helped by large loans from IDA, but the other nine largest recipients are all in sub-Saharan Africa.

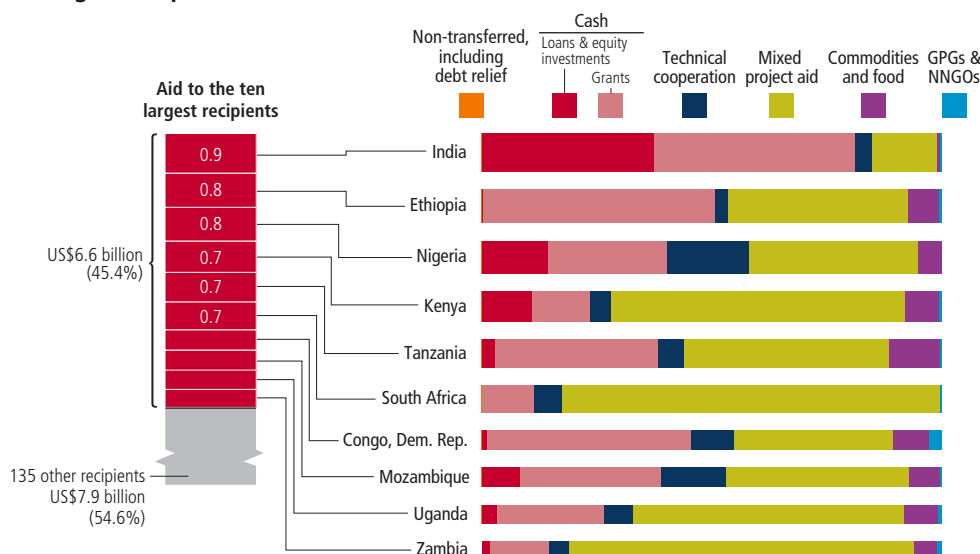
Sub-Saharan Africa receives by far the largest share of ODA to the sector

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2002–2011



All but one of the largest recipients of ODA to health are in sub-Saharan Africa

US\$ billions, 2011



Note: Data is from the DAC (ODA and other official flows). All data in US\$ is in 2011 prices. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. GPGs are global public goods. IDA is the International Development Association. NNGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). WHO is the World Health Organization.

WATER AND SANITATION

Gross bilateral and multilateral disbursements: US\$6.3 billion in 2011

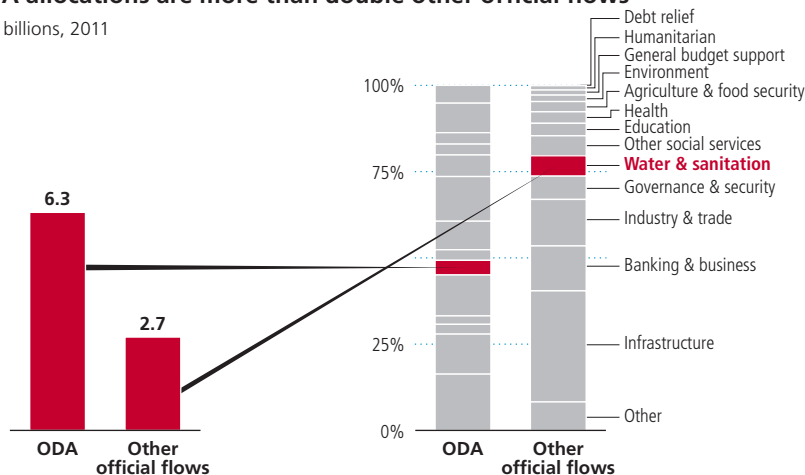
Water and sanitation comprises assistance to a wide variety of water and sanitation-related projects and programmes – from large-scale water treatment plants, pumping stations and sewerage works to small-scale interventions such as handpumps and latrines. It also includes water sector policy, water conservation and river basin development activities. Official financing is mostly from ODA, but other official flows are also considerable, accounting for 30% of official assistance to the sector.

ODA to the sector has grown more rapidly than overall ODA in over the past decade.

Most ODA for the sector goes to large-scale systems, with a much smaller proportion spent on basic water supply and sanitation.

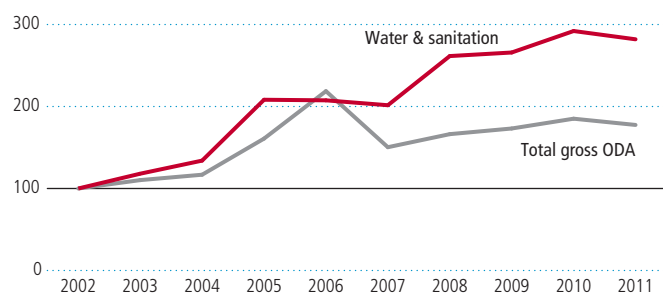
What resources are allocated to water and sanitation? Water and sanitation is the seventh largest ODA sector of the 11 core sectors and the fifth largest for other official flows; ODA allocations are more than double other official flows

US\$ billions, 2011



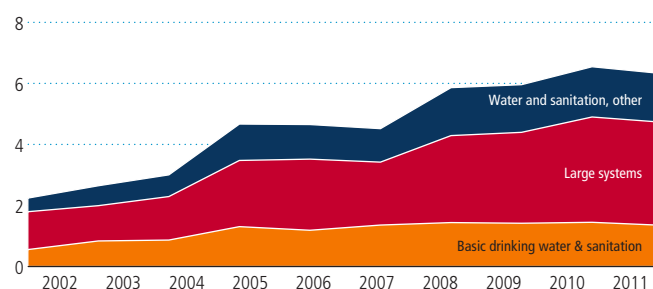
Trends in aid to water and sanitation The sector overall has grown 12% a year since 2002

Gross ODA (index, 2002 = 100)



Water and sanitation systems was the largest sub-sector, accounting for 55% of ODA to the sector

Gross ODA by sub-sector US\$ billions, 2002–2011



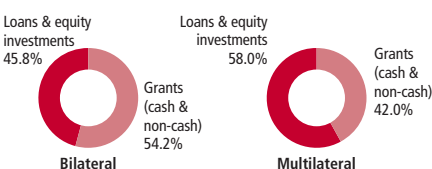
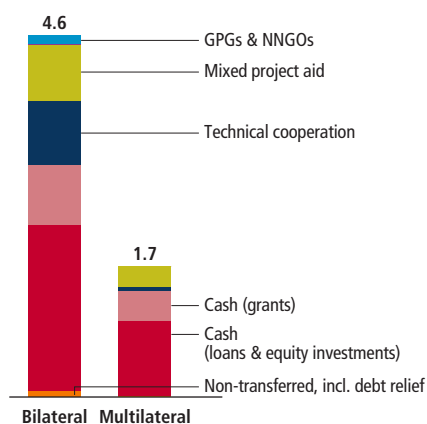
What's in the aid bundle to water and sanitation?

Loans are a large component of ODA disbursements, accounting for nearly half of gross ODA to the sector in 2011. Cash grants, technical cooperation and mixed project aid (cash and in-kind transfers) make up smaller shares. Almost no ODA to the sector is spent within donor countries.

More than half of ODA to the sector is identified by donors as being disbursed through the public sector, and 35% is disbursed through multilaterals. NGOs act as implementing partners for only 5%.

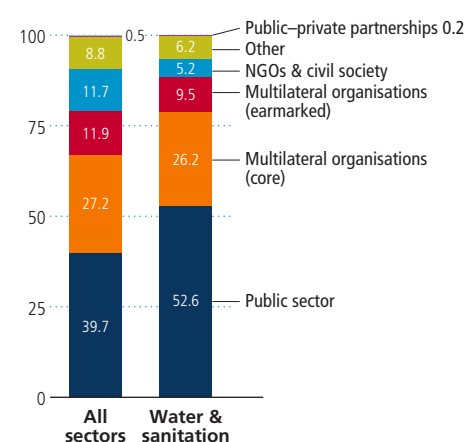
Loans account for almost half of bilateral ODA and more than half of multilateral aid

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



53% of ODA is delivered through the public sector, compared with 40% across all sectors

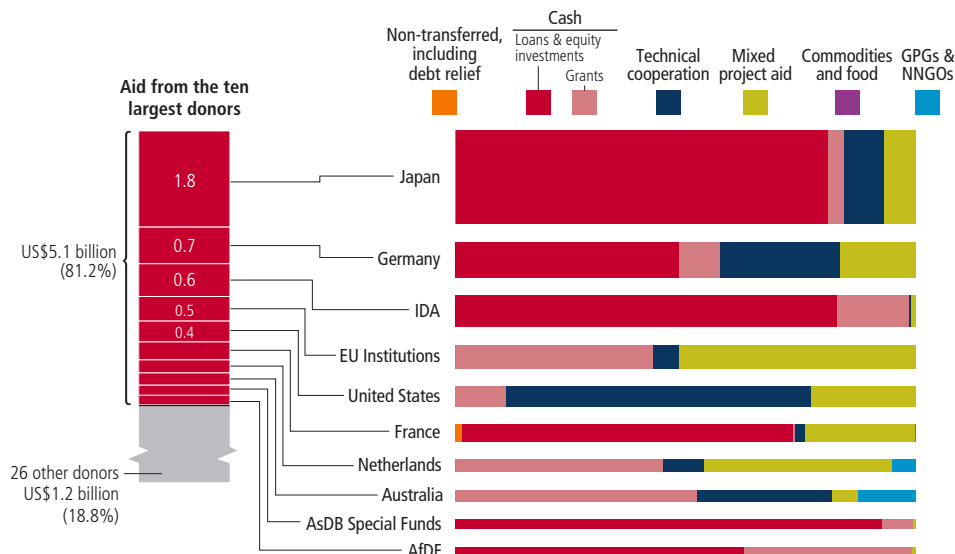
% of gross ODA, 2011



Where does aid to water and sanitation come from and where does it go?

The three largest donors – Japan, Germany and IDA – provide aid mostly as loans

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



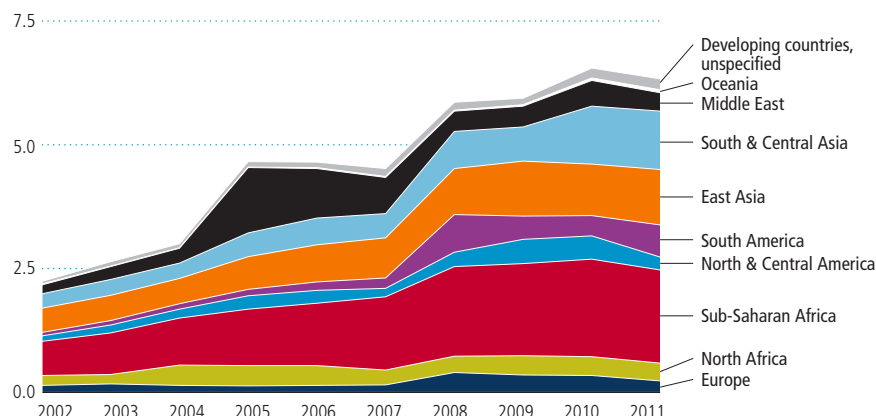
Japan is the largest donor to the sector, giving more than two and a half times what the second largest donor, Germany, gave in 2011. Six of the ten largest donors give most of their aid to the sector as loans, three give a large share as cash grants and the United States favours technical cooperation.

Sub-Saharan Africa receives the largest share of ODA to the sector (30% in 2011), followed by South and Central Asia (19%), and East Asia (18%). Donors do not specify the recipient country or region for 3% of ODA to the sector.

The ten largest recipients of ODA to the sector receive at least 40% as loans – much more, for many of them. Only two of the ten largest recipients are in sub-Saharan Africa.

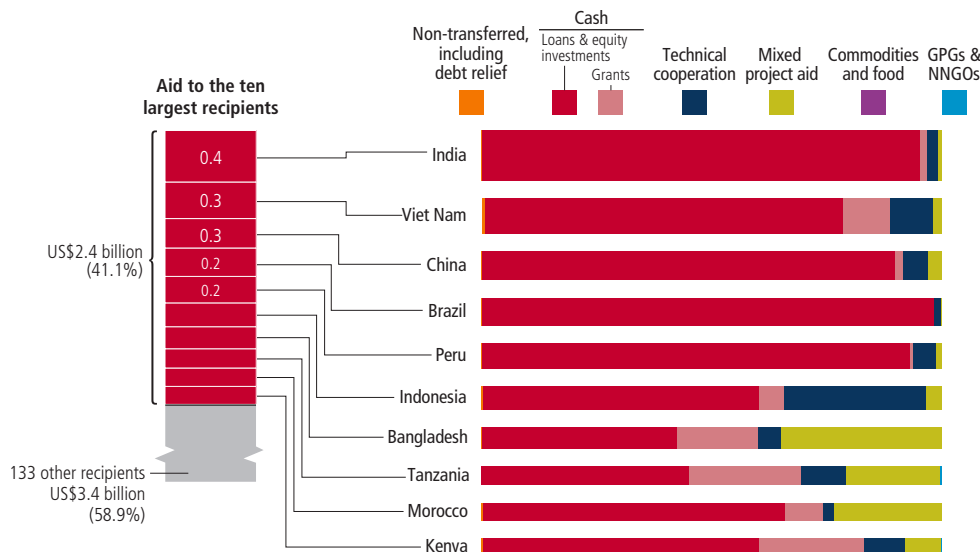
Sub-Saharan Africa is the largest recipient of ODA to the sector, 30% of the 2011 total

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2002–2011



The six largest recipient countries – all higher income developing countries – receive the majority of aid as loans

US\$ billions, 2011



Note: Data is from the DAC (ODA and other official flows). All data in US\$ is in 2011 prices. AfDF is the African Development Fund. AsDB is the Asian Development Bank. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. GPGs are global public goods. IDA is the International Development Association. NNGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid).

Governance and security comprises aid to support recipient-country government and civil society institutions such as legislatures, the judiciary, media and human rights groups. It also includes support for conflict resolution and peace and security activities, including clearing land mines and demobilising child soldiers. Official financing to the sector is overwhelmingly from ODA, with less than 15% as other official flows.

