

Notes on non-OECD providers of development co-operation

This section provides information on the volumes and key features of the development co-operation of 18 countries that are not members of the OECD; 13 of these report their ODA flows to the OECD. Brazil, People's Republic of China, India, Indonesia and South Africa – the OECD's Key Partners – have been making important contributions to international development co-operation for many years. The figures in this section are based on official government reports, complemented by web-based research in the case of Brazil and Indonesia. The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation is the only private funding entity reporting to the OECD.

The increasingly important role of development co-operation providers that are not members of the DAC was strongly recognised at the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (HLF-4), held in Busan, Korea in 2011. South-South partners and other actors are increasingly involved in debates on the role, instruments and potential results of development co-operation. As this chapter shows, this trend is accompanied by a growing contribution from these countries to development finance flows.

The OECD engages with many of these actors to share experiences on development co-operation policies and practices, including in the areas of development co-operation management and statistics. This interaction is not limited to mutual learning and includes the DAC inviting countries that fulfil its accession criteria to join the Committee, as Iceland and the Czech Republic did in March and May 2013 respectively.¹

As stated in the DAC Global Relations Strategy,² “monitoring the concessional and non-concessional development finance flows from public and private actors” is one of the DAC’s objectives. This section presents information on the main features of the development co-operation programmes of 13 non-OECD countries and their development finance flows in 2011. The 13 countries that reported their development finance flows to the OECD in 2011 are Bulgaria, Cyprus,³ Kuwait, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Romania, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Chinese Taipei, Thailand and the United Arab Emirates (UAE). In total, these countries provided USD 7.2 billion of ODA in 2011, compared to USD 5.3 billion in 2010. In other words, the ODA of these 13 countries represented 5% of all ODA reported to the OECD in 2011. Some countries’ ODA exceed those of many DAC members, which is especially the case for Saudi Arabia.

The OECD’s Key Partners – Brazil, People’s Republic of China, India, Indonesia and South Africa – do not report their development finance flows to the OECD, although they are welcome to do so. These countries have been making important contributions to international development co-operation for many years. As the sub-section on these countries shows, available information indicates that their development co-operation programmes are generally on an upward trend.

The DAC aims to provide a comprehensive picture of global ODA flows that includes information on major providers of development co-operation. The DAC consequently hopes that all countries with significant development co-operation programmes as well as large private entities will begin providing information on their financial flows in the near future.⁴ This will not only allow them to receive recognition for their important efforts, but will also help to foster more informed decision making among partner countries and providers of development co-operation.

