

Brazil

China

India

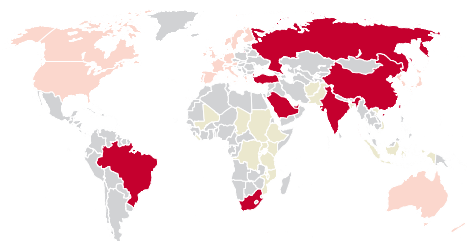
Russia

Saudi Arabia

South Africa

Turkey

United Arab Emirates



Other providers of development cooperation

These profiles present in a clear and concise form the available data on development cooperation flows from eight government providers outside the DAC: Brazil, China, India, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates. They show the scale and trends of development cooperation and other international outflows to developing countries. They detail key recipient countries and regions, modes of delivery and institutional arrangements for each provider. They also comment on data availability and the commitment to transparency.

Brazil, China, India, South Africa and Turkey are both providers of development cooperation and recipients of aid. Their profiles include development cooperation given and ODA received: trends, the bundle of aid and key donors and sectors, together with an overview of other resource inflows and outflows. Trends on people living on less than \$1.25 a day are also presented.

These countries have been chosen because of their increasing economic and political weight in the development finance landscape. While none of the countries has joined the DAC, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates have adopted the ODA definition of foreign aid. Brazil, China, India and South Africa have national understandings of what development cooperation includes.

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.

BRAZIL

Gross disbursements of development cooperation: US\$1 billion in 2010, 4th largest government provider of development cooperation outside the DAC*
 Gross ODA received: US\$1 billion, 40th largest ODA recipient in 2011

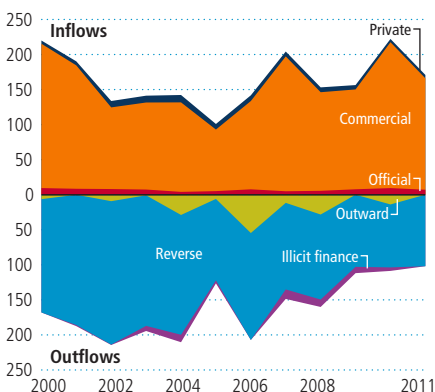
The largest non-aid flows to and from Brazil are loans. Brazil is both a provider of development cooperation and a recipient of aid. It disbursed US\$1 billion in 2010, more than five DAC donors did in 2011.* Comparability is indicative because both the way aid is reported and its composition differ from DAC donors.

- Bilateral flows were the largest component of development cooperation from Brazil (66%) in 2010. Brazil focuses on Latin America, the Caribbean and sub-Saharan Africa.
- Growth in development cooperation from Brazil has been driven primarily by increases in humanitarian assistance and peacekeeping operations.
- Japan, Norway and Germany are the largest donors of ODA to Brazil.
- ODA to Brazil goes mostly to water and sanitation (primarily loans), agriculture and food security (primarily grants), and infrastructure (primarily loans).

Resource flows to and from Brazil

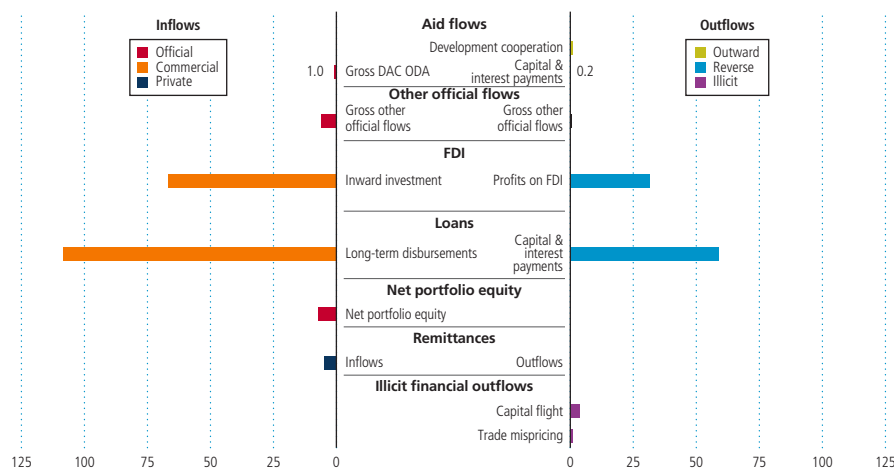
Commercial inflows and reverse outflows are the largest to and from Brazil

US\$ billions, 2000–2011



Long-term loans and FDI account for the largest inflows and outflows

US\$ billions, 2011

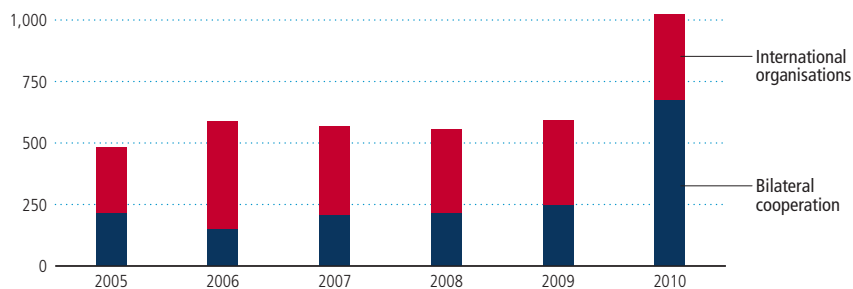


BRAZIL AS A PROVIDER OF DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

How much wealth does Brazil share?

Development cooperation from Brazil jumped in 2010, driven by a threefold increase in bilateral flows

Gross disbursements, US\$ millions, 2005–2010



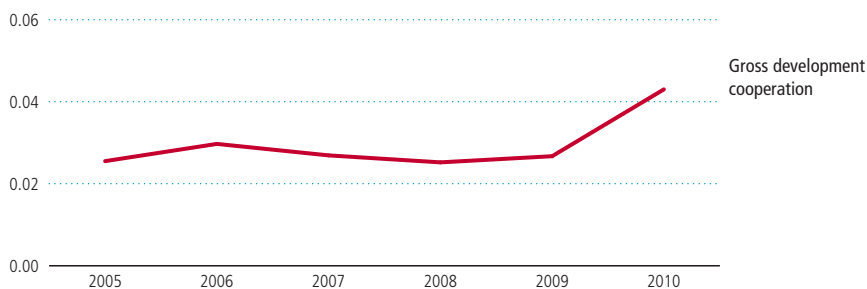
Development cooperation from Brazil more than doubled between 2005 and 2010. Bilateral cooperation has increased, to reach 66% of total development cooperation in 2010, while funding to international organisations fell to 34%, the lowest since 2005.

The most recent national survey reported flows from 91 national agencies, including its principal development cooperation agency, the Brazilian Cooperation Agency under the Ministry of External Relations. The large increase in 2009–2010 may be due partly to better reporting.

The survey includes federal government resources spent on development cooperation, which includes expenditure on technical cooperation that Brazil delivers through its public sector.

Development cooperation has also increased as a share of income

% of GNI, 2005–2010



Development cooperation was 0.04% of GNI



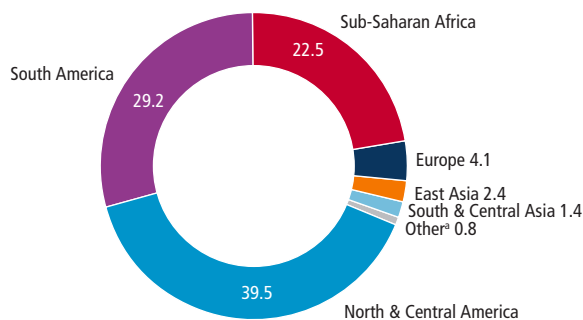
Gross development cooperation per capita per day: US\$0.01

*2011 data for Brazil is unavailable; ranking is based on 2010 values for Brazil and 2011 values for other countries.

Where does development cooperation from Brazil go?

Latin America and the Caribbean is the largest recipient of development cooperation from Brazil

% of gross disbursements, 2010



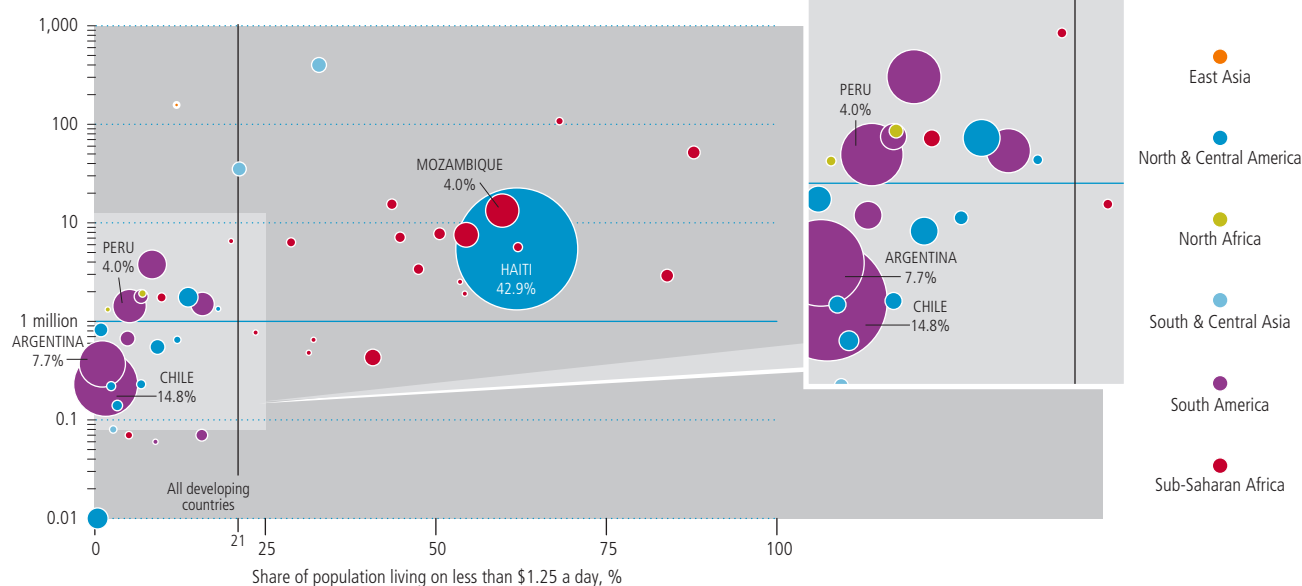
a. North Africa, Middle East and Oceania.

In 2010 Brazil disbursed development cooperation to 124 countries, 93 of them ODA-eligible recipients. Some 69% of development cooperation from Brazil that was directly allocated to countries went to Latin America and the Caribbean and 23% went to sub-Saharan Africa. Most went to developing countries.

Technical cooperation only partially targets poor countries, mostly because of the focus on Latin America: Haiti was the largest recipient, followed by Chile, Argentina and Cape Verde in 2010. Development cooperation to Latin America and the Caribbean quadrupled over 2005–2010, while development cooperation to sub-Saharan Africa doubled; the fastest growing regions were North Africa and the Middle East, which started from a very low base. Historical detail on regional allocation of other forms of cooperation, such as humanitarian assistance, scholarships, refugee costs and earmarked funding to international organisations, is not available.

Development cooperation from Brazil goes mainly to neighbours

Number of people living on less than \$1.25 a day, millions (log scale), 2010



Note: Bubble size indicates the proportion of development cooperation allocated to the country in 2011.

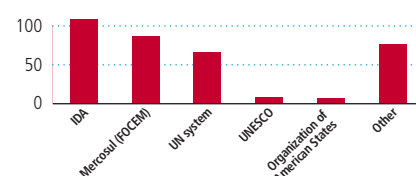
How is development cooperation from Brazil delivered?

In 2010 UN peacekeeping operations were the largest component of development cooperation from Brazil: US\$377 million (37%), with 80% of that (US\$301 million) going to the UN contingent in Haiti. Brazil gave 46% of its humanitarian assistance to Haiti. Peacekeeping, humanitarian and technical assistance flows include both funding delivered directly to countries and support channelled through international organisations.

IDA was the largest recipient of regular core contributions to international organisations (US\$108 million, 31% of international organisations funding), followed by Mercosul's International Structural Convergence and Institutional Strengthening Fund (US\$86 million, 24%).

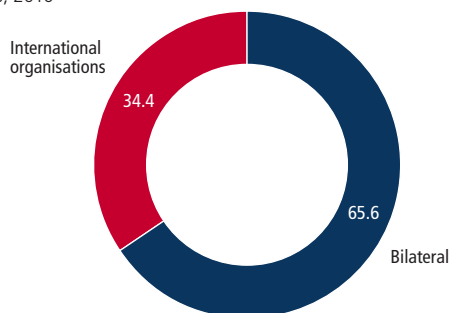
IDA and Mercosul are the largest recipients of international organisations' funding from Brazil

Gross disbursements, US\$ millions, 2010



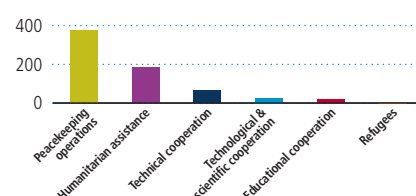
Most development cooperation from Brazil is channelled bilaterally

% of gross disbursements, 2010



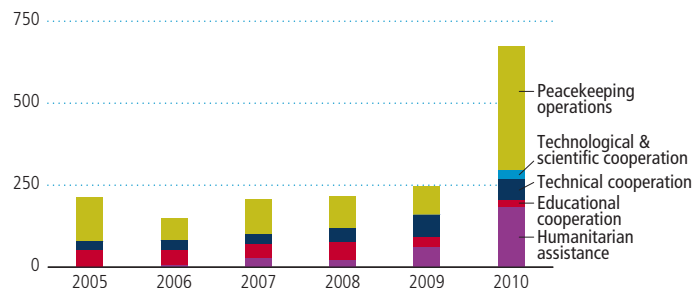
Peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance are the largest bilateral expenditures from Brazil

Gross disbursements, US\$ millions, 2010



Development cooperation from Brazil has increased since 2005 thanks to growth of peacekeeping operations and humanitarian assistance

Gross disbursements, US\$ millions, 2005–2010



What is Brazil's commitment to aid reporting and transparency?

Grants	Available
Zero interest loans	Available
Concessional loans	Not available
Debt relief	Not available
Contributions to international agencies	Available

IATI	Non-signatory
OGP	Steering Committee member
EITI	Unsupportive government

Key

Poor/no action
Good/moving forward
Excellent/committed

BRAZIL AS AN ODA RECIPIENT

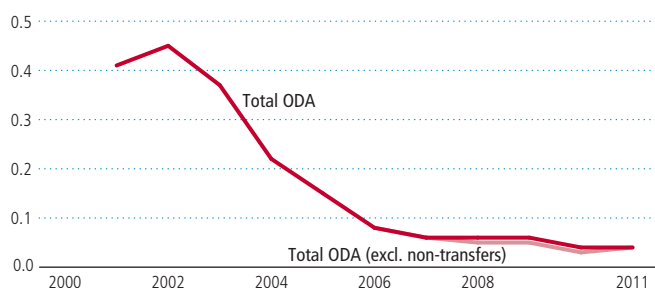
ODA to Brazil increased 70% over 2000–2011, to US\$1 billion. It declined as a share of growing national income. Government expenditure per capita was PPP\$3,977 in 2011. Brazil greatly reduced the number of people living on less than \$1.25 a day, from 20 million (11% of the population) to 12 million (6%) over 1999–2009.

- Japan is the largest donor and disburses most ODA as loans and equity investments.
- Largest sectors are water and sanitation (mainly loans and equity investments) and agriculture and food security (mostly grants).

ODA and poverty

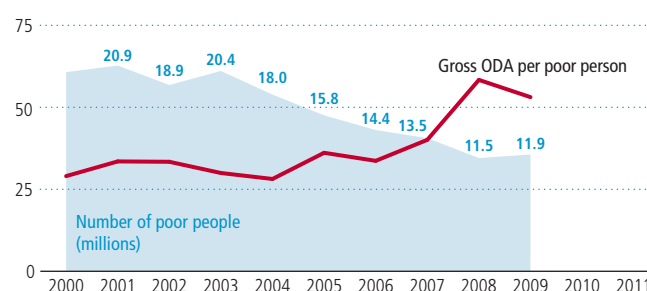
ODA received as a share of income has decreased since 2000

Gross ODA, % of GNI, 2000–2011



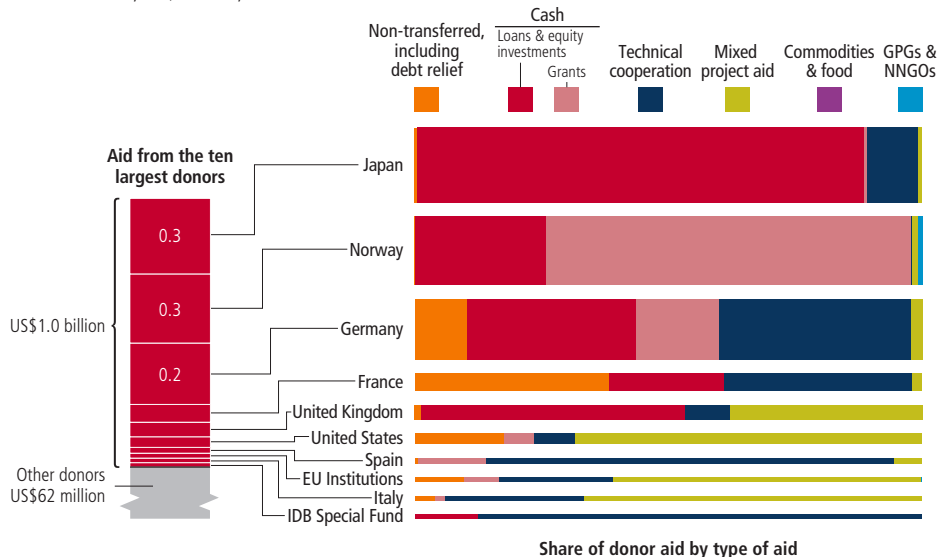
ODA received per person living on less than \$1.25 increased as the number of people living in extreme poverty decreased

US\$, 2000–2011



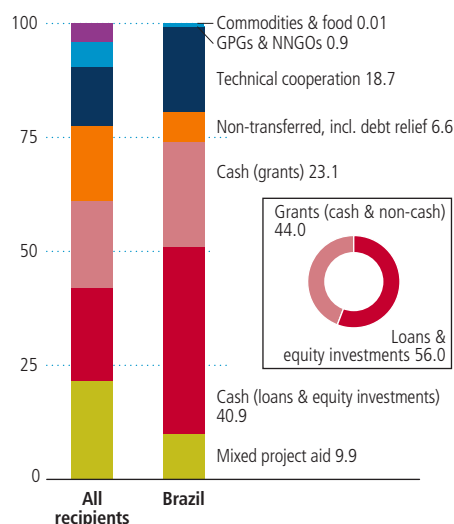
Japan is the largest donor, giving most ODA as loans and equity investments

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



Most ODA is received as loans and equity investments

% of gross ODA, 2011

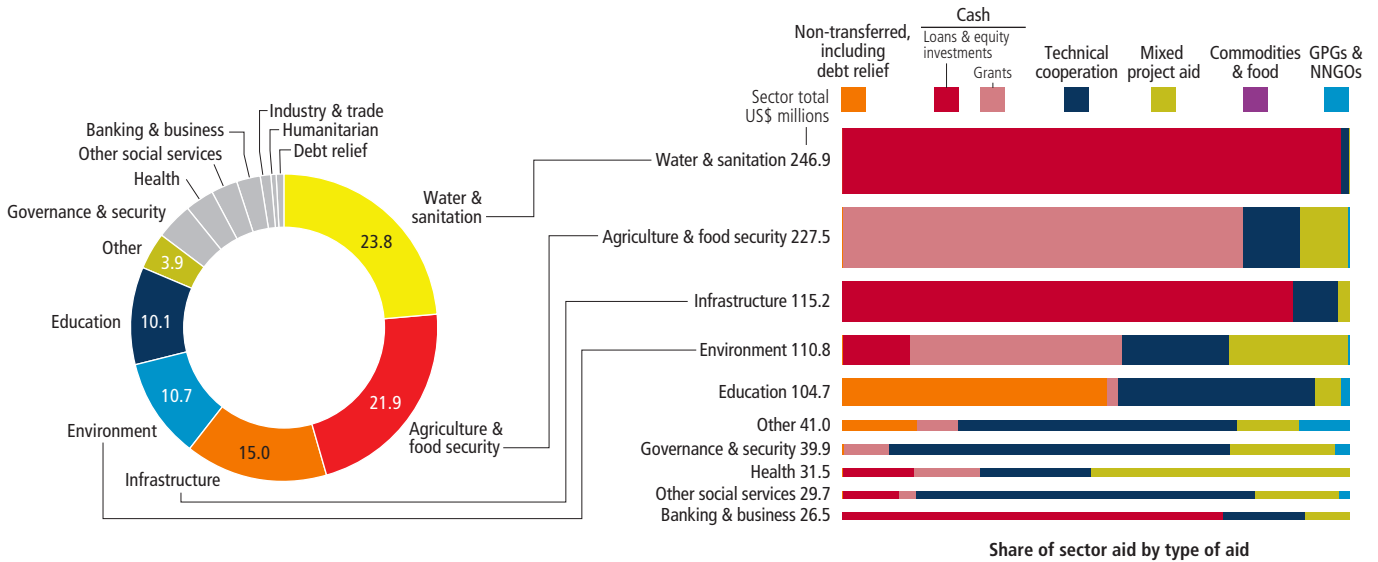


What is aid to Brazil spent on?

