

**ONE**

THE 2013  
**DATA**  
REPORT

**SPECIAL REPORT TRACKING  
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE**

# THE 2013 DATA REPORT: SPECIAL REPORT TRACKING DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Since the Millennium Declaration in 2000, donor governments have made a number of aid commitments, including in relation to Africa and sub-Saharan Africa, to support the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). As the 2013 DATA Report: 'Financing the Fight for Africa's Transformation' shows, although African domestic resources account for the majority of available financing, development assistance is still vital for supporting progress in key sectors and among vulnerable populations.

The most noteworthy development assistance targets were the G8's Gleneagles Summit commitment in 2005 to double aid to Africa by 2010 and the European

Union (EU) Member States' commitment to deliver ODA equalling 0.7% of their gross national income (GNI) by 2015, collectively allocating half of the increases to Africa.<sup>1</sup> The G8 and other donors have also made several other major aid commitments that support MDG-related sectors, and The ONE Campaign has tracked performance against these political commitments over the years through successive DATA Reports. This briefing, a special supplement to this year's main DATA Report, 'Financing the Fight for Africa's Transformation', explores the latest trends in development assistance, particularly to Africa and sub-Saharan Africa, based on OECD DAC preliminary reporting for 2012.<sup>2</sup>

## 1 Overall global ODA is in decline

Despite a 64% increase in aid from 2000 to 2010, last year global development assistance (excluding debt relief) declined for a second year in a row, a scenario that is unprecedented since the 1990s. This decline reflects the impact of the global financial crisis on donor budgets and, in particular, the severe ongoing problems in the Eurozone. **From its peak in 2010, global ODA fell by 2.2% in 2011 to \$126.7 billion, and then by a further 3.1% to \$122.8 billion in 2012.**<sup>3</sup> The donors with the largest proportional aid cuts last year were Spain (down 51.3%), Italy (down 25.0%), Belgium (down 17.4%), Greece (down 17.0%) and Portugal (down 13.1%). While this is perhaps unsurprising, given that several of these countries are among those facing the starkest domestic economic difficulties, the magnitude of the reduction is severe. Based on the latest figures, the European Union as a whole has met only 52% of its

2015 target, and will need to collectively increase aid by \$58 billion over the next three years to meet its goal of 0.7% ODA/GNI.

However, encouragingly, nine countries managed to increase development assistance, including notable increases from Korea (up 17.2%), Luxembourg (up 9.8%) and Australia (up 9.1%). Additionally, further increases are in the pipeline for 2013 from some countries, most notably the United Kingdom, which confirmed this year that it will reach the target of 0.7% of national income dedicated to aid in 2013.

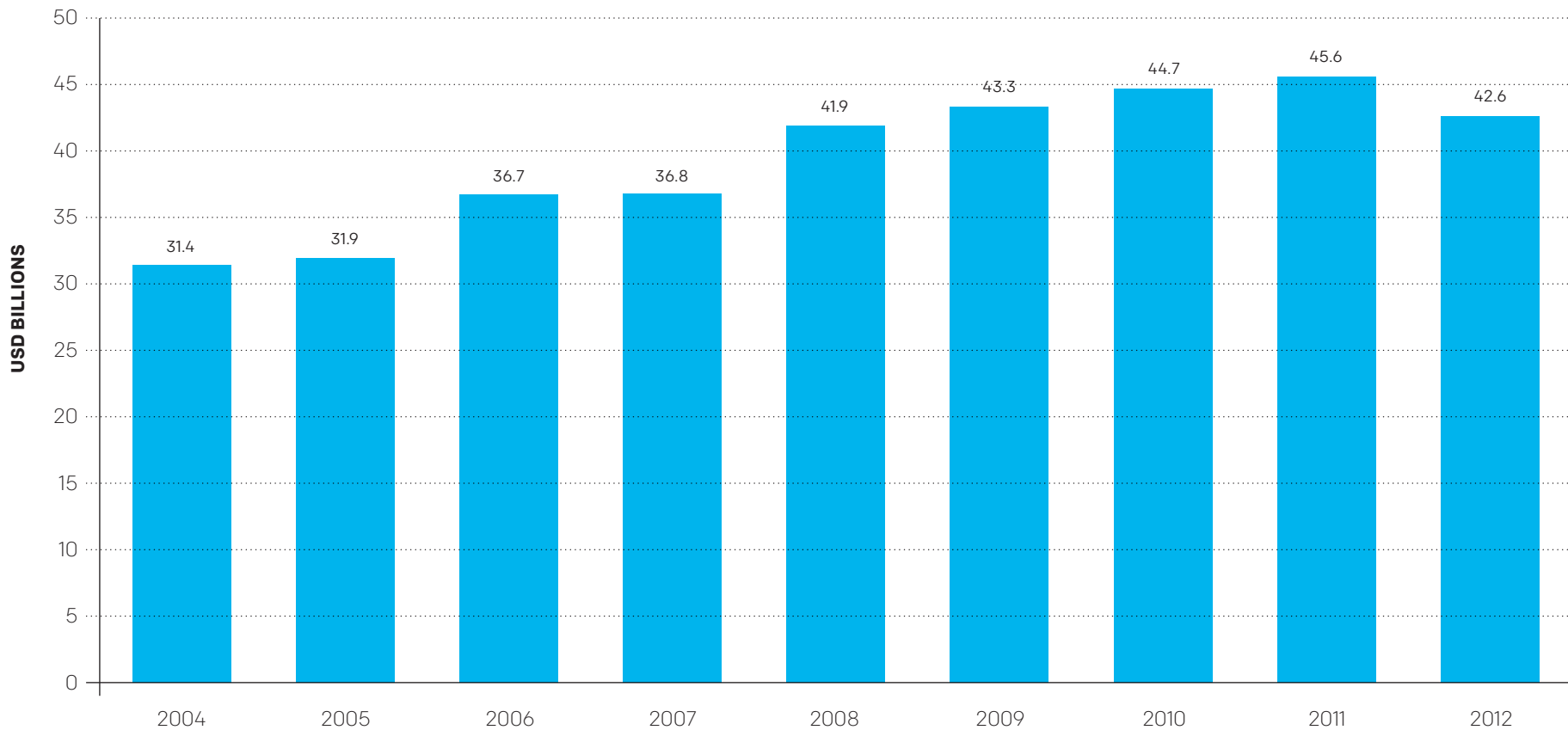
## 2 ODA to Africa has declined disproportionately

