

Notes on other OECD providers of development co-operation

The OECD currently has 34 member countries, 25 of which are members of the DAC, as is the European Union. This section highlights the ODA flows from the nine OECD countries that are not DAC members: Chile, Estonia, Hungary, Israel, Mexico, Poland, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Turkey.

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Chile

Through the Chilean International Co-operation Agency (AGCI), the Chilean administration works to decrease poverty and support national development processes in partner countries, particularly in Latin America and the Caribbean, through its South-South and triangular co-operation as well as through its tertiary scholarship scheme. AGCI is responsible for co-ordinating the work of the national ministries and agencies involved in international co-operation and has developed a supply-and-demand record of Chile's capacities in technical assistance, training and policy dialogue. Areas of co-operation include social protection, democratic governance and productive development and competitiveness.

Chile does not report data on its development co-operation flows to the OECD.

Estonia

Estonia's net ODA increased from USD 19 million in 2010 to USD 24 million in 2011, a 19.5% increase in real terms. Its ratio of ODA to gross national income (GNI) also rose from 0.10% to 0.11%. Bilateral ODA accounted for 30% of Estonia's ODA, while multilateral assistance constituted 70% of ODA disbursements and was mainly channelled through the EU.

According to preliminary ODA estimates for 2012, Estonian ODA dropped slightly by 2.7% in real terms to USD 23 million. The ODA/GNI ratio remained stable at 0.11%.

In 2011, Estonia began to implement its second Development Co-operation Strategy, which was set for the period of 2011-15. Afghanistan, Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine remained priority partners in 2011. All bilateral assistance was extended in the form of grants and was primarily technical assistance. In 2011, Estonia made its first contribution to the tenth European Development Fund (EDF).

Estonian development co-operation focuses on the following priority sectors: peace and security, human rights, democracy and the rule of law, sustainable economic development, and human development. Partner countries have shown increasing interest in areas where Estonia has a comparative advantage such as transition experience and e-governance. Both of these areas will remain a focus of Estonian development co-operation.

Hungary

In 2011, Hungarian ODA stood at USD 140 million, a 14.6% increase in real terms. The ODA/GNI ratio also rose from 0.09% to 0.11%. This increase was mainly

due to Hungary's substantial contribution to the tenth EDF. Bilateral assistance accounted for 24% of ODA, while multilateral assistance constituted 76% of ODA.

Preliminary ODA estimates for 2012 indicate a 7.5% drop in real terms, with Hungarian ODA standing at USD 119 million. The ODA/GNI ratio also fell from 0.11% to 0.10%, partly due to a decrease in funds channelled through the EU.

In 2011, Hungary became more actively engaged in the work of organisations involved in climate protection and financing. As part of developed countries' collective commitment to jointly mobilise resources for fast-start climate financing for the period 2010-12, Hungary contributed USD 1.3 million to the Least-Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) managed by the Global Environmental Facility.

Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia and Ukraine were the principal recipients of Hungarian bilateral assistance in 2011. Projects were implemented in areas where Hungary has a comparative advantage such as institutional capacity building, transition experience, education, public health, water management and sanitation, and environmental protection.

Despite the current economic situation, international development co-operation remained an important element of Hungary's foreign policy. In accordance with the MDGs, Hungary's main goals are to contribute to global efforts to eradicate poverty and help partner countries establish democratic institutions based on human rights.

Israel

In 2011, Israel's net ODA amounted to USD 206 million, a 33.2% increase in real terms over 2010. The ODA/GNI ratio also increased from 0.07% to 0.09%. Bilateral ODA stood at USD 188 million, or 91% of the Israeli development co-operation effort. USD 49 million of this was allocated for first-year sustenance expenses for people arriving in Israel from partner countries – many of whom were experiencing civil war or severe unrest – or for those who had left their home countries for humanitarian or political reasons.

In 2012, preliminary estimates of Israeli ODA volume show a 10.1% decrease in real terms to USD 177 million. There was also a drop in the ODA/GNI ratio from 0.09% to 0.08%.

In 2011, the largest recipients of Israeli ODA disbursements were Jordan and the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Together, they accounted for 31% of Israel's bilateral ODA. Priority sectors for Israeli assistance include poverty alleviation, provision of food security, women's empowerment, basic health and education services, and humanitarian and emergency aid.

Over half of Israel's multilateral ODA was disbursed to UN agencies, and the International Development Association (IDA) was by far the largest recipient of the remainder of multilateral assistance.

Guided by the MDG framework, Israel places an emphasis on capacity building and technical assistance. Israel has also increased its efforts to engage in development policy discussions with the OECD and other international organisations.

Mexico

As part of its efforts to strengthen its role as a provider of South-South co-operation, Mexico has enhanced its institutional and legal framework for development co-operation. In April 2011, Mexico approved the Law on International Co-operation for Development, which resulted in the creation of the Mexican Agency of International Development Co-operation (AMEXCID) in September 2011. The law also establishes a national registry, an

information system on international co-operation for development, a co-operation programme and a fund for development co-operation.