Three sectors account for over half of ODA to Brazil: water and sanitation, agriculture and food security, and infrastructure. Loans and equity investment fund most ODA to water and sanitation, infrastructure, and banking and business. Agriculture and food security and environment receive mostly grants. Technical cooperation dominates in ODA to governance and security and other social services. The water and sanitation sector is very concentrated, as it is funded almost entirely by Japan.

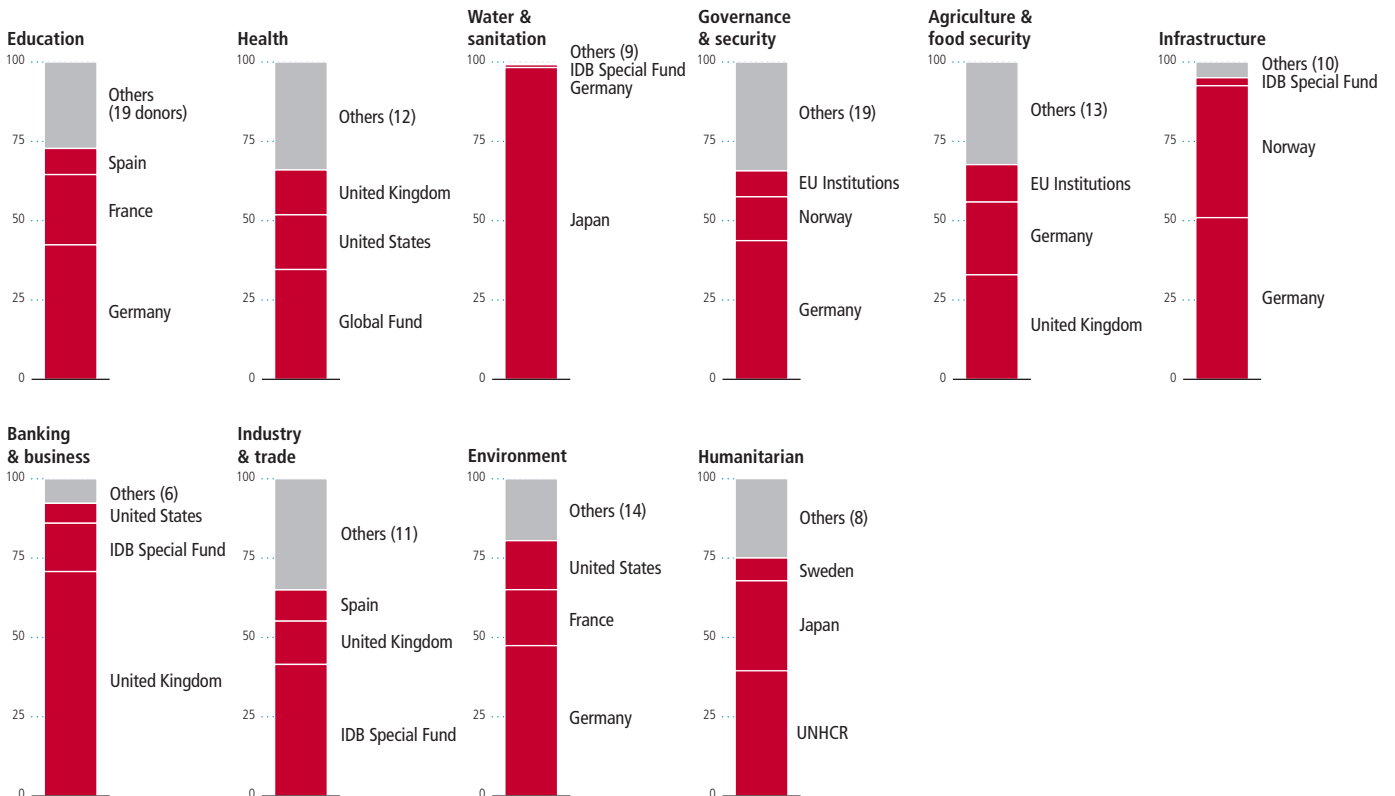
The three largest sectors account for 61% of ODA to Brazil; some of the largest sectors are funded by loans, but agriculture and food security and environment are funded mostly by grants

% of gross ODA, 2011



A handful of donors, primarily Japan and Germany, contribute to water and sanitation, infrastructure and environment; the UK is a large donor to agriculture and food security

% of gross ODA, 2011



Note: Data is from the Brazilian Cooperation Agency's 2010 and 2013 *Cooperação Brasileira para o Desenvolvimento Internacional* reports (development cooperation provided), the DAC (ODA and other official flows), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI). All data in US\$ is in 2011 prices. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see *Methodology*. Data on ODA includes assistance from all donors that report to the DAC; aid bundle figures may not align with totals elsewhere as data is drawn from different OECD DAC data sets. 'Other' aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. EITI is the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. GPGs are global public goods. IDA is the International Development Association. IDB is the Inter-American Development Bank. Mercosul is the Southern Common Market. NNGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). OGP is the Open Government Partnership. PPP is purchasing power parity. UNESCO is the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. UNHCR is the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

CHINA

Gross disbursements of development cooperation: US\$5.5 billion in 2011, largest government provider of development cooperation outside the DAC
 Gross ODA received: US\$2.7 billion, 9th largest ODA recipient in 2011

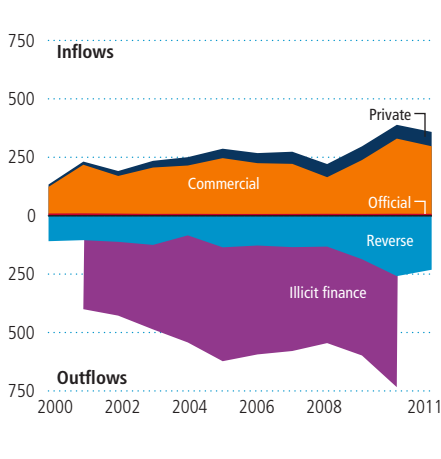
The largest inflows to China are short-term loans and FDI. Illicit outflows can be substantial. China is both a provider of development cooperation and an aid recipient. In 2011 China was estimated to give US\$5.5 billion, more than 16 DAC donors and as much as Canada. Comparability is only indicative because both the way aid is reported and its composition differ from DAC donors.

- Some development cooperation is provided as concessional loans to finance infrastructure and industry.
- Japan, Germany and France are the largest ODA donors to China.
- Education is the largest sector for ODA to China, but most is non-transferred.

Resource flows to and from China

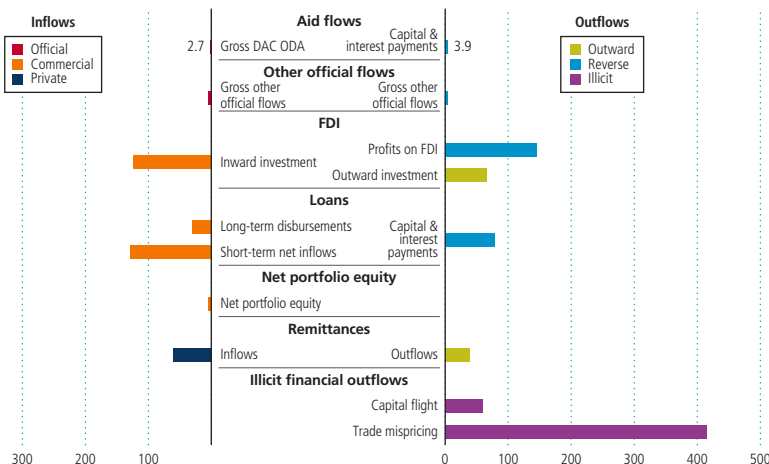
Commercial inflows have grown rapidly since 2000

US\$ billions, 2000–2011



Short-term loans and FDI are the largest inflows

US\$ billions, 2011

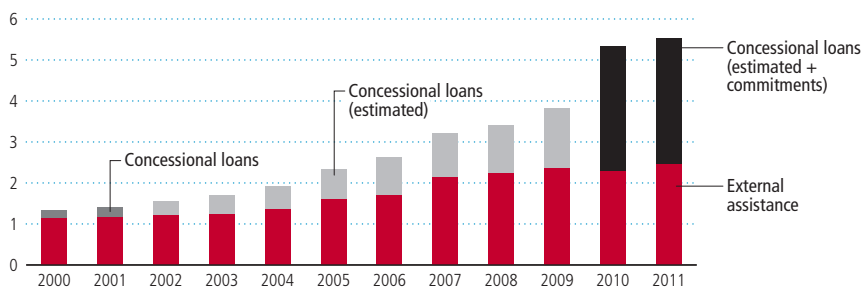


CHINA AS A PROVIDER OF DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

How much wealth does China share?

Development cooperation from China tripled between 2000 and 2009

Gross disbursements, US\$ billions, 2000–2011



Note: Excludes aid to multilateral agencies. Volumes of concessional loans for 2010 and 2011 present a scenario of total concessional loans from China. They assume that China will meet its commitment of increasing loans and aid to Africa by US\$10 billion between 2010 and 2012, of which an estimated US\$4 billion is concessional loans. They assume that this increase will occur annually in equal proportions, 33% each year, increasing total concessional loans from US\$1.2 billion in 2009 to US\$2.5 billion in the following years. As all the increase in concessional loans goes to Africa and the remaining envelope for concessional loans is assumed to remain unchanged, aid to other regions decreases in both absolute and relative terms in 2010 and 2011.

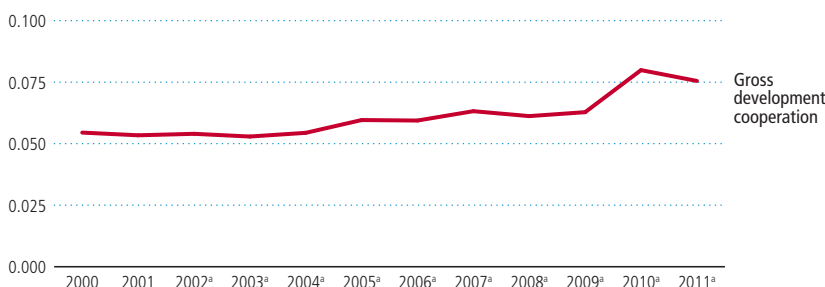
China's Ministry of Commerce and the Export-Import Bank disburse funds for development cooperation. The Ministry of Commerce disburses development cooperation, external assistance in China's terminology.

The Export-Import Bank administers concessional loans for larger projects that have to be awarded to a Chinese company and in which at least 50% of goods and services come from China. China considers only the interest subsidy on these loans as aid.

Data for 2010 and 2011 are estimated based on commitments to Africa at the Forum on China Africa Cooperation in November 2009. This data does not represent actual disbursements of concessional loans from China and should thus be treated with caution. In addition, China contributes to multilateral agencies. Core and earmarked contributions to key agencies amounted to US\$425 million in 2010 (OECD 2012).

Gross development cooperation as a share of GNI has increased since 2000

% of GNI, 2000–2011



a. Estimated.

Development cooperation was 0.08% of GNI in 2011

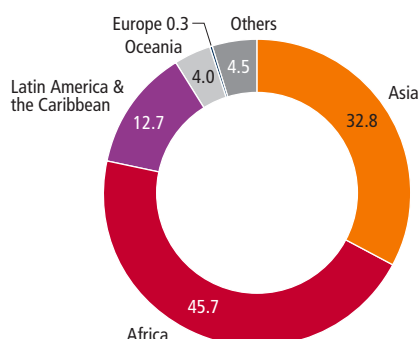


Gross development cooperation per capita per day: US\$0.01

Where does development cooperation from China go?

46% of development cooperation from China goes to Africa, 33% to Asia

% of development cooperation, 2009

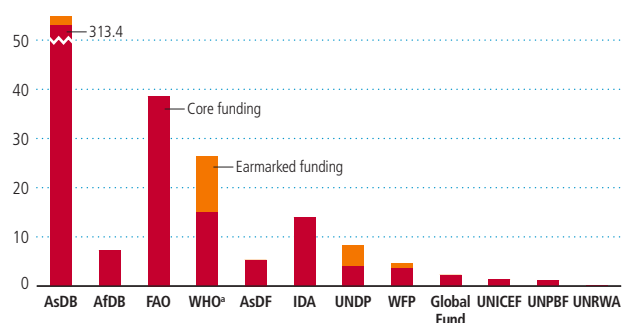


China has been providing development cooperation since the 1950s. It goes to more than 161 countries, 123 of them developing countries (51 in Africa, 30 in Asia, 18 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 12 in Oceania and 12 in Europe). Available data shows that Africa was the largest recipient region in 2009, followed by Asia. China has development cooperation relationships with all but four African countries (Burkina Faso, The Gambia, São Tomé and Príncipe, and Swaziland).

How is development cooperation from China delivered?

The AsDB receives large contributions from China; most contributions to selected development banks and UN agencies are core funding

Gross disbursements, US\$ millions, 2010



a. Does not reflect the ODA coefficient of 76%.

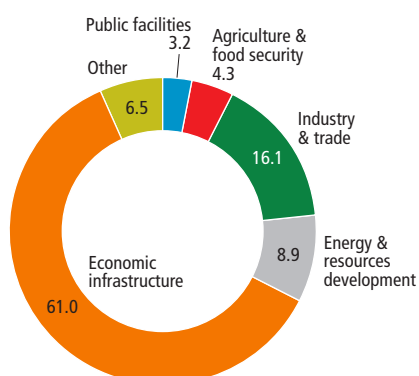
Most development cooperation from China is distributed bilaterally, but China also disburses funds to international and regional bodies as either core or earmarked contributions (US\$425 million in 2010). Regional banks and UN agencies receive some of these contributions. China also cooperates under trilateral agreements, such as with the FAO for food security initiatives in Liberia and Senegal and the United Kingdom on natural disaster preparedness and response in Bangladesh and Nepal (OECD 2013).

China blends development cooperation with other official finance instruments. Standard agreements with developing countries include a mix of aid, export credits and export buyers credits as well as commercial loans. Details are scant, but China's major investments are in agriculture, industrial development, economic infrastructure, public facilities and social services. Climate change is a new area of intervention. Available data on concessional loans shows heavy investment in economic infrastructure and industry.

China provides relief and humanitarian aid as in-kind, relief teams and cash donations. Its largest contribution occurred in 2005 to support Asian countries hit by the tsunami. China also provides humanitarian assistance to countries in other regions. Between 2004 and 2009 it supported about 200 operations.

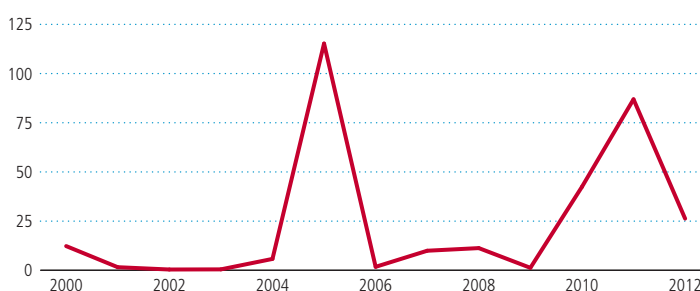
Most concessional loans from China go towards economic infrastructure

% of concessional loans, 2009



Humanitarian aid from China peaked in 2005 to provide relief to Asian countries affected by the tsunami

Gross disbursements, US\$ millions, 2000–2012



What is China's commitment to aid reporting and transparency?

Grants	Available
Zero interest loans (interest subsidy)	Available
Concessional loans	Partially available
Debt relief	Not available
Contributions to international agencies	Partially available

IATI	Non-signatory
OGP	Non-member
EITI	Unsupportive government

Key

Poor/no action
Good/moving forward
Excellent/committed

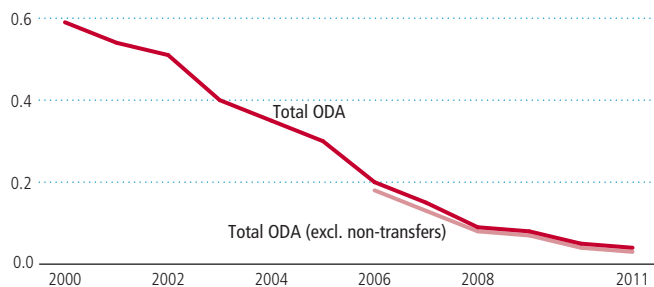
CHINA AS AN ODA RECIPIENT

Gross ODA to China has fallen 20% since 2000, to US\$2.7 billion in 2011. ODA received by China has fallen as a share of rising national income. Government expenditure per capita was PPP\$1,763 in 2011. China has achieved the largest reduction in the number of people living on less than \$1.25 a day over 1999–2009, from 446 million (36% of the population) to 157 million (12%).