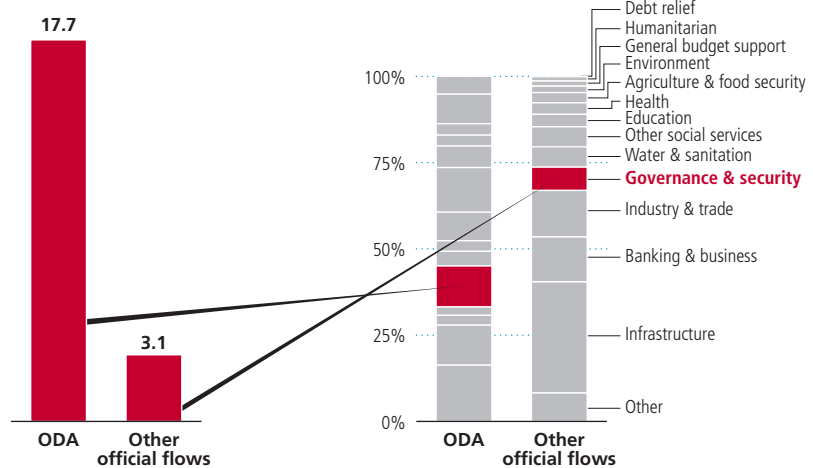
ODA to the sector has grown at a similar rate to overall ODA over the past decade.

ODA to the development of government and civil society bodies is much larger than that to conflict, peace and security. A large share of ODA goes to public policy and administration and to legal and judicial development (more than US\$3 billion each in 2011).

What resources are allocated to governance and security?

Of the 11 core sectors, governance and security is the second largest sector for ODA and the fourth largest sector for other official flows; ODA allocations are more than five times other official flows

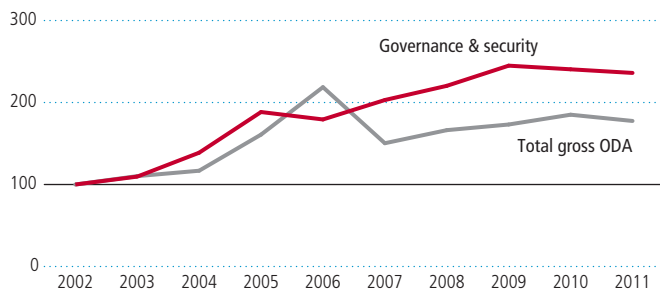
US\$ billions, 2011



Trends in aid to governance and security

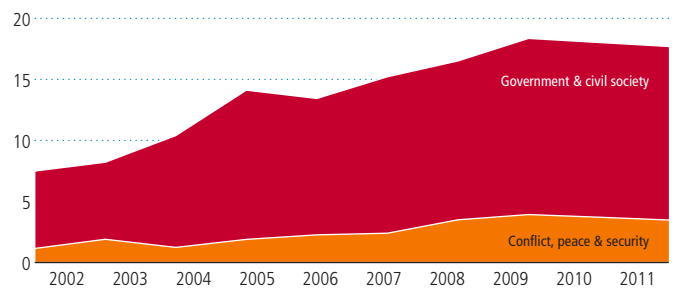
Spending on the sector has outpaced ODA over the last decade

Gross ODA (index, 2002 = 100)



Government and civil society receives four times the amount of ODA that conflict, peace and security receives

Gross ODA by sub-sector US\$ billions, 2002–2011



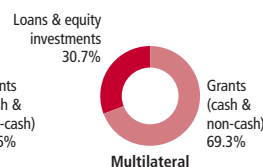
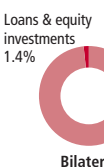
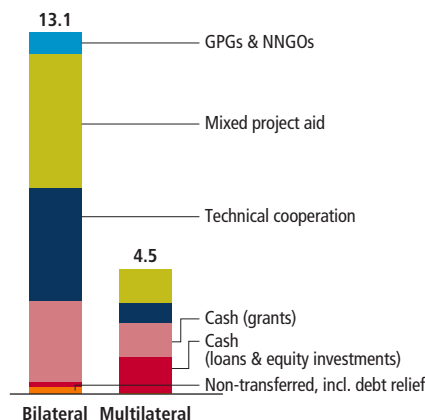
What's in the aid bundle to governance and security?

Very little ODA to the sector is spent within donor countries, but around 5% is targeted at global initiatives. The remaining ODA is split almost equally among cash, technical cooperation and mixed project aid (cash and in-kind transfers). Loans make up less than 2% of bilateral ODA to the sector but almost a third of multilateral disbursements.

Around 28% of ODA to the sector is identified by donors as being disbursed through the public sector, and over 40% is disbursed through multilaterals. NGOs are active, acting as implementation partners for almost 20%.

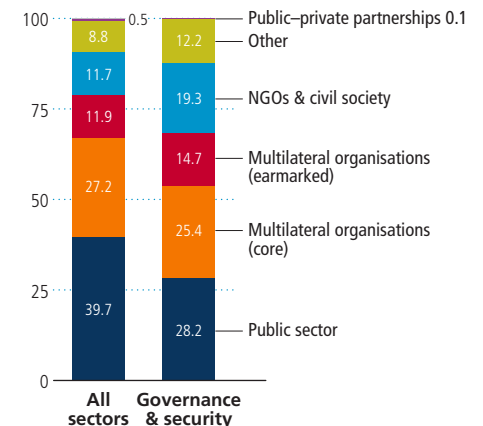
Technical cooperation and mixed project aid dominate bilateral ODA

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



28% of ODA is delivered through the public sector, compared with 40% across all sectors

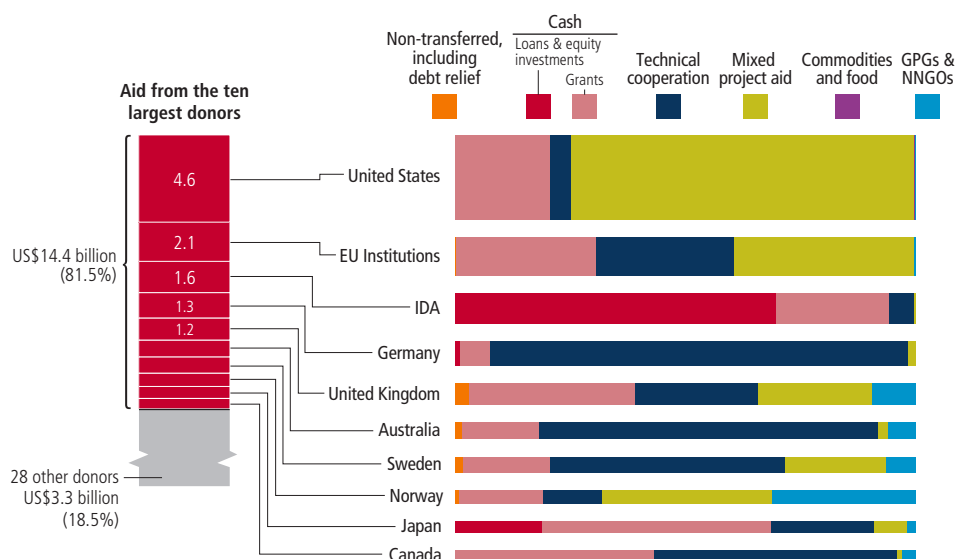
% of gross ODA, 2011



Where does aid to governance and security come from and where does it go?

The United States is the largest donor to the sector

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



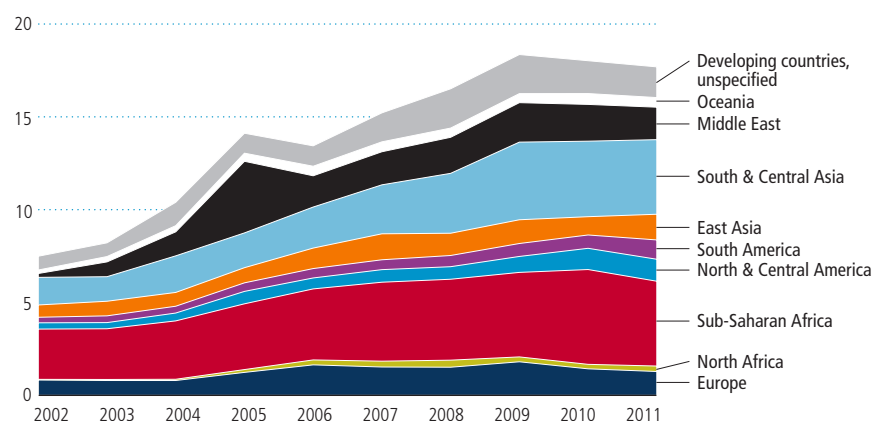
Aid from the United States, the largest donor to the sector is dominated by project support, the country's preferred modality. The second largest donor, the EU, splits ODA to the sector among cash grants, technical cooperation and mixed project aid. IDA, the third largest donor, favours loans. ODA from several of the largest donors to the sector (Germany, Australia, Sweden and Canada) contains very high levels of technical cooperation.

Sub-Saharan Africa receives the largest share of ODA to the sector (26% in 2011), followed closely by South and Central Asia (23%). Donors do not specify the recipient country or region for almost 10% of ODA to the sector.

Afghanistan is by far the largest recipient of ODA to the sector, reflecting efforts to develop national institutions. Other fragile and post-conflict countries such as Iraq, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kosovo and the West Bank and Gaza are also among the largest recipients of aid to the sector.

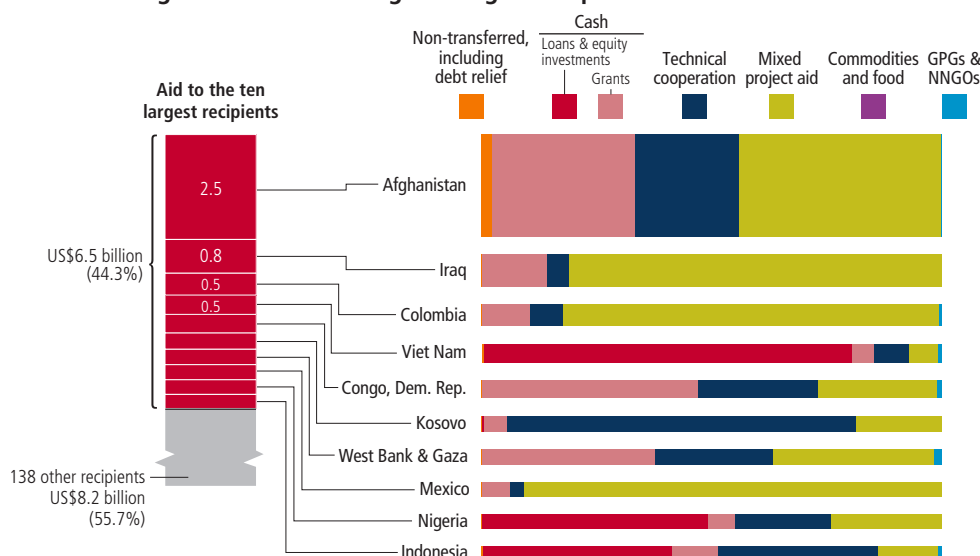
Almost half of ODA to the sector goes to sub-Saharan Africa and South and Central Asia

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2002–2011



Several post-conflict and fragile states are among the largest recipients of ODA to the sector

US\$ billions, 2011



Note: Data is from the DAC (ODA and other official flows). All data in US\$ is in 2011 prices. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. GPGs are global public goods. IDA is the International Development Association. NNGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid).

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Gross bilateral and multilateral disbursements: US\$4.6 billion in 2011

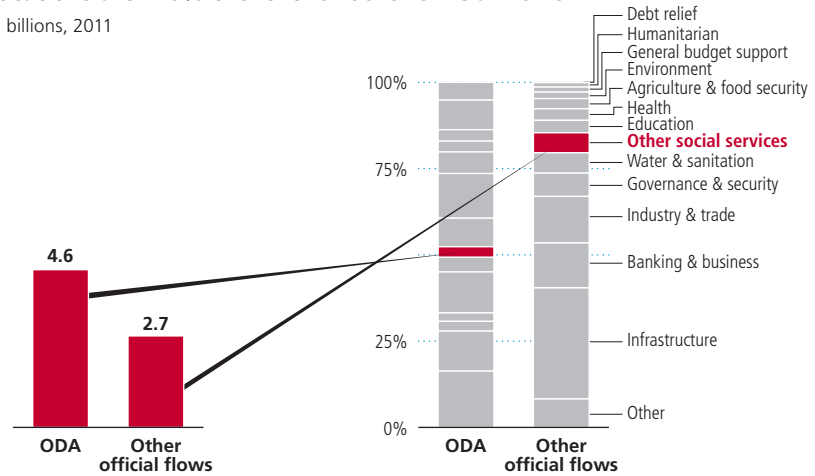
Other social services comprises projects and programmes concerned with basic social and welfare services, employment and housing policy, and the like. Official financing of the sector is mainly from ODA, but other official flows account for 37% of the total.

Growth in ODA to the sector has fallen behind that of total ODA since 2008.

General social and welfare services make up over half of disbursements to the sector. ODA to culture and recreation projects and to employment policy are also considerable. Loans and equity investments account for 25% of gross ODA disbursements to the sector (11% of bilateral ODA and 45% of multilateral ODA).

What resources are allocated to other social services? Of the 11 core sectors, other social services is the ninth largest ODA sector and the sixth largest for other official flows; ODA allocations are 170% the level of other official flows

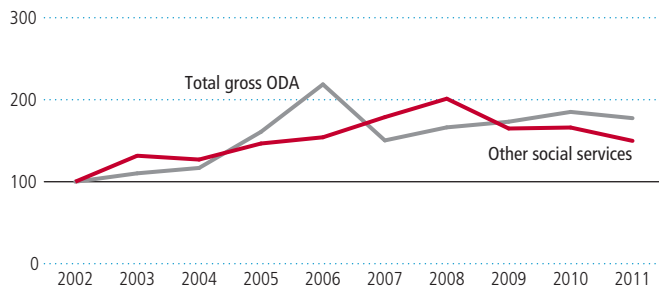
US\$ billions, 2011



Trends in aid to other social services

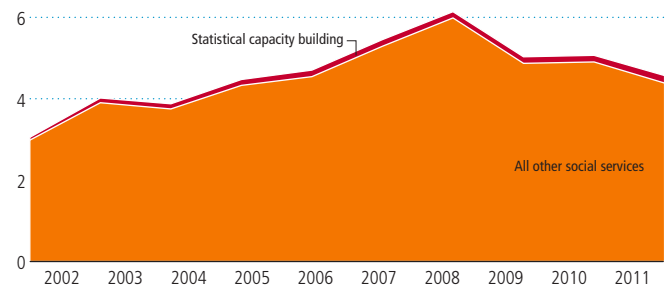
Spending on the sector has fallen since 2008

Gross ODA (index, 2002 = 100)



Statistical capacity building receives a small share of ODA

Gross ODA by sub-sector US\$ billions, 2002–2011



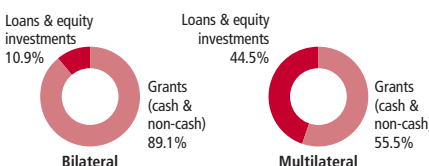
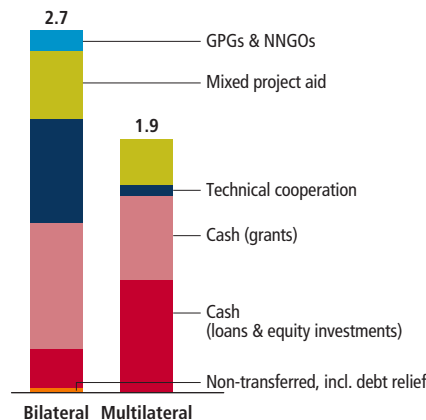
What's in the aid bundle to other social services?