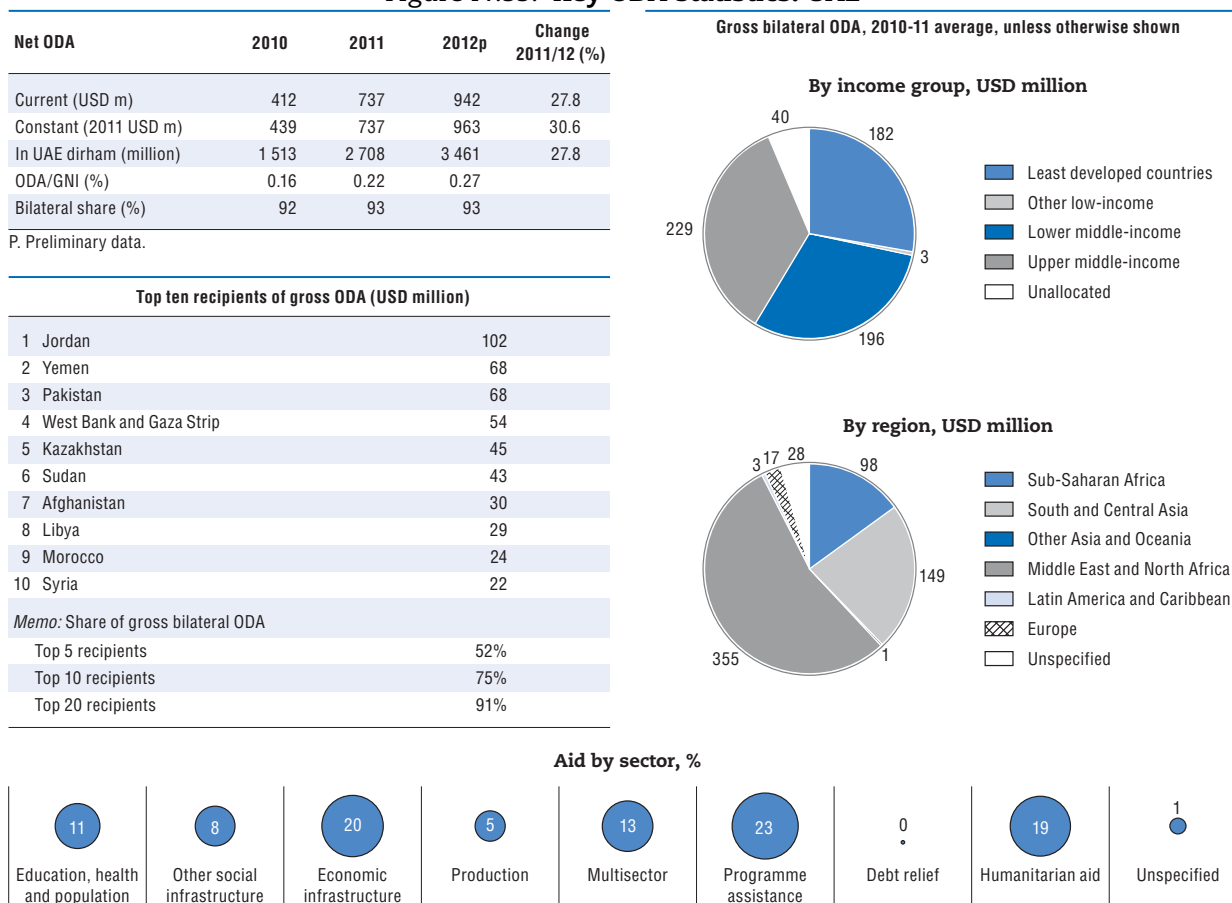
ODA flows for countries that report to the OECD

From the Gulf region, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the UAE report their ODA data to the OECD. In general terms, Saudi Arabia – the largest non-DAC donor – and the UAE

significantly increased their development co-operation in 2011. In the case of **Saudi Arabia**, net ODA increased from USD 3.5 billion in 2010 to over USD 5 billion in 2011. After four years of decreases, the **UAE's** net ODA rose from USD 412 million in 2010 to USD 737 million in 2011. The UAE is the first non-OECD country to report its provisional ODA-figures to the OECD.⁵ According to these estimates, the UAE's ODA is expected to continue to increase in 2012, reaching almost USD 950 million in 2012, or 0.27% of its GNI. **Kuwait's** net ODA, disbursed by the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, decreased from USD 211 million in 2010 to USD 145 million in 2011. Kuwait received significant amounts of repayments on loans, and as a result, its gross ODA is much higher than its net ODA. In 2011, Kuwait's gross ODA amounted to almost USD 500 million.

Most of the aid provided by donors from the Gulf region is distributed bilaterally and is directed towards the Middle East and Africa. Saudi Arabia's development co-operation programme is almost exclusively focused on surrounding Arab countries, while the Kuwait Fund has a stronger focus on Africa. Egypt received around two-thirds – or almost USD 95 million – of Kuwaiti net funds in 2011, compared to almost USD 55 million in 2010. Jordan was the main recipient of the UAE's concessional development finance, mainly through USD 200 million of budget support. Economic infrastructure and services were the most important sectors in the Kuwaiti development programme, while the UAE significantly increased its general programme assistance and its humanitarian assistance.