ODA and poverty

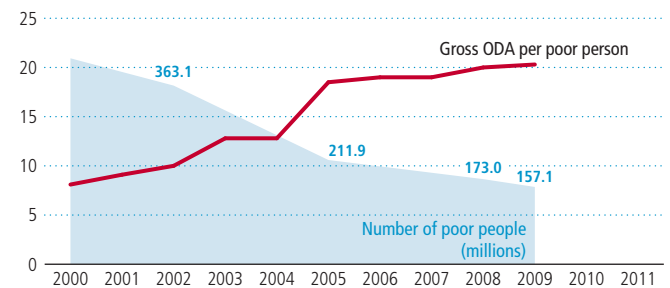
ODA received has dropped as a share of rising national wealth

Gross ODA, % of GNI, 2000–2011



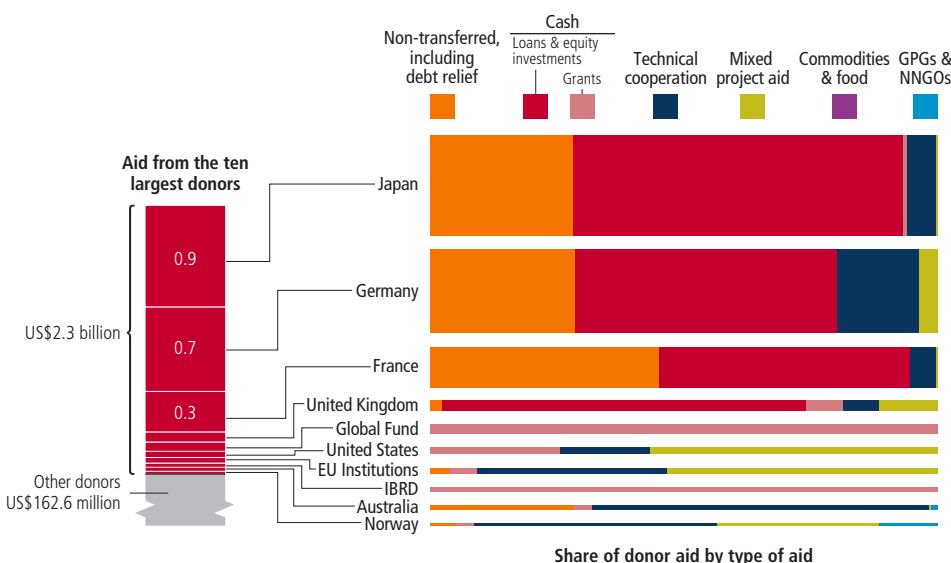
ODA per poor person remains low, although it increased as the number of poor people fell

US\$, 2000–2011



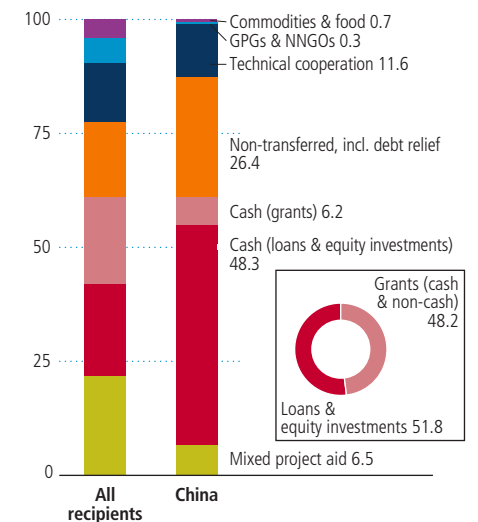
ODA from larger donors is mostly loans and equity investments; a large share of ODA is non-transferred

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



The share of ODA to China given as loans and non-transferred resources is substantially greater than the developing-country average

% of gross ODA, 2011

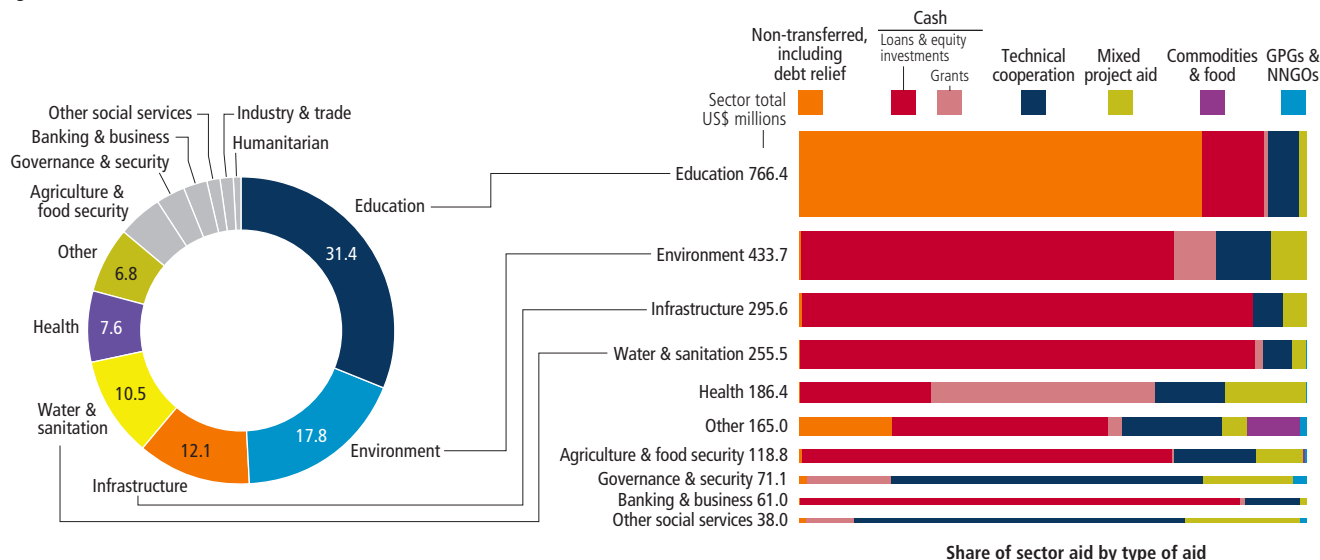


What is aid to China spent on?

Three sectors account for 61% of ODA to China: education, environment and infrastructure. Loans and equity investments fund most of these sectors and other sectors, such as water and sanitation, agriculture and food security, and banking and business. ODA to health is 44% grants. Technical cooperation is predominant in governance and security and other social services. Japan, Germany, France and the Global Fund provide the bulk of ODA funding to education, infrastructure, environment, water and sanitation, and health.

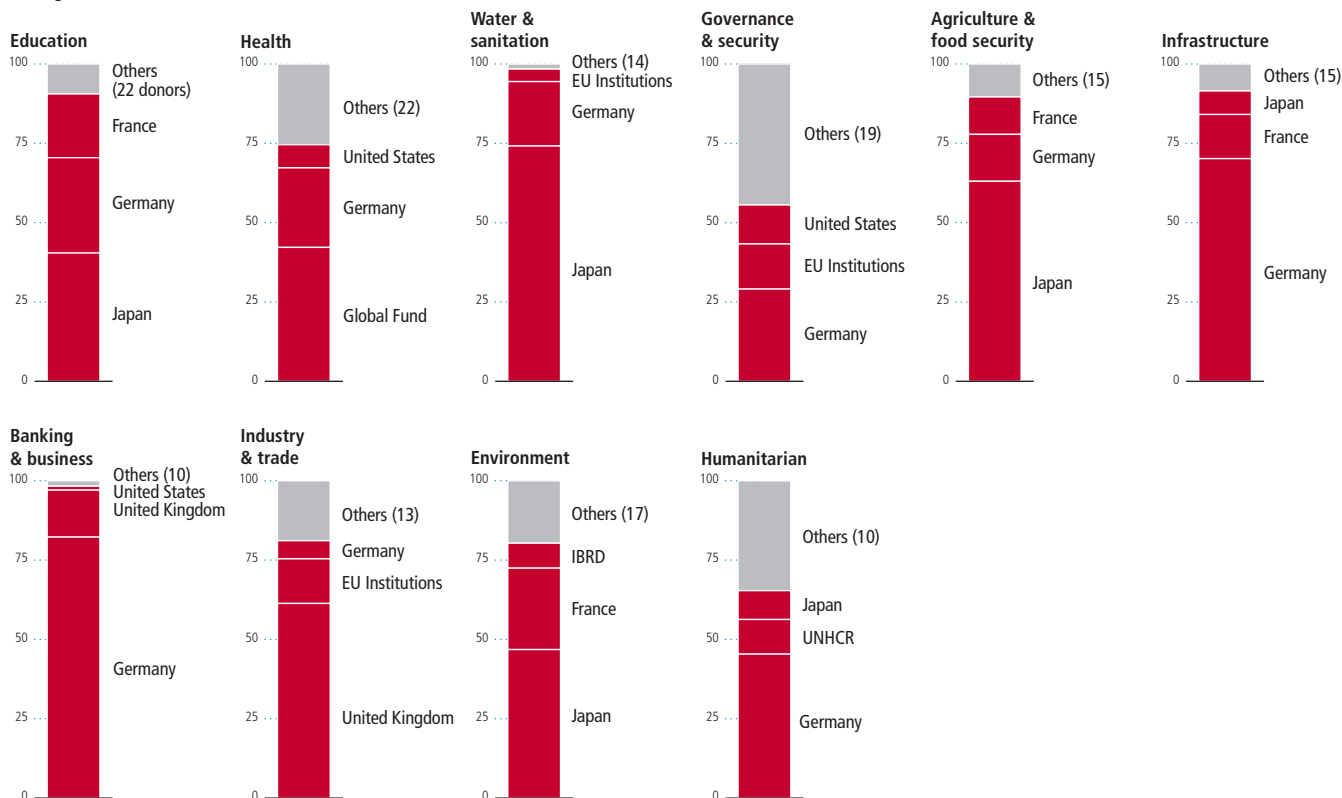
Education, environment and infrastructure account for 61% ODA to China, but most ODA to education is spent within the donor country as student grants; most aid to the largest sectors is loans

% of gross ODA, 2011



Japan, Germany and France provide most of the resources to the largest sectors

% of gross ODA, 2011



Note: Data is from the Ministry of Commerce's (2002–2011) *Statistical Yearbook* (external assistance for all years and concessional loans for 2001 and earlier); Deborah Brautigam's (2011) *The Dragon's Gift: The Real Story of China in Africa* (New York: Oxford University Press; concessional loans for 2002–2009); Development Initiatives calculations (concessional loans for 2010–2011); the OECD's 2012 *DAC Report on Multilateral Aid* (core and earmarked contributions to key agencies) and (2013) *Triangular Co-operation: What's the Literature Telling Us?*; the DAC (ODA and other official flows); World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty); the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI). The Information Office of the State Council of the People's Republic of China's (2011) "China's Foreign Aid"; and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Financial Tracking System. All data in US\$ is in 2011 prices. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see *Methodology*. Data on ODA includes assistance from all donors that report to the DAC; aid bundle figures may not align with totals elsewhere as data is drawn from different OECD DAC data sets. "Other" aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. AfDB is the African Development Bank. AsDB is the Asian Development Bank. AsDF is the Asian Development Fund. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. EITI is the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. FAO is the Food and Agricultural Organization. FDI is foreign direct investment. Global Fund is the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. GNI is gross national income. GPGs are global public goods. IBRD is the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. IDA is the International Development Association. NNGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). OGP is the Open Government Partnership. PPP is purchasing power parity. UNDP is the United Nations Development Programme. UNICEF is the United Nations Children's Fund. UNPBF is the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund. UNRWA is the United Nations Relief Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East. WFP is the World Food Programme. WHO is the World Health Organization.

INDIA

Gross disbursements of development cooperation: US\$787 million in 2011, 6th largest government provider of development cooperation outside the DAC
 Gross ODA received: US\$5.4 billion, 3rd largest recipient in 2011

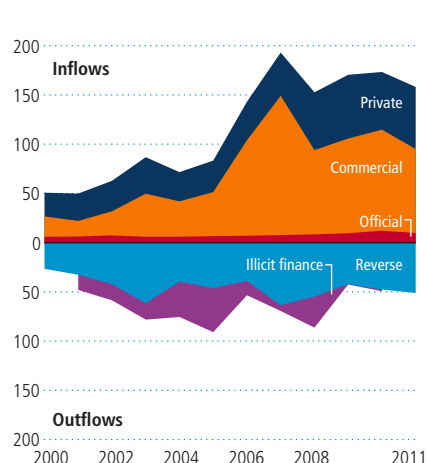
The largest non-ODA inflows to India are remittances, and the largest outflows are loans. India is both a provider of development cooperation and an aid recipient. In 2011 India gave US\$787 million, more than four DAC donors (Greece, Luxembourg, Portugal and New Zealand). Comparability is only indicative because both the way aid is reported and its composition differ from DAC donors.

- Technical and economic cooperation is the largest component of development cooperation from India, amounting to US\$479 million in 2011.
- India considers government-supported concessional lines of credit as part of its development cooperation. They support Indian exports and productive investments in developing countries (US\$1.1 billion commitments in 2011).
- The largest ODA donors to India are IDA, Japan and Germany.
- Infrastructure, health and education are the largest sectors of ODA received.

Resource flows to and from India

Commercial resources are the largest flows to India

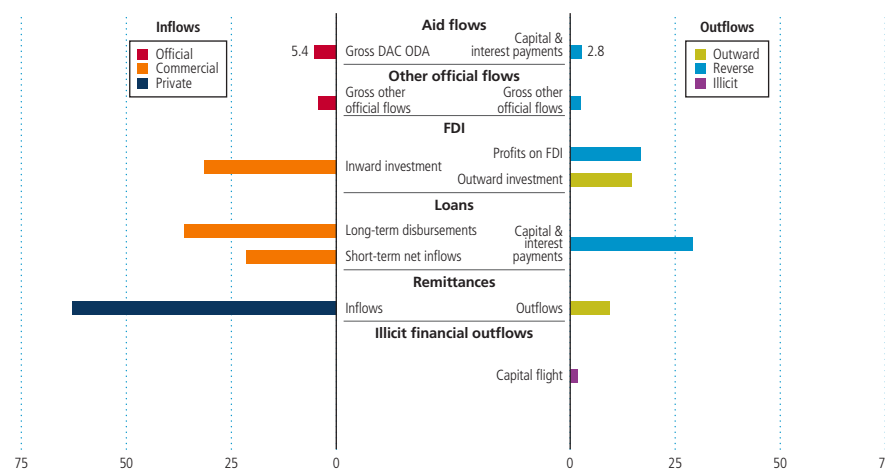
US\$ billions, 2000–2011



Remittances are the largest resource flow to India, loan repayments the largest outflows

US\$ billions, 2011

8.1.1

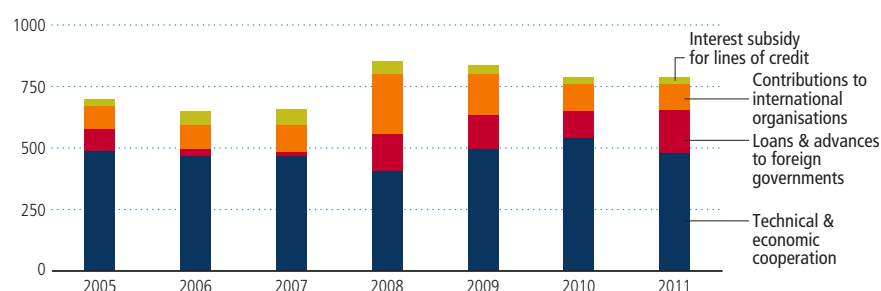


INDIA AS A PROVIDER OF DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

How much wealth does India share?

Gross disbursements of development cooperation have increased 12% since 2005...

Gross disbursements, US\$ millions, 2005–2011

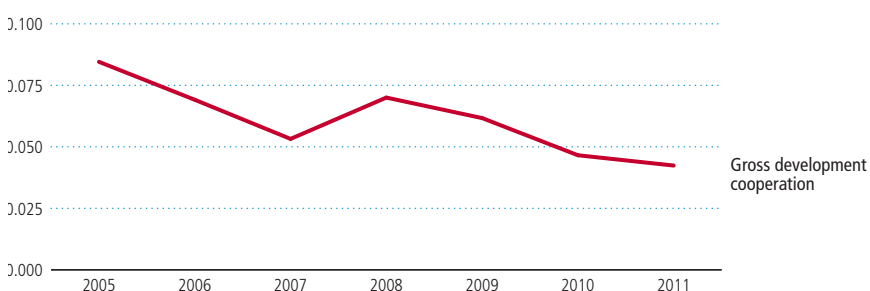


The Ministry of External Affairs is the main national agency providing development cooperation, and its newly established Development Partnership Administration Division will coordinate all development cooperation from India.

Other ministries contribute to international organisations. A comprehensive system of reporting is unavailable, rendering overall assessment challenging.

...but as a share of national income development cooperation from India has fallen by half since 2005

% of GNI, 2005–2011



Development cooperation was 0.04% of GNI in 2011



Gross development cooperation per capita per day: US\$0.002

How is technical and economic cooperation and lending from India delivered?

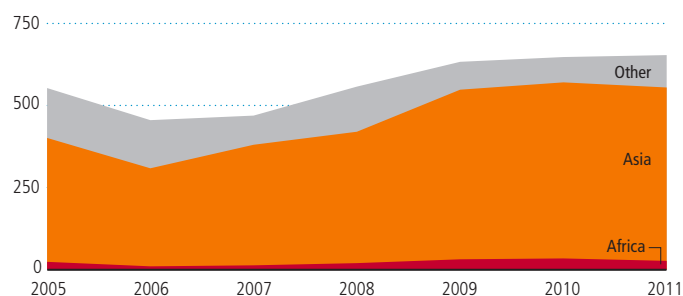
Inaugurated in 1964, the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme, together with the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Programme and the Technical Cooperation Scheme under the Colombo Plan, covers 161 countries across Asia, Africa, Latin America, Europe and Oceania.

Technical and economic cooperation and loans and advances to foreign governments are directed largely to Asia. All eight country recipients identified are in Asia; they received US\$529 million in 2011. Of these, Bhutan is by far the largest, receiving US\$387 million in 2011, 59% of total technical and economic cooperation from India, followed by Afghanistan (US\$59 million) and the Maldives (US\$40 million). African countries (for which only regional data is available) received US\$26 million, and countries in other regions received US\$59 million.

The largest recipients are countries where the number and rates of people living on less than \$1.25 a day are low, though Nepal (7.4 million and 25%) and Bangladesh (64.3 million and 43%) are exceptions. Poverty data is not available for Afghanistan, Mongolia and Myanmar.

Technical and economic cooperation and loans and advances to Asia have driven overall increases in development cooperation from India

Gross disbursements, US\$ millions, 2005–2011



India prioritises its neighbours in development cooperation

Gross disbursements, US\$ millions, 2011

Recipient country or region	Development cooperation received	Recipient country or region	Development cooperation received
Bhutan	387.0	Myanmar	21.0
Afghanistan	59.0	Central Asia ^a & Eurasia	6.0
Maldives	40.0	Bangladesh	1.0
Nepal	30.0	Mongolia	0.3
Africa	26.0	Latin America & the Caribbean	0.3
Sri Lanka	24.0	Others	59.0

a. Data is for 2008–2009.

What is India's commitment to aid reporting and transparency?