In a constrained budgetary environment, it is even more critical that donors target their aid investments effectively and prioritise those countries and regions that are most in need of support. It is therefore extremely worrying that preliminary data for 2012 shows that aid to Africa has been cut even more severely than global aid. Between 2004 (the year before the Gleneagles commitments were made) and 2010, ODA to Africa rose by 42%, from \$31.4 billion to \$44.7 billion. Aid to the continent continued to rise in 2011, to \$45.6 billion, largely due to increased

support for 'Arab Spring' states. **However, in 2012, aid flows to Africa declined by 6.7% to \$42.6 billion.**<sup>4</sup>

In total, 16 of the DAC's 24 donors reduced aid to Africa in 2012, including 14 of the EU15 Member States.<sup>5</sup> Those donors with the largest proportional declines were Spain (down 56.7%), Belgium (down 27.7%), Greece (down 23.2%) and the Netherlands (down 17.7%).<sup>6</sup>

**FIGURE 1: ODA to Africa, 2004–12**



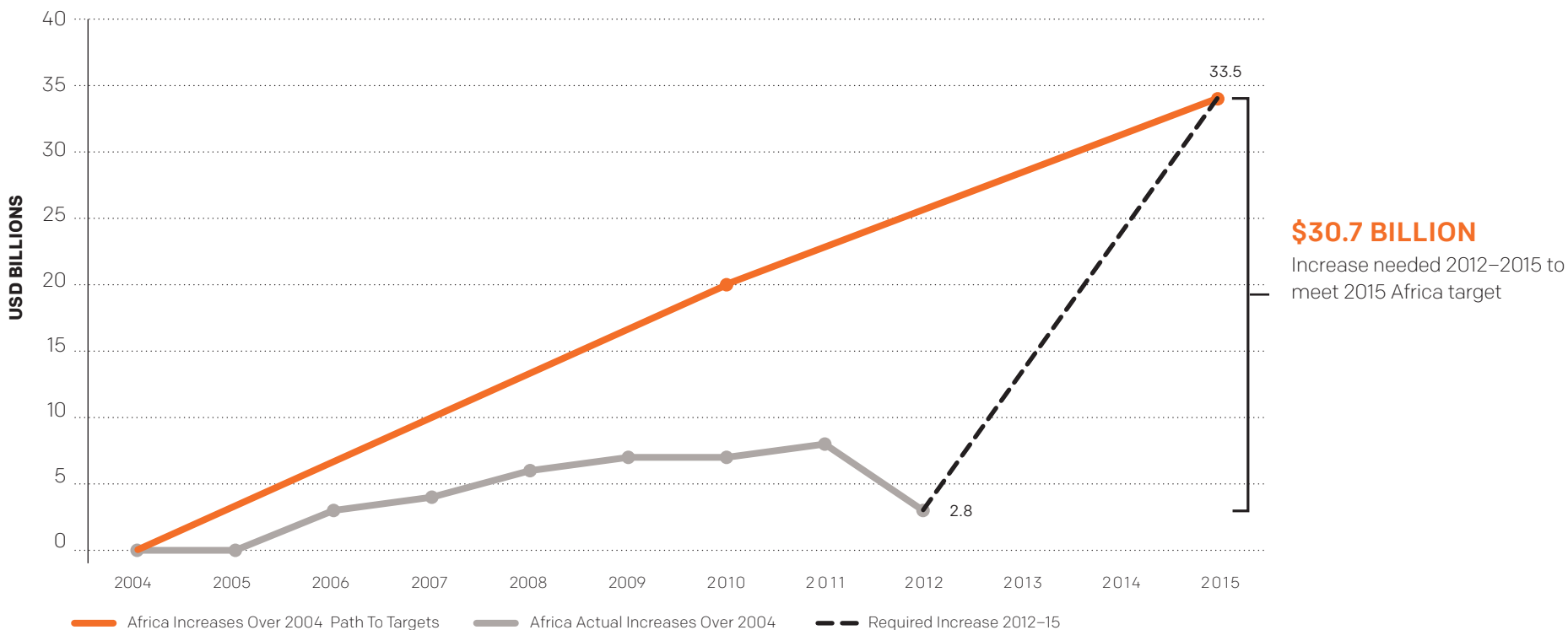
Sources: OECD DAC Table 2a and Preliminary Release (April 2013).

Note: Data is in USD billions (2012 prices). Total ODA includes flows from the 24 countries that are members of the DAC (including Iceland, which joined the DAC in 2013). ODA excludes bilateral debt relief and includes imputed multilateral contributions (estimated by ONE for 2012).

Alarming, preliminary DAC estimates show that five donors gave less to Africa in 2012 than they did in 2004, four of them EU Member States: France,<sup>7</sup> Greece, The Netherlands and Spain (plus Norway). This is particularly troubling given that the EU is now the only group of countries to have continuing development assistance commitments, both globally and to Africa. The 2012 DATA Report, 'Europe's African Promise', gave a full accounting of the EU commitments, including the progress made since 2005 and the outlook towards 2015.<sup>8</sup> **Using the latest data for 2012, ONE finds that the EU as a whole is even further behind in meeting its pledge to deliver half of total aid increases to Africa, having achieved only 8.4% of the promised increases thus far (Figure 2).**

At the other end of the spectrum, several other donors have seen remarkable increases in their aid to Africa, particularly Korea (up 45.4% last year; aid has more than tripled since 2004) and Australia (up 20.7% last year; aid has more than doubled since 2004). The US and Canada should also be commended for increasing their aid to the continent (by 12.8% and 9.6% respectively), despite both virtually freezing the level of their overall global assistance last year.