Almost 60% of ODA to the sector is cash, with 34% as cash grants and 25% as loans. A further 19% is technical cooperation.

Around 27% of ODA to the sector is identified by donors as being disbursed through the public sector, and 52% is disbursed through multilaterals. NGOs implement almost 14%.

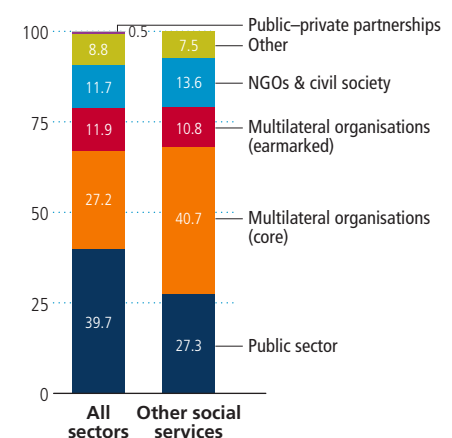
Cash, in the form of grants and loans, makes up most of the ODA to the sector

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



27% of ODA is delivered through the public sector, compared with 40% across all sectors

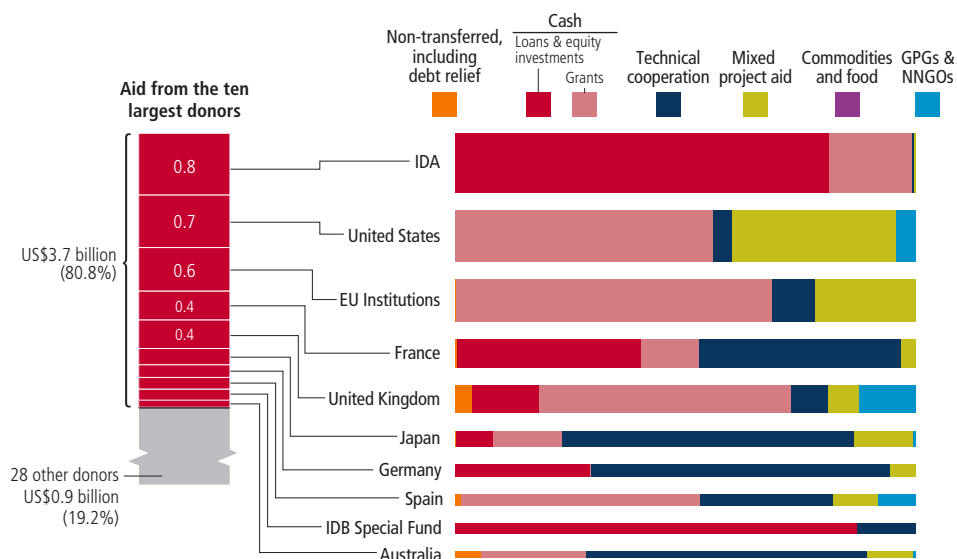
% of gross ODA, 2011



Where does aid to other social services come from and where does it go?

Disbursements of cash and technical cooperation dominate for most of the largest donors to the sector

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



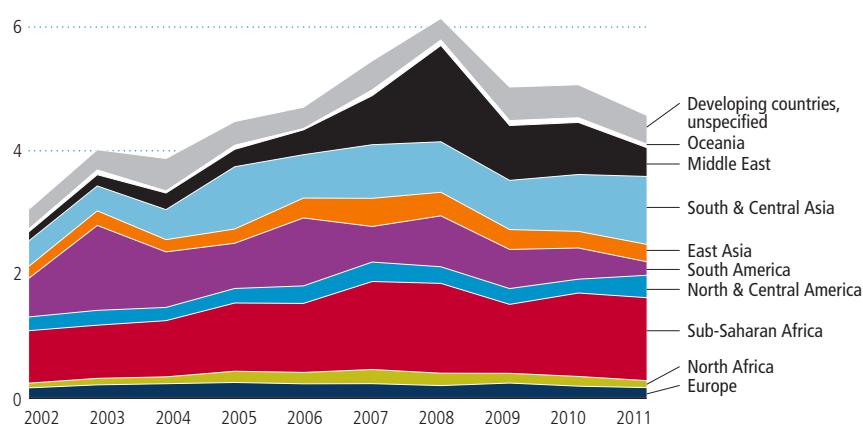
Of the largest donors to the sector IDA, France, Germany and the IDB give large amounts of cash in the form of loans. The United States, EU Institutions, the United Kingdom and Spain disburse cash mostly as grants. In addition France, Japan, Germany and Australia give large amounts of technical cooperation.

Sub-Saharan Africa receives the largest share of ODA to the sector (29% in 2011), followed by South and Central Asia (24%). Donors do not specify the recipient country or region for over 10% of ODA to the sector.

Five of the eight largest recipients of ODA to the sector are in South and Central Asia or the Middle East. ODA to the sector is especially important to Pakistan and the West Bank and Gaza.

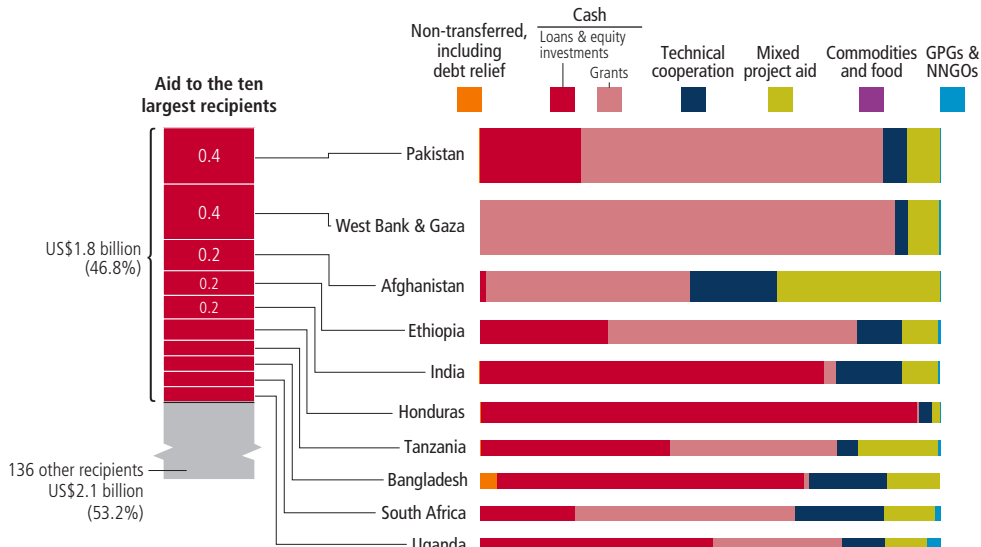
South and Central Asia's share of ODA to the sector is rising; the Middle East's is falling

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2002–2011



Pakistan and the West Bank and Gaza each receive more than twice as much aid to the sector as any other recipient

US\$ billions, 2011



Note: Data is from the DAC (ODA and other official flows). All data in US\$ is in 2011 prices. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. GPGs are global public goods. IDA is the International Development Association. IDB is the Inter-American Development Bank. NNGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid).

Agriculture and food security comprises assistance to agriculture, forestry and fishing, together with developmental food aid and food security programmes. Official financing of the sector is overwhelmingly from ODA, with only 13% of official assistance from other official flows.

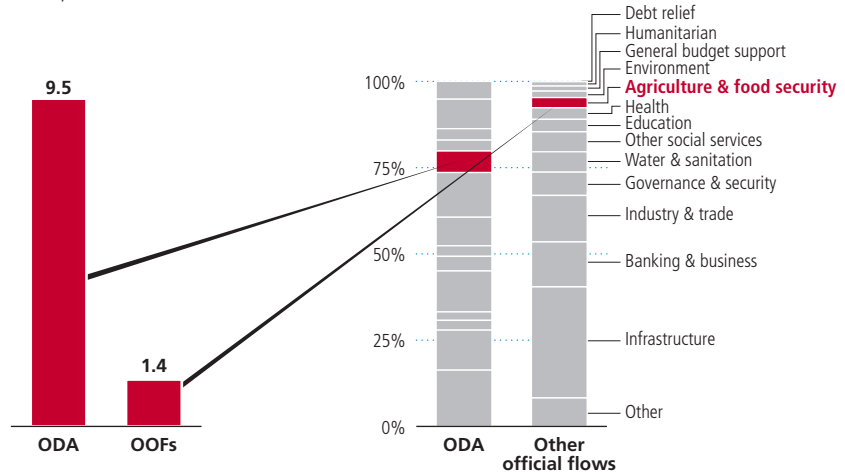
ODA to the sector grew slightly more quickly than total ODA spending over 2007–2010 but fell in 2011.

Agriculture is by far the largest subsector within the sector, accounting for more than two-thirds of gross disbursements in 2011. Developmental food aid and food security accounts for 19%, and forestry and fishing account for much smaller amounts.

What resources are allocated to agriculture and food security?

Agriculture and food security is the sixth largest ODA sector and ninth largest sector for other official flows of the 11 core sectors; ODA allocations are more than six times other official flows

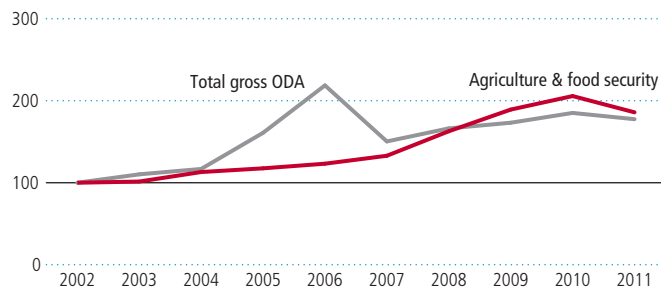
US\$ billions, 2011



Trends in aid to agriculture and food security

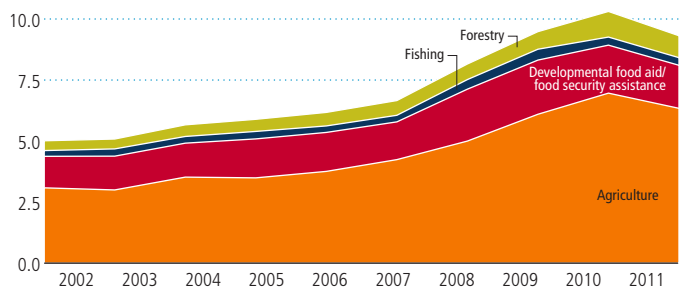
Spending on the sector grew over 2007–2010 but has fallen back

Gross ODA (index, 2002 = 100)



Most funding for the sector goes to agriculture

Gross ODA by sub-sector US\$ billions, 2002–2011



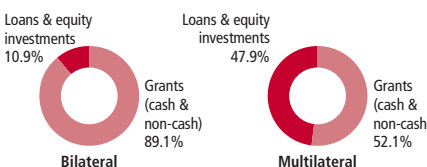
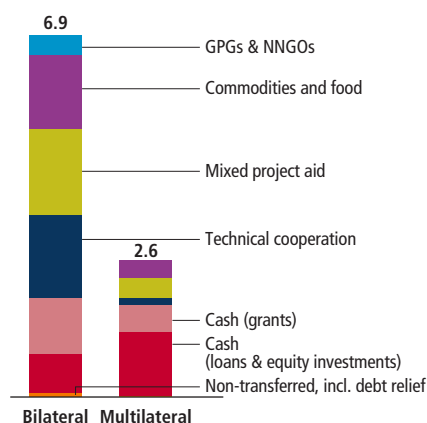
What's in the aid bundle to agriculture and food security?

Cash grants make up a sixth of ODA to the sector, 37% is in-kind transfers, split almost equally between commodities and food aid and technical cooperation, 20% is mixed project aid (cash and in-kind transfers) and 20% is loans. IDA, the AfDF and Japan give mostly loans.

Less than a third of ODA to the sector is identified by donors as being disbursed through the public sector. More than 40% is disbursed through multilaterals, and almost 20% through NGOs. Donors do not record the channel of delivery for almost 10% of aid disbursed to the sector.

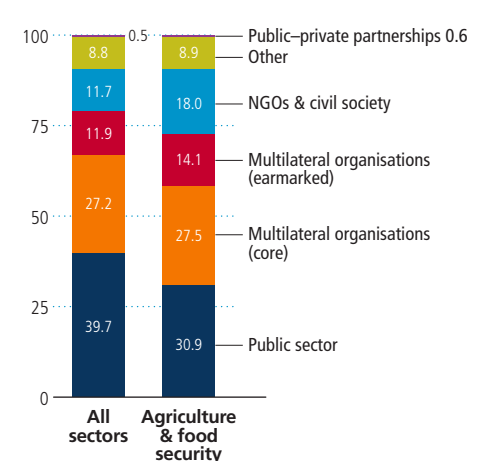
Aid in kind accounts for 44% of bilateral ODA; loans account for 48% of multilateral ODA

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



31% of ODA is delivered through the public sector, compared with 40% across all sectors

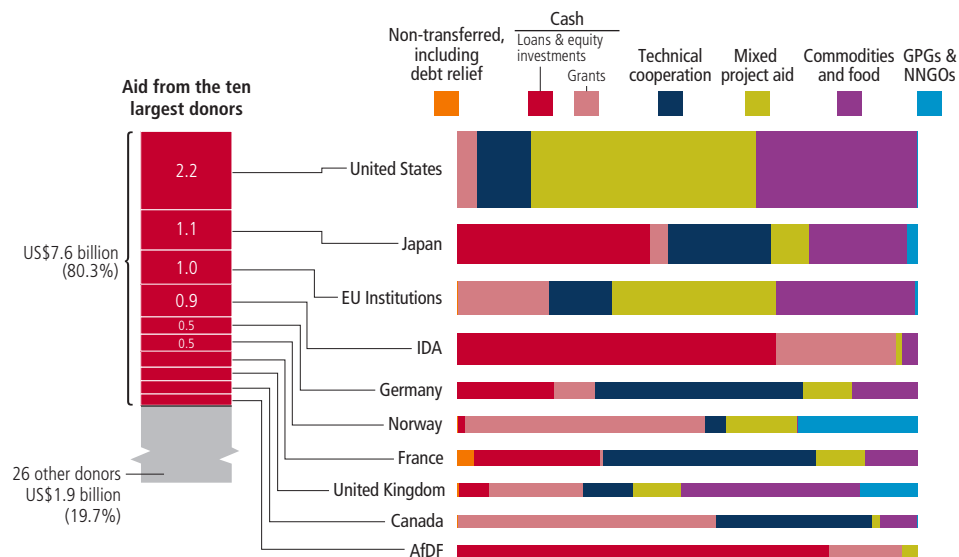
% of gross ODA, 2011



Where does aid to agriculture and food security come from and where does it go?