Grants	Available
Concessional loans	Partially available
Government-supported lines of credit	Partially available
Contributions to multilateral agencies	Available

IATI	Non-signatory
OGP	Non-member
EITI	Unsupportive government

Key

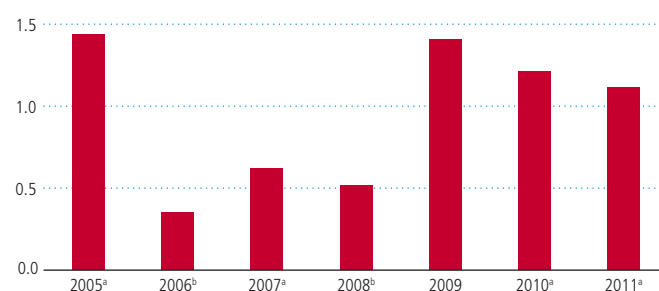
Poor/no action
Good/moving forward
Excellent/committed

How are concessional lines of credit from India delivered?

Government-supported lines of credit are a key element of development cooperation from India. They are extended on concessional terms to developing countries to import Indian goods and services and to finance infrastructure, productive activities and capacity building. They are disbursed through the Export-Import Bank of India, and the government subsidises the interest. Commitments amounted to US\$1.1 billion in April–December 2011, 53% of them to Africa and 45% (US\$500 million) to Myanmar, the only Asian recipient that year. This regional focus contrasts with that of technical and economic assistance and loans and advances to foreign governments (US\$655 million, of which 81% was disbursed to Asia). For the 52% of projects where sectoral detail is available, 62% of commitments were to infrastructure, including rural electrification, power generation and transmission, and building health facilities. Other funds went to agriculture and industry.

Concessional lines of credit jumped in 2009 and have declined since

Commitments, US\$ billions, 2005–2011

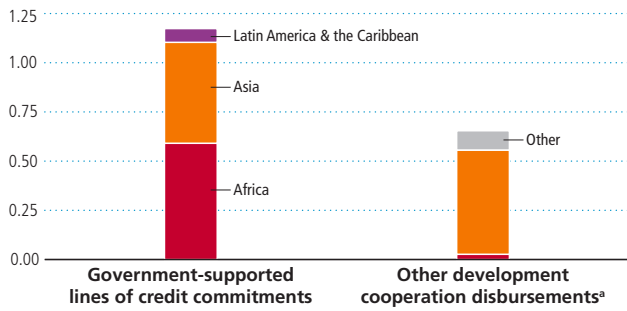


a. Data covers April–December.

b. Data covers January and April–December.

Most concessional lines of credit are committed to Africa; most other development cooperation is disbursed to Asia

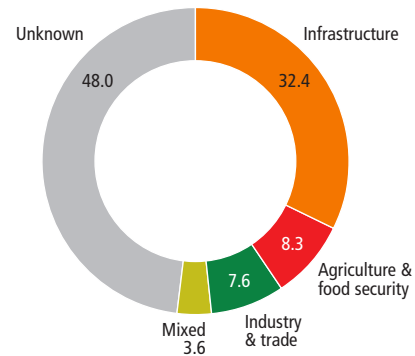
US\$ billions, 2011



a. Includes technical and economic cooperation and loans and advances to foreign governments.

Concessional lines of credit fund mostly infrastructure, but 48% goes to unidentifiable sectors

% of concessional lines of credit commitments, 2011



Note: Data covers April–December.

INDIA AS AN ODA RECIPIENT

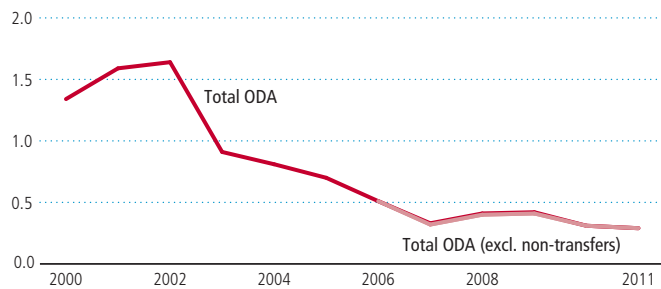
ODA volumes to India increased over 2000–2011, from US\$3.6 billion to US\$5.4 billion but have declined as a share of rising national income. ODA per poor person is very low due to large poor populations. Government expenditure per capita was PPP\$864.1 in 2011. Although the data differs according to the source of information (see Chapter 6), around 400 million people in India live below the poverty line.

- IDA and Japan are the largest donors, and almost all their ODA is loans and equity investments.
- Infrastructure, health and education are the largest sectors.
- 75% of ODA is loans and equity investments, funding most sectors. Cash grants prevail in health, accounting for 44% of ODA to the sector.

ODA and poverty

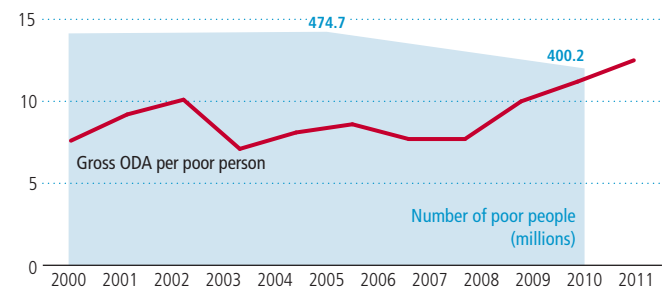
Gross ODA to India as a share of income has decreased since 2002

% of GNI, 2000–2011



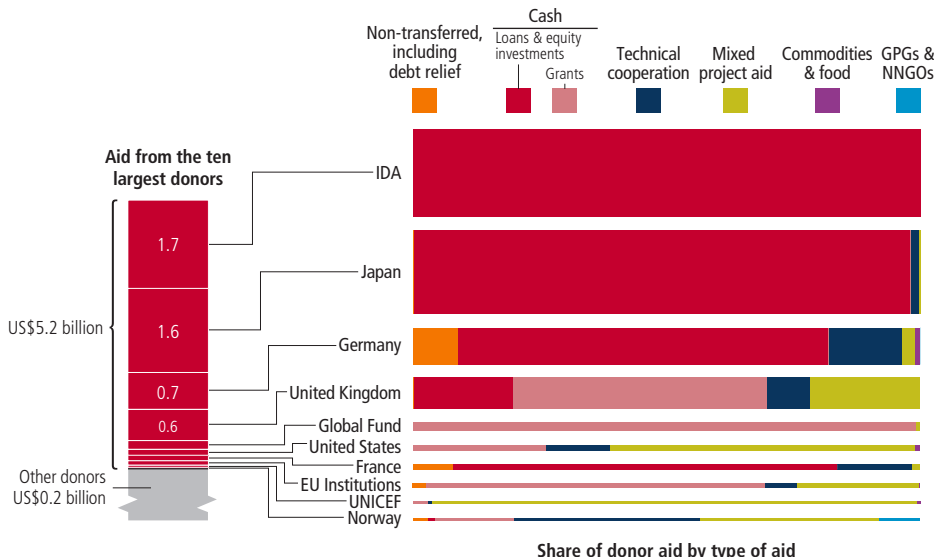
ODA per poor person has increased but remains low

US\$, 2000–2011



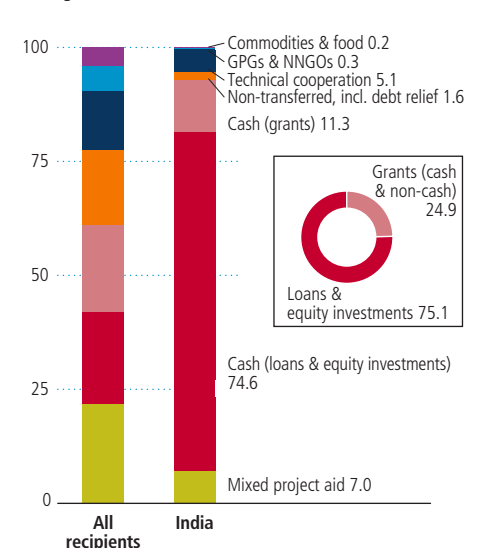
IDA and Japan are the largest donors, giving mostly loans and equity investments

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



Loans account for a much larger share of ODA to India than to the average recipient

% of gross ODA, 2011

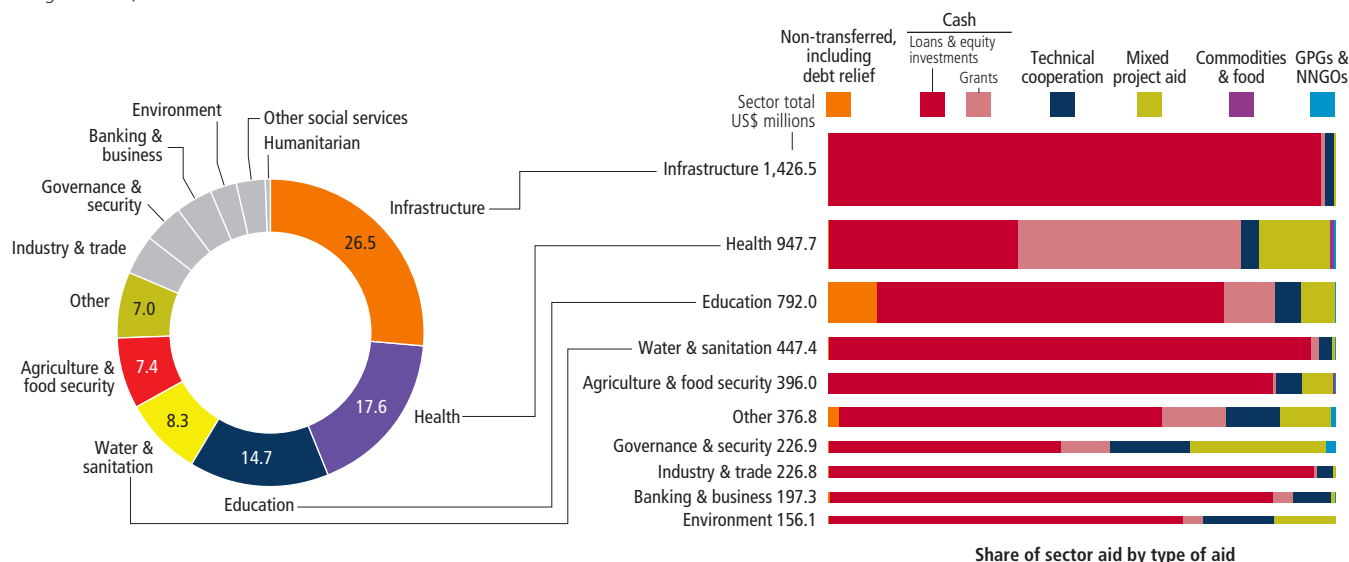


What is aid to India spent on?

Three sectors account for 59% of ODA to India: infrastructure, health and education. Loans and equity investments are a large component of ODA to most sectors. Health is the only sector where other aid types, cash grants in particular, prevail. Funding to the largest sectors is highly concentrated among a few donors, except in health.

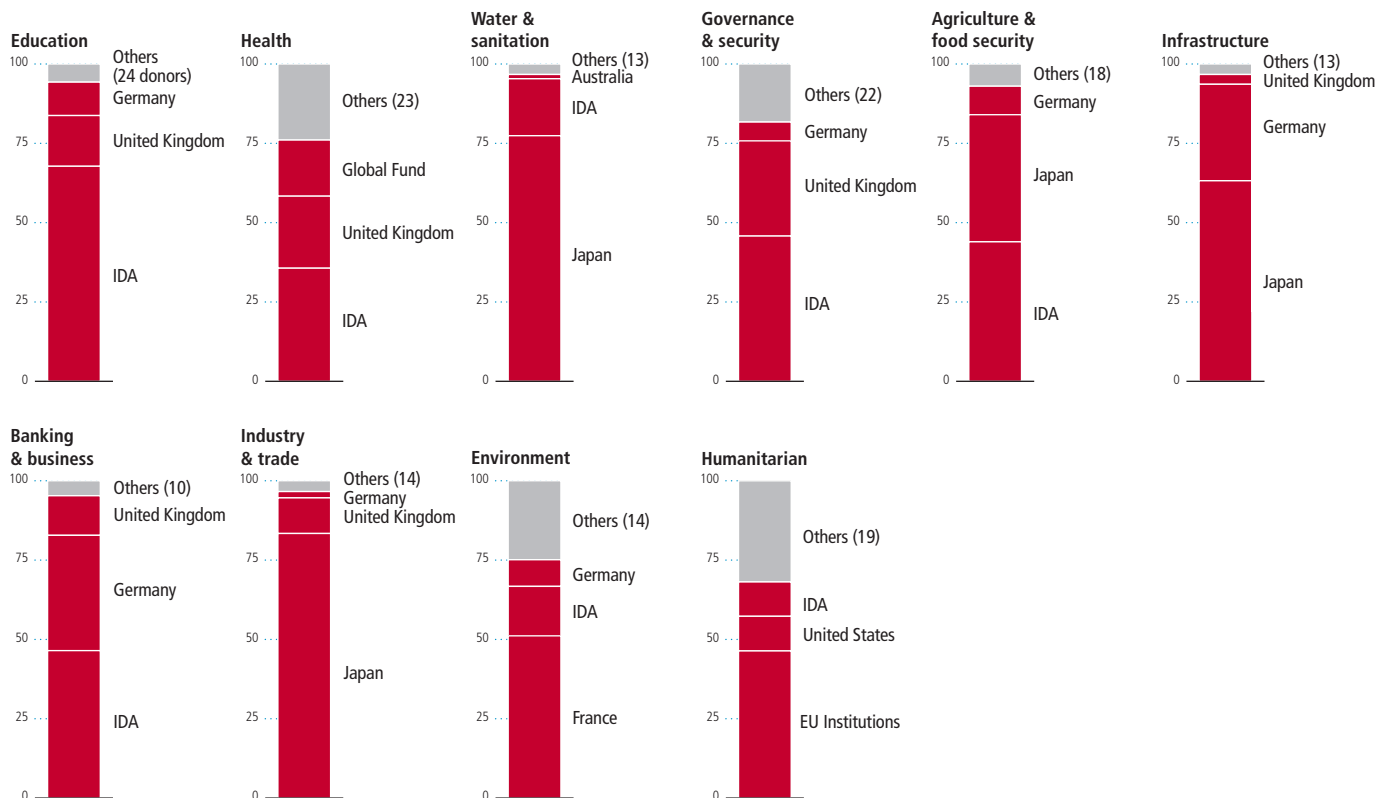
ODA to infrastructure, health and education accounts for 59% of total ODA to India; ODA loans are the largest ODA resource to many sectors – especially to infrastructure

% of gross ODA, 2011



A handful of donors – IDA, Japan, the UK and Germany – account for most ODA to India for many sectors

% of gross ODA, 2011



Note: Data is from national sources, including annual reports and Union Budgets from the Ministry of Finance (development cooperation disbursements, contributions to international organisations, concessional lines of credit commitments) and annual reports from the Ministry of External Affairs (technical and economic cooperation, loans and advances to foreign governments, concessional lines of credit commitments); the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty); the DAC (ODA and other official flows data); and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI). All data in US\$ is in 2011 prices. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see *Methodology*. 'Other' aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. Data on ODA includes assistance from all donors that report to the DAC; aid bundle figures may not align with totals elsewhere as data is drawn from different OECD DAC data sets. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. EITI is the Extractives Industries Transparency Initiative. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. GPGs are global public goods. IATI is the International Aid Transparency Initiative. IDA is the International Development Association. NNGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance. OGP is the Open Government Partnership. PPP is purchasing power parity. UNICEF is the United Nations Children's Fund.

RUSSIA

Gross disbursements of development cooperation: US\$479 million in 2011, 8th largest government provider of development cooperation outside the DAC

The largest non-ODA outflows from Russia are FDI. Russia disbursed US\$479 million in 2011, giving more than three DAC donors did in 2011 (Greece, Luxembourg and New Zealand). Development cooperation as a share of national income peaked in 2009 and fell in 2010 and 2011 but remains above 2008 levels.

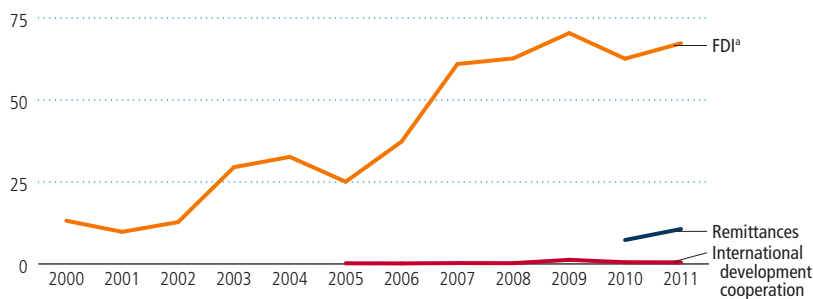
Russia allocated development cooperation to 27 countries and the available data does not suggest a priority to recipients with large numbers or high proportions of the population living on less than \$1.25 a day in 2011. Data on development cooperation from Russia by sector is unavailable.

- Russia allocates most development cooperation to Nicaragua, which received US\$73 million, 37% of country-allocable development cooperation from Russia in 2011.
- Half of ODA from Russia is multilateral (US\$239 million in 2011).
- All ODA from Russia is grants.
- Russia has applied to join the OECD and currently reports its development cooperation to the DAC.

Resource flows from Russia

Foreign direct investment from Russia has increased rapidly

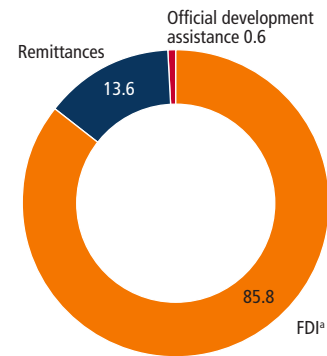
US\$ billions, 2000–2011



a. Refers to investments worldwide, not just to developing countries.

ODA is a small component of resource flows from Russia

US\$ billions, 2011

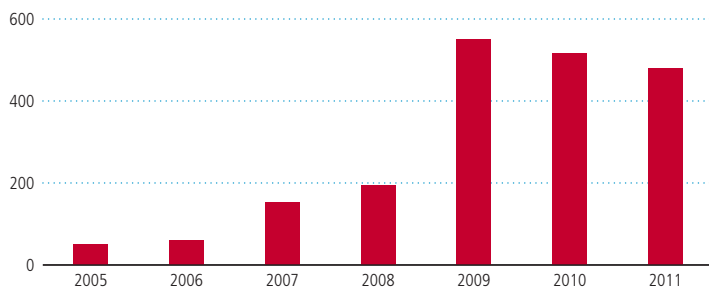


a. Refers to investments worldwide, not just to developing countries.

How much wealth does Russia share?

Net ODA has increased since 2005, peaking in 2009 and falling 7% between 2010 and 2011

Net disbursements, US\$ millions, 2005–2011

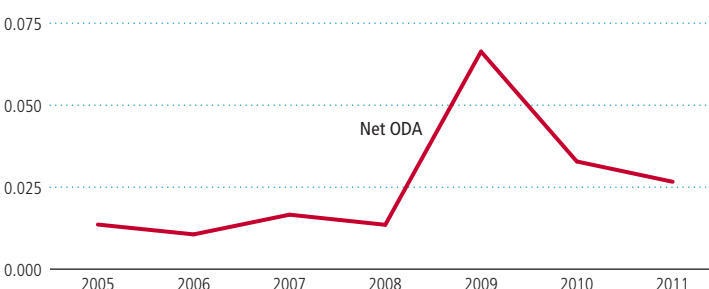


ODA per capita was US\$22.40 in 2011; ODA was 0.03% of GNI



ODA as a share of income remains low, despite doubling since 2005

% of GNI, 2005–2011



What is Russia's commitment to aid reporting and transparency?