Figure IV.33. Key ODA statistics: UAE

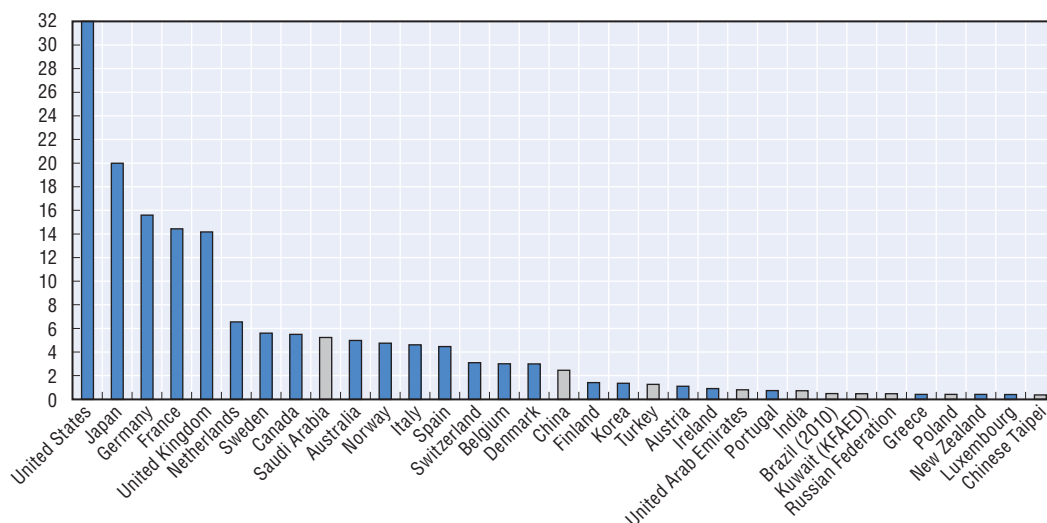

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The Russian Federation is the only one of the so-called BRIICS countries – Brazil, the Russian Federation, India, Indonesia, China and South Africa – to report its ODA to the OECD. Compared to 2010, its net level of ODA stabilised at around USD 480 million in 2011. The Russian Federation’s core contributions to multilateral organisations increased from 36% of Russian ODA in 2010 to 50% in 2011. The International Development Association (IDA) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), both part of the World Bank Group, were the main multilateral recipients, followed by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. Nicaragua was the principal recipient of the Russian Federation’s bilateral co-operation – receiving 37% of its geographically specified development finance – followed by Korea, Serbia and the Kyrgyz Republic.

The non-OECD countries that joined the EU in or after 2004 channel most of their ODA through international institutions, primarily the EU (through the EU general budget and now the European Development Fund). The share of multilateral assistance in total ODA flows varies from 33% in the case of **Malta** to 94% in the case of **Latvia**. These countries’ bilateral development co-operation is mainly focused on Eastern Europe and Afghanistan.


Figure IV.34. **Concessional financing for development (“ODA-like” flows), 2011**

Gross disbursements, current USD billions



Notes: 1) Blue: DAC countries; Grey: non-DAC countries. Includes all countries with a development co-operation programme of at least USD 300 million in 2011. 2) The figures in this graph are presented on a gross disbursement basis to make them more comparable with the estimates of the development co-operation efforts of Brazil, China, India, Indonesia and South Africa, for which data on loan repayments are not available.

Source: OECD/DAC Statistics plus Secretariat estimates for Brazil, China, India, Indonesia and South Africa from national annual reports and web-based research.

