

AUSTRIA

Austria's development policy is wide both in terms of geographic and thematic scope, with a particular emphasis on countries in its vicinity. A large portion of total funds go to the EU, but also to other multilateral organizations such as the World Bank and RDBs. Austrian development efforts score well against OECD gender and climate markers.

KEY STATISTICS AUSTRIA

TOTAL ODA: 1 170 million USD

ODA-LEVEL: 0.26% of GNI (EU27: 0.31%)

ODA DISTRIBUTION:

- Strictly bilateral: 34% (EU27: 34%)
- Earmarked multilateral 8% (EU27: 9%)
- Core multilateral 58% (EU27: 58%)

MULTILATERAL:

- EU: 51% (EU27: 65%)
- UN: 8% (EU27: 17%)
- World Bank: 28% (EU27: 9%)
- RDBs: 11% (EU27: 4%)

BILATERAL:

- Geographic focus: Europe
- Untied aid: 58% (EU27: 70%)
- LDC share: 12% (EU27: 17%)

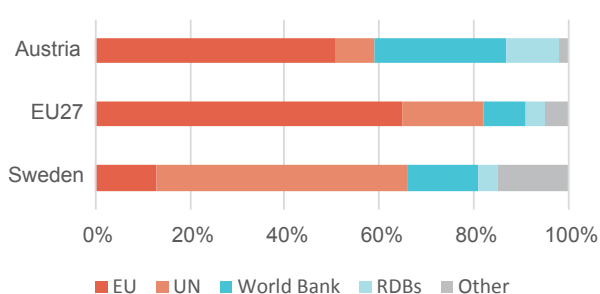
POLICY FRAMEWORK: AMBITIONS AND PRIORITIES

The 2003 *Federal Development Co-operation Act* highlights the primary objectives of Austrian development policy: combating poverty in developing countries, ensuring peace and security, and the preservation of the environment and natural resources.⁴ In efforts to fight poverty focus is on both social- and economic development. Peace and security should be pursued by emphasizing, among other things, democracy, rule of law and good governance. The current three-year program (2019-2021) closely ties Austrian development policy to UN SDGs, with a particular emphasis on gender equality and migration.⁵ Priority countries are found in three different categories: (1) LDCs, (2) South East Europe and the southern Caucasus, and (3) crisis-ridden regions and fragile states. In the first category, which includes many countries in sub-Saharan Africa, development efforts are focused on poverty reduction. In the second category, emphasis is on sustainable economic development in Austria's neighborhood to the south-east. Objectives for the third category include for example humanitarian assistance and peacebuilding.

MULTILATERAL ODA

Austria stands out among its peers through comparably large contributions to the World Bank and RDBs. With the exception of UN funds and programs, multilateral organizations receive the lion's share of contributions as core support. 68 percent of contributions to EU institutions stem from the development share of the budget (EU27: 71).

Distribution of Multilateral ODA



4. Republic of Austria, *Federal Act on Development Cooperation (2002), including its Amendment (2003)*.

<https://www.oe-eu.at/en/dam/jcr:82518ac8-d1e8-4e22-a407-5569a159bb5d/Development-Cooperation-Act.pdf>

5. Republic of Austria – Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs (2019), *Working together. For our World. Three-year Programme on Austrian Development Policy 2019-2021*, https://www.bmeia.gv.at/fileadmin/user_upload/Zentrale/Aussenpolitik/Entwicklungszusammenarbeit/Dreijahresprogramm_der_oesterreichischen_Entwicklungspolitik_englisch.pdf

BILATERAL ODA

Geographic focus

In 2018, Austria's bilateral ODA (including earmarked contributions to multilateral organizations) was spread relatively evenly between regions, with the largest being Europe (28 percent), Asia (23) and Africa (18). Together, the top-ten recipients accounted for 31 percent of overall bilateral ODA. Given the strong emphasis on countries in Europe, it is not surprising that the share going to LDCs was quite low at 12 percent. It shall be noted that 35 percent of overall bilateral ODA was not allocated by country or income level.

Thematic focus

Considering sector-allocable ODA only, the by far largest primary sector is 'social infrastructure and services,' accounting for 70 percent of all commitments, followed by 'economic infrastructure and services' (12). Within the former, we find a pronounced focus on 'education,' with 'water supply and sanitation,' as well as 'government and civil society' as further large sub-sectors.

TOP FIVE RECIPIENT COUNTRIES (% country allocable bilateral ODA)

Turkey	10.6 % (Sweden 0.8 %)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7.0 % (Sweden 1.1 %)
Ukraine	6.0 % (Sweden 2.0 %)
Ethiopia	4.2 % (Sweden 4.3 %)
Serbia	4.2 % (Sweden 0.8 %)

TOP 5 SUB-SECTORS, % OF BILATERAL SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA

% OF SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA	FOCUS	SWEDISH ALLOCATION
EDUCATION 43 %	Higher education	6 %
WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION 10 %	Large systems, waste management	6 %
GOVERNMENT & CIVIL SOCIETY 8 %	Women's and human rights	41 %
OTHER MULTISECTOR 6 %	Multi-sector aid; urban development and management	6 %
OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES 5 %	Social protection	9 %

Not included in the sector-allocable ODA presented above, we find relatively high costs in connection to 'in-donor refugees/ asylum seekers' (12 percent of bilateral commitments). Moreover, 'emergency response' within sub-sector 'humanitarian aid' is another substantial area of expenditure (5).

Performance in Key Areas

Committing increasing shares of its bilateral allocable aid in support of both gender equality, and environment/ climate as either principal or significant objectives, Austria outperforms the DAC country average in both categories. This is line with recently formulated policy ambitions highlighting both these issues as core elements of development co-operation.

BILATERAL ODA COMMITTED IN SUPPORT OF KEY AREAS (%)

% OF SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA	SWEDISH ALLOCATION
GENDER 51 %	87 %
CLIMATE / ENVIRONMENT 38 %	56 %

BELGIUM

Belgian development policy is strongly and ambitiously geared towards partnerships with countries in the poorest regions of sub-Saharan Africa. At 49 percent, Belgium's bilateral share is substantial. Beyond EU contributions, sizable portions of multilateral ODA go to the UN and the World Bank. Belgian development cooperation scores well against OECD gender and climate markers.

KEY STATISTICS BELGIUM

TOTAL ODA: 2 363 million USD

ODA-LEVEL: 0.43% of GNI (EU27: 0.31%)

ODA DISTRIBUTION:

- Strictly bilateral: 49% (EU27: 34%)
- Earmarked multilateral 8% (EU27: 9%)
- Core multilateral 43% (EU27: 58%)

MULTILATERAL:

- EU: 52% (EU27: 65%)
- UN: 24% (EU27: 17%)
- World Bank: 16% (EU27: 9%)

BILATERAL:

- Geographic focus: Africa
- Untied aid: 99% (EU27: 70%)
- LDC share: 31% (EU27: 17%)

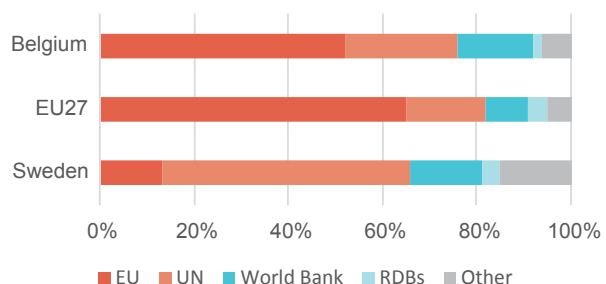
POLICY FRAMEWORK: AMBITIONS AND PRIORITIES

Belgium's development policy is anchored in the 2013 '*Law on Development Co-Operation*'.⁶ OECD notes that one of the core ambitions of Belgian development policy is to 'tackle fragility,' and in the 2018 OECD-DAC mid-term review, Belgium is even called a 'stalwart champion for least developed countries.' In line with this policy ambition, the list of Belgium's priority countries is increasingly directed towards the poorest and most fragile regions. Beyond this, other priorities include private sector development, climate change, digitization, and human rights.

MULTILATERAL ODA

Around half of Belgium's total ODA goes to or through the multilateral system, primarily in the form of core contributions. Among multilateral organizations, the EU receives the largest share of total funds, with 73 percent of these contributions directed via the development share of the budget. The UN system and the World Bank follow. Contributions to the EU come primarily in the form of core contributions, whereas more than half of funds to the UN are earmarked.