The United States is the largest donor, providing mostly mixed project aid and commodities and food aid

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011

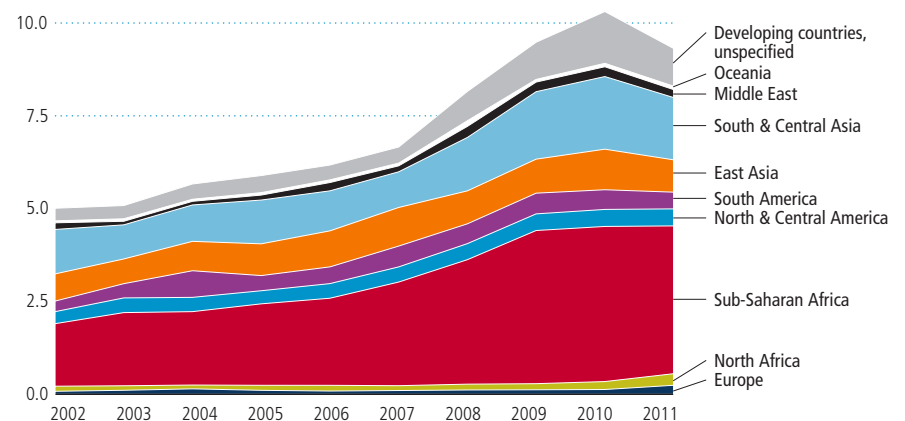


The United States provides mostly mixed project aid and commodities and food aid. Other large donors give in different ways: IDA, the AfDF and Japan provide large quantities of loans; Germany and France, technical cooperation; and Canada and Norway, cash grants.

Sub-Saharan Africa receives the largest share of ODA to the sector (43% in 2011), followed by South and Central Asia (18%). Donors do not specify the recipient country or region for more than 10% of ODA to the sector.

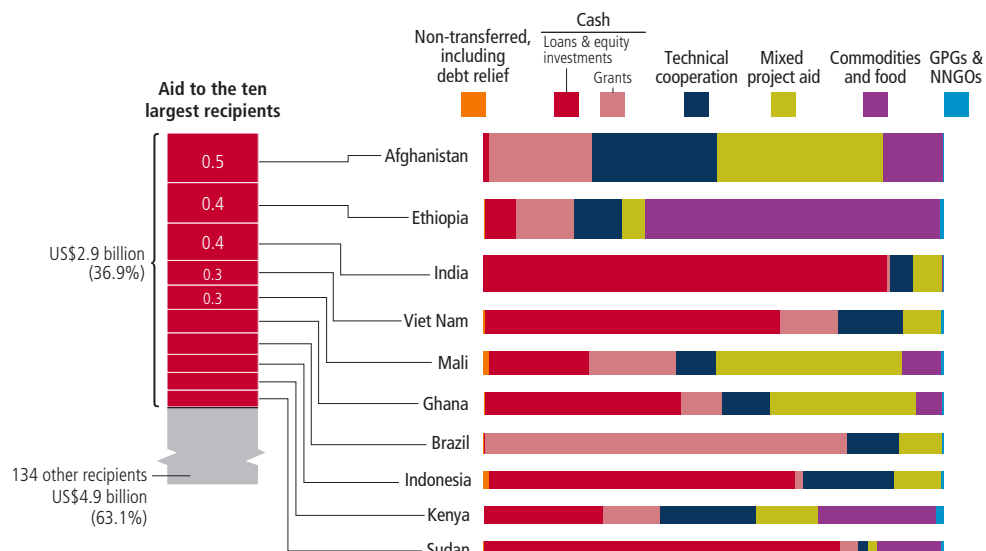
Sub-Saharan Africa receives the largest share of ODA to the sector: 43% in 2011

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2002–2011



Technical cooperation and mixed project aid are large for Afghanistan; Ethiopia receives mostly commodities and food aid

US\$ billions, 2011



Note: Data is from the DAC (ODA and other official flows). All data in US\$ is in 2011 prices. AfDF is the African Development Fund. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. GPGs are global public goods. IDA is the International Development Association. NNGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid).

Infrastructure comprises assistance to transportation, communication, and energy generation and supply programmes. Both ODA and other official flows are major sources of finance to the sector, with US\$14.7 billion (46%) of official financing coming from other official flows.

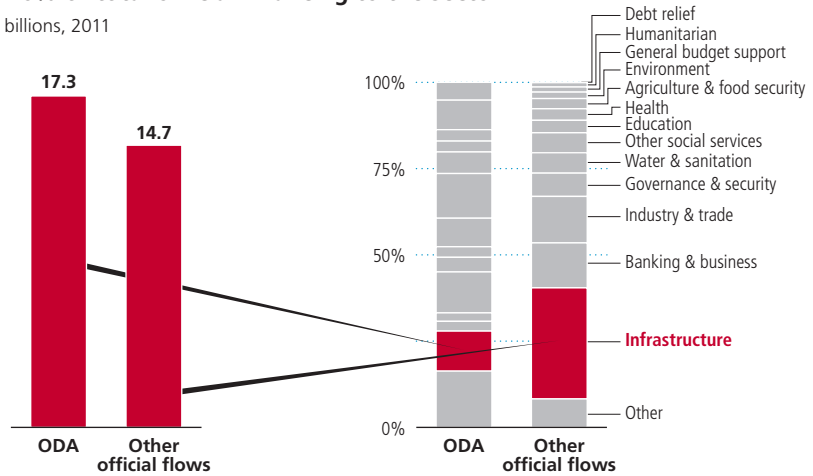
ODA to the sector has grown more rapidly than overall ODA over the past decade.

The largest sub-sector is transport and storage (57% of gross disbursements in 2011). ODA to the energy sub-sector is also considerable (40%). By contrast, communications receives only a small fraction (less than 3%) of ODA to the sector.

What resources are allocated to infrastructure?

Infrastructure is the third largest ODA sector of the 11 core sectors and the largest for other official flows, which account for 46% of total official financing to the sector

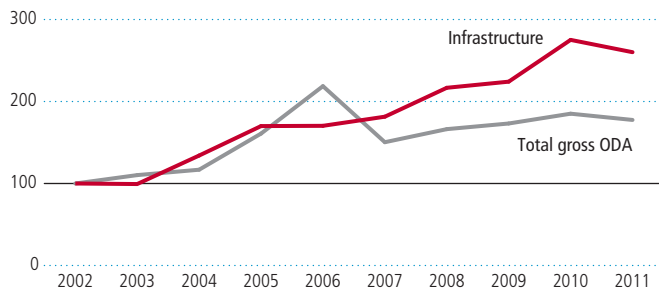
US\$ billions, 2011



Trends in aid to infrastructure

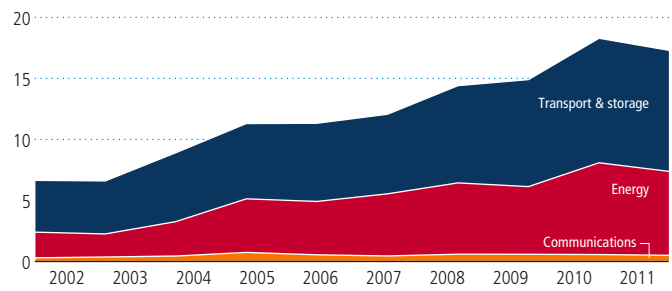
Spending on the sector has grown faster than total ODA spending since 2009

Gross ODA (index, 2002 = 100)



Transport and storage receives the largest share of ODA to infrastructure, communications the smallest

Gross ODA by sub-sector US\$ billions, 2002–2011



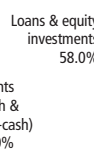
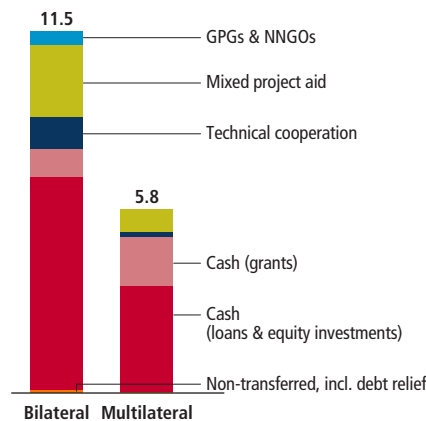
What's in the aid bundle to infrastructure?

Loans are a major component of ODA disbursements to the sector, accounting for nearly 60% of gross ODA in 2011. Cash grants, technical cooperation and mixed project aid (cash and in-kind transfers) make up smaller shares of ODA to the sector. Almost no ODA to the infrastructure sector is spent within donor countries, aside from a small proportion given for global initiatives.

More than half of ODA to the sector is identified by donors as being disbursed through the public sector, and almost 40% is disbursed through multilaterals. NGOs are not important actors in ODA to the sector, implementing only 1%.

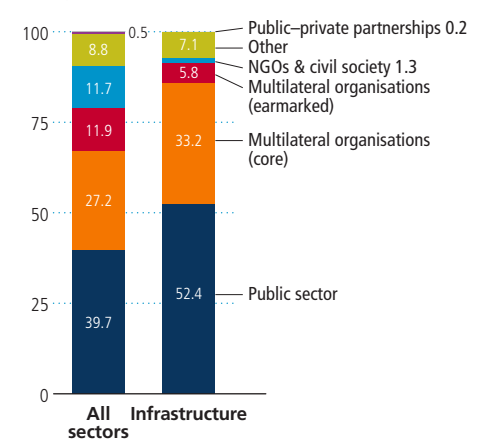
The majority of ODA funding to the sector is loans

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



52% of ODA is delivered through the public sector, compared with 40% across all sectors

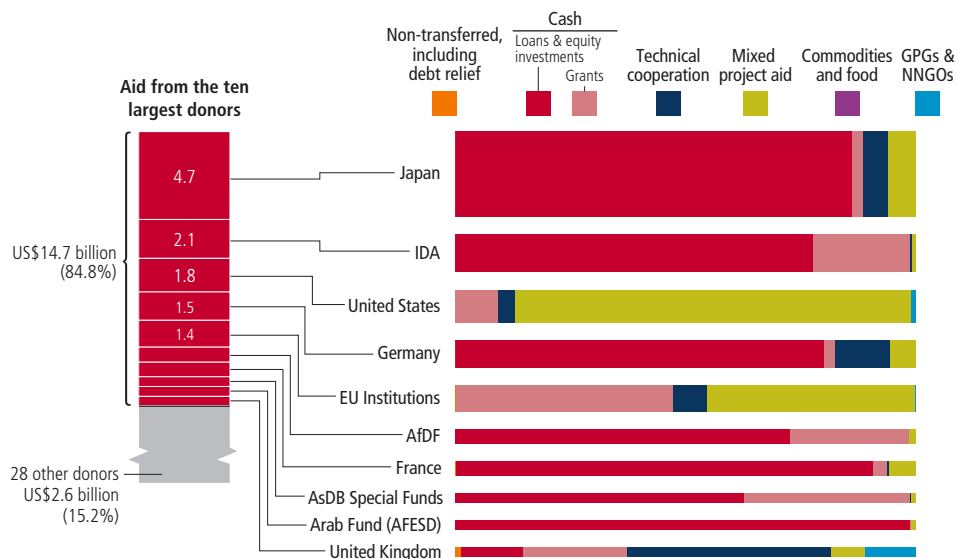
% of gross ODA, 2011



Where does aid to infrastructure come from and where does it go?

Seven of the ten largest donors to the sector give most ODA as loans

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



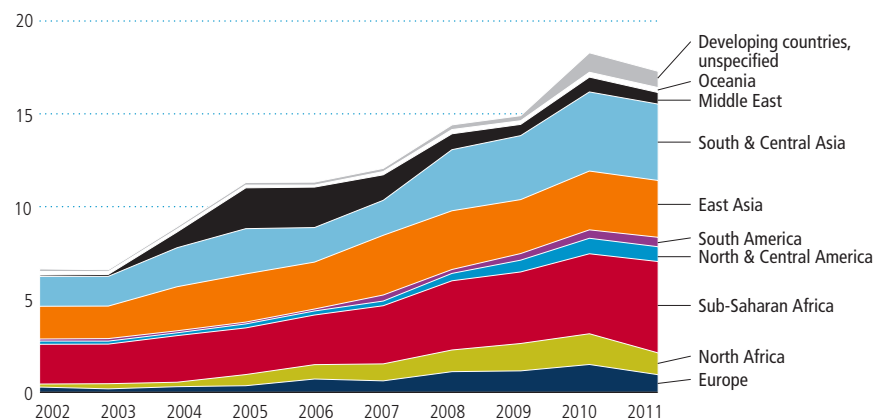
The three largest donors of bilateral loans – Japan, Germany and France – together with loan-giving multilateral bodies such as IDA and the regional development banks provide most of the ODA to the sector. Japan is the largest donor, giving US\$4.7 billion in 2011, the vast majority of it as loans.

Sub-Saharan Africa receives the largest share of ODA to infrastructure (28% in 2011), just ahead of South and Central Asia (24%). East Asia also receives a considerable share of funding (18%). Donors do not specify the recipient country or region for 5% of ODA to the sector.

India and Viet Nam are the largest recipients of aid for infrastructure, both of them receiving almost all their ODA to the sector in the form of loans. Afghanistan is the third largest recipient, reflecting donor efforts in reconstruction.