**FIGURE 2: EU15 Progress to 2015 Africa Target**



Sources: OECD DAC Table 2a and Preliminary Release (April 2013)

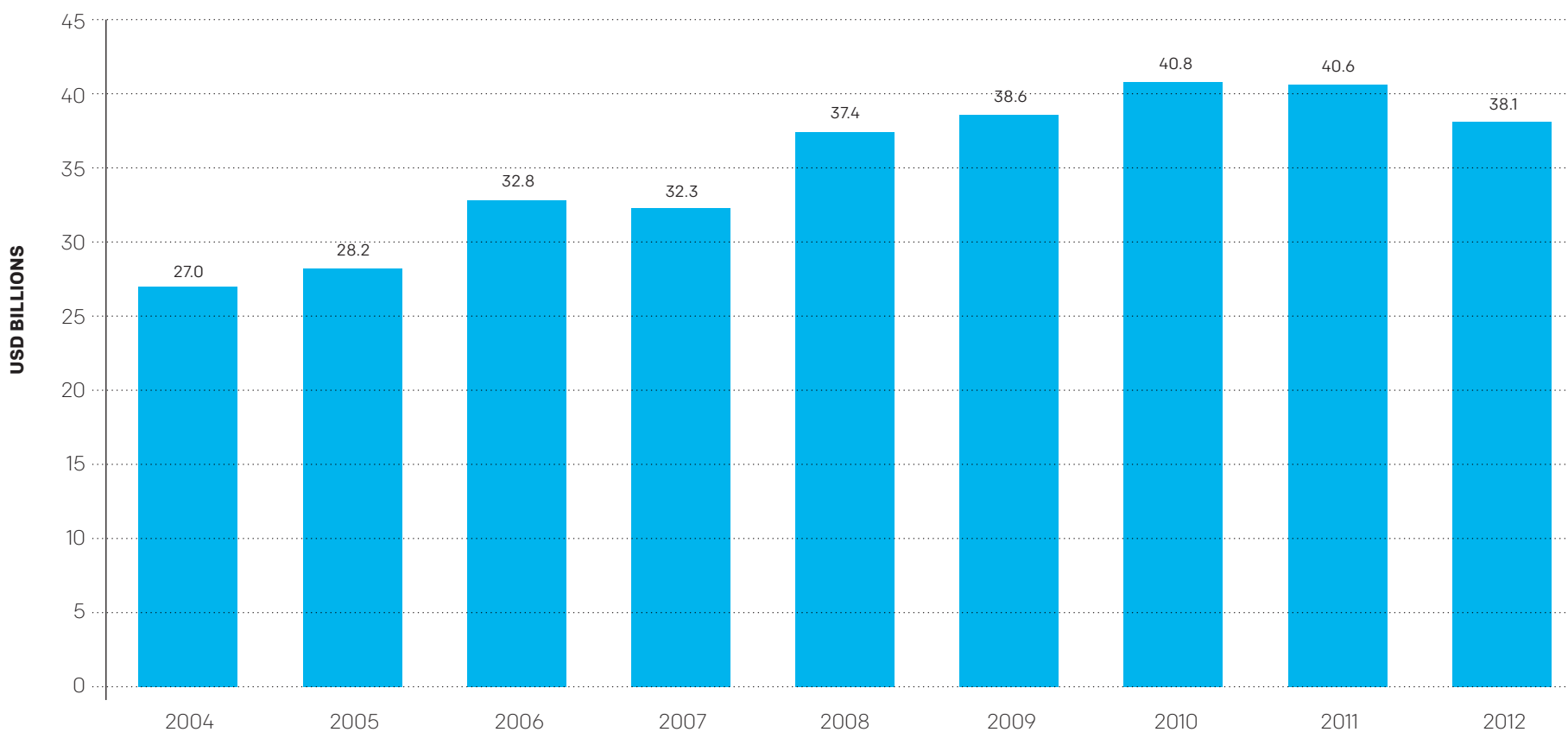
Note: All figures are in USD billions (2012 prices). The EU committed to a 2010 interim target of 0.56% for ODA/GNI and a 2015 target of 0.7% ODA/GNI. The Africa target shown represents the amount imputed for Africa based on this increase of total ODA for the EU15 (which are the only EU countries with sufficient data available on regional flows). It is calculated using GNI projections for 2013-15, and excludes debt relief. The 2004/2005 baseline is smoothed to account for the 'lumpiness' of multilateral contributions.

### 3 Aid to sub-Saharan Africa has taken a big hit

While donors do not have specific aid commitments to sub-Saharan Africa, this region has particularly acute needs for further resources for development. Many sub-Saharan African countries have made dramatic progress towards the MDGs (as ONE's DATA Report shows) but the region still requires increased financing from both domestic and donor budgets in order to help reach the 2015 MDG targets, and to achieve even more ambitious post-2015 goals. Despite the clear need, donors appear

to be turning away from the region just when the stakes are highest. In 2012, development assistance to sub-Saharan Africa declined for the second year in a row, and by a larger percentage than global aid flows. From 2004 to 2010, ODA to sub-Saharan Africa rose by 51%, from \$27.0 billion to \$40.8 billion. **However, from 2010 to 2011 it dropped slightly (by 0.4%), and then in 2012 dropped by a further 6.1% to \$38.1 billion.**

**FIGURE 3: Total ODA to Sub-Saharan Africa, 2004–12**



Sources: OECD DAC Table 2a and Preliminary Release (April 2013).

Note: Data is in USD billions (2012 prices). Total ODA includes flows from the 24 countries that are members of the DAC (including Iceland, which joined the DAC in 2013). ODA excludes bilateral debt relief and includes imputed multilateral contributions (estimated by ONE for 2012).

**FIGURE 4: ODA to Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), 2010–12 (USD Millions)**

	2010	2011	2012	Change 2011–12	ODA to SSA/GNI 2012
<b>DAC Donors</b>					
<b>Australia</b>	444	510	687	34.8%	0.05%
<b>Austria</b>	351	318	269	-15.3%	0.07%
<b>Belgium</b>	1,029	1,020	724	-29.0%	0.15%
<b>Canada</b>	2,102	1,956	2,190	12.0%	0.12%
<b>Denmark</b>	1,097	1,086	945	-13.0%	0.29%
<b>Finland</b>	502	469	440	-6.1%	0.18%
<b>France</b>	4,399	4,021	2,881 <sup>11</sup>	-28.3% <sup>12</sup>	0.11%
<b>Germany</b>	3,477	3,749	3,146	-16.1%	0.09%
<b>Greece</b>	120	94	73	-21.9%	0.03%
<b>Iceland</b>	14	11	12	8.9%	0.10%
<b>Ireland</b>	503	475	442	-7.0%	0.26%
<b>Italy</b>	1,073	1,137	972	-14.6%	0.05%
<b>Japan</b>	3,338	3,067	3,278	6.9%	0.05%
<b>Korea</b>	229	262	395	50.8%	0.03%
<b>Luxembourg</b>	175	159	165	4.0%	0.38%
<b>Netherlands</b>	1,394	1,582	1,271	-19.7%	0.16%
<b>New Zealand</b>	34	39	40	1.4%	0.02%
<b>Norway</b>	1,442	1,437	1,327	-7.6%	0.26%
<b>Portugal</b>	380	449	328	-27.0%	0.16%
<b>Spain</b>	1,346	1,012	399	-60.6%	0.03%
<b>Sweden</b>	1,538	1,871	1,571	-16.0%	0.30%
<b>Switzerland</b>	637	675	662	-2.0%	0.10%
<b>United Kingdom</b>	5,398	5,393	4,863	-9.8%	0.20%
<b>United States</b>	9,729	9,786	11,014	12.6%	0.07%
<b>All DAC</b>	40,751	40,579	38,095	-6.1%	0.09%
<b>DAC EU15 members</b>	22,780	22,834	18,489	-19.0%	0.12%
<b>G7</b>	29,517	29,109	28,343	-2.6%	0.08%