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In 2012, **Bulgaria** reported its development finance flows for 2010 and 2011 to the OECD for the first time. Its net ODA amounted to USD 40 million in 2010 and USD 48 million in 2011. Apart from a contribution to Zambia of USD 6.3 million, most of Bulgaria’s contributions were channelled multilaterally. Other EU member countries that are not members of the OECD also reported increased ODA flows in 2011 compared to 2010, with the exception of **Cyprus**, whose ODA decreased from USD 51.2 million to USD 37.6 million. Total net ODA went from USD 114.3 million to USD 163.9 million for **Romania**, from USD 36.7 million to USD 51.7 million for **Lithuania**, from USD 13.8 million to USD 20.0 million for **Malta** and from USD 15.6 million to USD 19.2 million for **Latvia**.

Three other reporting countries and economies – Liechtenstein, Chinese Taipei and Thailand – showed growing ODA budgets in 2011. **Chinese Taipei's** net ODA slightly increased to USD 381 million in 2011. **Liechtenstein's** net ODA increased from USD 26.6 million in 2010 to USD 31.1 million in 2011, reaching its highest level since it began reporting to the OECD in 2007. The increase in **Thailand's** net ODA (from USD 9.6 million in 2010 to USD 31.5 million in 2011) was mainly due to a lower amount of loan repayments in 2011. Although Chinese Taipei and Thailand increased their ODA in 2011 compared to 2010, they have not yet returned to their highest levels of ODA (2007 and 2008 respectively).

Estimated development co-operation flows from OECD Key Partners

The OECD's Key Partners – i.e. Brazil, China, India, Indonesia and South Africa – do not report their development finance flows to the OECD. The figures presented in this sub-section on “ODA-like” flows are consequently based on official government reports, complemented by web-based research in the case of Brazil and Indonesia (Table IV.1). This year, a closer look has also been taken at these countries' contributions to multilateral organisations (Box IV.3), using mainly information available on the websites of multilateral organisations.

Table IV.1. **Estimate of gross concessional flows for development co-operation (“ODA-like” flows) from OECD Key Partners**

Current USD millions

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Source
Estimates on ODA-like flows as published in national publications						
Brazil	291.9	336.8	362.2	499.7	n.a.	Until 2010: Ipea and ABC, 2010.
China	1 466.2	1 807.0	1 946.5	2 011.2	2 470.0	Fiscal Yearbook, Ministry of Finance, China.
India ¹	392.6	609.5	488.0	639.1	730.7	Annual Reports, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, India.
South Africa ¹	108.0	108.5	99.6	106.0	146.6	Estimates of Public Expenditures 2010-12, National Treasury, South Africa.
Estimates on ODA-like flows from web-based research ²						
Indonesia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9.9	n.a.	Web-based research.

Notes: i) Contrary to the figures of reporting countries, these estimates are on a gross basis because information on repayments is not available. ii) Data presented in this table are from different sources, including information on different kinds of concessional flows (technical co-operation, loans, multilateral contributions, etc.). The estimates are, therefore, not necessarily complete or comparable.

1. Figures for India and South Africa are based on their fiscal years. 2011 data correspond to fiscal year 2011-12.

2. Not all information is accessible through the web, so parts of the development co-operation programmes might not be reflected in these figures.

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Brazil has not yet published data on its development co-operation flows for 2011. The figures published by Brazil up to 2010 show that Brazil's development co-operation has been steadily increasing in recent years, with its 2010 flows representing a 33% increase compared to 2009.⁶ A large part of Brazil's development co-operation is channelled through multilateral organisations (see Table IV.2 for estimates of contributions from OECD Key Partners to multilateral organisations).

Brazil's technical co-operation programme, co-ordinated by the *Agência Brasileira de Cooperação*,⁷ is mainly focused on agriculture, food security and social policies.⁷ Geographically, the priority regions for Brazilian South-South co-operation are (in order of priority): South America, Central America, the Caribbean and Africa.