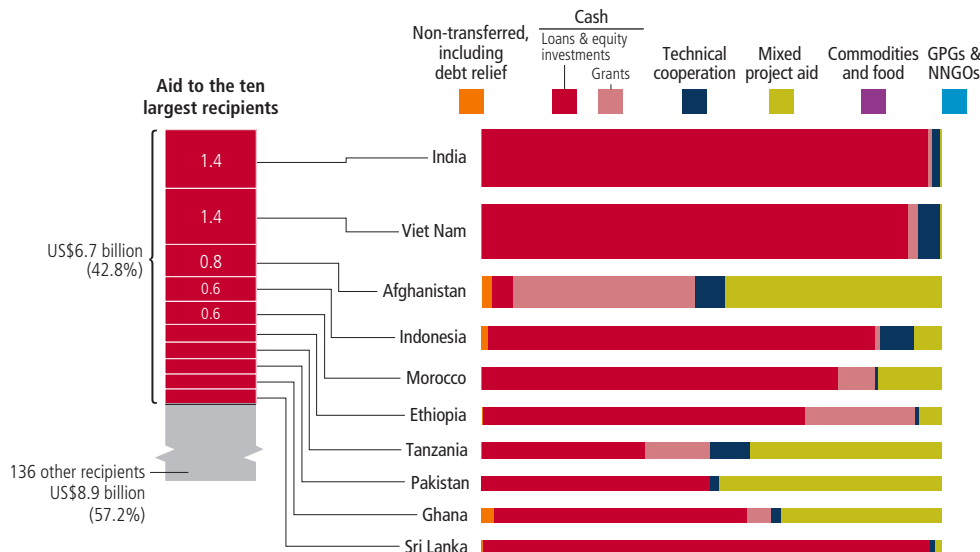
Sub-Saharan Africa receives the largest share of ODA to the sector, with its share growing in 2011

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2002–2011



India and Viet Nam are the largest recipients, three countries from sub-Saharan Africa are among the ten largest

US\$ billions, 2011



Note: Data is from the DAC (ODA and other official flows). All data in US\$ is in 2011 prices. AfDF is the African Development Fund. AFESD is the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development. AsDB is the Asian Development Bank. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. GPGs are global public goods. IDA is the International Development Association. NNGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid).

Banking and business comprises assistance to banking and financial services, including financial policy management, central banks, the formal banking sector and informal sector operations such as micro-credit and savings and credit cooperatives. It also includes assistance to business support institutions and privatisation programmes. The sector is not among the largest recipients of ODA, but other official flows funding is more than 40% higher than ODA.

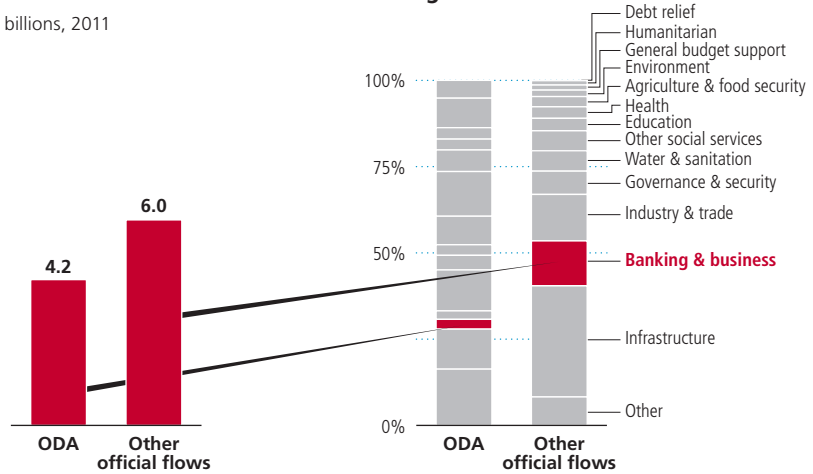
ODA to the sector grew more rapidly than overall ODA from 2006 to 2009 but then declined sharply after the financial crisis, before recovering in 2011.

The largest sub-sector is banking and financial services, which receives 64% of gross disbursements. Business services receive 36%.

What resources are allocated to banking and business?

Of the 11 core sectors, banking and business is the tenth largest for ODA and the third largest for other official flows, which account for 58% of total official financing to the sector

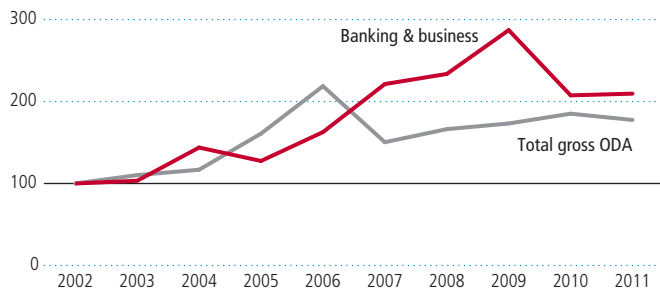
US\$ billions, 2011



Trends in aid to banking and business

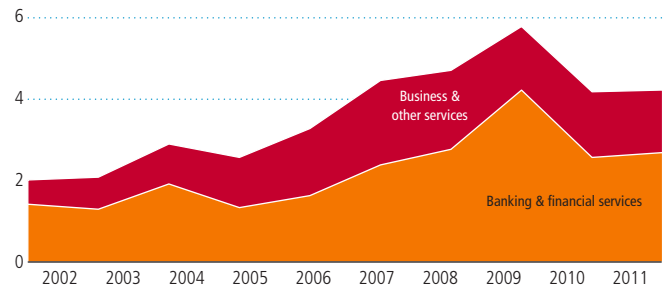
Spending on the sector grew faster than total ODA spending over 2006–2009, fell back, then recovered

Gross ODA (index, 2002 = 100)



Banking and financial services receives the highest share of ODA

Gross ODA by sub-sector US\$ billions, 2002–2011



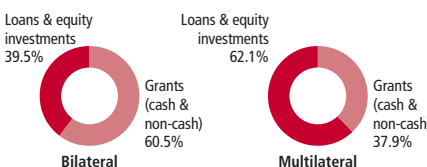
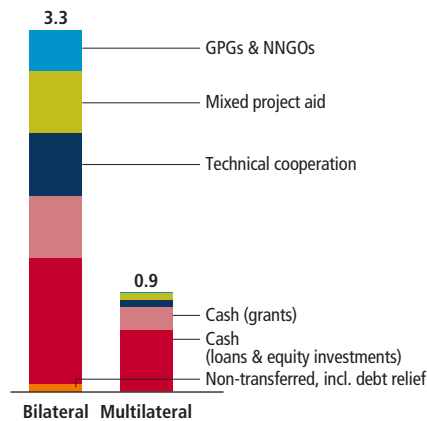
What's in the aid bundle to banking and business?

Cash accounts for 60% of ODA to the sector. The value of cash loans is more than double the value of cash grants. Technical cooperation and mixed project aid (cash and in-kind transfers) each account for 15% of ODA to the sector.

Nearly 25% of ODA to the sector is identified by donors as being disbursed through the public sector, and 34% is disbursed through multilaterals. Almost half of global ODA through public-private partnerships goes to banking and business, and public-private partnerships implement 8% of ODA to the sector.

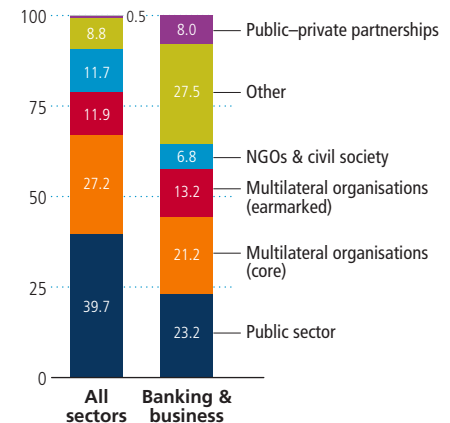
The majority of ODA funding to the sector is cash, mostly loans

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



23% of ODA is delivered through the public sector, compared with 40% across all sectors

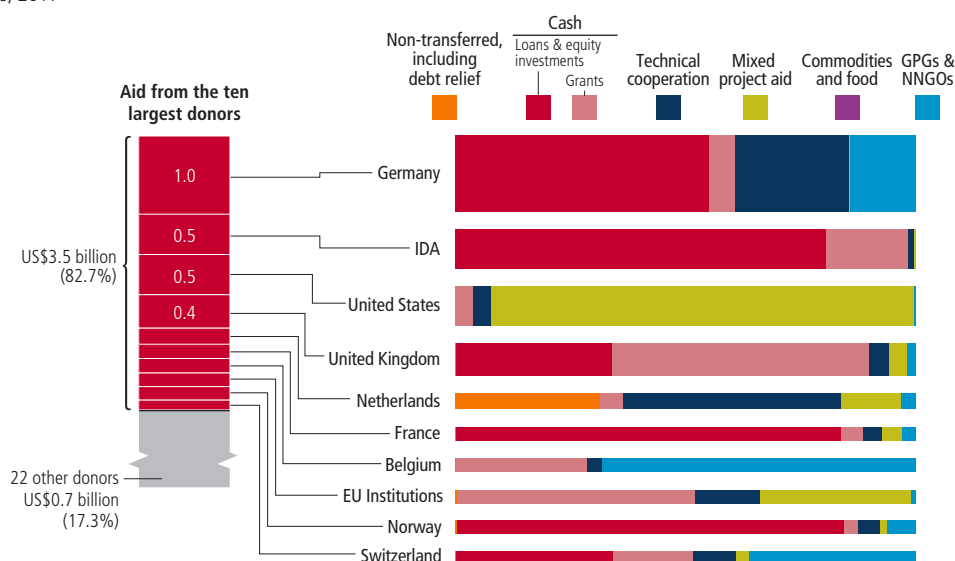
% of gross ODA, 2011



Where does aid to banking and business come from and where does it go?

Germany is the leading donor to the sector

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



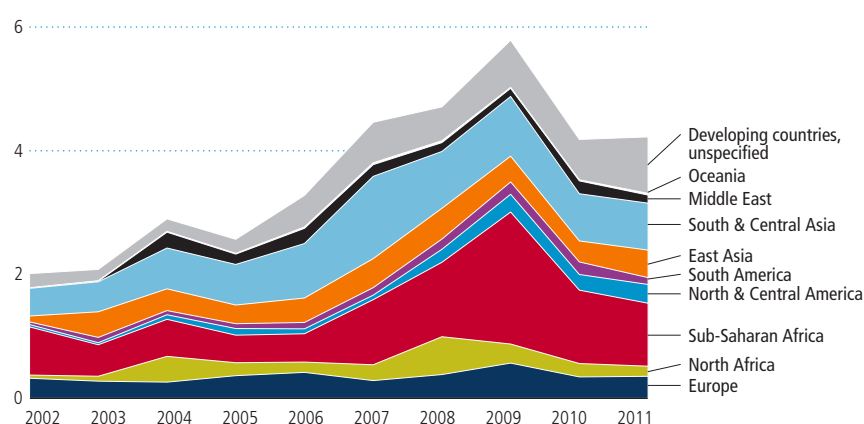
Germany gives twice as much ODA to the sector as the next largest donor, IDA. Most ODA from Germany, France, IDA and Norway is loans. The United States provides mixed project aid (cash and transfers). The United Kingdom gives large amounts of both cash grants and equity investments.

Sub-Saharan Africa receives the largest share of ODA to the sector (24% in 2011, down from 28% in 2010), followed by South and Central Asia (18%). Donors do not specify the recipient country or region for 22% of ODA to the sector.

Afghanistan is the largest recipient of ODA to the sector, just ahead of Viet Nam and India. Seven of the 10 largest recipients receive most ODA to the sector as loans or equity investments.

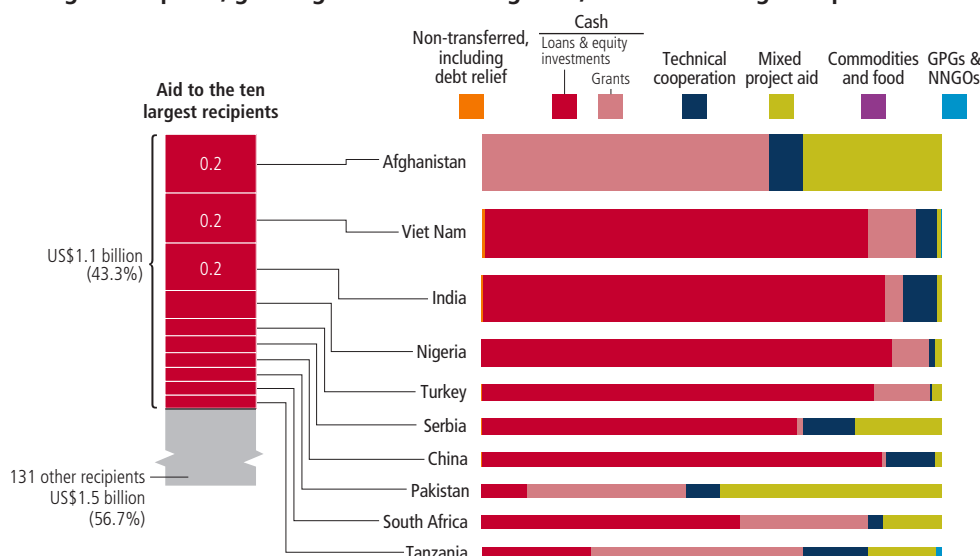
Sub-Saharan Africa receives the largest share of ODA to the sector, but its share fell in 2011

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2002–2011



Afghanistan, the largest recipient, gets high levels of cash grants; most other large recipients receive mainly loans

US\$ billions, 2011



Note: Data is from the DAC (ODA and other official flows). All data in US\$ is in 2011 prices. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. GPGs are global public goods. IDA is the International Development Association. NNGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid).

INDUSTRY AND TRADE

Gross bilateral and multilateral disbursements: US\$3.6 billion in 2011

Industry and trade comprises assistance to a broad range of industrial sub-sectors, including, manufacturing, textile, chemical, construction, mining and other mineral resource extraction. It also covers trade policy, regulation and facilitation. The sector is not among the largest recipients of ODA, but other official flows funding is almost 70% higher than ODA.

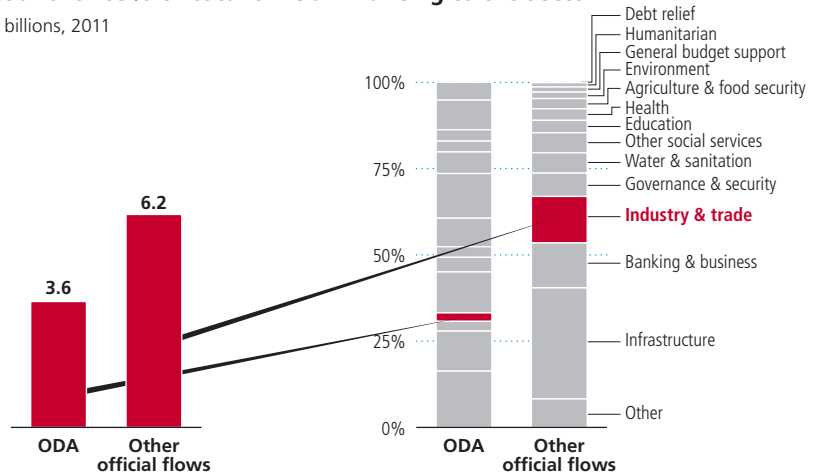
ODA to the sector has grown more slowly than overall ODA since 2002, but growth has accelerated since 2009.

General industry is the sub-sector that receives the largest share of ODA to the sector (55% of gross disbursements in 2011). Trade policies and regulations receives 26%, and mining receives 13%.

What resources are allocated to industry and trade?