Sources: OECD DAC Table 2a and Preliminary Release (April 2013)

Note: Data is in USD millions (2012 prices). ODA excludes bilateral debt relief and includes imputed multilateral contributions (estimated by ONE for 2012).

Sixteen of the 24 DAC donors cut aid to sub-Saharan Africa between 2011 and 2012, including 14 of the EU15. Those with the largest proportional decreases were Spain (down 60.6%), Belgium (down 29.0%), Portugal (down 27.0%) and Greece (down 21.9%).<sup>9</sup> In fact, according to preliminary estimates, six donors gave less to sub-Saharan Africa in 2012 than they did in 2004, five of them EU Member States: Denmark, France,<sup>10</sup> Greece, The Netherlands and Spain (plus Norway). These are mostly the same countries that gave less to Africa as a whole in 2012 compared with 2004, with the addition of Denmark.

However, other donors have stepped up to deliver sizeable increases to the region, notably Korea (up 50.8%), Australia (up 34.8%), the US (up 12.6%) and Canada (up 12.0%). Those donors spending the highest proportion of their GNI on aid to sub-Saharan Africa include Luxembourg (0.38%), Sweden (0.30%), Denmark (0.29%), Ireland (0.26%) and Norway (0.26%).

## 4 Promises must be kept

As the UN's High Level Panel Report on the post-2015 agenda confirmed, "developed countries must keep their promises to developing countries", and aid "must be maintained, and increased wherever possible".<sup>13</sup> This year's DATA Report also shows why the efficient and effective allocation of aid is crucial to the sectors and countries lagging behind on the MDGs. If the world is going to virtually eliminate poverty, we must target all countries, in all regions, and among all groups of people.

The OECD DAC's recent report, 'Survey on Donors' Forward Spending Plans 2013–2016', however, does not provide welcome news. While, globally, 'core aid'<sup>14</sup> is projected to increase in 2013 and to hold steady thereafter, the allocation of that aid is projected to increase for middle-income countries, primarily in the form of concessional loans.

**Countries in sub-Saharan Africa, on the other hand, are projected to see even further cuts to core aid in the coming years.**<sup>15</sup>

If countries are to not only meet the 2015 MDG targets but be best positioned to tackle what lies ahead, it is vital that these trends in development assistance are reversed. Donors must prioritise aid to sub-Saharan Africa, in line with overall commitments to Africa but, more importantly, as part of a global partnership to support those countries and regions most in need. Sub-Saharan Africa is showing incredible progress, but for donors to turn away from the region now would put all of the hard-earned advances in jeopardy.

## METHODOLOGY

ONE tracks official development assistance (ODA) flows from Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donors to all developing countries ('global ODA'), to African countries and to sub-Saharan African countries, excluding bilateral debt relief, and measured in 2012 constant prices to take account of inflation over time, unless otherwise stated. All conversions from US dollars to euros and pounds sterling use the OECD's Annual Exchange Rates. ONE uses the OECD DAC online database and Creditor Reporting System, at: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/data.htm>. Many more details on ONE's preferred methodology for tracking ODA flows – for example, how and why we exclude debt relief, how we estimate imputed multilateral flows and how we calculate targets and measure progress – can be found in the methodology section of the 2012 DATA Report: [http://one.org.s3.amazonaws.com/pdfs/data\\_report\\_2012\\_en.pdf](http://one.org.s3.amazonaws.com/pdfs/data_report_2012_en.pdf).

The DAC releases preliminary ODA figures each April for the previous calendar year. These figures can be found at: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/reftables.htm>. This preliminary data provides only a basic breakdown (some, but not all, data is broken down by region, and none by sector) and is subject to revision. Care should therefore be taken when interpreting the 2012 figures, as the amounts may rise or fall when the final statistics – which also contain a full sectoral and geographical breakdown – are published in December. It should also be noted that most data used in this report was extracted from the DAC's databases in April 2013 and some items have since been revised slightly.

Iceland became a DAC donor for the first time just prior to the April 2013 preliminary data release, and is thus included for 2012 figures. To maintain a fair comparison, ONE has retrospectively included Iceland's ODA for years prior to 2012. The Czech Republic became a DAC member in May 2013, after the preliminary data release and after ONE's analysis was completed. It has not yet begun to fully report its aid flows and for the purposes of this report is not counted as a DAC donor.

Certain DAC data was revised soon after the April release. Due to the late inclusion of some European Investment Bank (EIB) loans for the years 2011 and 2012 only, aid flows from the EU institutions for 2011 and 2012 are not strictly comparable with flows from 2010 and prior (which include grants only). This change will also affect the DAC's calculations for imputed multilateral aid to Africa and sub-Saharan Africa in 2011 from individual EU member states – figures which are used in ONE's analysis. However, at the time of writing, the DAC had not yet updated its figures to reflect this change. It is expected that once the database is updated, aid flows from EU Member States to Africa and sub-Saharan Africa in 2011 will decrease, and thus the percentage drop between 2011 and 2012 will be slightly reduced. For more details on counting the EIB loans, please refer to the 'Counting ODA' box within individual European donor profiles.