Distribution of Multilateral ODA



6. Belgium (2013, *Law on Development Co-Operation*, http://www.uvcw.be/no_index/files/240-loi-coop-au-developpement-19-03-13.pdf)

BILATERAL ODA

Geographic focus

In 2018, Belgium's bilateral ODA (including earmarked contributions to multilateral organizations) showed a strong focus on Africa (35 percent) and Asia (9). Together, the top-ten recipients accounted for 28 percent of overall bilateral ODA. Likely connected to the strong emphasis on countries in sub-Saharan Africa, the share of ODA to LDCs was high at 31 percent. It shall be noted that 51 percent of overall bilateral ODA was not allocated by country or income level.

Thematic focus

In terms of thematic focus, the largest primary sector is 'social infrastructure and services,' accounting for 49 percent of sector-allocable ODA, followed by 'multi-sector' (24). Within the former, the sub-categories 'government and civil society,' 'education,' and 'health' are virtually equal in size. In the latter category, expenditure in the sub-sector 'other multi-sector' dominates.

TOP FIVE RECIPIENT COUNTRIES (% country allocable bilateral ODA)

Democratic Republic of the Congo	19.2 % (Sweden 4.3 %)
Rwanda	6.3 % (Sweden 1.7 %)
Burundi	6.2 % (Sweden 0.3 %)
Viet Nam	4.5 % (Sweden 0.1 %)
Benin	4.1 % (Sweden 0.04 %)

TOP 5 SUB-SECTORS, % OF BILATERAL SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA

% OF SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA	FOCUS	SWEDISH ALLOCATION
OTHER MULTI-SECTOR 17 %	Multi-sector education/ research; multi-sector aid	6 %
GOVERNMENT & CIVIL SOCIETY 14 %	Ending violence against girls and women; democratic participation	41 %
EDUCATION 13 %	Higher education	6 %
HEALTH 11 %	Infectious disease control; basic health care; reproductive health	3 %
BUSINESS & OTHER SERVICES 11 %	Business policy and administration; business development services	4 %

Beyond ODA that is allocable by sector, in-donor refugee costs and 'emergency response' are actually the two single largest areas of expenditure, at 21 and 14 percent of total bilateral ODA, respectively.

Performance in Key Areas

Belgium is well above the DAC country average in terms of both gender and climate/- environment focus: in 2018, 57 percent of bilateral allocable ODA was committed to gender equality and women's empowerment as either a principal or significant objective. The corresponding figure for climate/ environment was 45 percent.

BILATERAL ODA COMMITTED IN SUPPORT OF KEY AREAS (%)

% OF SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA	SWEDISH ALLOCATION
GENDER 57 %	87 %
CLIMATE / ENVIRONMENT 45 %	56 %

BULGARIA

Bulgaria has been active as a donor in development co-operation since its accession to the EU. ODA volumes remain limited, and policy is to a high degree aligned with general EU ambitions and goals. In fact, most of overall ODA is indeed directed to the EU as core support. In 2018, bilateral ODA was concentrated to a narrow set of countries in Bulgaria's vicinity. Furthermore, Bulgaria's bilateral ODA is dominated by in-donor refugee costs and humanitarian aid.

KEY STATISTICS BULGARIA

TOTAL ODA: 69 million USD

ODA-LEVEL: 0.11% of GNI (EU27: 0.31%)

ODA DISTRIBUTION:

- Strictly bilateral: 14% (EU27: 34%)
- Earmarked multilateral 0% (EU27: 9%)
- Core multilateral 86% (EU27: 58%)

MULTILATERAL:

- EU: 88% (EU27: 65%)
- UN: 2% (EU27: 17%)
- World Bank: 3% (EU27: 9%)
- RDBs: 5% (EU27: 4%)

BILATERAL:

- Geographic focus: Europe
- LDC share: 3% (EU27: 17%)

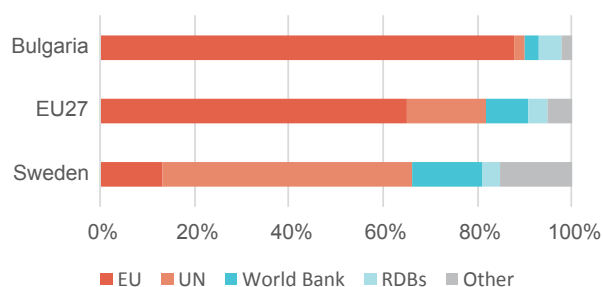
POLICY FRAMEWORK: AMBITIONS AND PRIORITIES ⁷

Bulgarian development policy is strongly aligned with European and international agreements, such as the European Consensus on Development and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. OECD notes a particular focus on environmental protection, education, sexual and reproductive health, as well as the protection of cultural diversity. Other priorities informing development efforts include support for democracy and democratic institutions, human rights, and migration.

MULTILATERAL ODA

The overwhelming majority of overall Bulgarian ODA is directed to the multilateral system. In 2018, these contributions came exclusively in the form of core support. Beyond the EU, it was RDBs and the World Bank that received the largest, albeit small, shares. 78 percent of contributions to EU institutions were made through the development share of the budget (EU27: 71).

Distribution of Multilateral ODA



⁷ At the time of writing, original documents were not available to the authors. This section draws upon Bulgaria's OECD Co-Operation profile.

BILATERAL ODA

Geographic focus

In 2018, Bulgaria's bilateral ODA emphasized Europe (38 percent) and Asia (14). Taken together, Bulgaria's top 10 recipients accounted for 44 percent of total bilateral ODA. Given the geographic focus on countries in the vicinity, it is not surprising that the share going to LDCs was low at 3 percent. It shall be noted that 53 percent of overall bilateral ODA was not allocated by country or income level, likely due to substantial in-donor refugee costs.

Thematic focus & Performance in key areas

In 2018, costs in connection to in-donor refugees amounted to 47 percent of overall bilateral ODA, making this the largest area of expenditure by far, followed by humanitarian aid at 25 percent. Sector-allocable ODA, thus, accounted for only around ¼ of all ODA commitments, with 'social services and infrastructure' being the dominant sector. Unpacking this category, funds were relatively evenly distributed between 'government and civil society,' 'other social infrastructure and services,' and 'education.'

TOP FIVE RECIPIENT COUNTRIES (% country allocable bilateral ODA)

Turkey	33.7 % (Sweden 0.8 %)
Serbia	13.7 % (Sweden 0.8 %)
North Macedonia	11.9 % (Sweden 0.2 %)
Moldova	10.4 % (Sweden 0.9 %)
Iraq	7.7 % (Sweden 2.4 %)

TOP 5 SUB-SECTORS, % OF BILATERAL SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA

% OF SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA		SWEDISH ALLOCATION
GOVERNMENT & CIVIL SOCIETY	35 %	41 %
OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES	33 %	9 %
EDUCATION	14 %	6 %
OTHER MULTI-SECTOR	9 %	6 %
HEALTH	6 %	3 %

Due to a lack of unit-level data, it is not possible to further analyze the details regarding the specific focus within sub-sectors.

There is no reported data on Bulgaria's performance against OECD gender and climate/ environment markers, nor is it clear to what degree Bulgarian bilateral ODA is untied.

CROATIA

Given its limited ODA volumes, Croatia keeps the distribution narrow. The focus is primarily on countries in its vicinity. OECD notes that Croatia aims at diversifying its development efforts by utilizing also non-financial instruments, for example knowledge sharing. The EU receives virtually all of Croatia's support to the multilateral system, while bilateral ODA is dominated by flows to Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Turkey.

KEY STATISTICS CROATIA

TOTAL ODA: 79 million USD

ODA-LEVEL: 0.13% of GNI (EU27: 0.31%)

ODA DISTRIBUTION:

- Strictly bilateral: 18% (EU27: 34%)
- Earmarked multilateral 4% (EU27: 9%)
- Core multilateral 79% (EU27: 58%)

MULTILATERAL:

- EU: 95% (EU27: 65%)
- UN: 4% (EU27: 17%)

BILATERAL:

- Geographic focus: Europe
- LDC share: 4% (EU27: 17%)

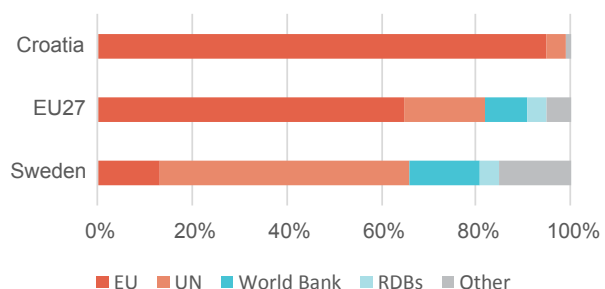
POLICY FRAMEWORK: AMBITIONS AND PRIORITIES

While the 2008 *Law on Development Co-operation and External Humanitarian Assistance* provides the legal basis for Croatian development policy, the more recent *Strategy for Development Cooperation 2017-2021* elaborates on ambitions, objectives, and principles.⁸ Here it is stated that 'The core objective of the international development policy is to use financial and non-financial capacities to overcome the global poverty and avoid creating long-term and permanent dependence on aid, and to help individuals, communities, states and regions to assume responsibility for their own progress.' The strategy also lays down three priority sectors with respective focal points: (1) dignity of every human person (focus: education; health; protection and empowerment of women, children and youth), (2) peace and security and the development of democratic institutions (focus: post-war transition; accession to EU), (3) responsible economic development (focus: inclusive & just development).