Industry and trade is the 11th largest ODA sector of the 11 core sectors and the 2nd largest for other official flows, which account for 63% of total official financing to the sector

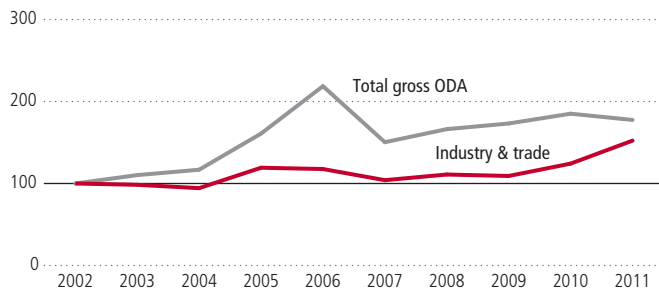
US\$ billions, 2011



Trends in aid to industry and trade

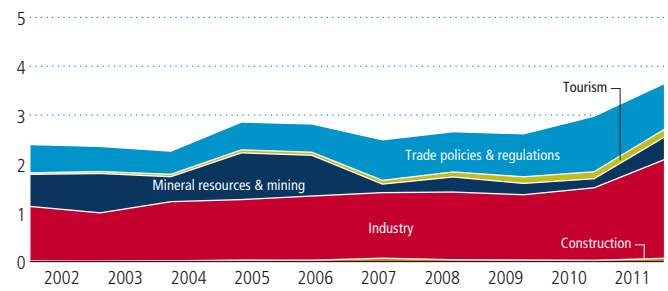
Spending on the sector has been almost static over the decade, but rising since 2009

Gross ODA (index, 2002 = 100)



General industry receives the largest share of ODA

Gross ODA by sub-sector US\$ billions, 2002–2011



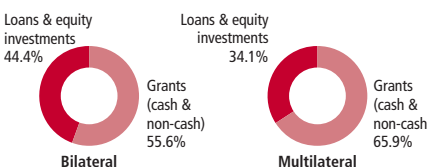
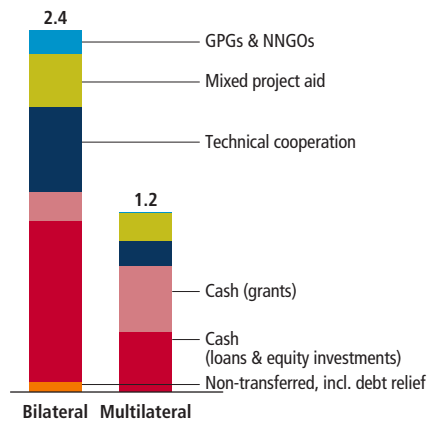
What's in the aid bundle to industry and trade?

Cash accounts for almost 60% of ODA to the sector. The value of cash loans is more than double the value of cash grants. Technical cooperation accounts for 20% of ODA to the sector, mixed project aid (cash and in-kind transfers) for 15%.

Nearly 30% of ODA to the sector is identified by donors as being disbursed through the public sector, and 48% is disbursed through multilaterals. NGOs acted as implementing partners for 7%.

The majority of ODA funding to the sector is cash, mostly loans

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



29% of ODA is delivered through the public sector, compared with 40% across all sectors

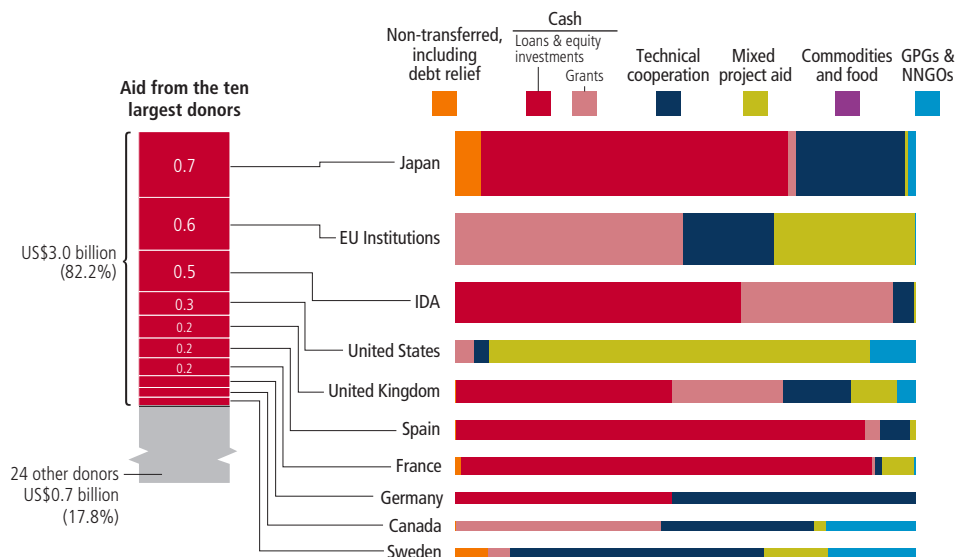
% of gross ODA, 2011



Where does aid to industry and trade come from and where does it go?

Japan is the leading donor to the sector

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



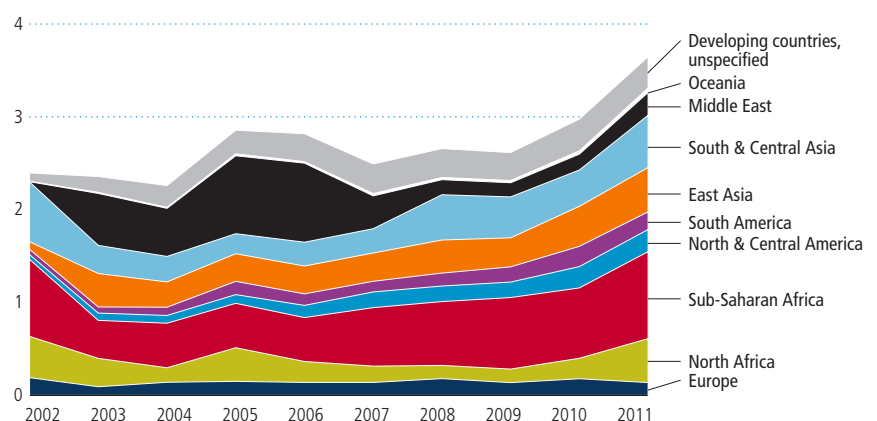
The three largest donors to the sector – Japan, the EU and IDA – give mostly cash, with Japan and IDA favouring loans and the EU favouring grants. The United States provides mixed project aid (cash and transfers). The United Kingdom gives large amounts of equity investments and some cash grants.

Sub-Saharan Africa receives the largest share of ODA to the sector (26% in 2011), followed by South and Central Asia (15%) and East Asia (13%). Donors do not specify the recipient country or region for 9% of ODA to the sector.

Viet Nam and India are the largest recipients of ODA to the sector. Seven of the ten largest recipients receive most ODA to the sector as loans or equity investments.

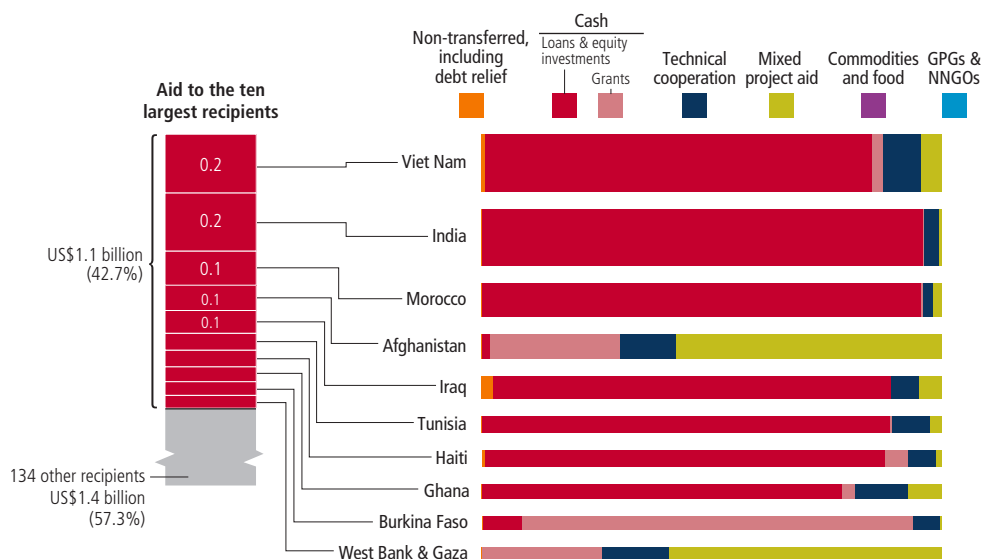
Sub-Saharan Africa receives the largest share of ODA to the sector

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2002–2011



Most of the largest recipients of ODA to the sector receive mainly loans

US\$ billions, 2011



Note: Data is from the DAC (ODA and other official flows). All data in US\$ is in 2011 prices. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. GPGs are global public goods. IDA is the International Development Association. NNGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid).

Environment comprises environmental policy, pollution control, biodiversity, and landscape preservation and flood prevention. Official financing of the sector is largely from ODA, with only 15% of official assistance from other official flows.

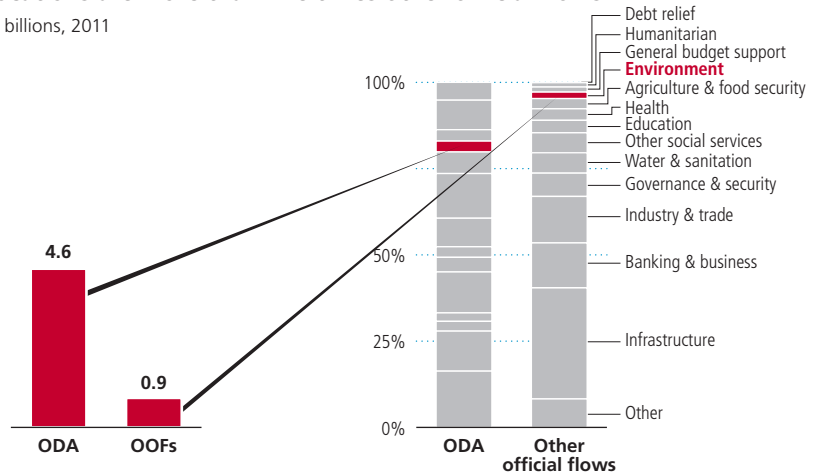
Starting from low levels, ODA to the environment sector has grown faster over the past decade than ODA to any other sector and easily surpassed growth in total ODA. However, funding to the sector fell significantly in 2011.

Most growth has been in environmental policy and administration, the largest single sub-sector. However, spending on biosphere protection (which covers air pollution control, including greenhouse gases, ozone layer preservation and marine pollution control) and biodiversity protection have also increased, though from a much lower base. Loans are important in ODA to the sector (40% of bilateral ODA and 36% of total ODA).

What resources are allocated to environment?

Of the 11 core sectors, environment is the eighth largest sector for ODA and the tenth for other official flows; ODA allocations are more than five times other official flows

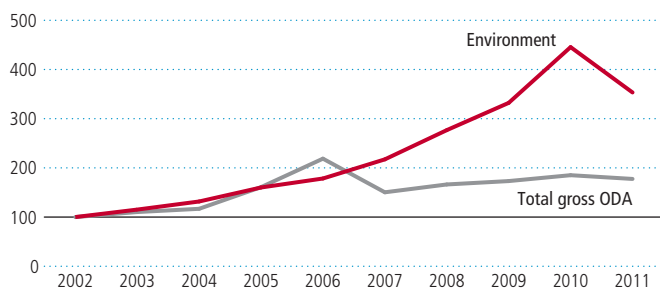
US\$ billions, 2011



Trends in aid to environment

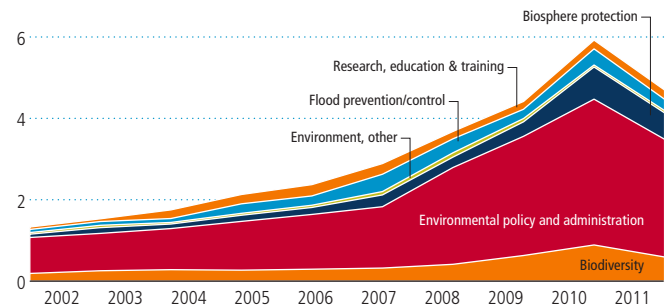
Spending on the sector has largely outpaced total ODA spending since 2002 but fell in 2011

Gross ODA (index, 2002 = 100)



Environmental policy and administration makes up over 60% of spending on the sector

Gross ODA by sub-sector US\$ billions, 2002–2011



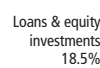
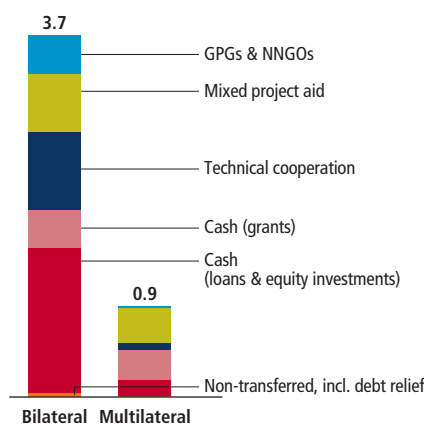
What's in the aid bundle to environment?

Over half of ODA to the sector is cash, mostly loans. Just under 20% of aid is technical cooperation, and just over 20% is mixed project aid (cash and in-kind transfers).

Over 50% of ODA to the sector is identified by donors as being disbursed through the public sector, and 34% is disbursed through multilaterals. NGOs are not widely used as implementation partners, disbursing just 7%.