Among the so-called BRIICS, **China** is the main provider of “ODA-like” flows. Its South-South co-operation significantly increased from around USD 2 billion in 2010 to almost

Box IV.3. Contributions to multilateral organisations by OECD Key Partners (2010)

The increasingly important role of the OECD's Key Partners – Brazil, China, India, Indonesia and South Africa – in international development co-operation is also reflected by their increasing financial contributions to multilateral organisations. Estimates of these contributions in 2010 are shown in Table IV.2. Around 43% of these contributions were channelled through the UN system, 17% through the World Bank Group, 13% through regional development banks and 26% through other multilateral organisations. Several United Nations agencies receive contributions from all five countries. Interestingly, the three main UN-recipients of contributions by these countries – the World Food Programme (WFP), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) – all work on agriculture and food security.

Among the OECD key partners, Brazil is the largest supporter of the multilateral system, with regional funds and organisations like FOCEM (Fund for Structural Convergence of Mercosur) as main channels of delivery. Organisations outside of Latin America, however, also receive contributions from Brazil. Already a contributor to the African Development Bank (AfDB) in 2010, an organisation in Brazil's third priority region (behind South and Central America), Brazil signed an agreement with AfDB to create a South-South Co-operation Trust Fund in 2011.*

China channelled over USD 150 million of development-related flows through the multilateral system in 2010, including a large contribution to AfDB that accounted for 28% of its total multilateral aid. FAO and IDA were also major recipients, receiving USD 17 million and USD 10 million respectively.

India channelled USD 63 million through multilateral organisations, of which USD 46 million were channelled through the UN system. Its main multilateral partners were the WFP, IFAD and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM).

In absolute terms, **Indonesia** does not contribute as much through multilateral organisations as the other Key Partners, but its multilateral contributions are a large component of its overall development programme. All of Indonesia's contributions are channelled through the UN system; IFAD and the World Health Organization (WHO) are the main recipients, receiving USD 1.5 million and USD 1.2 million respectively. These figures do not include a USD 7 million contribution from Indonesia to the GFATM in 2011. This contribution was part of a debt cancellation agreement that also involved Australia and Germany. As the balance-of-payments effort is carried out by these two countries, including it as a contribution from Indonesia would result in double counting.

For **South Africa**, the UN system is not the main multilateral channel of delivery. Regional African organisations – such as the African Union, the AfDB and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) – were major multilateral channels for South Africa in 2010. Of the organisations working at the global level, FAO and IDA were the main recipients of South Africa's multilateral contributions.

* Agreement between the Brazilian Government, the African Development Bank and the African Development Fund (South-South Co-operation Trust Fund): www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Legal-Documents/Agreement%20between%20Brazil-ADB-ADF.pdf.

USD 2.5 billion in 2011. China's provisional figures for 2012 show that a similar increase in development finance is to be expected in 2012.

The fifth Ministerial meeting of the Forum on China-Africa Co-operation (FOCAC) took place in Beijing in July 2012, and further co-operation on a wide range of issues was agreed

Table IV.2. **Estimated development-orientated contributions to multilateral organisations by OECD Key Partners, 2010**

Current USD million

Multilateral organisation	Brazil	China	India	Indonesia	South Africa
UN					
World Food Programme	0.0	4.1	14.8	0.0	0.2
Food and Agriculture Organization (core contributions, 51% ODA)	2.6	16.7	1.1	0.4	6.3
International Fund for Agricultural Development	0.0	8.1	8.0	1.5	0.0
World Health Organization (core contributions, 76% ODA)	3.1	8.6	2.0	1.2	1.5
United Nations regular budget (core contributions, 12% ODA)	7.0	9.0	1.5	0.7	1.1
United Nations Development Programme	0.0	7.0	5.6	0.0	1.2
UNESCO (core contributions, 60% ODA)	4.7	6.9	1.8	0.5	0.8
United Nations Industrial Development Organization	7.5	4.8	3.1	0.2	1.5
International Labour Organization (core contributions, 60% ODA)	0.0	5.8	1.0	0.4	0.6
Other UN-institutions	10.1	15.2	7.2	1.2	2.3
Total UN	35.0	86.2	46.2	6.1	15.5
Regional development banks					
African Development Bank	2.5	42.9	4.8	0.0	7.5
Asian Development Bank	0.0	7.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Other regional banks/funds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total regional development banks	2.5	49.9	5.3	0.0	7.5
World Bank Group					
International Development Association	95.6	10.0	0.0	0.0	9.2
Other World Bank Group	0.0	3.6	4.2	0.0	4.6
Total World Bank Group	95.6	13.6	4.2	0.0	13.8
Other multilateral organisations					
FOCEM (Fund for Structural Convergence of Mercosur)	76.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
African Union	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.0
The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	0.0	4.0	7.0	0.0	0.0
Other multilateral organisations	22.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	11.3
Total multilateral organisations	98.8	4.0	7.7	0.0	27.3
Total ODA channelled through multilaterals	231.9	153.8	63.3	6.1	64.1