Mexico's bilateral and regional development co-operation is directed mostly to Latin America and the Caribbean and primarily takes the form of technical and scientific co-operation for capacity building. The priority areas for Mexican technical co-operation include public administration, education, science and technology, agriculture, environmental protection and health. According to the Mexican authorities, Mexico has been scaling up its development co-operation, particularly in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Mexico does not report data on its development co-operation flows to the OECD. Nevertheless, Mexico has worked in the past few years to build the necessary institutional capacity to start doing so in an accurate and sustainable way.

Poland

In 2011, Polish net ODA amounted to USD 417 million, a 5.3% increase in real terms over the USD 378 million delivered in 2010. The ODA/GNI ratio remained at the 2010 level of 0.08%.

2012 preliminary ODA estimates show a 12.4% increase in real terms, with ODA reaching USD 438 million. The ODA/GNI ratio also rose from 0.08% to 0.09%.

Poland channels the bulk of its ODA through the European Union (e.g. through the EU development budget and – since 2011 – the European Development Fund). In 2011, this accounted for 95% of its multilateral aid.

In 2011, bilateral ODA stood at USD 90 million, representing 22% of Polish ODA. Priority recipient countries for Polish bilateral ODA were Bosnia and Herzegovina, Belarus, Ukraine, Afghanistan and Georgia. In 2011, the Polish development co-operation programme prioritised several themes, including good governance, rural development and agriculture, and small and medium enterprises. In addition, Polish bilateral ODA included scholarship programmes and social and health-care costs for refugees during their first 12 months in Poland. Its loan programme included loans to Bosnia and Herzegovina and Viet Nam as well as loan repayments from Angola, China, Montenegro, Serbia and Uzbekistan. In response to the “Arab Spring”, Poland undertook projects to share its political and economic transition experiences with Egypt, Libya, and Tunisia. In 2011, Poland supported humanitarian operations in Libya, South Sudan, and sub-Saharan Africa.

The Polish development co-operation programme encourages close collaboration within the community of development assistance providers, in particular the EU and the OECD.

Slovak Republic

The Slovak Republic's net ODA disbursements increased from USD 74 million in 2010 to USD 86 million in 2011, a 9.4% increase in real terms. The ODA/GNI ratio remained stable at 0.09%. Slovak ODA was mainly delivered through multilateral agencies, with these contributions amounting to 75% of Slovak ODA. The Slovak Republic contributed to the EDF for the first time in 2011 with USD 7 million.

Preliminary ODA estimates for 2012 show a 3.5% fall in real terms to USD 78 million. The ODA/GNI ratio remained stable at 0.09%.

In 2011, the Slovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs decided to increase the transparency and enhance the effectiveness of its ODA by concentrating on themes and sectors where

the Slovak Republic has a comparative advantage. Bilateral development assistance has been split into two streams: *standard bilateral development co-operation*, which is focused on three priority countries – Afghanistan, Kenya and South Sudan – and *technical assistance*, which is focused on sharing Slovak Republic's economic transformation and integration experience. This technical assistance is focused on the Western Balkans, EU Eastern Partnership countries and Southern Neighbourhood Countries.

Together with the Netherlands, the Slovak Republic chairs an international Task Force for Tunisia that was established within the Community of Democracies. Its objective is to help Tunisia in the transitional process towards democracy. This Task Force works with Tunisia to co-ordinate assistance from the international community of development assistance providers in such areas as security system reform, rule of law and public administration.

Slovenia

In 2011, Slovenian net ODA disbursements totalled USD 63 million, a 1.0% increase compared to 2010. The ODA/GNI ratio remained stable at 0.13%.

ODA in 2012 dropped to USD 58 million – a 2.4% decrease in real terms – while the ODA/GNI ratio remained stable at 0.13%.

In 2011, 30% of Slovenian development co-operation was extended bilaterally. Multilateral assistance accounted for the bulk of ODA, with 80% (or USD 36 million) being channelled to the EU. Slovenia began to contribute to the EDF in 2011.

Slovenia's ODA volume level in 2011 was significantly influenced by the removal of the Republic of Croatia from the DAC List of ODA Recipients; Croatia accounted for 15% of its bilateral assistance in 2010. The Western Balkans remained the focus of Slovenia's bilateral ODA, and in 2011, the states of former Yugoslavia (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia) accounted for nearly 50% of Slovenia's bilateral assistance.

Turkey

In 2011, Turkish net ODA reached USD 1.3 billion, an annual increase of 34.8% in real terms. The ODA/GNI ratio also rose from 0.13% to 0.16%. Bilateral assistance totalled USD 1.2 billion and accounted for 96% of the Turkish ODA effort.