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## REFERENCE TABLES

**Global ODA (Net of Bilateral Debt Relief) (USD Millions)**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Change 2004–12	2012 Global ODA/GNI
<b>EU15 Member States</b>											
Austria	702	788	849	909	939	1,060	1,065	1,007	1,007	305	0.25%
Belgium	1,532	1,775	1,817	1,821	2,189	2,457	2,477	2,520	2,082	550	0.43%
Denmark	2,513	2,521	2,499	2,571	2,599	2,768	2,813	2,766	2,717	204	0.84%
Finland	780	890	971	1,016	1,111	1,257	1,360	1,326	1,320	540	0.53%
France	7,909	7,626	7,845	8,417	9,227	10,681	11,423	11,025	10,686	2,777	0.40%
Germany	7,774	7,316	8,418	9,303	10,588	11,404	12,744	12,945	12,563	4,789	0.36%
Greece	389	457	488	512	651	569	495	390	324	-65	0.13%
Ireland	618	713	970	1,031	1,125	925	885	859	809	191	0.48%
Italy	2,766	3,953	2,298	3,436	3,714	2,964	2,750	3,511	2,632	-134	0.13%
Luxembourg	336	349	367	419	437	451	427	394	432	96	1.00%
Netherlands	4,616	5,389	5,651	5,772	6,319	6,075	5,801	5,799	5,404	787	0.69%
Portugal	382	425	434	459	566	480	632	653	567	185	0.27%
Spain	2,780	2,936	3,634	4,790	5,917	6,088	5,513	3,841	1,872	-908	0.14%
Sweden	3,349	4,145	4,452	4,629	4,914	5,268	4,922	5,248	5,242	1,893	0.99%
United Kingdom	7,467	7,489	8,868	8,711	10,471	12,288	13,868	13,780	13,561	6,094	0.56%
<b>Non-EU15 DAC Countries</b>											
Australia	2,728	2,890	3,092	3,446	3,720	4,010	4,482	4,974	5,428	2,700	0.36%
Canada	3,931	4,634	4,383	4,775	5,262	4,849	5,540	5,451	5,480	1,549	0.31%
Iceland	20	22	34	34	44	39	30	24	26	6	0.21%
Japan	10,577	10,876	10,669	8,392	9,628	10,470	11,565	10,624	10,493	-83	0.17%
Korea	502	788	446	653	862	986	1,239	1,323	1,551	1,049	0.14%
New Zealand	323	383	382	400	444	437	403	442	455	132	0.28%
Norway	3,770	4,203	4,030	4,490	4,254	5,127	4,972	4,715	4,733	963	0.93%
Switzerland	2,211	2,226	2,192	2,143	2,279	2,506	2,535	2,818	3,007	796	0.45%
United States	23,299	27,520	24,432	23,567	27,878	30,205	31,545	30,256	30,404	7,105	0.19%
G7	63,723	69,412	66,912	66,601	76,768	82,862	89,436	87,591	85,820	22,097	0.25%
All DAC	91,273	100,313	99,220	101,694	115,138	123,365	129,488	126,691	122,795	31,522	0.29%
DAC EU15 members	43,913	46,772	49,560	53,794	60,768	64,737	67,177	66,064	61,218	17,305	0.40%
Non-G7 DAC donors	27,550	30,901	32,308	35,094	38,371	40,503	40,052	39,099	36,976	9,426	0.42%
Memo: EU institutions	10,151	10,748	11,405	11,607	12,142	12,665	12,581	16,257	17,515	7,364	n/a

Sources: OECD DAC Table 1 and Preliminary Release (April 2013)

Note: Data is in USD millions (2012 prices). To avoid double counting, aid from the EU institutions is represented as a memo line rather than an aggregate total. This is because it is composed of contributions by Member States, which are already counted in their national ODA total. 2011 and 2012 EU institutions ODA figures include European Investment Bank (EIB) loans (totalling net amounts of \$4.7 billion and \$5.7 billion respectively). However, the OECD's reporting of EU ODA prior to 2011 does not include EIB loans.

## Global ODA (USD Millions)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Change 2004–12	2012 Global ODA/GNI
<b>EU12 Member States</b>											
<b>Bulgaria</b>	–	–	1	22	16	15	41	43	40	39.7	0.08%
<b>Cyprus</b>	6	18	31	25	34	44	51	35	26	20.3	0.12%
<b>Czech Republic</b>	162	189	209	186	206	196	223	218	226	64.8	0.12%
<b>Estonia</b>	8	9	19	17	20	17	19	23	24	16.0	0.11%
<b>Hungary</b>	89	123	184	97	86	108	112	122	123	34.6	0.10%
<b>Latvia</b>	11	12	13	16	19	20	16	17	21	10.4	0.08%
<b>Lithuania</b>	12	18	29	48	45	40	37	47	53	40.6	0.13%
<b>Malta</b>	12	11	10	11	14	13	13	17	19	6.2	0.23%
<b>Poland</b>	175	263	356	342	285	366	370	371	452	276.4	0.09%
<b>Romania</b>	–	–	4	111	122	132	114	146	150	149.7	0.08%
<b>Slovak Republic</b>	47	87	79	72	81	69	74	77	81	33.6	0.09%
<b>Slovenia</b>	39	45	54	54	58	71	58	56	60	20.8	0.13%
<b>Non-DAC EU12 members</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>1,001</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>1,091</b>	<b>1,128</b>	<b>1,173</b>	<b>1,273</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>0.10%</b>

Source: European Council Press Release (3 April 2013) 'Publication of preliminary data on Official Development Assistance, 2012'.

Note: Data is in USD millions (2012 prices). Figures are inclusive of debt relief; for most EU12 member states debt relief figures are negligible, apart from the Czech Republic. The Czech Republic is now officially a DAC member, having joined in May 2013. However, it has not yet begun to fully report its aid flows, and ONE's analysis was undertaken just prior to its accession.