Notes: 1) Data includes only development-related contributions. DAC coefficients are applied to core contributions to organisations that do not exclusively work in partner countries. Lastly, local resources, financing from a country through multilateral organisations destined to programs within that same country, are excluded. 2) The information in this table is mainly based on data from UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), www.aidflows.org, websites of other multilateral organisations and national publications of the Key Partners. Not all data on contributions to multilateral organisations are made publically available, so the presented information is not complete.

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in the Beijing Action Plan 2013-15.⁸ Specific development co-operation agreements were made on further technical co-operation, scientific co-operation, poverty reduction, public health care, and environment and climate change.

China is increasingly ready to share experiences with other providers of development co-operation. The China-DAC Study Group is one forum for discussion with DAC members, but China also seeks further co-ordination with other middle-income countries. For this purpose, a workshop was organised in Beijing in January 2013 to exchange experiences among several of these countries. A pre-conference report for this meeting includes information on the development co-operation programmes of the different countries that participated in the workshop (UNDP China and CAITEC, 2013).

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of **India** set up the Development Partnership Administration (DPA) in January 2012 to ensure “[...] speedy and efficient implementation of

Government of India's external economic assistance programmes" (GoI, 2013). This institutional reform can be related to the expansion of Indian development co-operation activities in recent years. India's focus remains on neighbouring countries, where projects are implemented in a wide variety of sectors, including infrastructure, agriculture, hydroelectricity, education and health (GoI, 2013). African countries are increasingly important partners for India's South-South co-operation. The website India Africa Connect was launched to highlight this collaboration and to promote closer relations between India and African countries.⁹

Development co-operation instruments used by India include grants, technical co-operation, capacity building and humanitarian assistance. Concessional lines of credit managed by the Export Import (EXIM) Bank are another important instrument of development co-operation. These are provided to other countries to import goods and services from India. Over the last ten years, 57.6% of these credits were granted to Africa. India's technical co-operation programme has been increasing since 2009, and it reached USD 730 million in the 2011/12 fiscal year.

Indonesia plays an active role in the current global debate on development co-operation. Indonesia's President co-chairs the UN High-Level Panel on the Post-2015 Millennium Development Agenda and its Minister of State for National Development and Planning is co-chairing the Steering Committee of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation.

Indonesia's ambitions for its own South-South co-operation are described in the "Prospective of Indonesia South-South Cooperation 2011-14" (Government of Indonesia, 2011). The short-term objective for 2011-14 is greater co-ordination within a "revitalised institutional framework". After this period, the focus will shift towards becoming an "emerging partner in innovative South-South development co-operation".

Few figures are publically available on Indonesia's South-South development co-operation. Nevertheless, it is estimated that Indonesia provided approximately USD 42 million in South-South co-operation, mainly through technical co-operation projects between 2000 and 2010. The planned budget for 2011-14 is USD 7.8 million. In addition, Indonesia makes financial contributions to multilateral organisations. This amounts to a total of around USD 10 million per year. This may not, however, cover all of Indonesia's development activities.