MULTILATERAL ODA

Around 82 percent of Croatia's total ODA goes to or through the multilateral system, primarily in the form of core contributions. In 2018, Croatia was not allocating any substantial shares to multilateral organizations beyond the EU. About 58 percent of contributions to EU institutions stem from the development share of the budget, well below the EU27 average at 71 percent.

Distribution of Multilateral ODA



8. Republic of Croatia – Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (2018), *National Strategy for Development Cooperation of the Republic of Croatia for the Period 2017-2021*, <http://www.mvep.hr/files/file/2018/181128-national-strategy-for-development-cooperation-2017-2021-eng.pdf>.

BILATERAL ODA

Geographic focus

In 2018, Croatia's bilateral ODA (including earmarked contributions to multilateral organizations) exhibited a distinct focus on Europe (87 percent) and particularly on countries in Croatia's immediate vicinity such as Bosnia and Herzegovina. Together, the top 10 Recipients accounted for more than 90 percent of overall bilateral ODA, indicating a narrow geographic spread. Given the strong emphasis on countries in Europe, it is not surprising that the share going to LDCs was low at 4 percent. It shall be noted that 8 percent of overall bilateral ODA was not allocated by country or income level.

Thematic focus & Performance in key areas

In 2018, more than 85 percent of sector-allocable ODA was found in the sector 'social infrastructure and services,' with 'health,' and 'education' being the primary sub-categories. Within the sub-category 'education,' the main area of expenditure is 'higher education,' and in the biggest sub-category 'health,' a large majority of funds are allocated to 'basic health care.' Somewhat surprisingly, perhaps, another large area of spending is 'culture and recreation' within the sub-category 'other social.' In fact, Croatia allocated more funds to culture and recreation than education in 2018.

TOP FIVE RECIPIENT COUNTRIES (% country allocable bilateral ODA)

Bosnia and Herzegovina	80.6 % (Sweden 1.1 %)
Turkey	10.0 % (Sweden 0.8 %)
Afghanistan	3.3 % (Sweden 7.8 %)
North Macedonia	2.1 % (Sweden 0.2 %)
Jordan	1.5 % (Sweden 0.6 %)

TOP 5 SUB-SECTORS, % OF BILATERAL SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA

% OF SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA	FOCUS	SWEDISH ALLOCATION
HEALTH 53 %	Basic healthcare	3 %
OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES 17 %	Culture and recreation	9 %
EDUCATION 13 %	Higher education	6 %
OTHER MULTI-SECTOR 10 %	Urban development and management	6 %
TRANSPORT AND STORAGE 2 %	Road transport	0 %

Beyond the sector-allocable ODA 11 percent of total bilateral commitments were made to 'emergency response,' within the category humanitarian aid. In 2018, no commitments relating to in-donor refugee costs were reported.

There is no reported data on Croatia's performance against OECD gender and climate/ environment markers, nor is it clear to what degree Croatian bilateral ODA is untied.

CYPRUS

Having only quite recently moved from a recipient to a donor country, Cyprus's development policy is determined by its small overall volumes. Like other small and emerging donor countries, Cyprus makes use of both financial and non-financial instruments to further its interests and to work towards its development goals. Bilateral assistance is allocated primarily to the Middle East in the form of humanitarian aid. Cyprus is committed to reaching a 0.33 percent ODA/GNI ratio by 2030.

KEY STATISTICS CYPRUS

TOTAL ODA: 25 million USD

ODA-LEVEL: 0.12% of GNI (EU27: 0.31%)

ODA DISTRIBUTION:

- Strictly bilateral: 12% (EU27: 34%)
- Earmarked multilateral 2% (EU27: 9%)
- Core multilateral 87% (EU27: 58%)

MULTILATERAL:

- EU: 94% (EU27: 65%)
- UN: 4% (EU27: 17%)

BILATERAL:

- Geographic focus: Asia
- LDC share: 1% (EU27: 17%)

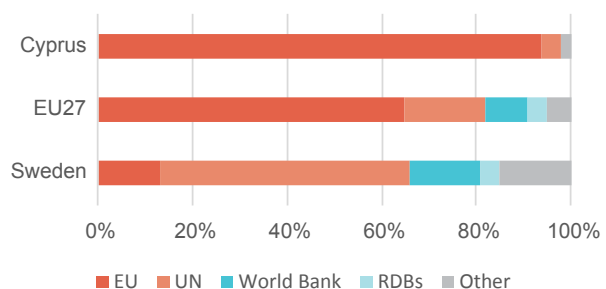
POLICY FRAMEWORK: AMBITIONS AND PRIORITIES

The *2006-2010 Medium Term Strategy* remains the basis of Cyprus's development policy and lays out main ambitions and priorities.⁹ The document states that Cyprus is now in a position to actively contribute to world efforts to eradicate poverty and diseases, and to work towards increasing living conditions for people in developing regions. Furthermore, it is also stated that development efforts have 'shifted from an emphasis on creating a favourable environment for bilateral business contacts to the promotion of the Millenium [sic] Development Goals, with special emphasis on the elimination of poverty and diseases, the upgrading of living standards and the improvement of social conditions.' Given the limited resources at hand, the geographic scope is kept intentionally narrow and focused on countries in the Middle East and in Africa. In terms of thematic focus, three areas of particular emphasis are listed: (1) infrastructure development, (2) social and services sector, and (3) environment. Guiding principles in development efforts include, for instance, specialization and creating continuity in development co-operation.

MULTILATERAL ODA

Contributions to or through the multilateral system amounted to 87 percent of overall ODA in 2018, coming mostly in the form of core support. Like other smaller donors, Cyprus does not provide any significant shares to multilateral organizations beyond the European Union. In 2018, 70 percent of contributions to EU institutions were made through the development share of the budget (EU27: 71).

Distribution of Multilateral ODA



9. CyprusAid, 2006-2010 Medium Term Strategy, [http://www.cyprusaid.gov.cy/planning/cyprusaid.nsf/all/ACD30B2200A98B00C2257A0600337FEC/\\$-file/%CE%9CEDIUM%20TERM%20STRATEGY.pdf?openement](http://www.cyprusaid.gov.cy/planning/cyprusaid.nsf/all/ACD30B2200A98B00C2257A0600337FEC/$-file/%CE%9CEDIUM%20TERM%20STRATEGY.pdf?openement).

BILATERAL ODA

Geographic focus

In 2018, Cyprus's bilateral ODA (including earmarked contributions to multilateral organizations) flowed primarily to countries in the Middle East. In fact, only six countries are listed as recipients, together accounting for 85 percent of overall bilateral ODA. Given the very narrow geographic spread, it is not surprising that the share going to LDCs was insignificant at only 1 percent. It shall be noted that 15 percent of overall bilateral ODA was not allocated by country or income level.

Thematic focus & Performance in key areas

There is a lack of reported data regarding the distribution of Cyprus's ODA across sectors, as well as its performance against OECD gender and climate/ environment markers. However, it can be noted that around 85 percent of overall bilateral ODA was allocated to humanitarian aid, in the form of both emergency funding and in-kind donations.

TOP FIVE RECIPIENT COUNTRIES

(% country allocable bilateral ODA)

Lebanon	49.0 % (Sweden 0.6 %)
Jordan	48.6 % (Sweden 0.6 %)
Yemen	1.3 % (Sweden 2.3 %)
Indonesia	0.8 % (Sweden 0.2 %)
Iraq	0.4 % (Sweden 2.4 %)

CZECHIA

A large part of Czechia's total ODA goes to the multilateral system as core contributions, with the EU being the primary recipient. Bilateral ODA focuses on priority countries primarily in Europe and the Middle East. It puts particular emphasis on issues connected to good governance, and the reconstruction/ rehabilitation of fragile regions. Compared to the DAC average, its focus on gender equality, as well as climate/ environment, is relatively low, and almost half of bilateral ODA remains tied.