Grants	Reported
Concessional loans	Reported
Debt relief	Reported

IATI	Non-signatory
OGP	Non-member
EITI	Unsupportive government

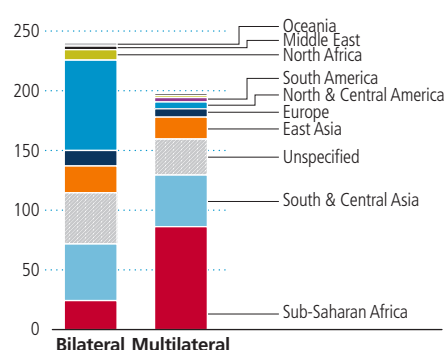
Key

Poor/no action
Good/moving forward
Excellent/committed

Where does aid from Russia go?

Most aid to sub-Saharan Africa is channelled through core contributions to multilateral agencies

Gross disbursements, US\$ millions, 2011

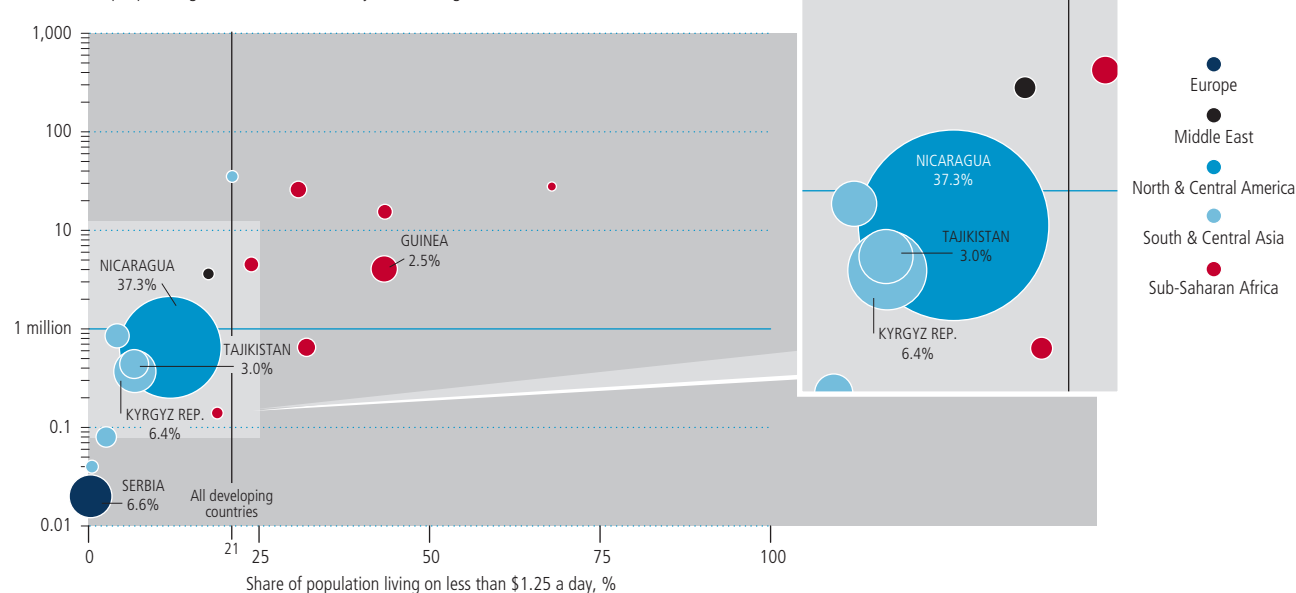


In 2011 Sub-Saharan Africa received 10% of bilateral development cooperation from Russia and 25% of total development cooperation (bilateral flows combined with aid from Russia channelled through multilateral agencies to the region). Russia gives comparatively small amounts of development cooperation to several sub-Saharan African countries. Russia's neighbours in Europe and South and Central Asia receive 25% of bilateral aid, and North and Central America receives around 32%.

Russia gives bilateral development cooperation to 27 countries. Nicaragua accounted for 37% of ODA from Russia (US\$73 million), the only recipient in North and Central America in 2011. Russia was the largest donor to Nicaragua in 2011. The second largest recipient was the People's Democratic Republic of Korea. ODA from Russia does not prioritise countries with large numbers or high shares of people living on less than \$1.25 a day.

ODA from Russia does not target countries with large numbers or percentages of people in poverty

Number of people living on less than \$1.25 a day, millions (log scale), 2011

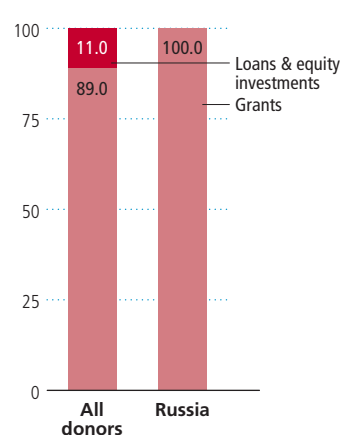


Note: Bubble size indicates the proportion of aid allocated to the country in 2011. Democratic People's Republic of Korea (11.3%), Libya (4.0%) and Afghanistan (2.5%) are among the top five aid recipients, but poverty data is unavailable.

How is ODA from Russia delivered?

All ODA from Russia is grants

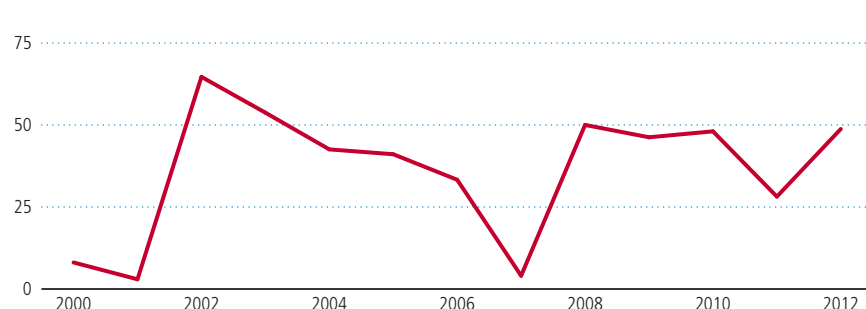
% of gross disbursements, 2011



Sectoral detail is not reported with other development cooperation data to the DAC. Available data suggests that humanitarian assistance from Russia quadrupled over the last decade. In 2011 all development cooperation from Russia was grants. Data on the aid bundle is also unavailable.

Humanitarian assistance from Russia increased 73% between 2011 and 2012

Gross disbursements, US\$ millions, 2000–2012



Note: Data is from the DAC (development cooperation; data for 2005–2009 is from DAC table 33a), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI) and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Financial Tracking Service (humanitarian assistance). All data in US\$ is in 2011 prices. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see *Methodology*. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. EITI is the Extractives Industries Transparency Initiative. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. GPGs are global public goods. IATI is the International Aid Transparency Initiative. NNGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance. OGP is the Open Government Partnership. PPP is purchasing power parity.

SAUDI ARABIA

Gross ODA disbursements: US\$5.1 billion in 2011, 2nd largest government provider of development cooperation outside the DAC

The largest outflows from Saudi Arabia are remittances. ODA is small compared with remittances, while ODA and FDI volumes are comparable.

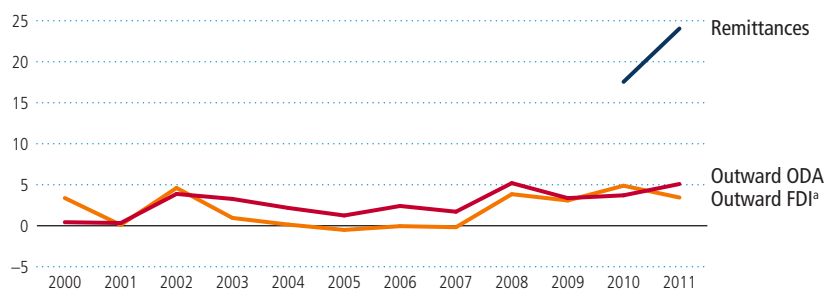
Saudi Arabia gave more than 15 DAC donors in 2011 and roughly the same amount as Canada (US\$5.5 billion). ODA from Saudi Arabia is lower than at the beginning of the 1990s but has been increasing since 2005. ODA per capita has grown faster than income per capita since 2001. Data on recipients and sectors is unavailable. The country allocates ODA almost entirely to countries in the Middle East, where the numbers and shares of people living on less than \$1.25 a day are relatively low.

- ODA from Saudi Arabia is channelled almost entirely bilaterally and goes to the Middle East.
- ODA as a share of Saudi Arabia's national income is 0.87%, the largest share among government providers outside the DAC and larger than all DAC donors except Luxembourg, Sweden and Norway.
- Saudi Arabia disburses most ODA as grants.
- Saudi Arabia is the largest provider of humanitarian assistance among Arab countries, but its humanitarian assistance has been decreasing since 2008.

Resource flows from Saudi Arabia

Remittances are the largest resource flow...

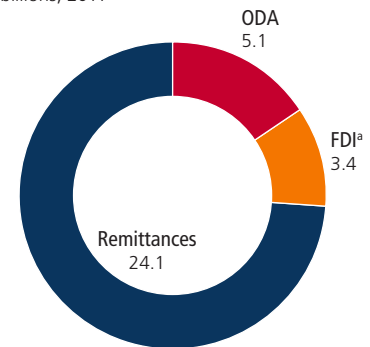
US\$ billions, 2000–2011



a. Refers to investments worldwide, not just to developing countries.

...and are almost three times the volume of ODA and FDI combined

US\$ billions, 2011

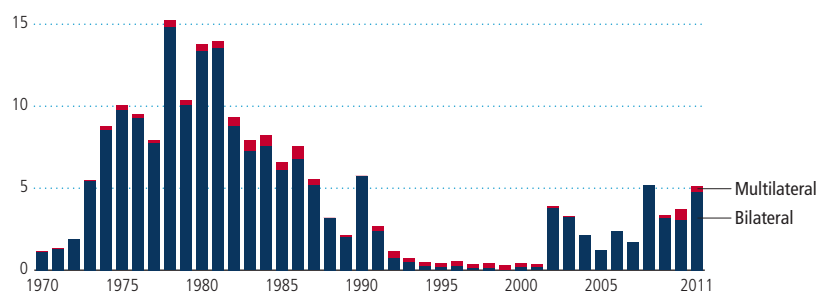


a. Refers to investments worldwide, not just to developing countries.

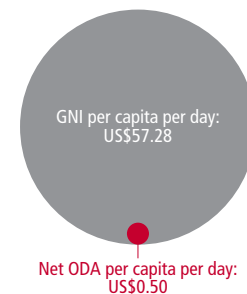
How much wealth does Saudi Arabia share?

ODA has increased 12-fold over the last decade, following a sharp decline during the 1990s

Net disbursements, US\$ billions, 1970–2011

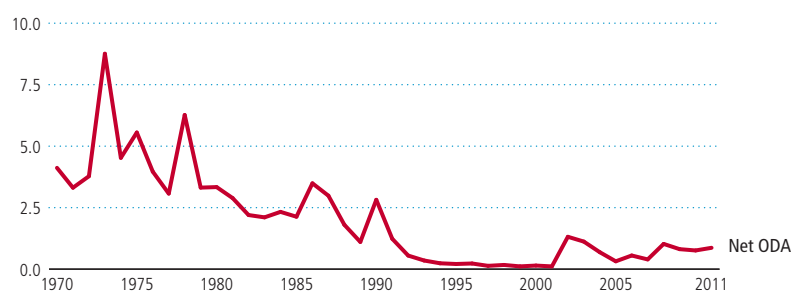


ODA per capita was US\$181.40 in 2011; ODA was 0.87% of GNI



Although much lower than in the 1970s, net ODA as a share of income is higher than for most donors

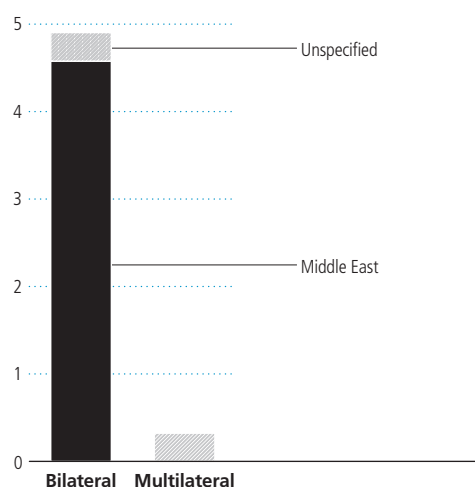
% of GNI, 1970–2011



Where and how is ODA from Saudi Arabia delivered?

Bilateral assistance dominates ODA from Saudi Arabia; most goes to the Middle East

Gross disbursements, US\$ billions, 2011



Note: Bilateral aid includes US\$14.5 million of regional ODA to Africa (not allocated to single country recipients).

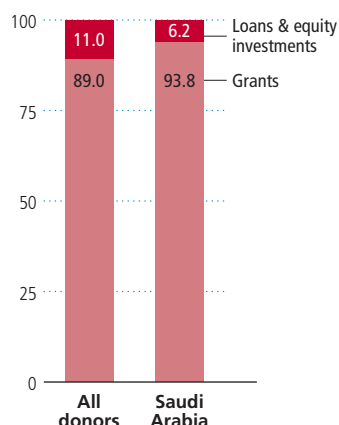
Saudi Arabia does not provide details of country recipients of ODA, though the regional breakdown shows that the country focuses on neighbours in the Middle East. These countries have low numbers and shares of people living on less than \$1.25 a day.

Saudi Arabia was the 18th largest donor of humanitarian aid in 2012 and the largest among the Arab countries. Humanitarian assistance from Saudi Arabia peaked in 2001 due to a US\$1.4 billion contribution to Palestine, and in 2008 Saudi Arabia gave US\$367.9 million to the World Food Programme. Jordan (US\$29 million), Turkey (US\$20 million) and Syria (US\$9 million) were the three largest recipients of humanitarian assistance from Saudi Arabia in 2012.

Sectoral detail is not reported with other ODA data to the DAC. In 2011 most ODA from Saudi Arabia was grants, consistent with the practice of previous years. Data on the aid bundle is also unavailable.

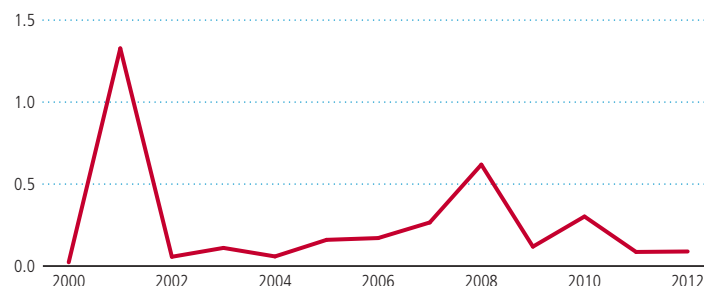
Most ODA from Saudi Arabia is grants

% of gross disbursements, 2011



Saudi Arabia is the largest Arab donor of humanitarian assistance, but flows decreased 71% between 2010 and 2012

Gross disbursements, US\$ billions, 2000–2012



What is Saudi Arabia's commitment to aid reporting and transparency?

Grants	Reported
Concessional loans	Reported
Debt relief	Reported
Contributions to international agencies	Reported

IATI	Non-signatory
OGP	Non-member
EITI	Unsupportive government

Key

Poor/no action
Good/moving forward
Excellent/committed

Note: Data is from the DAC (ODA), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI) and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Financial Tracking Service (humanitarian assistance). All data in US\$ is in 2011 prices. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see *Methodology*. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. EITI is the Extractives Industries Transparency Initiative. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. IATI is the International Aid Transparency Initiative. ODA is official development assistance. OGP is the Open Government Partnership.

SOUTH AFRICA

Gross disbursements of development cooperation: US\$209 million in 2011, 12th largest government provider of development cooperation outside the DAC
 Gross ODA received: US\$1.5 billion, 22nd largest ODA recipient in 2011

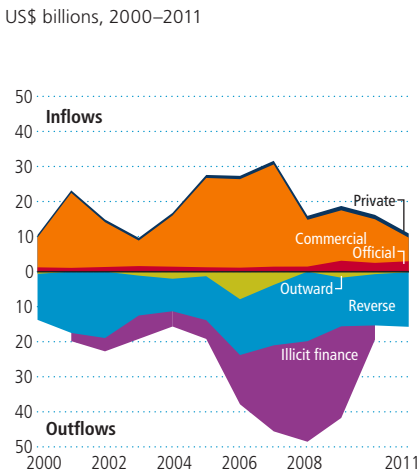
South Africa is both a provider of development cooperation and an aid recipient. Development cooperation flows from South Africa have been increasing over the last decade, by volume and as a share of national income.

- African development and contributions to international organisations are priorities for development cooperation from South Africa.
- The largest donors to South Africa are the United States, EU Institutions and Germany.
- ODA to health accounts for more than 55% of total ODA to the country.

Resource flows to and from South Africa

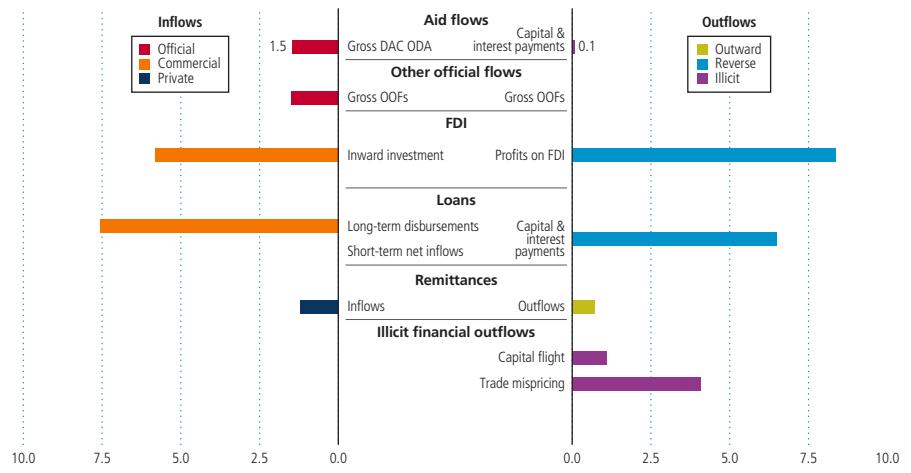
Commercial flows are the largest inflows to South Africa but have fluctuated considerably

US\$ billions, 2000–2011



Long-term loans are the largest inflow; profits on FDI are the largest outflow

US\$ billions, 2011

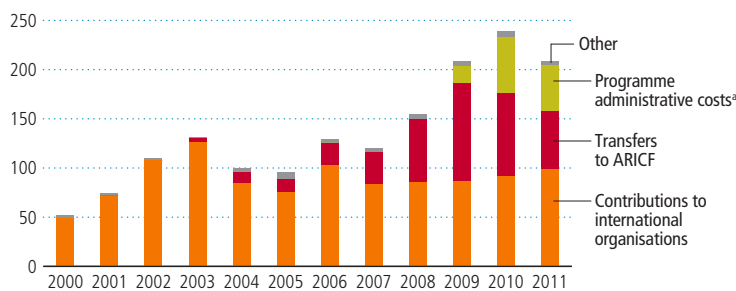


SOUTH AFRICA AS A PROVIDER OF DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

How much wealth does South Africa share?