South Africa's development co-operation flows have been increasing steadily since 2009, and according to the medium-term expenditure estimates of the South African government, they are expected to continue to increase until 2015 (Government of South Africa, 2012). In the 2011/12 fiscal year, USD 147 million was dedicated to development co-operation, of which 42% was channelled bilaterally through the African Renaissance and International Co-operation Fund. This fund promotes co-operation with other African countries, and its vision is "to promote an African continent that is democratic, non-racial, non-sexist, conflict free and development orientated". The main project supported by the fund in 2011/12 was the Pan-African Women's Organisation, which received more than 35% of total expenditures. This will remain its main project in the near future, reflecting the strong gender focus of South Africa's bilateral development programme.

In recent years, South Africa has been working to create the South Africa Development Partnership Agency (SADPA). Although still not formally established, its functions are expected to include developing policy guidelines, ensuring policy coherence, maintaining

“oversight for all SA’s official outgoing development cooperation and assistance” and monitoring and evaluating South Africa’s development co-operation programme.¹⁰

Private development flows

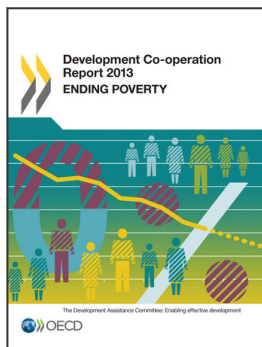
Some private organisations also deliver significant amounts of concessional financing for development. At present, the **Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation** is the only private entity reporting to the OECD. Close to USD 2.66 billion was disbursed by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation in 2011, a 34% increase compared to 2010. Almost two-thirds of its geographically allocated flows are directed to Africa, and its five main bilateral recipients are India, Nigeria, Pakistan, Kenya and Ethiopia. Almost USD 2 billion in grants were extended in 2011 for health purposes (including reproductive health). The Gates Foundation continues to be the third largest international donor for health after the United States and the GFATM. A significant part of the Gates Foundation’s expenditures is channelled through NGOs from both partner and donor countries, international NGOs, universities and other teaching or research institutes, and multilateral agencies. The GAVI Alliance, UNICEF and WHO are the main institutions with which the Foundation collaborates.

Notes

1. Further information on DAC accession is available at: www.oecd.org/dac/joiningthedevelopmentassistancecommitteedac.htm.
2. The DAC Global Relations Strategy is available at: <http://oecd.org/dac/dac-global-relations/promotingdialoguebeyonddacglobalrelationsstrategy.htm>.
3. i) *Footnote by Turkey*: The information in this document with reference to “Cyprus” relates to the southern part of the Island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriot people on the Island. Turkey recognises the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Until a lasting and equitable solution is found within the context of United Nations, Turkey shall preserve its position concerning the “Cyprus issue”. ii) *Footnote by all the European Union Member States of the OECD and the European Union*: The Republic of Cyprus is recognised by all members of the United Nations with the exception of Turkey. The information in this document relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.
4. Information on the progress made on reporting by non-DAC countries, as well as multilateral organisations and private foundations is available at: www.oecd.org/dac/stats/non-daccountriesreportingtheirdevelopmentassistancetotheoecd.htm.
5. DAC statistics are reported through various questionnaires. Provisional figures for last year’s development finance flows are collected through the Advance Questionnaire and published in the first week of April.
6. “Cooperação Brasileira para o Desenvolvimento internacional: 2005-09”, Government of Brazil, 2010.
7. For more information, see the ABC website: www.abc.gov.br/training/informacoes/palavrasDiretorABC_en.aspx.
8. The Fifth Ministerial Conference on the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation, Beijing Action Plan (2013-15).
9. For more information, see www.indiaafricaconnect.in/index.php.
10. Information provided by the Minister of International Relations and Co-operation answering a question from a member of the National Council of Provinces on the establishment of the SADPA: www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2013pq/pq16ncop.html.

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