KEY STATISTICS CZECHIA

TOTAL ODA: 305 million USD

ODA-LEVEL: 0.13% of GNI (EU27: 0.31%)

ODA DISTRIBUTION:

- Strictly bilateral: 25% (EU27: 34%)
- Earmarked multilateral 8% (EU27: 9%)
- Core multilateral 68% (EU27: 58%)

MULTILATERAL:

- EU: 87% (EU27: 65%)
- UN: 8% (EU27: 17%)
- World Bank: 3% (EU27: 9%)

BILATERAL:

- Geographic focus: Europe
- Untied aid: 49% (EU27: 70%)
- LDC share: 16% (EU27: 17%)

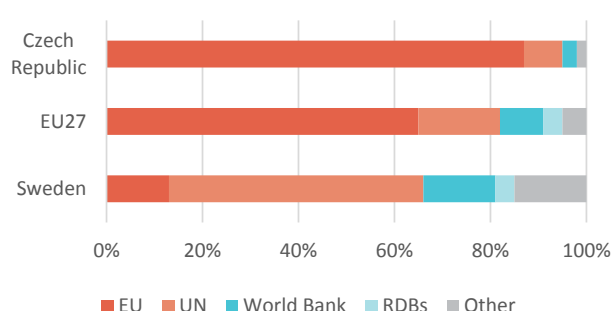
POLICY FRAMEWORK: AMBITIONS AND PRIORITIES

The UN Sustainable Development Goals are main points of reference for Czechia's development policy. In the 2018-2030 Development Cooperation Strategy, five thematic priorities are listed, each connected to one or more SDGs: (1) good democratic governance, (2) sustainable management of natural resources, (3) economic transformation and growth, (4) agriculture and rural development, and (5) inclusive social development.¹⁰ The policy framework also identifies cross-cutting priorities that should inform all development efforts, including democracy, human rights, and gender equality/ women's empowerment. The six priority countries are Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Georgia, Moldova, and Zambia.

MULTILATERAL ODA

In terms of contributions to the multilateral system, Czechia resembles many other small and emerging donor countries. The lion's share of total contributions go to the EU, and only small portions are directed to other multilateral organizations. In 2018, 70 percent of contributions to EU institutions stemmed from the development share of the budget (EU27: 71). It should also be noted that contributions to the UN are earmarked to a higher degree than those to the EU.

Distribution of Multilateral ODA



10. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic (2017), Development Cooperation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2018–2030, http://www.czechaid.cz/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/CZ_Development_Cooperation_Strategy_2018_2030.pdf.

BILATERAL ODA

Geographic focus

In 2018, bilateral ODA (including earmarked multilateral contributions) focused primarily on Europe (26 percent) and Asia (20). The top-ten recipients include five of Czechia's priority countries, with Bosnia and Herzegovina, Turkey and Ethiopia receiving the largest volumes. In 2018 the top 10 recipients together accounted for 36 percent of total bilateral ODA. The share going to LDCs reached 16 percent. The share of ODA not allocated by country or income level was 45 percent.

Thematic focus

In terms of thematic focus, the largest primary sector by far is 'social infrastructure and services,' accounting for over 70 percent of all sector-allocable ODA, followed by 'production' (13). Within the former, the two largest sub-sectors are 'government and civil society,' and 'education.' Within the category 'production,' almost all funds are allocated towards agriculture.

TOP FIVE RECIPIENT COUNTRIES (% country allocable bilateral ODA)

Bosnia and Herzegovina	11.5 % (Sweden 1.1 %)
Turkey	9.7 % (Sweden 0.8 %)
Ethiopia	9.1 % (Sweden 4.3 %)
Moldova	6.6 % (Sweden 0.9 %)
Ukraine	6.6 % (Sweden 2.0 %)

TOP 5 SUB-SECTORS, % OF BILATERAL SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA

% OF SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA	FOCUS	SWEDISH ALLOCATION
GOVERNMENT & CIVIL SOCIETY 34 %	Facilitation of safe and orderly migration and mobility; democratic participation	41 %
EDUCATION 20 %	Higher education; education facilities and training	6 %
AGRICULTURE – FORESTRY AND FISHING 13 %	Agriculture general	8 %
WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION 10 %	Large systems	6 %
OTHER MULTISECTOR 6 %	Rural development	6 %

Not included in the sector-allocable ODA presented above, the single largest area of expenditure is 'in-donor refugees/ asylum seekers' (24 percent of bilateral commitments). Counted as humanitarian aid, further large sub-sectors include 'reconstruction and rehabilitation' (9) as well as 'emergency response' (7).

Performance in Key Areas

Although gender equality is identified as a cross-cutting priority, only 30 percent of bilateral ODA was committed to this area as either a primary or significant objective in 2018. In many sectors the gender focus is either missing completely or only very low. In terms of climate/ environmental focus, the pattern is similar, with corresponding figures of 17 percent.

BILATERAL ODA COMMITTED IN SUPPORT OF KEY AREAS (%)

% OF SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA	SWEDISH ALLOCATION
GENDER 30 %	87 %
CLIMATE / ENVIRONMENT 17 %	56 %

DENMARK

Denmark pursues an ambitious and active development policy and has since 1978 steadily contributed at least 0.7 percent of GNI as ODA. OECD notes a particular emphasis on issues such as fighting poverty, promoting sustainable growth, gender equality, peace, stability, and a rule-based international order in Danish development co-operation.

KEY STATISTICS DENMARK

TOTAL ODA: 2 590 million USD

ODA-LEVEL: 0.72% of GNI (EU27: 0.31%)

ODA DISTRIBUTION:

- Strictly bilateral: 46% (EU27: 34%)
- Earmarked multilateral 25% (EU27: 9%)
- Core multilateral 30% (EU27: 58%)

MULTILATERAL:

- EU: 27% (EU27: 65%)
- UN: 40% (EU27: 17%)
- World Bank: 16% (EU27: 9%)
- RDBs: 3% (EU27: 4%)

BILATERAL:

- Geographic focus: Africa, Asia
- Untied aid: 92% (EU27: 70%)
- LDC share: 25% (EU27: 17%)

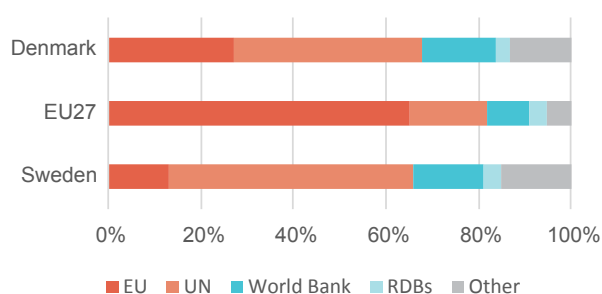
POLICY FRAMEWORK: AMBITIONS AND PRIORITIES

The overall aim of Danish development policy is to work towards a safer, more prosperous, and sustainable world, while furthering both foreign and domestic interests.¹¹ Danish development policy is informed by four overarching strategic aims: (1) security and development – peace, stability and protection, (2) migration and development, (3) inclusive, sustainable growth and development and (4) freedom and development – democracy, human rights, and gender equality. Beyond this, Danish development policy is firmly anchored in the UN Sustainable Development Goals, with five of these identified as key priorities: No.5 (gender equality), No.7 (sustainable energy), No. 13 (climate), No. 16 (peace, justice, institutions) and No. 17 (partnerships). The latter two are of particular importance, as they lie at the core of all Danish development co-operation as a ‘connecting thread’.

MULTILATERAL ODA

The Danish multilateral profile resembles that of Sweden, with the largest share of ODA going to the UN system, ahead of the EU. In 2018 64 percent of contributions to EU institutions were directed through the development share of the budget (EU27: 71) The third largest recipient is the World Bank. Contributions to the multilateral system are earmarked to a significant degree, especially those to the UN and the World Bank.

Distribution of Multilateral ODA



11. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark (2017), *The World 2030: Denmark's strategy for development cooperation and humanitarian action*, <https://um.dk/en/danida-en/strategies%20and%20priorities/>.

BILATERAL ODA

Geographic focus

In 2018, Denmark's bilateral ODA (including earmarked contributions to multilateral organizations) focused primarily on Africa (23 percent) and Asia (20). Together, the top-ten recipients accounted for 25 percent of overall bilateral ODA. In 2018, the share going to LDCs was also 25 percent. It shall be noted that 58 percent of overall bilateral ODA was not allocated by country or income level.