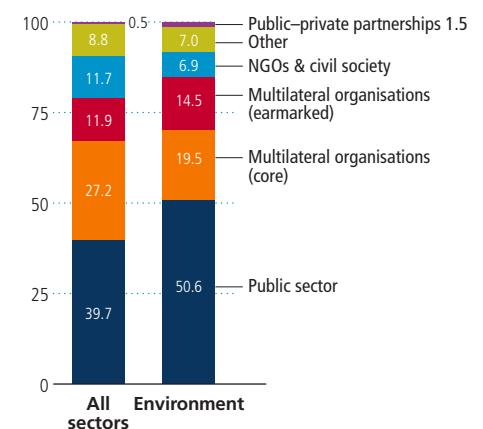
Loans account for a large proportion of aid to the sector

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



51% of ODA is delivered through the public sector, compared with 40% across all sectors

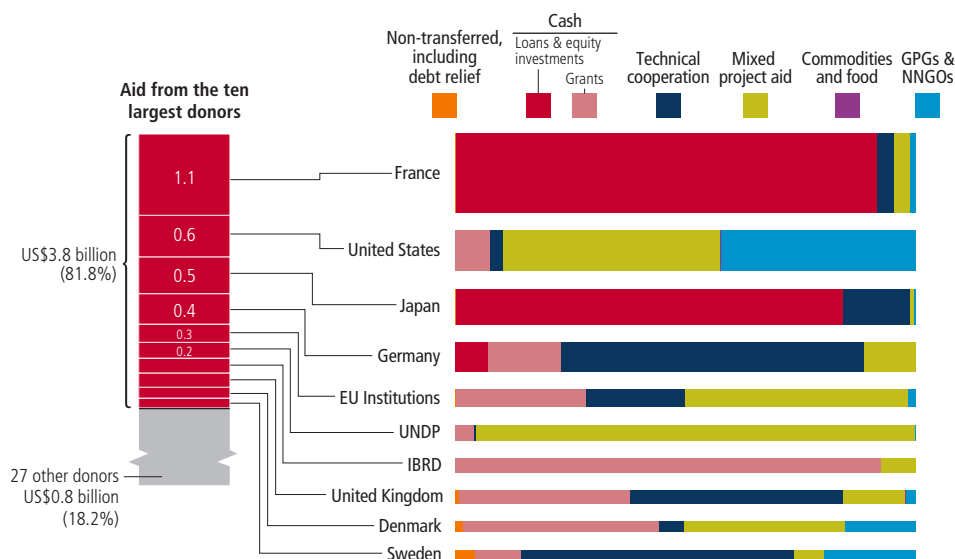
% of gross ODA, 2011



Where does aid to environment come from and where does it go?

France is the largest donor to the sector, accounting for almost 25% of total ODA

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



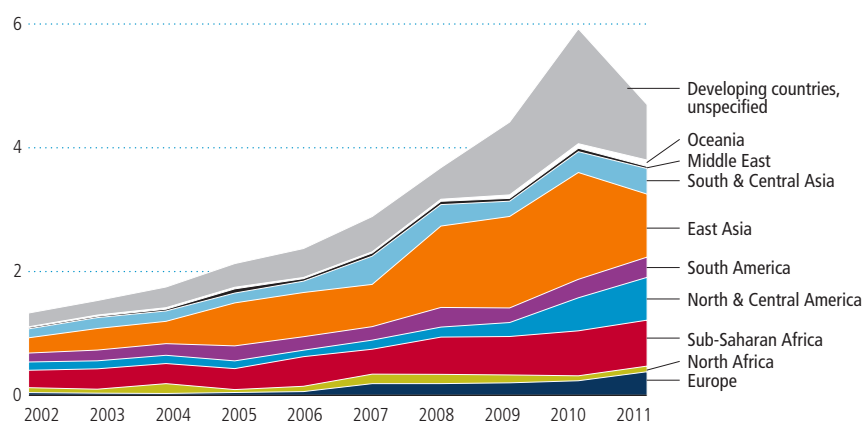
France is by far the largest donor to the environment sector (over \$1.1 billion in 2011, 24% of total ODA to the sector). The vast majority of ODA from France to the sector is loans for environmental projects to more prosperous developing countries such as China, Mexico and Turkey. The United States is the second largest donor, giving substantial funding to international efforts on environmental protection such as the Clean Technology Fund. Like France, most of Japan's funding to the sector is loans; Germany is a major provider of technical cooperation.

East Asia receives the largest share of ODA to the sector. Almost 20% of ODA to the sector was not disbursed to a specific recipient country or region because of the high level of IDA funding going to international funds in the sector.

All of the ten largest recipients of ODA to the sector are middle-income countries, and seven of them receive the majority of ODA to the sector as loans.

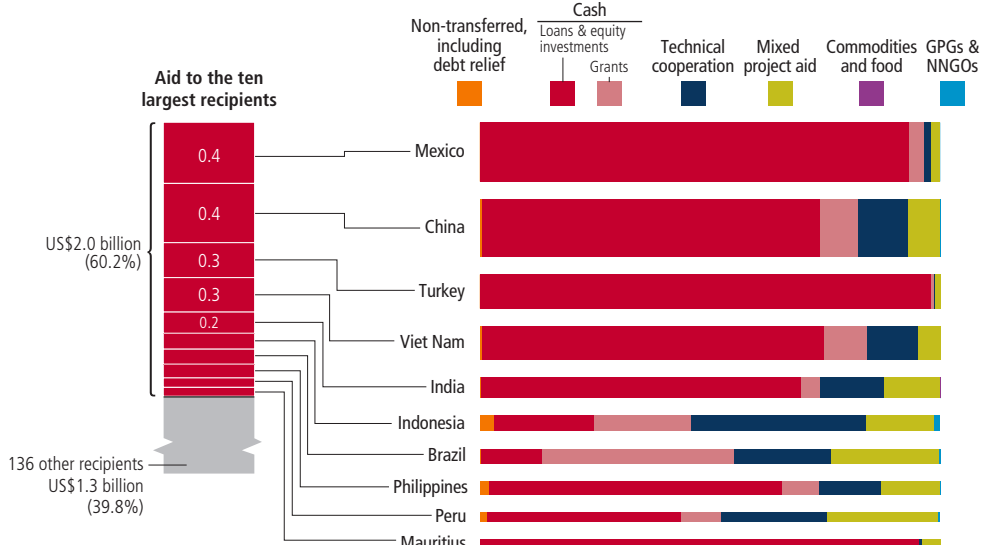
East Asia receives the largest share of ODA to the sector

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2002–2011



All the top recipients of ODA to the environment are more prosperous developing countries

US\$ billions, 2011



Note: Data is from the DAC (ODA and other official flows). All data in US\$ is in 2011 prices. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. GPGs are global public goods. IBRD is the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. NNGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). UNDP is the United Nations Development Programme.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Gross bilateral and multilateral disbursements: US\$12.7 billion in 2011

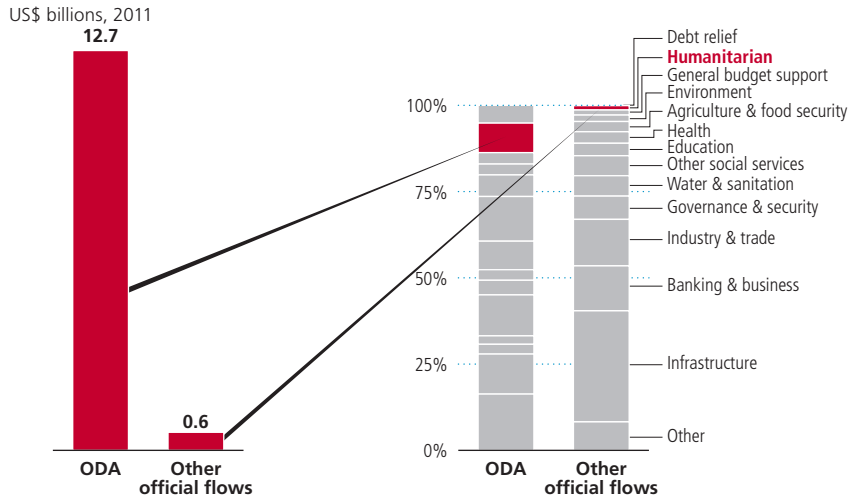
Humanitarian assistance comprises assistance given in emergency situations, whether due to natural or human-caused crises. It includes material relief, emergency food aid, and the coordination and support services associated with such relief operations. ODA funding dominates the sector, with only 4% of official financing from other official flows.

ODA to the sector has grown more quickly than overall ODA since 2002.

General emergency response receives the largest share of ODA for humanitarian assistance (84% of gross disbursements in 2011). Reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts receive 11%.

What resources are allocated to humanitarian assistance?

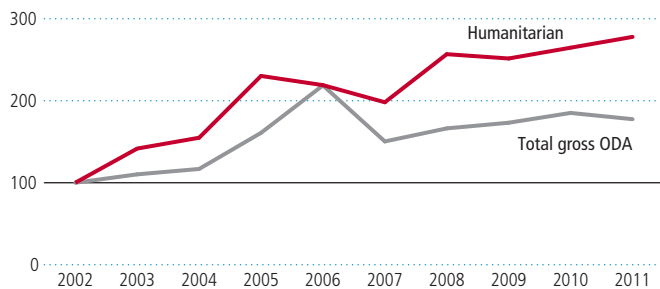
Of the 11 core sectors, humanitarian assistance is the 4th largest ODA sector and the 11th largest for other official flows, which accounts for just 4% of official humanitarian funding



Trends in humanitarian assistance

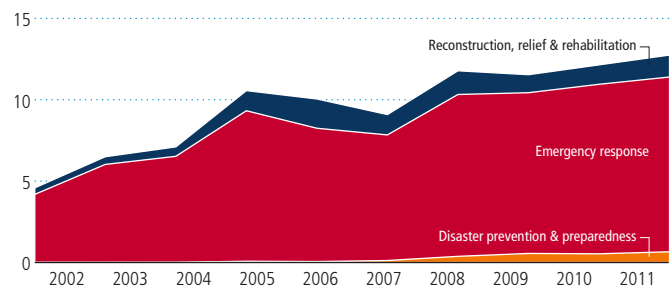
Spending on the sector has grown faster than total ODA spending since 2002

Gross ODA (index, 2002 = 100)



General emergency response receives the largest share of ODA; prevention remains small

Gross ODA by sub-sector US\$ billions, 2002–2011



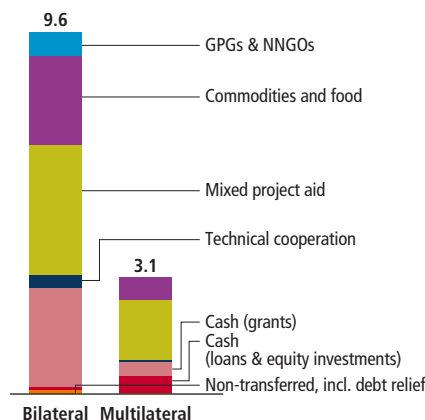
What's in the bundle for humanitarian assistance?

Some 40% of humanitarian assistance is mixed project aid (cash and in-kind transfers); 28% is cash, mostly grants. Commodities, especially food, comprise almost 25%. Technical cooperation is not widely used in the sector, accounting for just 3%.

Just 7% of ODA to the sector is identified by donors as being disbursed through the public sector, and 68% is disbursed through multilaterals. NGOs are very active, acting as implementing partners for 23%.

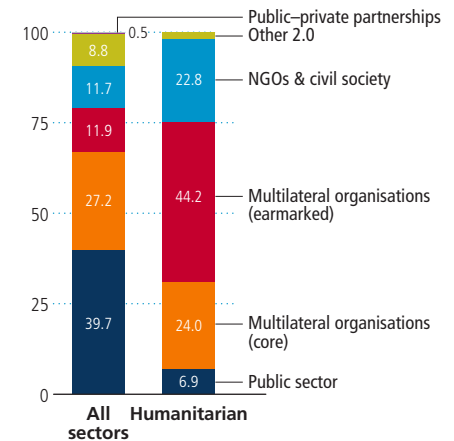
ODA funding to the sector is a combination of cash, commodities and food aid, and mixed project aid

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



Just 7% of ODA is delivered through the public sector, compared with 40% across all sectors

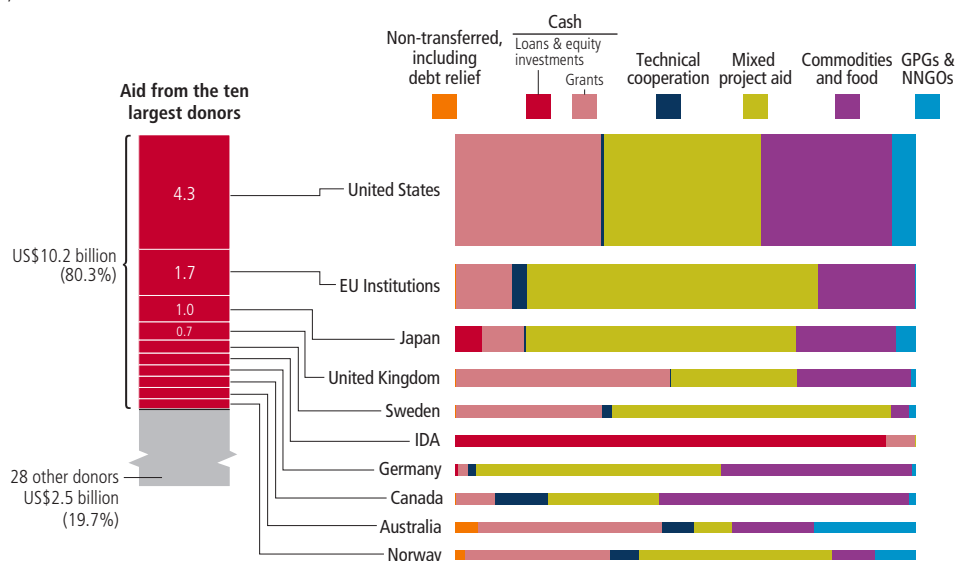
% of gross ODA, 2011



Where does humanitarian assistance come from and where does it go?

The United States is by far the largest donor to the sector

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



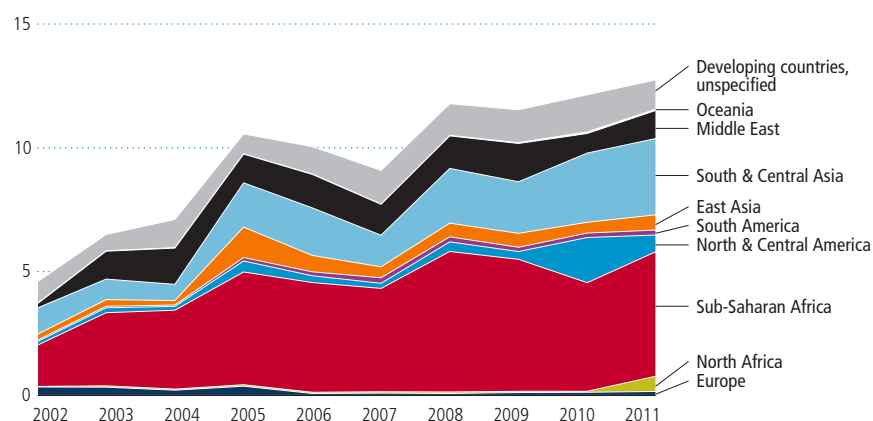
The United States gives more than two and a half times as much ODA to the sector as the next largest donor (the EU) and more than four times as much as the next largest bilateral donor (Japan). Most of the largest donors to the sector disburse ODA in a variety of different ways, both cash and in kind (especially food aid); however, IDA provides some loans.

The nature of the sector means that aid can vary sharply by region across time – for example, the spikes in Asia in 2005 (following the tsunami) and Central America in 2010 (the Haiti earthquake). However, sub-Saharan Africa is consistently the largest recipient of humanitarian ODA (39% in 2011).