In 2012, preliminary ODA estimates show a marked increase in Turkish aid, with ODA rising to USD 2.5 billion. The ODA/GNI ratio also rose from 0.16% to 0.33%. The rise reflects assistance to a large number of Syrian refugees in Turkey as well as support to North African countries following the "Arab Spring".

Geographically, over 46% of Turkish bilateral ODA was directed to Central and South Asia. In 2011, Pakistan was the largest recipient of bilateral ODA, receiving USD 205 million – mostly consisting of humanitarian assistance and support for economic and social infrastructure. Syria received USD 162 million, making it the second largest recipient of Turkish ODA (compared to USD 10 million in 2010). The large increase from 2010 to 2011 is partly due to a sharp increase in refugees coming from Syria. Afghanistan remained an important partner for Turkey, and Turkey increased its peace building efforts in this country. Turkey's ODA to LDCs rose from USD 159 million in 2010 to USD 280 million in 2011.

The bulk of Turkey's bilateral assistance was delivered as project and programme development co-operation and technical assistance. Priority sectors included social

infrastructure and services, which received 34% of bilateral ODA. Humanitarian assistance accounted for 22% of bilateral ODA.

Figure IV.32. ODA key statistics, 2011: Turkey

| Net ODA | 2010 | 2011 | 2012p | Change 2011/12 (%) |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|
| Current (USD m) | 967 | 1 273 | 2 532 | 98.9 |
| Constant (2011 USD m) | 944 | 1 273 | 2 530 | 98.7 |
| In liras (million) | 1 450 | 2 128 | 4 536 | 113.1 |
| ODA/GNI (%) | 0.13 | 0.16 | 0.33 | |
| Bilateral share (%) | 95 | 96 | 97 | |

P. Preliminary data.

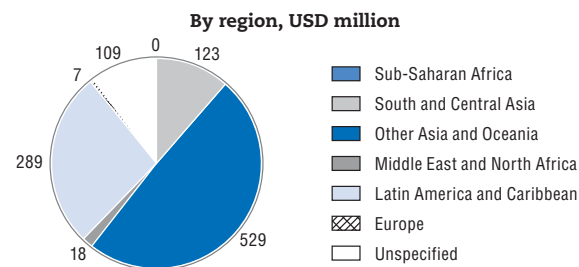
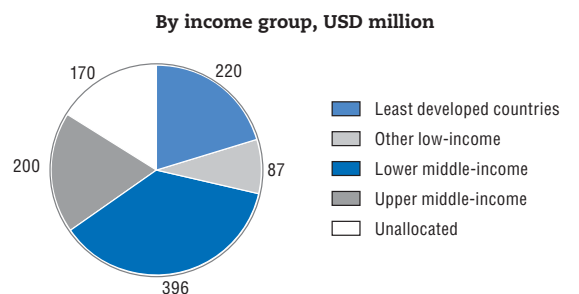
Top ten recipients of gross ODA (USD million)

| | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| 1 Pakistan | 170 |
| 2 Afghanistan | 119 |
| 3 Syria | 86 |
| 4 Kyrgyz Republic | 79 |
| 5 Kazakhstan | 54 |
| 6 Somalia | 50 |
| 7 Iraq | 34 |
| 8 Libya | 27 |
| 9 West Bank and Gaza Strip | 27 |
| 10 Azerbaijan | 25 |

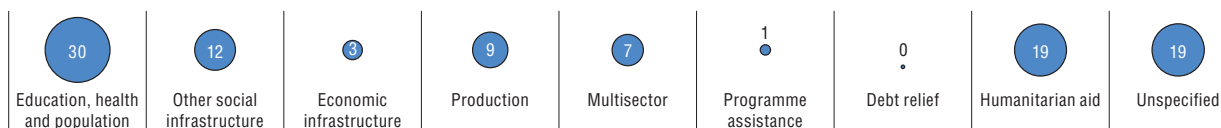
Memo: Share of gross bilateral ODA

| | |
|-------------------|-----|
| Top 5 recipients | 47% |
| Top 10 recipients | 62% |
| Top 20 recipients | 77% |

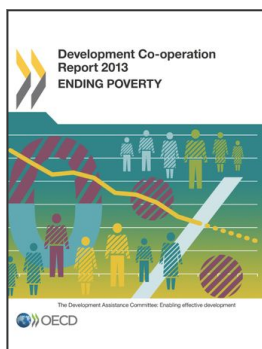
Gross bilateral ODA, 2010-11 average, unless otherwise shown



Aid by sector, %



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932896432>



From:
Development Co-operation Report 2013
Ending Poverty

Access the complete publication at:
<https://doi.org/10.1787/dcr-2013-en>

Please cite this chapter as:

OECD (2013), "Notes on other OECD providers of development co-operation", in *Development Co-operation Report 2013: Ending Poverty*, OECD Publishing, Paris.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1787/dcr-2013-49-en>

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