Thematic focus

In 2018, the largest primary sector was 'social infrastructure and services,' accounting for 71 percent of all sector-allocable ODA, followed by 'economic infrastructure and services' (12). Within the largest sector, we find a strong emphasis on 'government and civil society,' as well as 'education' and 'population policies.'

TOP FIVE RECIPIENT COUNTRIES (% country allocable bilateral ODA)

Afghanistan	11.1 % (Sweden 7.8 %)
Syria	7.7 % (Sweden 4.0 %)
Tanzania	7.0 % (Sweden 6.8 %)
Ghana	5.4 % (Sweden 0.1 %)
Kenya	5.2 % (Sweden 3.0 %)

TOP 5 SUB-SECTORS, % OF BILATERAL SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA

% OF SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA	FOCUS	SWEDISH ALLOCATION
GOVERNMENT & CIVIL SOCIETY 41 %	Civilian peace-building; democratic participation; human rights	41 %
POPULATION POLICIES 10 %	Pop. policy; reproductive health	6 %
EDUCATION 10 %	Education facilities and training; basic education	6 %
AGRICULTURE – FORESTRY AND FISHING 8 %	Agricultural development	8 %
OTHER MULTISECTOR 7 %	Research/ scientific institutions	6 %

Not included in the sector-allocable ODA presented above, 'emergency response' accounts for 25 percent of overall bilateral ODA. While not insignificant, Danish in-donor refugee costs amounted to only 4 percent of bilateral commitments in 2018, which is well below the EU country average (17).

Performance in Key Areas

In line with Denmark's policy ambitions, the focus on both gender equality and climate/ environment has increased in recent years, as seen by the growing shares of bilateral allocable ODA committed in support of these areas.

BILATERAL ODA COMMITTED IN SUPPORT OF KEY AREAS (%)

% OF SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA	SWEDISH ALLOCATION
GENDER 41 %	87 %
CLIMATE / ENVIRONMENT 29 %	56 %

ESTONIA

Estonia is an emerging donor with a comparably strong focus on bilateral ODA. While the EU is the major multilateral partner, sizable shares are directed also to the UN and the World Bank. In terms of bilateral ODA, Estonia emphasizes priority countries in Eastern Europe, where shared experiences and culture are hoped to give its efforts added value. Estonia is committed to increased ODA spending to reach the 0.33 percent target in the near future.

KEY STATISTICS ESTONIA

TOTAL ODA: 49 million USD

ODA-LEVEL: 0.16% of GNI (EU27: 0.31%)

ODA DISTRIBUTION:

- Strictly bilateral: 31% (EU27: 34%)
- Earmarked multilateral 14% (EU27: 9%)
- Core multilateral 56% (EU27: 58%)

MULTILATERAL:

- EU: 74% (EU27: 65%)
- UN: 17% (EU27: 17%)
- World Bank: 6% (EU27: 9%)

BILATERAL:

- Geographic focus: Europe
- LDC share: 9% (EU27: 17%)

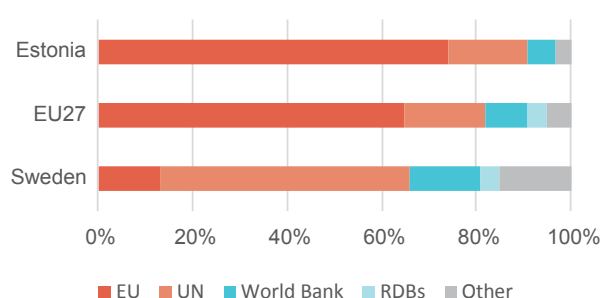
POLICY FRAMEWORK: AMBITIONS AND PRIORITIES

Providing the legal basis for Estonian development policy is the 2003 *Principles of Estonian Development Cooperation*, while the *Strategy for Estonian Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid 2016-2020* elaborates upon policy ambitions and priorities.¹² International agreements and guidelines such as the UN SDGs are natural points of reference to Estonian development policy. Overarching goals include supporting quality education, health care development, guaranteeing peace and stability, supporting democracy and good governance, and promoting sustainable economic development. In terms of bilateral development co-operation, Estonia identifies priority countries to which it can offer additional value drawing upon its own experiences. These include Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine. Further priority countries are Afghanistan and Belarus. The policy identifies the safeguarding of human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment, and sustainable development cooperation as cross-cutting issues.

MULTILATERAL ODA

In 2018, around 70 percent of total Estonian ODA was directed to or through the multilateral system. Beyond contributions to the EU, the UN system and the World Bank receive significant shares of multilateral assistance. In 2018, 73 percent of contributions to EU institutions stemmed from the development share of the budget (EU27: 71).

Distribution of Multilateral ODA



12. Republic of Estonia - Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2016), *Strategy for Estonian Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid 2016-2020*, https://vm.ee/sites/default/files/content-editors/press/2016_2020_arengukava_eng_2019.pdf.

BILATERAL ODA

Geographic focus

Regions receiving the largest shares of Estonia's bilateral ODA in 2018 were Europe (36 percent) and Asia (24). Taken together, the top-ten recipient countries accounted for 49 percent of overall bilateral ODA. Likely due to the strong emphasis on European partner countries, the share of ODA going to LDCs was low at 9 percent. It shall be noted that 48 percent of overall bilateral ODA was not allocated by country or income level.

Thematic focus

In terms of thematic focus, the largest primary sector is 'social infrastructure and services,' accounting for 66 percent of all sector-allocable ODA, followed by 'economic infrastructure and services' (20). Within the former, the sub-sectors 'government and civil society,' as well as 'education' dominate. Subsumed under economic infrastructure, 'communications' and 'financial and business services' drive costs.

TOP FIVE RECIPIENT COUNTRIES (% country allocable bilateral ODA)

Ukraine	26.8 % (Sweden 2.0 %)
Turkey	15.6 % (Sweden 0.8 %)
Afghanistan	13.6 % (Sweden 7.8 %)
Georgia	11.6 % (Sweden 0.8 %)
Moldova	10.5 % (Sweden 0.9 %)

TOP 5 SUB-SECTORS, % OF BILATERAL SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA

% OF SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA	FOCUS	SWEDISH ALLOCATION
GOVERNMENT & CIVIL SOCIETY 31 %	International peacekeeping operations; public sector policy and administrative management	41 %
EDUCATION 29 %	Higher education; education facilities and training	6 %
COMMUNICATION 11 %	Information and communication technology; communications policy and administrative management	0 %
BUSINESS & OTHER SERVICES 8 %	Business policy and administration	4 %
OTHER MULTISECTOR 7 %	Multi-sector aid	6 %

Not included in the sector-allocable ODA presented above, we find high costs for 'emergency response,' accounting for 14 percent of overall bilateral ODA commitments. Another substantial area of expenditure is 'in-donor refugees/ asylum seekers,' amounting to 11 percent of overall bilateral commitments.

Performance in Key Areas

While there is so far no reported data on Estonia's performance in terms of gender equality, 6 percent of bilateral ODA is committed in support of the climate/ environment as either primary or significant objective.

BILATERAL ODA COMMITTED IN SUPPORT OF KEY AREAS (%)

% OF SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA	SWEDISH ALLOCATION
GENDER —	87 %
CLIMATE / ENVIRONMENT 6 %	56 %

FINLAND

Finnish development policy exhibits a distinct focus on the poorest regions, with priority countries primarily found among LDCs in Africa. Significant shares of multilateral contributions are directed towards organizations beyond the EU, such as the UN, the World Bank and RDBs. Aid is almost completely untied, and Finland performs well against the OECD gender marker.