**Global ODA (Net of Bilateral Debt Relief) as a % of GNI**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2010 Interim Target	2015 Target
<b>EU15 Member States</b>											
<b>Austria</b>	0.20%	0.22%	0.23%	0.24%	0.24%	0.29%	0.28%	0.26%	0.25%	0.51%	0.70%
<b>Belgium</b>	0.35%	0.40%	0.40%	0.39%	0.46%	0.53%	0.52%	0.51%	0.43%	0.70%	0.70%
<b>Denmark</b>	0.84%	0.80%	0.76%	0.77%	0.79%	0.88%	0.89%	0.85%	0.84%	0.80%	1.00%
<b>Finland</b>	0.35%	0.38%	0.40%	0.39%	0.44%	0.54%	0.55%	0.53%	0.53%	0.51%	0.70%
<b>France</b>	0.32%	0.31%	0.31%	0.32%	0.35%	0.42%	0.44%	0.42%	0.40%	0.51%	0.70%
<b>Germany</b>	0.26%	0.24%	0.26%	0.28%	0.31%	0.35%	0.38%	0.38%	0.36%	0.51%	0.70%
<b>Greece</b>	0.16%	0.17%	0.17%	0.16%	0.21%	0.19%	0.17%	0.15%	0.13%	0.51%	0.70%
<b>Ireland</b>	0.39%	0.42%	0.54%	0.55%	0.59%	0.54%	0.52%	0.51%	0.48%	0.51%	0.70%
<b>Italy</b>	0.14%	0.19%	0.11%	0.16%	0.18%	0.15%	0.14%	0.17%	0.13%	0.51%	0.70%
<b>Luxembourg</b>	0.79%	0.79%	0.89%	0.92%	0.97%	1.04%	1.05%	0.97%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
<b>Netherlands</b>	0.70%	0.76%	0.76%	0.76%	0.79%	0.81%	0.75%	0.74%	0.69%	0.80%	0.70%
<b>Portugal</b>	0.20%	0.21%	0.21%	0.22%	0.27%	0.23%	0.29%	0.31%	0.27%	0.51%	0.70%
<b>Spain</b>	0.23%	0.23%	0.27%	0.35%	0.42%	0.45%	0.40%	0.28%	0.14%	0.56%	0.70%
<b>Sweden</b>	0.77%	0.93%	0.95%	0.92%	0.98%	1.12%	0.97%	0.98%	0.99%	%	1.00%
<b>United Kingdom</b>	0.33%	0.32%	0.37%	0.35%	0.41%	0.51%	0.57%	0.56%	0.56%	0.56%	0.70%
<b>Non-EU15 DAC Countries</b>											
<b>Australia</b>	0.24%	0.24%	0.26%	0.29%	0.29%	0.29%	0.32%	0.34%	0.36%	–	–
<b>Canada</b>	0.26%	0.30%	0.27%	0.29%	0.32%	0.30%	0.33%	0.32%	0.31%	–	–
<b>Iceland</b>	0.18%	0.18%	0.27%	0.27%	0.47%	0.35%	0.29%	0.21%	0.21%	–	–
<b>Japan</b>	0.18%	0.18%	0.18%	0.13%	0.16%	0.18%	0.19%	0.18%	0.17%	–	–
<b>Korea</b>	0.06%	0.09%	0.05%	0.07%	0.08%	0.10%	0.12%	0.12%	0.14%	–	0.25%
<b>New Zealand</b>	0.23%	0.27%	0.27%	0.27%	0.30%	0.28%	0.26%	0.28%	0.28%	–	–
<b>Norway</b>	0.87%	0.94%	0.88%	0.94%	0.88%	1.05%	1.05%	0.96%	0.93%	–	–
<b>Switzerland</b>	0.38%	0.37%	0.35%	0.36%	0.40%	0.41%	0.39%	0.44%	0.45%	–	0.50%
<b>United States</b>	0.17%	0.19%	0.16%	0.16%	0.18%	0.20%	0.21%	0.20%	0.19%	–	–
<b>G7</b>	0.21%	0.22%	0.20%	0.20%	0.23%	0.26%	0.27%	0.26%	0.25%	–	–
<b>All DAC</b>	0.24%	0.25%	0.24%	0.24%	0.27%	0.30%	0.31%	0.30%	0.29%	–	–
<b>DAC EU15 members</b>	0.31%	0.32%	0.33%	0.35%	0.39%	0.44%	0.44%	0.43%	0.40%	0.56%	0.70%
<b>Non-G7 DAC donors</b>	0.37%	0.40%	0.41%	0.43%	0.46%	0.49%	0.47%	0.45%	0.42%	–	–

Sources: OECD DAC Table 1 and Preliminary Release (April 2013)

## Global ODA as a % of GNI

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2010 Interim Target	2015 Target
<b>EU12 Member States</b>											
<b>Bulgaria</b>	–	–	0.00%	0.06%	0.04%	0.04%	0.09%	0.09%	0.08%	0.17%	0.33%
<b>Cyprus</b>	0.03%	0.09%	0.15%	0.17%	0.17%	0.20%	0.23%	0.16%	0.12%	0.17%	0.33%
<b>Czech Republic</b>	0.11%	0.11%	0.12%	0.11%	0.12%	0.12%	0.13%	0.12%	0.12%	0.17%	0.33%
<b>Estonia</b>	0.05%	0.08%	0.09%	0.08%	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	0.11%	0.11%	0.17%	0.33%
<b>Hungary</b>	0.07%	0.11%	0.13%	0.08%	0.08%	0.10%	0.09%	0.11%	0.10%	0.17%	0.33%
<b>Latvia</b>	0.06%	0.07%	0.06%	0.06%	0.07%	0.08%	0.06%	0.07%	0.08%	0.17%	0.33%
<b>Lithuania</b>	0.04%	0.06%	0.08%	0.11%	0.11%	0.11%	0.10%	0.13%	0.13%	0.17%	0.33%
<b>Malta</b>	0.18%	0.17%	0.15%	0.15%	0.20%	0.18%	0.18%	0.25%	0.23%	0.17%	0.33%
<b>Poland</b>	0.05%	0.07%	0.09%	0.10%	0.08%	0.09%	0.08%	0.08%	0.09%	0.17%	0.33%
<b>Romania</b>	–	–	0.00%	0.07%	0.09%	0.08%	0.07%	0.09%	0.08%	0.17%	0.33%
<b>Slovak Republic</b>	0.07%	0.12%	0.10%	0.09%	0.10%	0.09%	0.09%	0.09%	0.09%	0.17%	0.33%
<b>Slovenia</b>	0.10%	0.11%	0.12%	0.12%	0.13%	0.15%	0.13%	0.13%	0.13%	0.17%	0.33%
<b>Non-DAC EU12 members</b>											
	0.07%	0.09%	0.09%	0.09%	0.09%	0.10%	0.09%	0.10%	0.10%	0.17%	0.33%

Source: European Council Press Release (3 April 2013) 'Publication of preliminary data on Official Development Assistance, 2012'.

Note: Figures are inclusive of debt relief; for most EU12 member states debt relief figures are negligible, apart from the Czech Republic. The Czech Republic is now officially a DAC member, having joined in May 2013. However, it has not yet begun to fully report its aid flows, and ONE's analysis was undertaken just prior to its accession.