Development cooperation increased four-fold between 2000 and 2010 but decreased 12% in 2011

Gross disbursements, US\$ millions, 2000–2011



a. Data is available only from 2009 onwards.

The principal instrument of development cooperation from South Africa is the African Renaissance and International Cooperation Fund (ARICF). Established in 2001 to foster African development, it receives funds from the Treasury and is administered by the Department of International Relations and Cooperation.

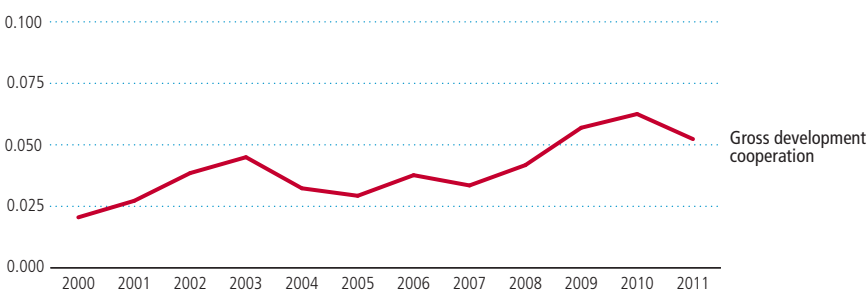
Core and earmarked contributions to international organisations from a number of ministries are the largest component of development cooperation from South Africa, amounting to US\$99 million in 2011. In comparison, governmental transfers to the ARICF are smaller (US\$59 million) but have grown quicker.

Other expenditures include a mix of humanitarian assistance, technical cooperation and non-transferred expenditures for programmes such as staff and administrative costs.

When established, the South African Development Partnership Agency within the Directorate of International Relations and Cooperation will manage future development cooperation from South Africa. Currently, numerous ministries and national bodies provide development cooperation. Their expenses are reported in the national budget under several headings, making it difficult to account for all of them. Details on recipients, sectors and composition are only partially available.

Development cooperation as a share of South Africa's income more than doubled over the last decade

% of GNI, 2000–2011



Development cooperation per capita was US\$4.13 and 0.05% of GNI in 2011



Gross development cooperation per capita per day: US\$0.01

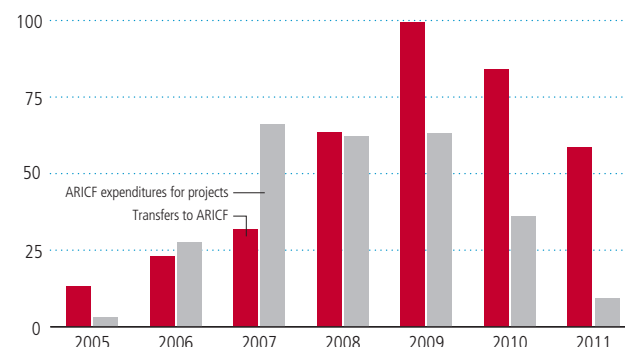
The African Renaissance and International Cooperation Fund

The ARICF disburses both grants and loans for ad hoc projects, implemented through international organisations or bilaterally. Central government transfers to the ARICF and its disbursements for development cooperation projects follow different patterns and do not match on a year-by-year basis. The difference between the two can be due to a combination of factors such as administrative procedures, project cycles and implementation timing and does not necessarily indicate inadequate performance. However, disbursements decreased 85% between 2009 and 2011, twice as fast as transfers (41%).

Governance and democracy and humanitarian assistance are the two largest sectors that the fund has supported. Beneficiaries are all African countries, except Cuba, which received humanitarian assistance in 2011. With the establishment of the South African Development Partnership Agency, the ARICF will be replaced by a new fund, the Partnership Fund for Development.

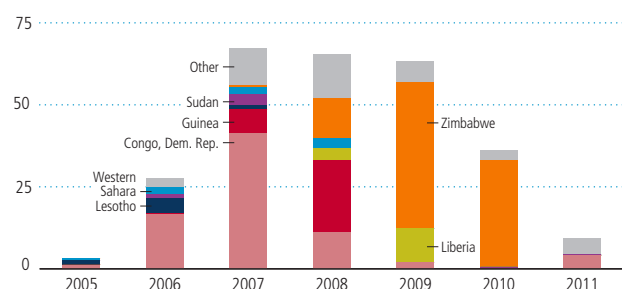
Both transfers to and disbursements from the African Renaissance and International Cooperation Fund peaked in 2009, but subsequent falls have been faster for disbursements

US\$ millions, 2005–2011



Zimbabwe has been the largest recipient of funds from the African Renaissance and International Cooperation Fund, receiving US\$93 million since 2005

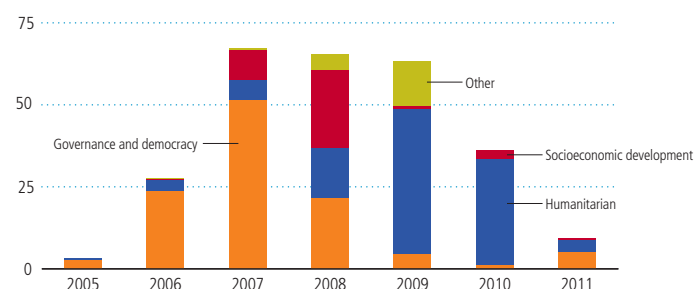
Gross disbursements, US\$ millions, 2005–2011



Note: Data refers only to ARICF, not South Africa as a whole.

The African Renaissance and International Cooperation Fund has increased support to humanitarian assistance and to governance and democracy in recent years

Gross disbursements, US\$ millions, 2005–2011

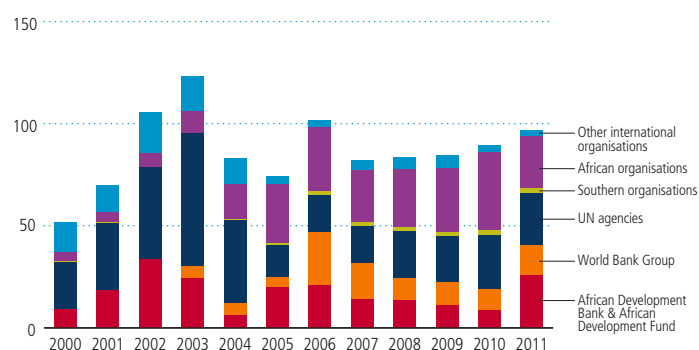


Note: Data refers only to ARICF, not South Africa as a whole.

How is development cooperation from South Africa delivered?

Contributions to Southern organisations increased 15-fold between 2000 and 2011, but African and UN organisations remain main recipients

Gross disbursements, US\$ millions, 2000–2011

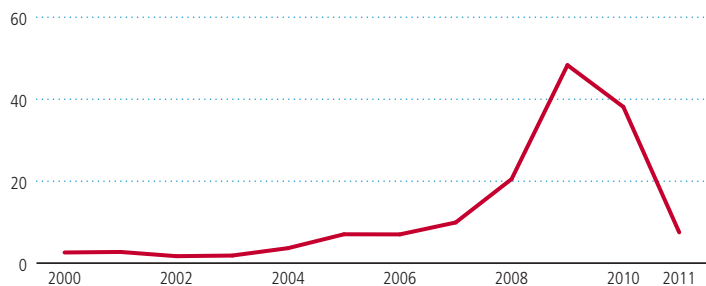


Note: Details on core and earmarked funding is not available, so figure may include both flows.

Bilateral transfers from South Africa occur mainly under the ARICF and within continental programmes and development cooperation from non-DAC providers, but a breakdown of delivery channels is not available. Core and earmarked contributions to international organisations account for a substantial proportion of development cooperation from South Africa, 47% in 2011. The African Development Bank and Fund has been the single largest recipient of contributions from South Africa since 2000. African organisations and UN agencies received comparable amounts in 2011, but funding to the former grew more, fivefold between 2000 and 2011. Funding to Southern organisations such as the India, Brazil and South Africa Trust Fund and the African Caribbean, and Pacific Group of States increased the most over the same period but remains low. National sources show that humanitarian assistance peaked in 2009 and then decreased 84% through 2011.

Humanitarian assistance from South Africa peaked in 2009 and then decreased 85% through 2011

Gross disbursements, US\$ millions, 2000–2011



What is South Africa's commitment to aid reporting and transparency?

Bilateral development cooperation	Partially available
Humanitarian aid	Partially available
Technical cooperation	Partially available
Contributions to international organisations	Partially available

IATI	Non-signatory	Key Poor/no action Good/moving forward Excellent/committed
OGP	Steering Committee member	
EITI	Unsupportive government	

SOUTH AFRICA AS AN ODA RECIPIENT

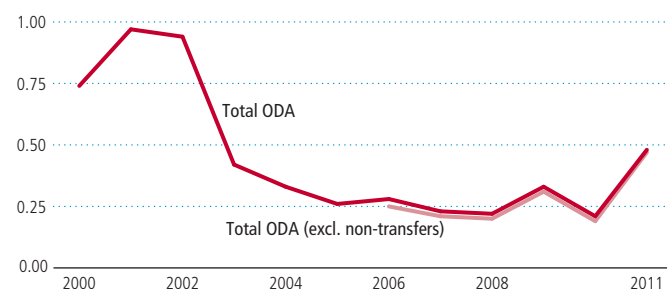
Gross ODA to South Africa has grown 79% since 2000, to US\$1.5 billion in 2011. As a proportion of national income, ODA has decreased from 0.5% to 0.4% over 2008–2011. Government expenditure per capita was PPP\$2,995 in 2011. Over 2000–2009 the number of people in South Africa living on less than \$1.25 a day decreased from 11.5 million (26% of the population) to 6.8 million people (14%).

- The United States accounts for 38% of ODA to South Africa (US\$564 million). Most ODA from the United States goes to health.
- Health accounted for more than half (55%) of overall ODA to South Africa. Education and other social services, governance and security, infrastructure, and banking and business accounted for other important areas.
- 53% of ODA to South Africa was delivered as mixed project aid through both in-kind and cash aid, mostly from the United States.

ODA and poverty

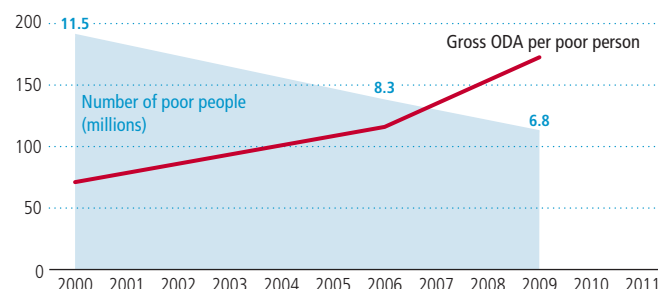
Gross ODA as a share of South Africa's income decreased from 0.5% in 2008 to 0.4% in 2011

% of GNI, 2000–2011



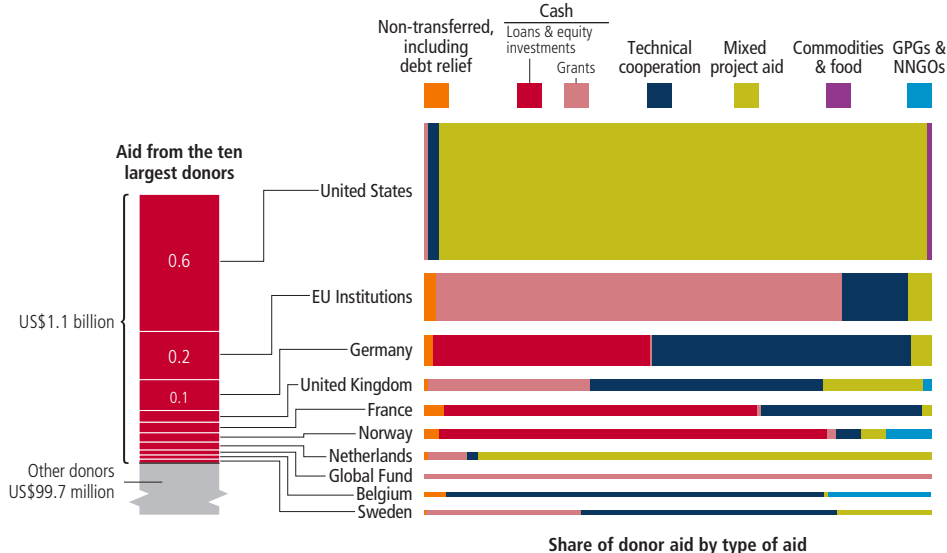
ODA per poor person has increased due to both higher aid volumes and fewer people living on less than \$1.25 a day

US\$, 2000–2011



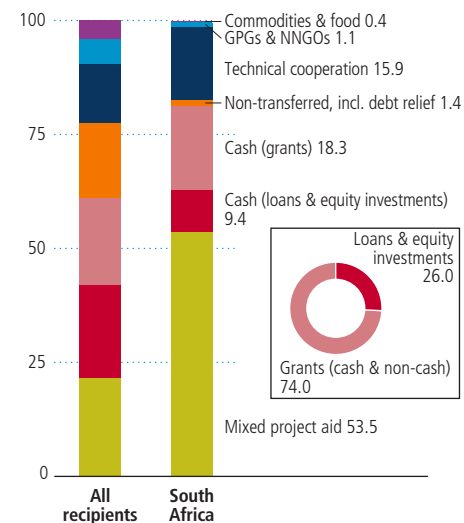
The United States provides 38% of ODA to South Africa, most of it a mix of cash and in-kind project-related aid

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



Mixed project aid accounts for more than half of ODA

% of gross ODA, 2011

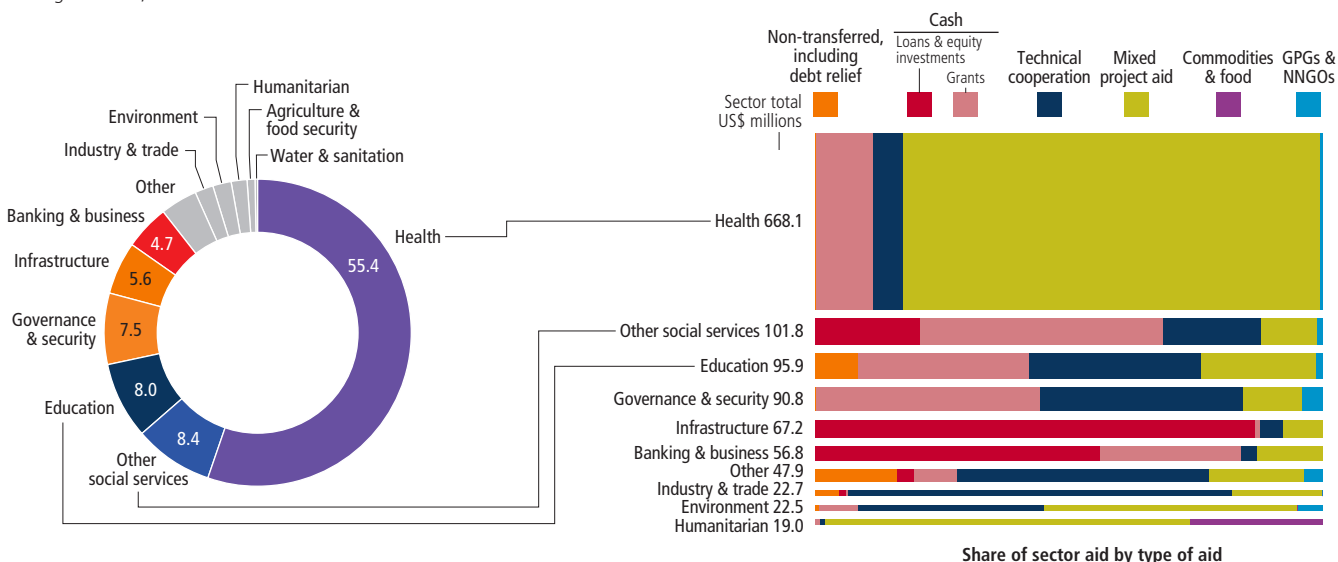


What is aid to South Africa spent on?

55% of ODA to South Africa goes to health, most of it from the United States as mixed project aid and the rest as cash grants and technical cooperation. The composition of the aid bundle varies across sectors. Governance and security, education and other social services are funded mainly through cash grants and technical cooperation. Loans account for 87% of ODA to infrastructure and 56% of ODA to banking and business.

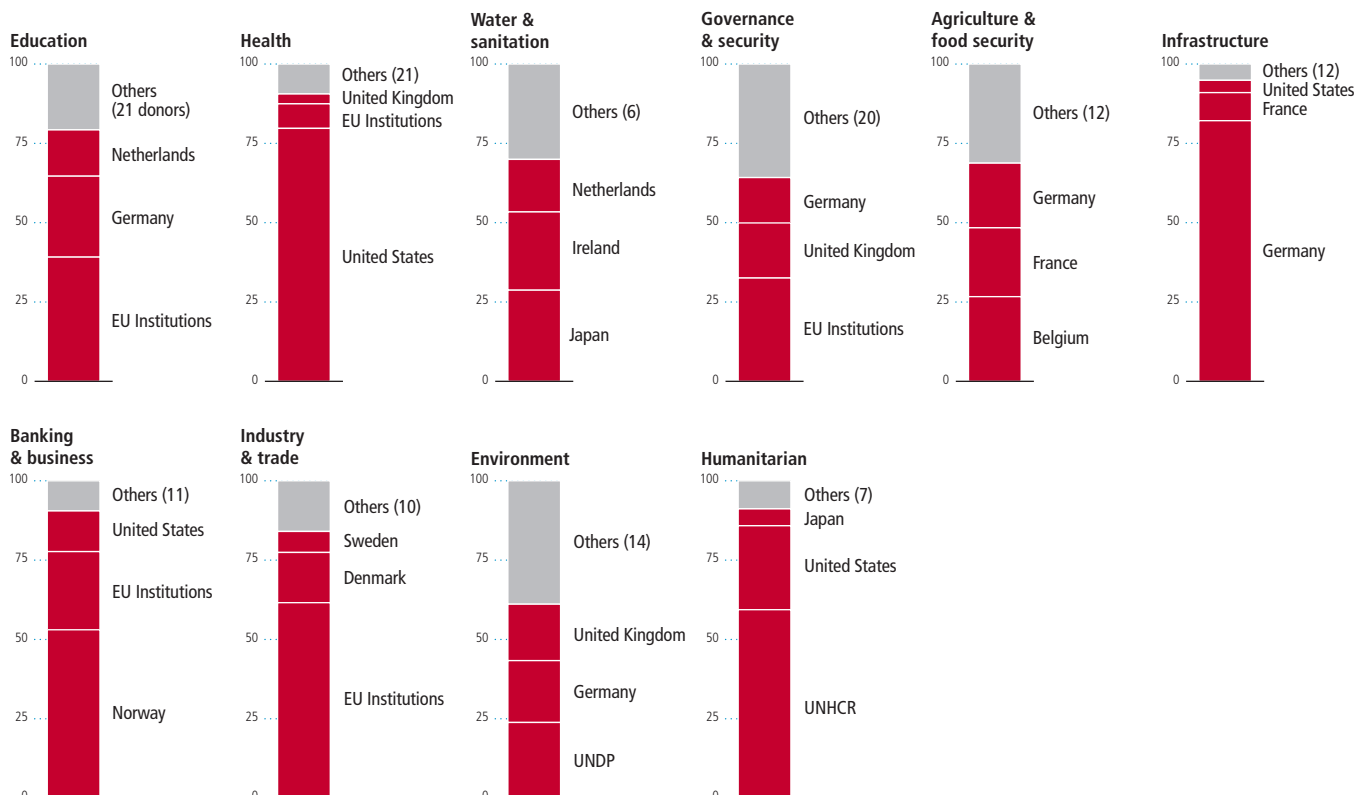
ODA to health is more than six times ODA to the next largest sector; ODA to governance and security, education and other social services is mostly cash grants and technical cooperation

% of gross ODA, 2011



ODA to health comes almost entirely from the United States

% of gross ODA, 2011



Note: Data is from national sources, including the Directorate of International Relations and Cooperation and the South Africa National Treasury, and African Renaissance and International Cooperation Fund Annual Reports (development cooperation disbursements), the DAC (ODA), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI). All data in US\$ is in 2011 prices. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see *Methodology*. 'Other' aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. Data on ODA includes assistance from all donors that report to the DAC; aid bundle figures may not align with totals elsewhere as data is drawn from different OECD DAC data sets. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. EITI is the Extractives Industries Transparency Initiative. FDI is foreign direct investment. Global Fund is the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. GPGs are global public goods. IATI is the International Aid Transparency Initiative. NNGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance. OGP is the Open Government Partnership. PPP is purchasing power parity. UNDP is the United Nations Development Programme.