KEY STATISTICS FINLAND

TOTAL ODA: 984 million USD

ODA-LEVEL: 0.36% of GNI (EU27: 0.31%)

ODA DISTRIBUTION:

- Strictly bilateral: 37% (EU27: 34%)
- Earmarked multilateral 13% (EU27: 9%)
- Core multilateral 51% (EU27: 58%)

MULTILATERAL:

- EU: 40% (EU27: 65%)
- UN: 29% (EU27: 17%)
- World Bank: 18% (EU27: 9%)
- RDBs: 8% (EU27: 4%)

BILATERAL:

- Geographic focus: Africa
- Untied aid: 98% (EU27: 70%)
- LDC share: 31% (EU27: 17%)

POLICY FRAMEWORK: AMBITIONS AND PRIORITIES

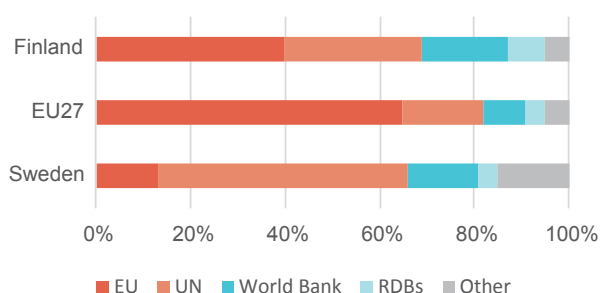
The 2016 strategy '*One World – Common Future*' constitutes the backbone of Finnish development policy.¹³ Strongly aligned with and guided by the UN SDGs, the document identifies priority areas such as gender equality and women's rights, sustainable and inclusive economic development, education, democracy, and the sustainable use of natural resources. Horizontal issues mirror these priorities, but beyond those also include freedom of speech and promotion of the Nordic welfare model. Furthermore, Finnish development co-operation is guided by the notion that the national development plans of respective recipient countries should be at the core, to enhance local ownership and accountability.

Finland's primary partnership countries are Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, Afghanistan, Nepal, and Myanmar/ Burma.

MULTILATERAL ODA

In 2018, around 63 percent of Finland's ODA went to or through the multilateral system. 68 percent of contributions to EU institutions stem from the development share of the budget (EU27: 71) Beyond the EU, sizable shares are directed to different UN programmes, the World Bank, and RDBs. Around half of total contributions to the UN system are earmarked. Finland's multilateral profile resembles those of some of the other large donors, such as Sweden or Denmark, with funds spread across several partner organizations.

Distribution of Multilateral ODA



13. Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland (2016), *Finland's Development Policy: One world, common future – towards sustainable development*, <https://um.fi/documents/35732/0/Finlands+development+policy+2016.pdf/ebf6681d-6b17-5b27-ca88-28eae361a667?t=1561448337759>.

BILATERAL ODA

Geographic focus

In 2018, Finland's bilateral development assistance (including earmarked contributions to multilateral organizations) displayed an emphasis on Africa and Asia, accounting for 30 and 29 percent of overall bilateral ODA, respectively. The top-ten recipients align closely with priority countries as laid out in the policy framework, and together account for 33 percent of bilateral ODA. Finland's outspoken focus on LDCs is mirrored in the large share of funds allocated to these countries (31 percent). It shall be noted that 47 percent of overall bilateral ODA was not allocated by country or income level.

Thematic focus

In 2018, the largest categories of sector-allocable ODA were 'social infrastructure and services,' (66 percent) followed by 'economic infrastructure and services' (15). Within the former sector, emphasis is on 'government and civil society,' as well as 'education.' 'Banking and financial services' drive costs in the sector economic infrastructure.

TOP FIVE RECIPIENT COUNTRIES (% country allocable bilateral ODA)

Ethiopia	9.1 % (Sweden 4.3 %)
Afghanistan	8.7 % (Sweden 7.8 %)
Nepal	7.2 % (Sweden 0.1 %)
Kenya	6.2 % (Sweden 3.0 %)
Tanzania	5.7 % (Sweden 6.8 %)

TOP 5 SUB-SECTORS, % OF BILATERAL SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA

% OF SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA	FOCUS	SWEDISH ALLOCATION
GOVERNMENT & CIVIL SOCIETY 34 %	Civilian peace-building; women's rights/ ending violence; democratic participation; human rights	41 %
EDUCATION 12 %	Basic education	6 %
OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES 10 %	Multi-sector aid for basic social services; social protection	1 %
BANKING & FINANCIAL SERVICES 8 %	Informal/ semi-formal financial intermediaries	9 %
HEALTH 7 %	Health education; basic health care	3 %

Not included in the sector-allocable ODA presented above, the category 'in-donor refugees/ asylum seekers' amounts to relatively high costs (8 percent of total commitments), in fact making it the second largest sub-sector overall. Moreover, 'emergency response' within sector 'humanitarian aid' is another substantial area of expenditure (6 percent of total bilateral ODA commitments).

Performance in key areas

In line with its policy ambitions, Finnish ODA scored well against the gender marker in 2018, outperforming the DAC country average. Gender focus was integrated across most sectors, while also being fully integrated in some of them. In terms of climate/ environment focus, Finland was below the DAC country average, with 23 percent of bilateral commitments supporting this area as either primary or significant objective.

BILATERAL ODA COMMITTED IN SUPPORT OF KEY AREAS (%)

% OF SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA	SWEDISH ALLOCATION
GENDER 59 %	87 %
CLIMATE / ENVIRONMENT 23 %	56 %

FRANCE

Second only to Germany in terms of overall ODA volume, France pursues a wide and ambitious development policy and is committed to further increasing its efforts in the near future, primarily by increasing bilateral funds. France aims at reaching a 0.55 percent ODA/GNI level by 2022. In terms of geographic focus, French development policy shows a distinct emphasis on African partner countries, many of which are categorized as LDCs. Multilateral contributions beyond the EU flow primarily to the World Bank and the UN system. While gender equality is a cross-cutting priority, France underperforms against the OECD gender marker.

KEY STATISTICS FRANCE

TOTAL ODA: 12 136 million USD

ODA-LEVEL: 0.43% of GNI (EU27: 0.31%)

ODA DISTRIBUTION:

- Strictly bilateral: 60% (EU27: 34%)
- Earmarked multilateral 2% (EU27: 9%)
- Core multilateral 38% (EU27: 58%)

MULTILATERAL:

- EU: 45% (EU27: 65%)
- UN: 8% (EU27: 17%)
- World Bank: 24% (EU27: 9%)
- RDBs: 5% (EU27: 4%)

BILATERAL:

- Geographic focus: Africa
- Untied aid: 100% (EU27: 70%)
- LDC share: 15% (EU27: 17%)

POLICY FRAMEWORK: AMBITIONS AND PRIORITIES

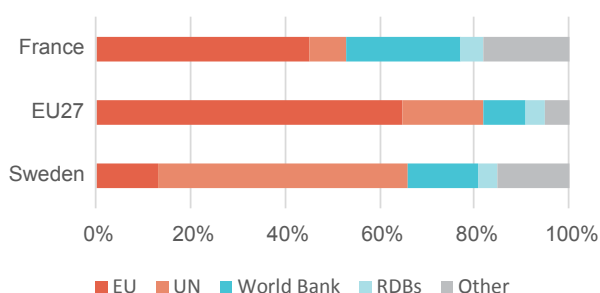
The latest policy update by the *Interministerial International Cooperation and Development Committee* highlights five key priorities in French development policy: (1) international stability, (2) climate, (3) education, (4) gender equality, and (5) health.¹⁴ It is also in these sectors where France sees its efforts as having high added value. Other overarching goals include the ambition to eradicate poverty, implementing the SDGs and the Paris Agreement, as well as protecting global common goods. While having a large bilateral component, it is clear that French policy is firmly anchored in international agreements and embedded in the multilateral system.

There is a particular emphasis on the fight against climate change, supporting gender equality in all areas, and on continuing to build on the partnership with the 'whole of Africa.'

MULTILATERAL ODA

French contributions to multilateral organizations have increased in recent years, and in 2018 around 40 percent of total ODA was directed either to or through the multilateral system. Beyond the EU, the largest recipient is the World Bank, followed by the UN system. The vast majority of contributions come in the form of core support. 65 percent of contributions to EU institutions originate from the development share of the budget (EU27: 71).

Distribution of Multilateral ODA



14. Interministerial International Cooperation and Development Committee (2018), A shared world, https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/18-0495-2018.02.08_cicid_note_de_couverture_-_final_revue_elysee_cle8b22fe.pdf.

BILATERAL ODA

Geographic focus

In 2018, France's bilateral ODA (including earmarked contributions to multilateral organizations) focused on Africa and Asia, accounting for 40 and 22 percent of gross bilateral ODA, respectively. The list of top-ten recipients includes countries from several different regions that, taken together, account for 35 percent of bilateral ODA. Perhaps surprisingly low given the strong focus on LDCs in policy documents, the share of total ODA going to these countries amounted to 15 percent. About 26 percent of overall bilateral ODA was not allocated by country or income level.

Thematic focus

The largest categories of sector-allocable ODA are 'social infrastructure and services' (47 percent) and 'multi-sector' (21). In the former sector, funds are spread relatively evenly between sub-sectors such as 'education,' 'water and sanitation,' and 'government and civil society.' In the latter, miscellaneous expenditures drive costs in sub-sector 'other.'