In 2011 Pakistan suffered floods and was by far the largest recipient of humanitarian ODA to the sector. Half of the ten largest recipient countries are in sub-Saharan Africa.

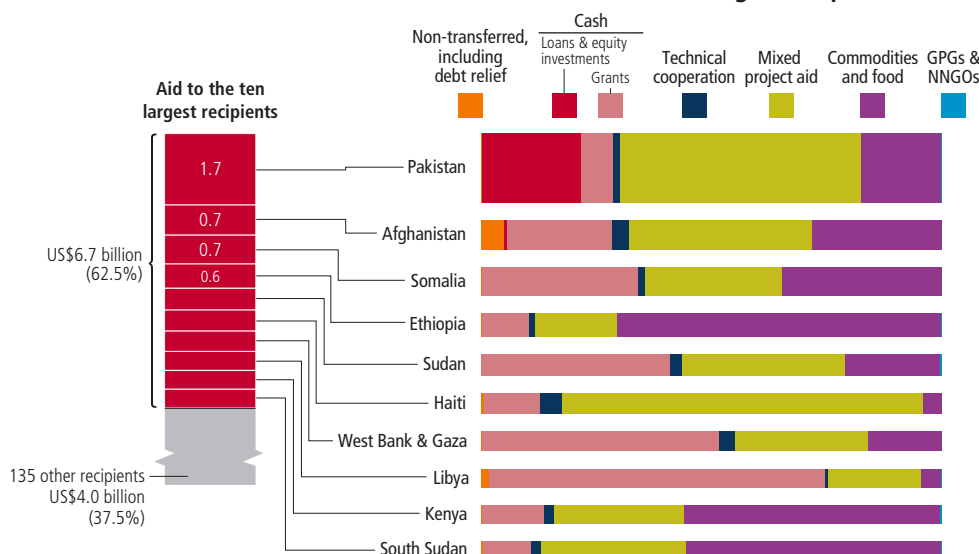
Despite annual variations, sub-Saharan Africa consistently receives the largest share of ODA for humanitarian assistance

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2002–2011



Humanitarian assistance to Pakistan was more than double that of the next largest recipient in 2011

US\$ billions, 2011



Note: Data is from the DAC (ODA and other official flows). All data in US\$ is in 2011 prices. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. GPGs are global public goods. IDA is the International Development Association. NNGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid).

GENERAL BUDGET SUPPORT

Net ODA: US\$4.9 billion in 2011

General budget support is ODA given directly to developing-country governments to use as they choose in support of their development strategies.

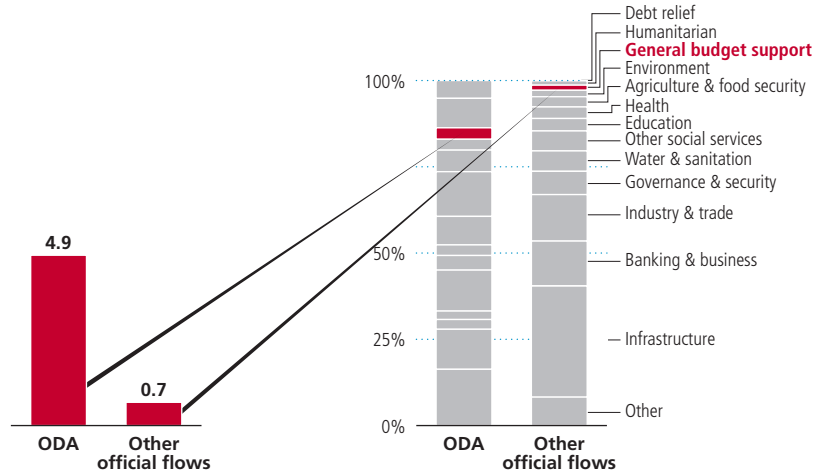
While ODA has increased over the last decade, levels of general budget support have not.

The IMF, EU, France and the United Kingdom are the largest providers of general budget support. France provides most general budget support as loans; the United Kingdom provides all budget support as grants.

Sub-Saharan Africa receives by far the largest share of general budget support. Côte d'Ivoire is the largest recipient.

What resources are allocated to general budget support? ODA allocations are seven times other official flows

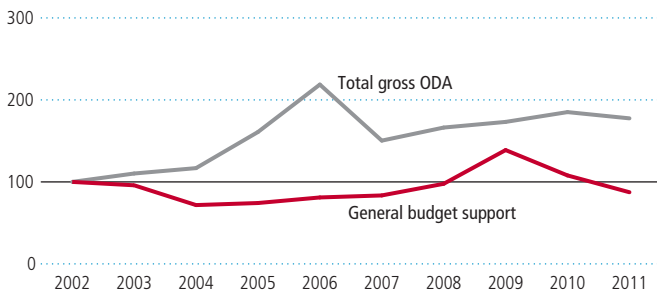
US\$ billions, 2011



Trends in aid to general budget support

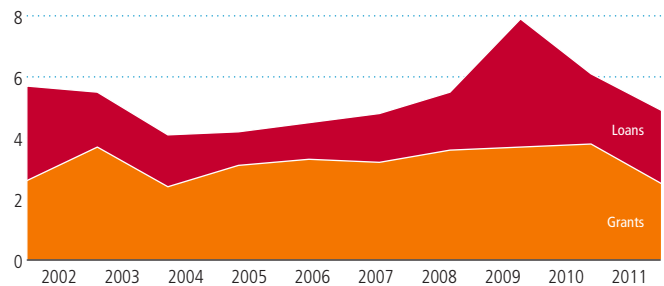
General budget support was slightly lower in 2011 than in 2003

Index, 2002 = 100



General budget support is provided almost equally through grants and loans

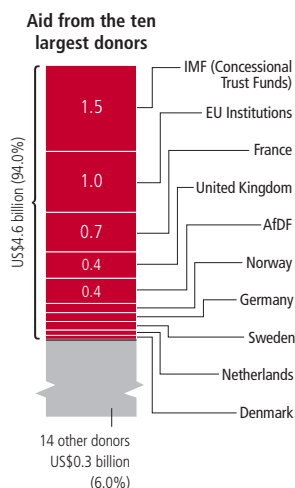
US\$ billions, 2002–2011



Where does aid to general budget support come from and where does it go?

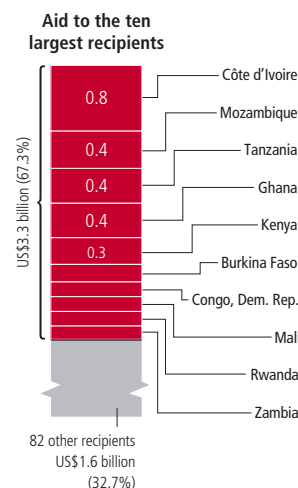
The IMF and EU Institutions are the largest donors

% of total, 2011



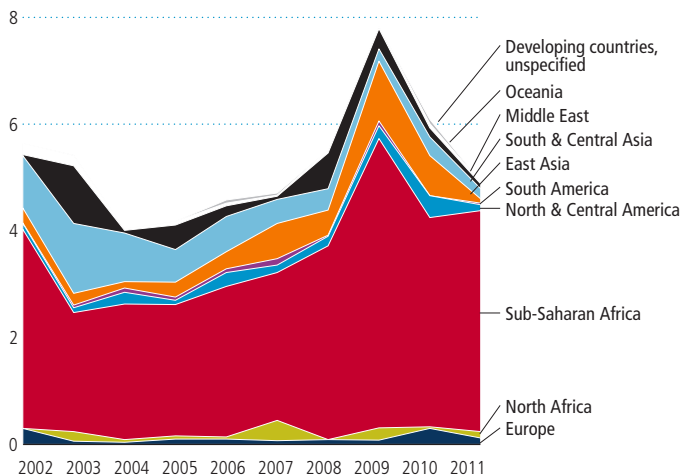
Côte d'Ivoire is the largest recipient

% of total, 2011



Most general budget support goes to sub-Saharan Africa

US\$ billions, 2011



Note: Data is from the DAC (ODA and other official flows). All data in US\$ is in 2011 prices. AfDF is the African Development Fund. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. IMF is the International Monetary Fund. ODA is official development assistance (aid).

DEBT RELIEF

Net ODA: US\$7.7 billion in 2011

Debt relief peaked in 2006 following the Gleneagles G8 Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative and the delivery of major debt relief in sub-Saharan Africa. In 2006 debt relief was nearly eight times the 2004 level.

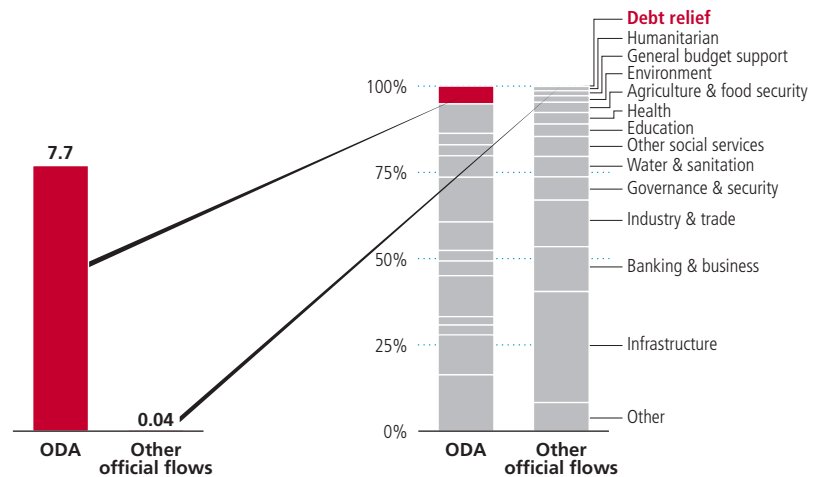
Headline figures for debt relief do not reflect real transfers of resources to developing countries. For example, the principal value of old ODA loans covered by the US\$7.7 billion in gross debt relief reported by donors in 2011 was US\$3.5 billion, recorded as off-setting entries. That gave a net debt relief figure of US\$4.2 billion for 2011. Although this did mean a reduction in debt for recipients (and a reduction in servicing payments where debts were being serviced), it did not represent any transfer of resources to developing countries.

In 2011 the United States, Japan, France and Italy provided the most debt relief. For Italy debt relief accounted for 38% of overall ODA.

What resources are spent?

Debt relief accounted for 5% of ODA in 2011

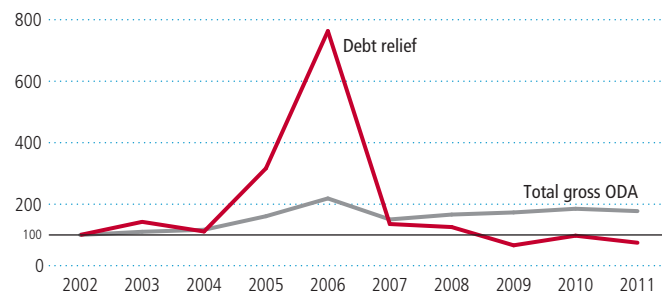
US\$ billions, 2011



Trends in sector aid

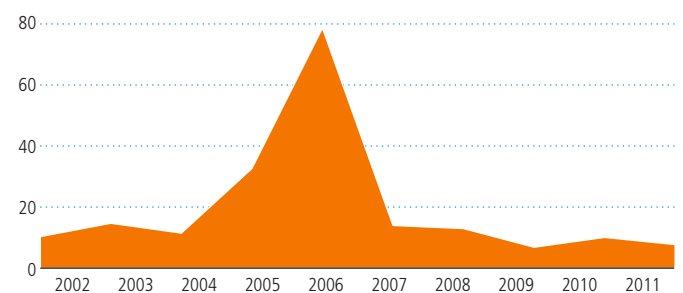
Debt relief peaked in 2006 but by 2011 had fallen back to below 2002 levels

Index, 2002 = 100



Since 2007 debt relief has not risen above \$15 billion

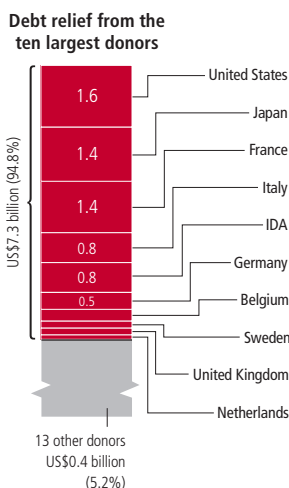
US\$ billions, 2002–2011



Where does debt relief come from and where does it go?

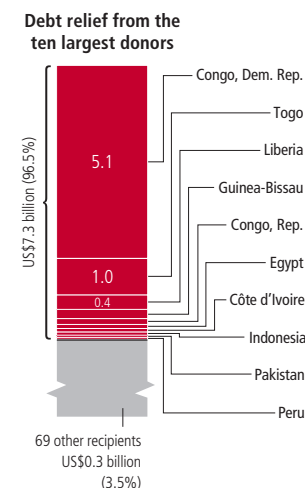
Three donors provided debt relief exceeding US\$1.0 billion in 2011

% of total, 2011



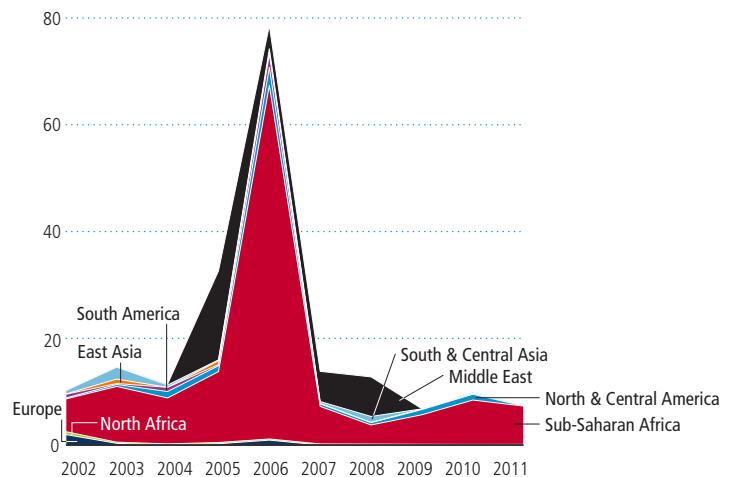
The Democratic Republic of Congo was the largest recipient of debt relief

% of total, 2011



Debt relief has fallen following large debt relief initiatives in the mid-2000s

US\$ billions, 2011



Note: Figure excludes debt relief to Oceania (which peaked at US\$30 million in 2006) and to unspecified developing countries (peaking at US\$169 million in 2008).

Note: Data is from the DAC (ODA and other official flows). All data in US\$ is in 2011 prices. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. IDA is the International Development Association. ODA is official development assistance (aid).