TURKEY

Gross ODA disbursements: US\$1.3 billion in 2011, 3rd largest government provider of development cooperation outside the DAC
 Gross ODA received: US\$3.7 billion, 6th largest recipient in 2011

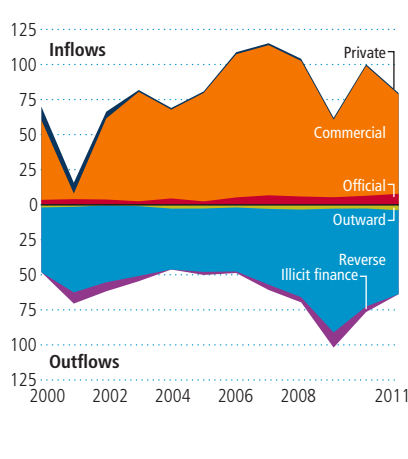
The largest non-ODA resource inflows to Turkey are long-term loans, and the largest outflows are capital and interest repayments. Turkey is both a provider and a recipient of ODA. Turkey gave US\$1.3 billion in ODA in 2011, more than six DAC donors (Austria, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, New Zealand and Portugal).

- ODA from Turkey has increased sharply since 2004, in line with increases in national income.
- All ODA from Turkey is grants and is concentrated in neighbouring regions.
- EU Institutions are by far the largest donor to Turkey, accounting for US\$2.9 billion (78%) of gross ODA in 2011.*
- Environment and infrastructure accounted for more than a third (38%) of ODA to Turkey, funded largely by loans.

Resource flows to and from Turkey

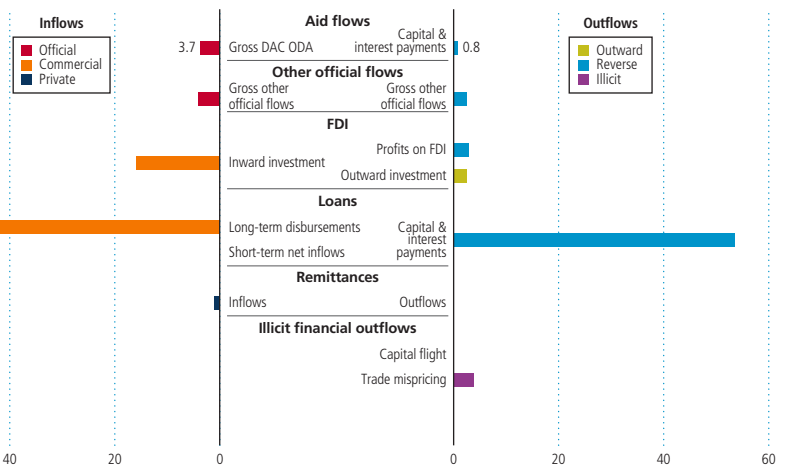
Commercial flows are the largest inflows; reverse flows the largest outflows

US\$ billions, 2000–2011



Disbursements and repayments on loans are the largest inflows and outflows of resources

US\$ billions, 2011

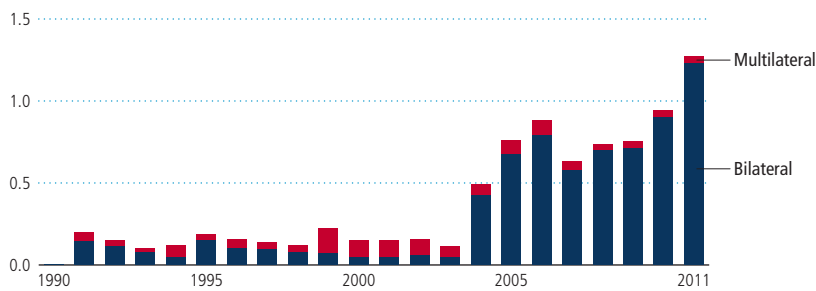


TURKEY AS A PROVIDER OF DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

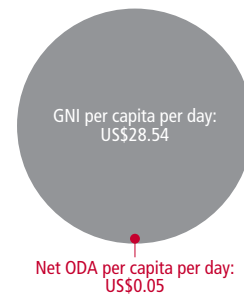
How much wealth does Turkey share?

Since 2004 net ODA from Turkey has increased eightfold driven by bilateral increases

Net disbursements, US\$ billions, 1991–2011

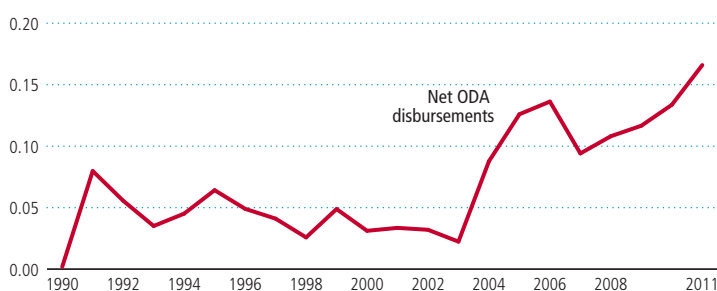


ODA per capita was US\$17.30 in 2011; ODA was 0.17% of GNI



ODA as a share of Turkey's national income has increased sharply since 2004 to 0.17% in 2011

% of GNI, 1990–2011

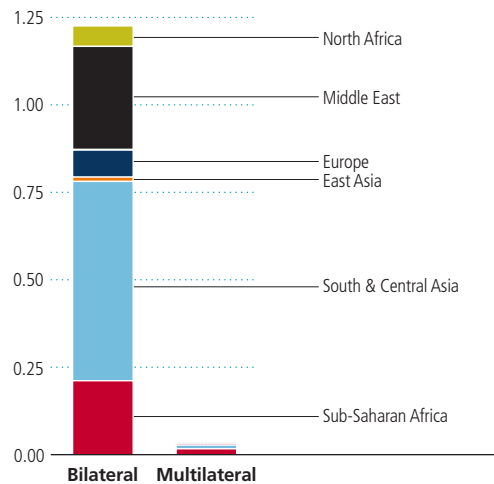


* Recent revisions to ODA data include almost US\$2.5 billion in loans from the EU to Turkey in 2011 as ODA. These loans were previously considered not concessional enough to count as ODA, and their inclusion has increased reported ODA from the EU to Turkey from US\$0.4 billion to US\$2.9 billion, or 78% of gross ODA. These loans are excluded from the bundle analysis.

Where does ODA from Turkey go?

Middle East and South and Central Asia account for 70% of ODA from Turkey

Gross disbursements, US\$ billions, 2011



Note: Bilateral aid includes US\$1.0 million to North and Central America, US\$0.9 million to South America and US\$0.5 million to Oceania.

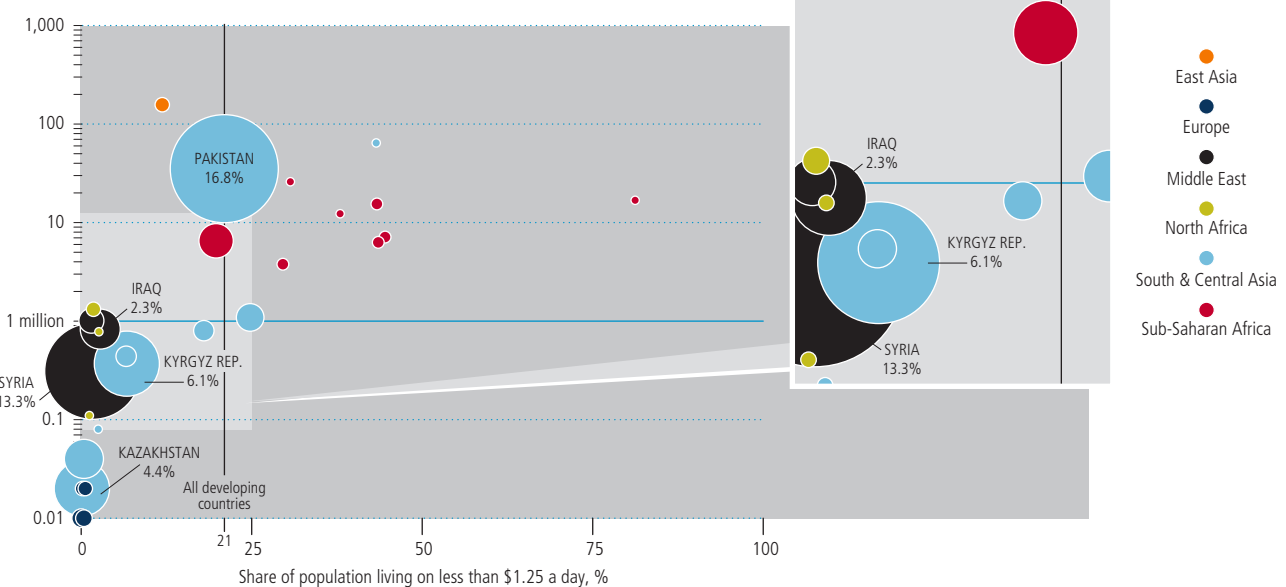
The Turkish Cooperation and Development Agency was established in 1992. The agency operates in more than 100 countries in different regions and has increased the number of its field offices from 12 in 2002 to 33 in 2012.

In 2011 Turkey distributed 96% of ODA bilaterally. ODA reached 118 countries but was concentrated in neighbouring regions: South and Central Asia alone accounted for 46% of bilateral ODA from Turkey, the Middle East another 24%.

Pakistan (US\$205 million), Syria (US\$162 million) and Afghanistan (US\$131 million) are the three largest recipients. Most of Turkey's ODA goes to countries with relatively low percentages of people living on less than \$1.25 a day, though Pakistan is an exception together with some smaller recipients in sub-Saharan Africa.

Most ODA from Turkey goes to regional political hotspots with relatively low numbers of poor people and low poverty rates

Number of people living on less than \$1.25 a day, millions (log scale), 2011



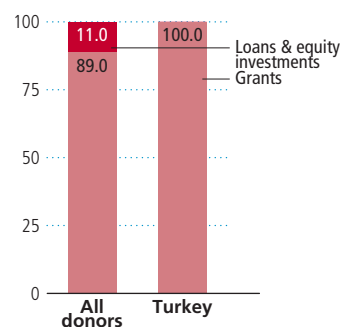
Note: Bubble size indicates the proportion of aid allocated to the country in 2011. Afghanistan (10.7%), Somalia (7.7%) and Libya (4.4%) are among the top five aid recipients, but poverty data is unavailable.

How is ODA from Turkey delivered?

Sectoral detail is not reported with other ODA data to the DAC. Available data shows that humanitarian assistance from Turkey increased substantially, making Turkey the fourth largest donor in 2012, likely to support Syrian refugees. In 2011 all ODA from Turkey was grants. Data on the aid bundle is also unavailable.

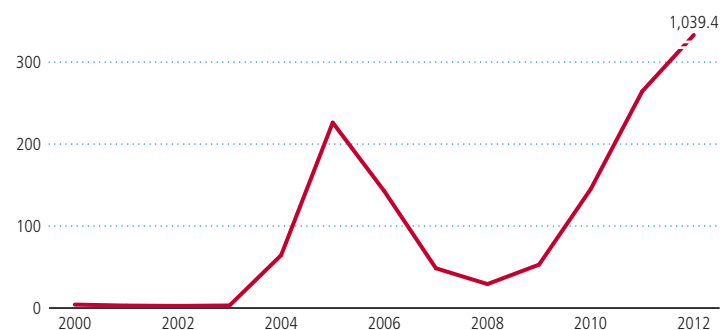
All ODA from Turkey is grants

% of gross disbursements, 2011



In 2012 Turkey was the fourth largest donor of humanitarian assistance, disbursing US\$1 billion

Gross disbursements, US\$ millions, 2000–2012



What is Turkey's commitment to aid reporting and transparency?

Grants	Available
Concessional loans	Available
Debt relief	Available
Contributions to international agencies	Available
Recipients	Available

IATI	Non-signatory
OGP	Non-member
EITI	Unsupportive government

Key

Poor/no action
Good/moving forward
Excellent/committed

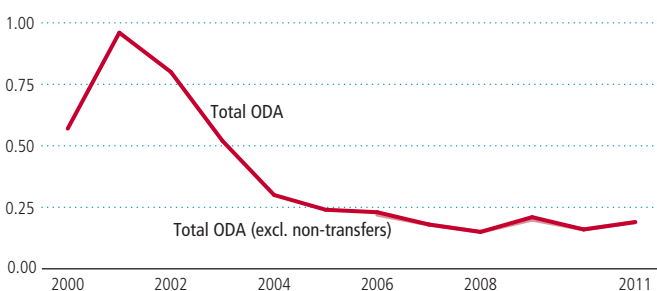
TURKEY AS AN ODA RECIPIENT

ODA to Turkey rose sharply in 2011 over previous years, driven by a US\$2.5 billion increase from EU Institutions going mostly to infrastructure. ODA as a share of income also rose. EU Institutions account for 78% of ODA to Turkey, followed by France and Japan. Loans accounted for 47% of ODA in 2011.

ODA and poverty

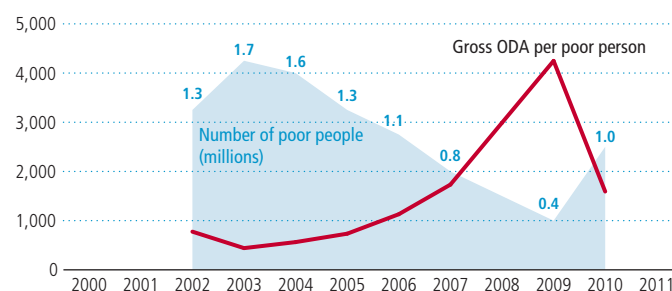
Gross ODA to Turkey has increased as a share of national income

Gross ODA, % of GNI, 2000–2011



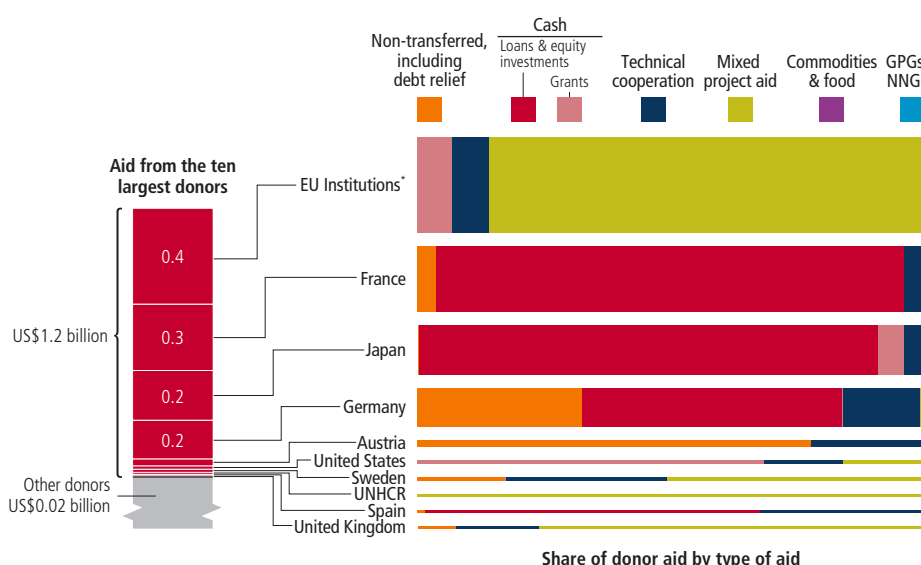
The proportion of the population living on less than \$1.25 a day remains low, but the number of poor people more than doubled between 2009 and 2010

US\$, 2000–2011



Large donors such as France, Japan and Germany disburse loans

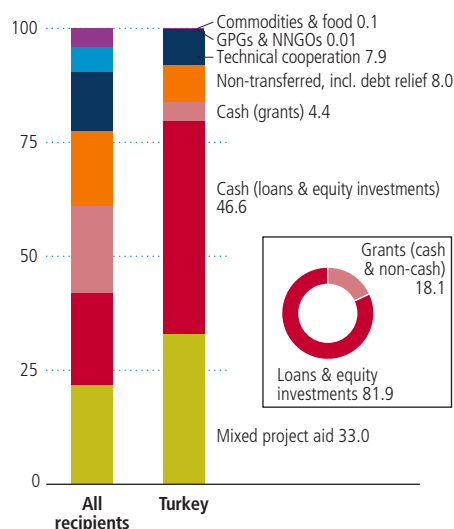
Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



Note: Data excludes a recent update of the DAC Creditor Reporting System that shows an increase of US\$2.4 billion in ODA from EU Institutions, with a large loan component.