TOP FIVE RECIPIENT COUNTRIES (% country allocable bilateral ODA)

Colombia	7.2 % (Sweden 1.8 %)
Indonesia	6.5 % (Sweden 0.2 %)
Côte d'Ivoire	5.5 % (Sweden 0.1 %)
Morocco	5.3 % (Sweden 0.0 %)
Cameroon	5.2 % (Sweden 0.5 %)

TOP 5 SUB-SECTORS, % OF BILATERAL SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA

% OF SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA	FOCUS	SWEDISH ALLOCATION
EDUCATION 18 %	Higher education	6 %
OTHER MULTI-SECTOR 15 %	Urban development and management	6 %
GOVERNMENT & CIVIL SOCIETY 13 %	Public sector policy and administrative management; public finance management	41 %
WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION 12 %	Large systems; water sector policy and administrative management	6 %
TRANSPORT & STORAGE 7 %	Transport policy and administrative management; road transport	0 %

Not included in the sector-allocable ODA presented above, 8 percent of commitments are made to in-donor refugee costs. Only 1 percent is allocated to humanitarian aid.

Performance in key areas

Considering that French policy documents highlight gender equality as one of – if not the most – important cross-cutting priority, it is somewhat surprising that only 19 percent of commitments have this as either primary or significant objective. This is below the DAC country average. In terms of climate/environment, however, France outperforms the DAC average.

BILATERAL ODA COMMITTED IN SUPPORT OF KEY AREAS (%)

% OF SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA	SWEDISH ALLOCATION
GENDER 19 %	87 %
CLIMATE / ENVIRONMENT 40 %	56 %

GERMANY

Germany is the largest EU donor. German development policy is broad and ambitious, with a high share of bilateral ODA indicating a commitment to pursuing independent policy goals. Beyond contributions to the EU, also the UN system and the World Bank are major multilateral recipients. In general, German development policy is characterized by a wide thematic and geographical scope, with funds distributed between many different regions and policy areas.

KEY STATISTICS GERMANY

TOTAL ODA: 24 977 million USD

ODA-LEVEL: 0.61% of GNI (EU27: 0.31%)

ODA DISTRIBUTION:

- Strictly bilateral: 65% (EU27: 34%)
- Earmarked multilateral 13% (EU27: 9%)
- Core multilateral 22% (EU27: 58%)

MULTILATERAL:

- EU: 35% (EU27: 65%)
- UN: 32% (EU27: 17%)
- World Bank: 16% (EU27: 9%)
- RDBs: 8% (EU27: 4%)

BILATERAL:

- Geographic focus: Asia
- Untied aid: 100% (EU27: 70%)
- LDC share: 12% (EU27: 17%)

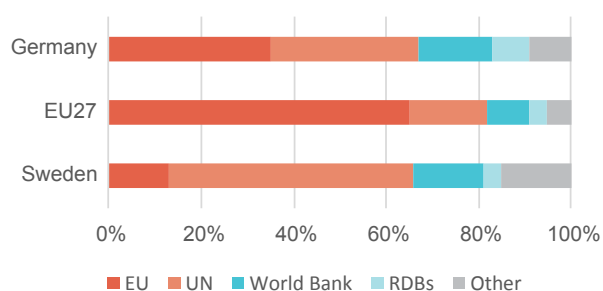
POLICY FRAMEWORK: AMBITIONS AND PRIORITIES

Overarching aims and priorities of German development policy are laid out in the 2015 *Charter for the Future*.¹⁵ This document identifies eight priority areas that should inform German development efforts, including sustainable engagement with natural resources, human rights, good governance, peace and security, and the role of innovation/technology/digitalization in driving change. A 2018 German strategy paper lists five crucial megatrends and their connection to development co-operation: (1) demographic growth, (2) resource scarcity, (3) climate change, (4) digitalization and interdependence, and (5) displacement and migration.¹⁶ Germany has also launched the so-called Marshall Plan for Africa, emphasizing the need for 'holistic strategies' to development efforts across countries and policy fields.¹⁷

MULTILATERAL ODA

Around 35 percent of total ODA was in 2018 directed to or through the multilateral system. Compared to other donors and the EU27 average, funds are quite evenly spread across organizations, with both the UN and the World Bank receiving sizable shares. For the latter two, the degree of earmarking is substantial. In terms of contributions to EU institutions, 67 percent stem from the development share of the budget (EU27: 71).

Distribution of Multilateral ODA



15. Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (2015), *Charter for the Future – One World - Our Responsibility*, https://www.bmz.de/en/publications/type_of_publication/information_flyer/information_brochures/Materiale244a_zukunftscharta.pdf.

16. Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (2018), *Development Policy 2030: New challenges – new Solutions*, https://www.bmz.de/en/publications/type_of_publication/strategies/Strategiepapier452_10_2018.PDF.

17. Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (2017), *Africa and Europe – A new partnership for development, peace and a better future*, https://www.bmz.de/en/publications/type_of_publication/information_flyer/information_brochures/Materiale270_africa_marshallplan.pdf.

BILATERAL ODA

Geographic focus

In 2018, Germany's bilateral ODA (including earmarked contributions to multilateral organizations) was primarily geared towards Asia (33 percent) and Africa (22). The top-ten recipient countries combined accounted for 29 percent of total bilateral ODA. The share of ODA allocated to LDCs was quite low at 12 percent. It shall be noted that 42 percent of overall bilateral ODA was not allocated by country or income level.

Thematic focus

In 2018, 'social infrastructure and services,' and 'economic infrastructure,' accounted for 49 and 29 percent of sector-allocable ODA, respectively. Within the former, 'government and civil society' was the largest sub-sector. In terms of economic infrastructure, the lion's share of commitments can be found in sub-sector 'energy.'

TOP FIVE RECIPIENT COUNTRIES (% country allocable bilateral ODA)

Indonesia	9.2 % (Sweden 0.2 %)
India	6.7 % (Sweden 0.3 %)
China	6.2 % (Sweden 0.2 %)
Syria	5.9 % (Sweden 4.0 %)
Colombia	4.3 % (Sweden 1.8 %)

TOP 5 SUB-SECTORS, % OF BILATERAL SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA

% OF SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA	FOCUS	SWEDISH ALLOCATION
ENERGY 20 %	Energy generation – renewable sources	4 %
GOVERNMENT & CIVIL SOCIETY 17 %	Civilian peacebuilding; democratic participation	41 %
EDUCATION 14 %	Higher education	6 %
WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION 10 %	Large systems	6 %
OTHER MULTI-SECTOR 9 %	Multi-sector aid	6 %

Not included in the sector-allocable ODA presented above, there are relatively high costs in connection with in-donor refugees/ asylum seekers (15 percent of total bilateral ODA commitments), making it the single largest expenditure area. 'Emergency response' within sector humanitarian aid is another driver of costs (7).

Performance in key areas

In 2018 Germany committed 40 percent of its bilateral allocable ODA to gender equality and women's empowerment as either a principal or significant objective, with the gender focus varying substantially between sectors. In terms of environmental focus, the corresponding share was 49 percent, which is well above the DAC country average and in line with German policy ambitions.

BILATERAL ODA COMMITTED IN SUPPORT OF KEY AREAS (%)

% OF SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA	SWEDISH ALLOCATION
GENDER 40 %	87 %
CLIMATE / ENVIRONMENT 49 %	56 %

GREECE

Greece's international development co-operation has been strongly impacted by recent economic and humanitarian crises, leading to decreasing overall ODA volumes since 2008. Cuts to bilateral assistance have been especially pronounced, and in 2018 bilateral ODA almost exclusively financed humanitarian aid and in-donor refugee costs.