## ODA to Africa (Net of Bilateral Debt Relief) (USD Millions)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Change 2004–12	2012 Africa ODA/GNI
<b>EU15 Member States</b>											
<b>Austria</b>	245	261	323	309	312	400	389	361	307	62	0.08%
<b>Belgium</b>	729	827	903	851	1,066	1,108	1,109	1,134	820	91	0.17%
<b>Denmark</b>	1,048	1,085	1,176	1,244	1,198	1,221	1,188	1,256	1,063	15	0.33%
<b>Finland</b>	307	344	419	429	456	529	551	547	529	222	0.21%
<b>France</b>	4,129	3,933	4,764	4,743	4,526	5,337	5,244	5,304	3,815 <sup>16</sup>	-314	0.14%
<b>Germany</b>	3,138	2,661	3,339	3,703	4,010	4,052	4,055	4,545	3,804	667	0.11%
<b>Greece</b>	107	109	149	143	182	162	152	124	96	-11	0.04%
<b>Ireland</b>	378	400	551	569	662	539	519	495	458	80	0.27%
<b>Italy</b>	1,121	1,896	995	1,572	1,583	1,214	1,197	1,364	1,152	32	0.06%
<b>Luxembourg</b>	151	156	176	196	201	204	196	171	178	27	0.41%
<b>Netherlands</b>	2,112	2,094	1,761	1,985	2,091	1,723	1,484	1,705	1,402	-709	0.18%
<b>Portugal</b>	201	217	236	229	331	259	393	465	401	201	0.19%
<b>Spain</b>	931	904	1,243	1,514	1,890	2,230	1,784	1,406	608	-323	0.05%
<b>Sweden</b>	1,160	1,583	1,633	1,738	1,844	1,856	1,668	2,046	1,853	694	0.35%
<b>United Kingdom</b>	3,000	2,896	4,156	3,938	4,392	4,928	5,794	5,844	5,410	2,410	0.22%
<b>Non-EU15 DAC Countries</b>											
<b>Australia</b>	211	234	370	297	256	332	503	600	725	514	0.05%
<b>Canada</b>	1,247	1,809	1,853	1,855	2,265	2,055	2,293	2,143	2,347	1,100	0.13%
<b>Iceland</b>	7	8	14	12	18	17	15	12	13	6	0.10%
<b>Japan</b>	2,186	1,966	3,919	2,136	3,362	2,967	3,636	3,261	3,430	1,244	0.06%
<b>Korea</b>	78	130	73	139	182	208	261	299	435	357	0.04%
<b>New Zealand</b>	39	41	37	37	44	43	36	42	45	6	0.03%
<b>Norway</b>	1,609	1,598	1,610	1,585	1,580	1,653	1,591	1,591	1,477	-132	0.29%
<b>Switzerland</b>	591	604	697	604	588	653	674	756	727	137	0.11%
<b>United States</b>	6,721	6,187	6,262	6,959	8,911	9,634	9,926	10,177	11,479	4,758	0.07%
<b>G7</b>	21,542	21,348	25,289	24,906	29,050	30,188	32,144	32,637	31,438	9,896	0.09%
<b>All DAC</b>	31,443	31,944	36,659	36,788	41,949	43,327	44,655	45,648	42,575	11,131	0.10%
<b>DAC EU15 members</b>	18,754	19,367	21,823	23,163	24,742	25,764	25,722	26,767	21,897	3,142	0.14%
<b>Non-G7 DAC donors</b>	9,902	10,596	11,370	11,882	12,899	13,139	12,511	13,011	11,137	1,235	0.13%
<b>Memo: EU institutions</b>	4,535	4,859	4,951	5,268	5,414	5,376	5,454	5,714	7,065	2,529	n/a

Sources: OECD DAC Table 2a and Preliminary Release (April 2013)

Note: Data is in USD millions (2012 prices). Figures include imputed multilateral contributions (which for 2012 are ONE estimates since the DAC does not publish its latest imputations until December). For years prior to 2012, European Investment Bank (EIB) loans are not included in the OECD's imputation calculations for EU member states. The OECD will update its imputation calculations for 2011 to include these loans, but has not yet done so. For this reason, EU member states' ODA to Africa in 2011 will in actual fact be slightly lower than currently represented here. For more details, see the methodology section. To avoid double counting, aid from the EU institutions is represented as a memo line rather than an aggregate total. This is because it is composed of contributions by Member States, which are already counted in their national ODA total.

## ODA to Sub-Saharan Africa (Net of Bilateral Debt Relief) (USD Millions)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Change 2004–12	2012 SSA ODA/GNI
<b>EU15 Member States</b>											
Austria	214	229	292	276	283	349	351	318	269	55	0.07%
Belgium	646	733	812	766	984	1,013	1,029	1,020	724	78	0.15%
Denmark	972	1,017	1,081	1,139	1,092	1,142	1,097	1,086	945	-27	0.29%
Finland	265	300	365	380	399	457	502	469	440	175	0.18%
France	3,115	3,023	3,659	3,880	3,746	4,442	4,399	4,021	2,881 <sup>17</sup>	-234	0.11%
Germany	2,707	2,167	2,833	3,020	3,396	3,348	3,477	3,749	3,146	438	0.09%
Greece	78	86	124	109	148	124	120	94	73	-5	0.03%
Ireland	366	387	536	554	630	529	503	475	442	76	0.26%
Italy	869	1,673	817	1,326	1,445	1,080	1,073	1,137	972	103	0.05%
Luxembourg	139	147	166	174	182	192	175	159	165	27	0.38%
Netherlands	1,954	1,924	1,630	1,839	1,951	1,616	1,394	1,582	1,271	-683	0.16%
Portugal	187	202	222	199	232	223	380	449	328	141	0.16%
Spain	666	721	920	1,157	1,462	1,609	1,346	1,012	399	-267	0.03%
Sweden	1,047	1,463	1,493	1,612	1,701	1,679	1,538	1,871	1,571	524	0.30%
United Kingdom	2,645	2,717	3,917	3,645	3,995	4,397	5,398	5,393	4,863	2,219	0.20%
<b>Non-EU15 DAC Countries</b>											
Australia	200	227	353	275	235	319	444	510	687	487	0.05%
Canada	1,121	1,303	1,531	1,361	2,122	1,703	2,102	1,956	2,190	1,069	0.12%
Iceland	7	8	14	12	18	17	14	11	12	6	0.10%
Japan	1,847	1,975	3,814	1,950	2,902	2,667	3,338	3,067	3,278	1,431	0.05%
Korea	68	120	61	119	156	178	229	262	395	327	0.03%
New Zealand	37	40	36	36	40	42	34	39	40	3	0.02%
Norway	1,432	1,475	1,501	1,492	1,460	1,507	1,442	1,437	1,327	-104	0.26%
Switzerland	562	571	661	573	547	600	637	675	662	100	0.10%
United States	5,823	5,687	5,988	6,402	8,280	9,322	9,729	9,786	11,014	5,191	0.07%
G7	18,127	18,546	22,559	21,583	25,886	26,958	29,517	29,109	28,343	10,216	0.08%
All DAC	26,967	28,195	32,826	32,295	37,407	38,554	40,751	40,579	38,095	11,128	0.09%
DAC EU15 members	15,871	16,789	18,866	20,077	21,647	22,200	22,780	22,834	18,489	2,618	0.12%
Non-G7 DAC donors	8,840	9,650	10,267	10,712	11,520	11,596	11,234	11,470	9,751	912	0.11%
<i>Memo: EU institutions</i>	3,739	4,022	4,062	4,239	4,648	4,605	4,733	4,290	4,759	1,020	n/a