ODA loans are more than double the average

% of gross ODA, 2011

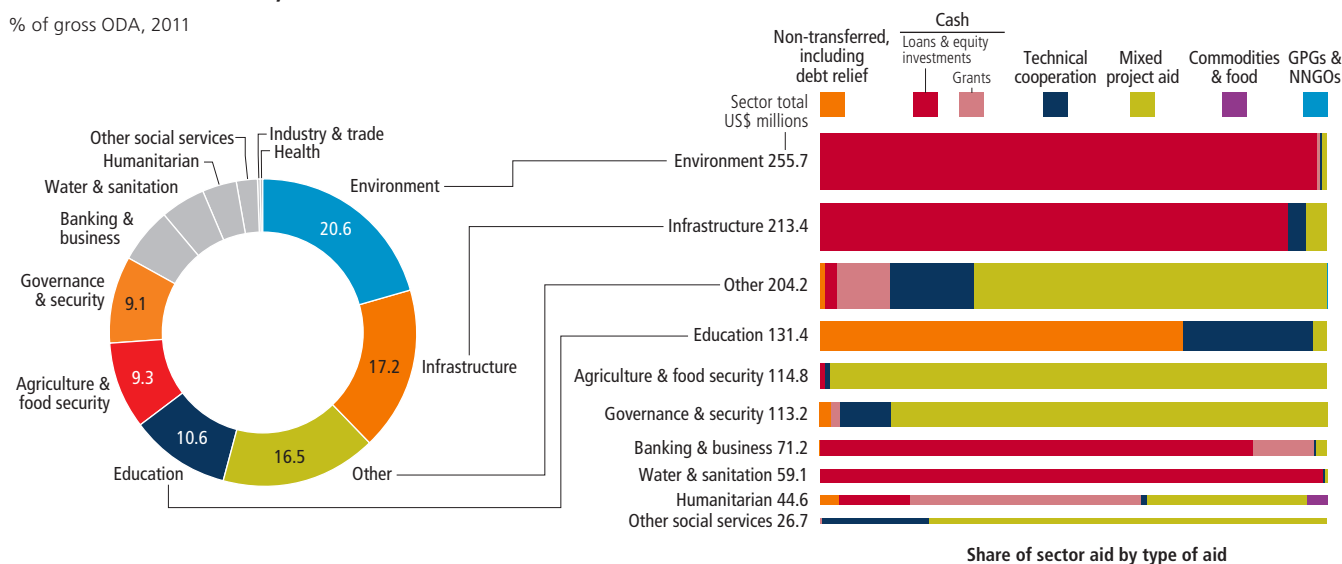


What is aid to Turkey spent on?

Two sectors – environment and infrastructure – account for 38% of ODA to Turkey. The third largest sector, ‘other,’ is a mix of administrative costs and donor in-country expenditure for refugees and students. Loans and equity investments fund environment and infrastructure sectors as well as banking and business and water and sanitation. Education is the fourth largest sector, but most ODA is not transferred to Turkey. Most ODA disbursements to Turkey are concentrated from a limited number of donors.

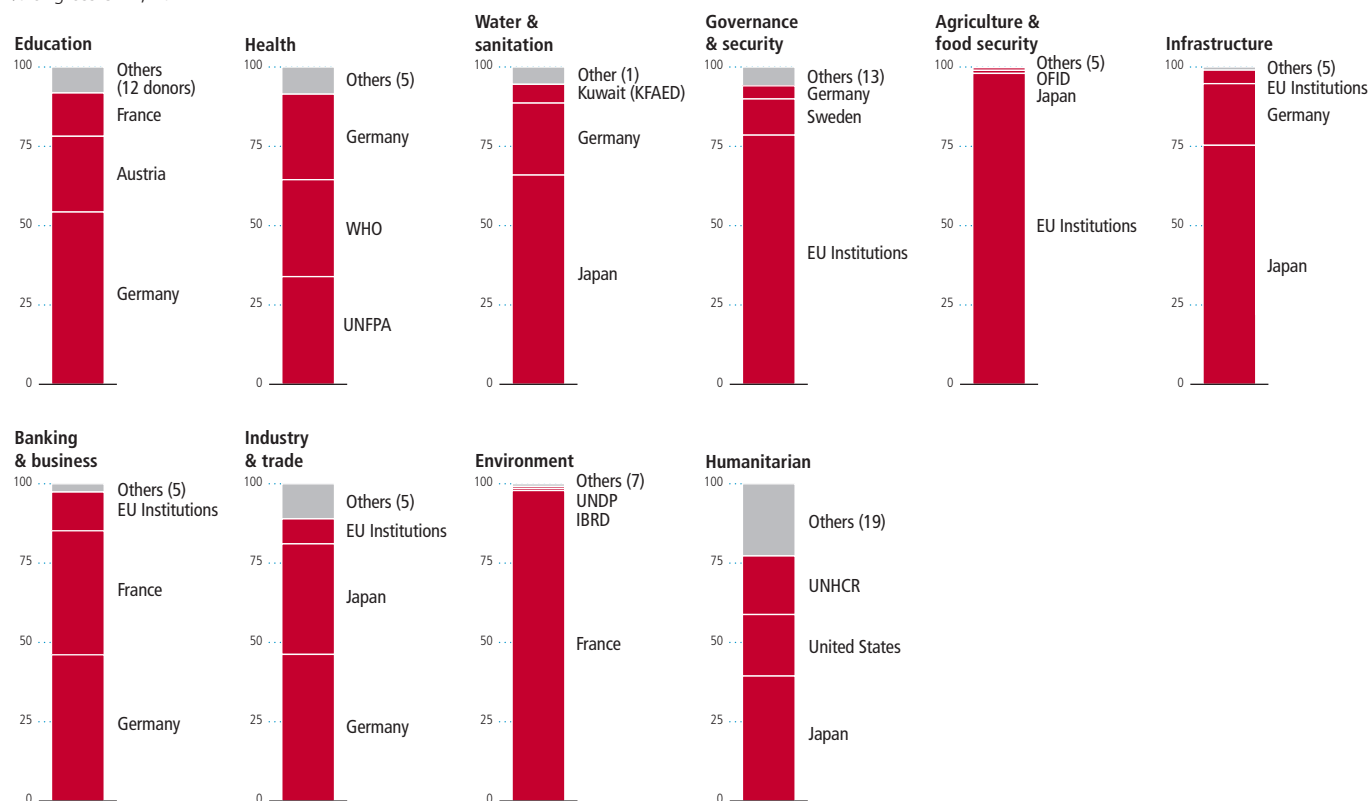
Environment, infrastructure and education account for 48% of ODA to Turkey; ODA to environment and infrastructure are loans; most ODA to education is non-transferred

% of gross ODA, 2011



For most sectors the four largest donors – EU Institutions, France, Japan and Germany – account for nearly all ODA

% of gross ODA, 2011



Note: Data is from the DAC (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI). All data in US\$ is in 2011 prices. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see *Methodology*. ‘Other’ aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. Data on ODA includes assistance from all donors that report to the DAC; aid bundle figures may not align with totals elsewhere as data is drawn from different OECD DAC data sets. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. EITI is the Extractives Industries Transparency Initiative. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. GPGs are global public goods. IATI is the International Aid Transparency Initiative. IBRD is the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. KFAED is the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development. NNGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance. OFID is the OPEC Fund for International Development. OGP is the Open Government Partnership. PPP is purchasing power parity. UNDP is the United Nations Development Programme. UNFPA is the United Nations Population Fund. UNHCR is the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. WHO is the World Health Organization.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Gross ODA disbursements given: US\$816 million in 2011, 5th largest government provider of development cooperation outside the DAC

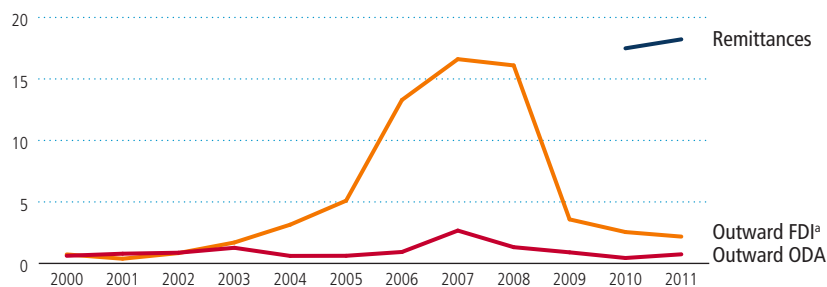
The largest outflows from the United Arab Emirates are remittances. The United Arab Emirates gave US\$816 million in development cooperation in 2011, more than four DAC donors (Greece, Luxembourg, New Zealand and Portugal).

- Most ODA is channelled bilaterally and goes to the Middle East and to South and Central Asia.
- Grants are a large component of ODA. 28% of ODA is non-transferred.
- The three largest sectors are general budget support, humanitarian aid and infrastructure.

Resource flows from the United Arab Emirates to developing countries

FDI has dropped sharply since the 2009 global crisis

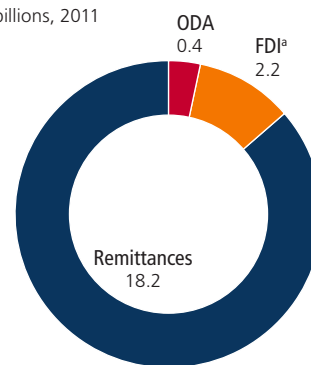
US\$ billions, 2000–2011



a. Refers to investments worldwide, not just to developing countries.

Remittances are the largest flow to developing countries

US\$ billions, 2011

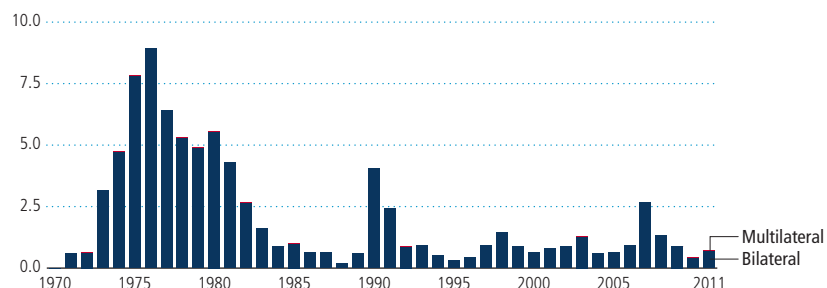


a. Refers to investments worldwide, not just to developing countries.

How much wealth does United Arab Emirates share?

After decreasing from a 2007 peak, net ODA increased 69% over 2010–2011

Net disbursements, US\$ billions, 1969–2011

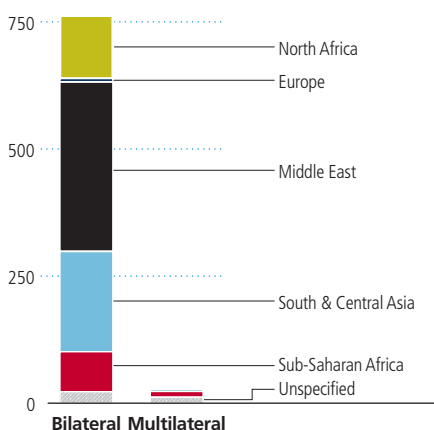


ODA as a share of GNI has decreased over the last decade



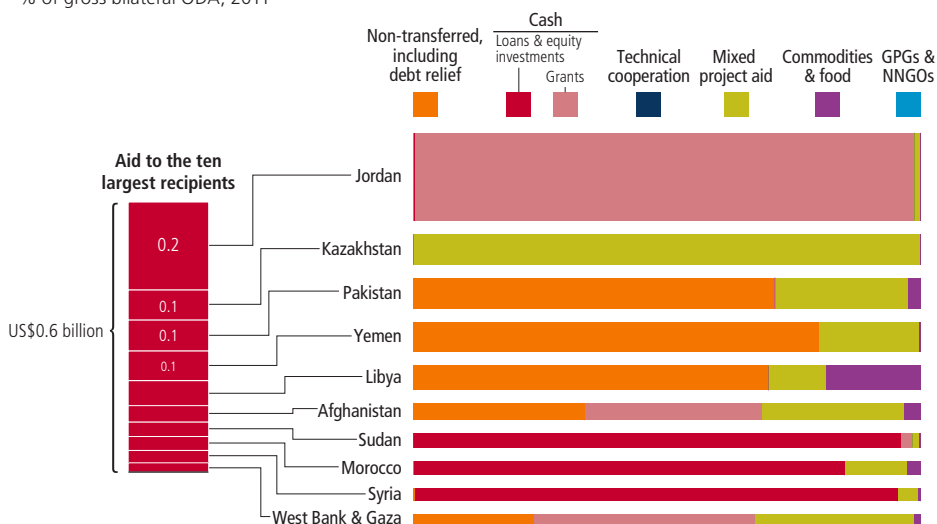
About 44% of bilateral aid goes to the Middle East

Gross disbursements, US\$ millions, 2011



Most ODA to Jordan is grants; other large recipients receive mixed project aid and some smaller recipients receive loans

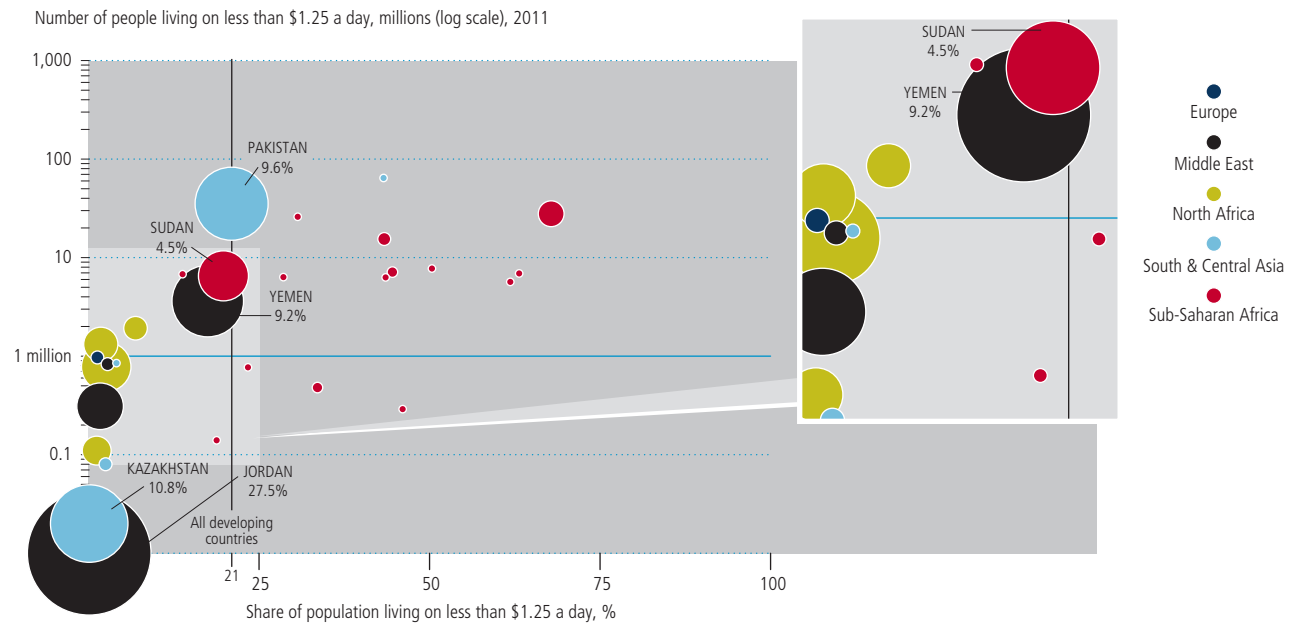
% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



What does the aid bundle look like for each recipient?

Note: Bilateral aid includes US\$0.2 million each to North and Central America and South America, US\$0.9 million to East Asia and US\$0.1 million to Oceania.

ODA from the United Arab Emirates goes mostly to countries with a low share of the population living on less than \$1.25 a day, although some have a large number of poor people

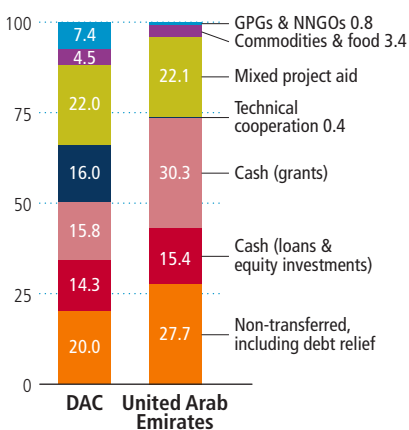


Note: Bubble size indicates the proportion of aid allocated to the country in 2011. Libya (7.8%) and Afghanistan (5.2%) are among the top five aid recipients, but poverty data is unavailable.

What is in the bundle of aid from the United Arab Emirates?

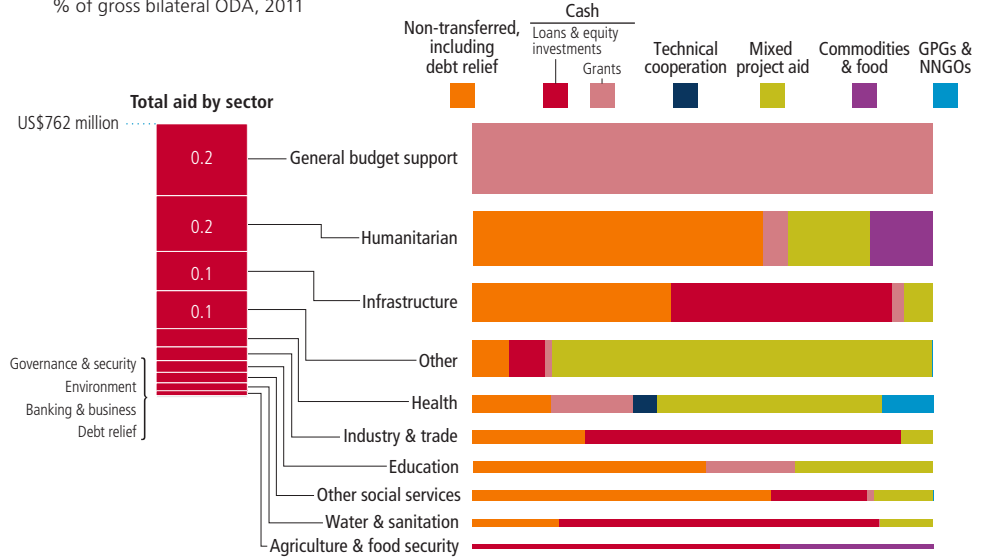
Most ODA is cash grants and non-transferred resources

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



General budget support, the largest sector, receives mostly grants; 46% of ODA from the United Arab Emirates is cash grants and loans

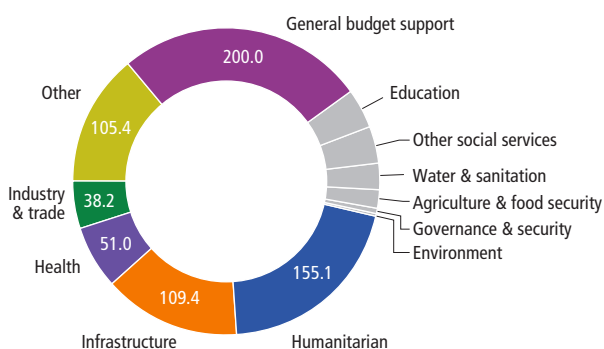
% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



What does the aid bundle look like for each sector?

General budget support, humanitarian assistance and infrastructure account for 61% of ODA from the United Arab Emirates

Gross bilateral ODA by sector, % of total, 2011



What is the United Arab Emirates' commitment to aid reporting and transparency?

Grants	Available
Concessional loans	Available
Debt relief	Available
Contributions to international agencies	Available

IATI	Non-signatory
OGP	Non-member
EITI	Unsupportive government

Key

Poor/no action
Good/moving forward
Excellent/committed

Note: Data is from the DAC (ODA), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI). All data in US\$ is in 2011 prices. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see *Methodology*. 'Other' aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. EITI is the Extractives Industries Transparency Initiative. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. GPGs are global public goods. IATI is the International Aid Transparency Initiative. NNGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance. OGP is the Open Government Partnership. PPP is purchasing power parity.