Sources: OECD DAC Table 2a and Preliminary Release (April 2013)

Note: Data is in USD millions (2012 prices). Figures include imputed multilateral contributions (which for 2012 are ONE estimates since the DAC does not publish its latest imputations until December). For years prior to 2012, European Investment Bank (EIB) loans are not included in the OECD's imputation calculations for EU member states. The OECD will update its imputation calculations for 2011 to include these loans, but has not yet done so. For this reason, EU member states' ODA to sub-Saharan Africa in 2011 will in actual fact be slightly lower than currently represented here. For more details, see the methodology section. To avoid double counting, aid from the EU institutions is represented as a memo line rather than an aggregate total. This is because it is composed of contributions by Member States, which are already counted in their national ODA total.

## ENDNOTES

1. Although ONE's primary focus is on sub-Saharan Africa, the EU commitments were explicitly to Africa (including North Africa), so when reporting on progress to meet those commitments, ONE tracks against Africa spending as a whole. The targets on 0.7% ODA/GNI and increases to Africa are both collective targets. The original text states that Member States undertake to achieve the 0.7% ODA/GNI target by 2015 while those which have achieved that target commit themselves to remain above it. Member States which joined the EU after 2004 will strive to increase their ODA/GNI to 0.33% by 2015.
2. ONE (2013) 'The 2013 DATA Report: Financing the Fight for Africa's Transformation'. [http://one.org.s3.amazonaws.com/pdfs/data\\_report\\_2013\\_en.pdf](http://one.org.s3.amazonaws.com/pdfs/data_report_2013_en.pdf)
3. ONE uses preliminary DAC data for 2012 ODA figures, released in April 2013. The final figures for 2012 will only be released in December 2013. Measured in constant 2012 prices, excluding debt relief. All data was extracted in April 2013. Some data has since changed in the DAC's online databases.
4. ONE uses preliminary DAC data released in April 2013 and adds bilateral 2012 preliminary DAC estimates with estimated imputed multilateral aid to the region to assess the changes in aid between 2011 and 2012. The final figures for 2012 ODA will be released in December 2013. The variation between preliminary and final figures can be significant, so it is important to be cautious when interpreting these findings. ONE calls on donors to increase transparency and provide more timely, detailed and comparable aid data.
5. The EU15 include the original Member States that joined the European Union prior to 2004 and are members of the DAC. The additional EU12 are not members of the DAC and do not report regional aid flows. Thus ONE cannot include those countries in the analysis of aid to Africa.
6. France's ODA to Africa (net of bilateral debt relief) declined by 28.1%. However, the 2012 preliminary data on French aid to Africa does not yet include imputed refugee costs, student costs/scholarships and some other categories. These figures will not be regionally aggregated until the final 2012 figures come out in December 2013. According to an estimate provided by the French Treasury, adding imputed refugee costs and student costs/scholarships to the preliminary 2012 data would increase the ODA figures for Africa by around \$790 million. The total decrease in aid to Africa from 2011 to 2012 would then be approximately 13%.
7. According to French Treasury estimates, this will no longer hold true for France once final 2012 figures are released in December (see previous note).
8. ONE (2012) 'The 2012 DATA Report: Europe's African Promise'. [http://one.org.s3.amazonaws.com/pdfs/data\\_report\\_2012\\_en.pdf](http://one.org.s3.amazonaws.com/pdfs/data_report_2012_en.pdf)
9. According to preliminary DAC estimates, France also showed a significant decrease in aid to sub-Saharan Africa, of 28.3%. However, according to estimates provided by the French Treasury, the drop will be around 17% if imputed student costs/scholarships and refugee costs are added (these will be disaggregated in the final 2012 figures released in December 2013).
10. Again, according to French Treasury estimates, this will no longer hold true once final 2012 figures are released in December 2013.
11. This figure excludes a few aid categories such as student costs/scholarships and refugee costs that are, however, included in the (final) figures of previous years. According to estimates provided by the French Treasury, the figure would be around \$3.3 billion if imputed refugee costs and student costs/scholarships are taken into account.
12. See note 9.
13. 'A New Global Partnership: Eradicate Poverty and Transform Economies through Sustainable Development. The Report of the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda'. 30 May 2013.
14. Measured as country programmable aid (CPA), defined as the portion of aid over which recipient countries have a significant say and which omits less predictable aid (such as debt relief and humanitarian aid) or aid that does not flow to developing countries (such as administrative costs or refugee and student assistance). See <http://www.oecd.org/fr/cad/stats/gettingclosertothecore-measuringcountryprogrammableaid.htm> for more information.
15. 'Outlook on Aid. Survey on Donors' Forward Spending Plans 2013–2016.' OECD DAC. 3 April 2013. <http://www.oecd.org/dac/aid-architecture/OECD%20Outlook%20on%20Aid%202013.pdf>
16. The 2012 preliminary data on French aid to Africa does not yet include imputed refugee costs, student costs/scholarships and some other categories. These figures will not be regionally aggregated until the final 2012 figures come out in December 2013. According to an estimate provided by the French Treasury, adding imputed refugee costs and student costs/scholarships to the preliminary 2012 data would increase the ODA figures for Africa by around \$790 million compared to this figure.
17. See note 16. Total French ODA to sub-Saharan Africa may rise by around \$450 million compared to this figure.





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