KEY STATISTICS GREECE

TOTAL ODA: 290 million USD

ODA-LEVEL: 0.13% of GNI (EU27: 0.31%)

ODA DISTRIBUTION:

- Strictly bilateral: 11% (EU27: 34%)
- Earmarked multilateral 2% (EU27: 9%)
- Core multilateral 87% (EU27: 58%)

MULTILATERAL:

- EU: 85% (EU27: 65%)
- UN: 6% (EU27: 17%)
- World Bank: 5% (EU27: 9%)

BILATERAL:

- Geographic focus: Europe
- Untied aid: 3.2% (EU27: 70%)
- LDC share: 0.4% (EU27: 17%)

POLICY FRAMEWORK: AMBITIONS AND PRIORITIES

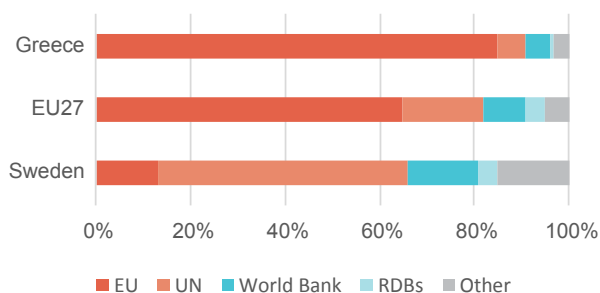
The law governing Greek development co-operation has not been updated since 1999, and there have been no attempts at articulating other strategic priorities since a 2006 medium-term strategy paper. While Greece is committed to both the *European Consensus on Development* and the *UN 2030 Agenda*, the most recent OECD peer review highlights the lack of a clear policy framework as a major obstacle to effective development assistance.¹⁸ The peer-review notes that Greece's 'legal framework does not specify the thematic and geographic scope of its development co-operation, and the absence of a draft programme or medium-term strategy means it lacks a clear focus and priorities.'

The OECD peer review states that historic priorities of Greek development co-operation include poverty, hunger, health, education and culture, and peace and security, with good governance, gender equality and the climate as cross-cutting issues. However, the lack of updated policy strategies, as well as drastically changing material circumstances, have to some degree severed the link between policy ambitions and current budget allocations.

MULTILATERAL ODA

In terms of contributions to the multilateral system, Greece's profile resembles those of other small and emerging donor countries. Only quite insignificant shares go to organizations beyond the EU, such as the UN system and the World Bank. In 2018, 63 percent of contributions to EU institutions were made through the development share of the budget (EU27: 71). In 2018, the degree of earmarking was low, with such contributions focusing exclusively on humanitarian aid in Europe

Distribution of Multilateral ODA



18. OECD (2019), *OECD Development Co-operation Peer Reviews: Greece 2019*, OECD Development Co-operation Peer Reviews, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264311893-en>.

BILATERAL ODA

Geographic focus

In 2018, Greece's bilateral ODA (including earmarked contributions to multilateral organizations) displayed a strong emphasis on Europe (23 percent) and countries in Greece's vicinity. The share of funds going to LDCs in 2018 was insignificant at only 0.4 percent. It must be noted, however, that 73 percent of ODA was not allocated by either region, country, or income level, mainly due to substantial in-donor refugee costs (see below).

Thematic focus

In 2018, Greece's bilateral ODA was dominated by costs relating to in-donor refugees, and humanitarian aid ('emergency response,') accounting for 52 and 42 percent of overall ODA commitments, respectively. The small volumes of sector-allocable ODA were spread between sectors 'education' (focus: 'primary education') and 'multi-sector' (focus: 'multi-sector education/ training,') All in all, however, sector-allocable ODA amounted to only 6 percent of overall bilateral ODA commitments. This is likely a direct effect of recent economic and humanitarian crises, and more specifically Greece's substantial responsibilities in relation to refugees escaping war in Syria. For instance, in 2010 overall bilateral ODA volumes were almost three times as large as in 2018, with sector-allocable expenses accounting for almost 70 percent of commitments.

Performance in key areas

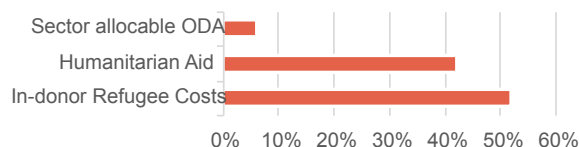
Given small overall ODA volumes as well low levels of gender screening, it is hard to draw any far-reaching conclusions from Greece's performance regarding the OECD gender, and climate/ environment markers. In 2018, it was reported that support of gender equality was at 98 percent, while climate/ environment focus was non-existent.

TOP FIVE RECIPIENT COUNTRIES (% country allocable bilateral ODA)

Turkey	63.6 % (Sweden 0.8 %)
Albania	13.7 % (Sweden 0.6 %)
Egypt	3.6 % (Sweden 0.2 %)
Ukraine	3.6 % (Sweden 2.0 %)
Tunisia	2.2 % (Sweden 0.2 %)

Bilateral ODA

Distribution across sectors



BILATERAL ODA COMMITTED IN SUPPORT OF KEY AREAS (%)

% OF SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA	SWEDISH ALLOCATION
GENDER 98 %	87 %
CLIMATE / ENVIRONMENT 0 %	56 %

HUNGARY

Having steadily increased over the last years, Hungary's ODA/GNI ratio reached 0.21 percent in 2018. The country is working towards the goal of reaching 0.25 percent in 2025. While most funds are still directed to and through multilateral organizations, the bilateral component is sizable and expected to grow further in line with policy ambitions. Hungarian development co-operation has a relatively wide scope, combining focal points in sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East, Asia, and Eastern Europe. The degree of tied aid remains high.

KEY STATISTICS HUNGARY

TOTAL ODA: 285 million USD

ODA-LEVEL: 0.21% of GNI (EU27: 0.31%)

ODA DISTRIBUTION:

- Strictly bilateral: 39% (EU27: 34%)
- Earmarked multilateral 7% (EU27: 9%)
- Core multilateral 55% (EU27: 58%)

MULTILATERAL:

- EU: 77% (EU27: 65%)
- UN: 13% (EU27: 17%)
- World Bank: 5% (EU27: 9%)
- RDBs: 2% (EU27: 4%)

BILATERAL:

- Geographic focus: Asia
- Untied aid: 6% (EU27: 70%)
- LDC share: 23% (EU27: 17%)

POLICY FRAMEWORK: AMBITIONS AND PRIORITIES

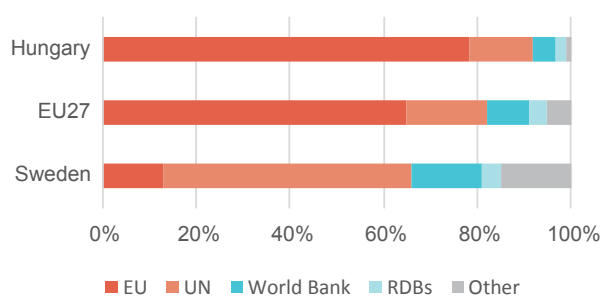
The legal basis for Hungarian development efforts is laid out in the 2014 law on *International Development Cooperation and International Humanitarian Assistance*, while the specific priorities and perspectives are elaborated upon in medium-term strategy papers. In the most recent strategy document for 2020–2025, current key areas and objectives are highlighted.¹⁹ These include (1) enhancing Hungary's international role by working in strategic, tailor-made bilateral arrangements based on the needs of receiving countries, (2) increasing policy coordination through stronger emphasis on sub-Saharan Africa, while retaining focus on traditional partnerships with Eastern Europe, and (3) project implementation against the explicit background of the SDGs.

Emphasizing its alignment with the SDGs, Hungary especially targets those goals where Hungary or Hungarian actors are seen to have a 'comparative advantage,' including water management & sanitation, agriculture, health, education, environment, and information technology. Furthermore, addressing root causes of migration by helping where it is most needed is an overarching priority, as is the establishment of mutually beneficial commercial partnerships to enhance economic development.

MULTILATERAL ODA

Apart from contributions to the European Union (77 percent), the largest multilateral recipients of Hungarian ODA are the UN system and the World Bank. This resembles profiles of many other donors covered in this report, as well as the EU27 average.

Distribution of Multilateral ODA



19. Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary (2020), *Hungary's International Development Cooperation Strategy for the Period 2020-2025*, https://nefe.kormany.hu/download/5/a/8/a2000/NEFE2025_summary_en.pdf.

BILATERAL ODA

Geographic focus

In 2018, Hungary's bilateral ODA (including earmarked contributions to multilateral organizations) saw the largest shares going to Asia and Africa, accounting for 61 and 20 percent of bilateral ODA, respectively. The concentration of funds was significant with the top-ten recipients accounting for 57 percent of overall bilateral ODA. The share of Hungarian bilateral ODA going to LDCs has, in line with policy ambitions, increased in recent years and reached 23 percent in 2018. It shall be noted that 13 percent of overall bilateral ODA was not allocated by country or income level.

Thematic focus

In 2018, the sector-allocable ODA exhibited a strong emphasis on 'social infrastructure and services' (89 percent) and 'production' (10 percent). Within the former sector, the lion's share of funds is allocated to 'education,' followed by 'water and sanitation.' Within the latter, commitments are concentrated entirely to the area of 'agriculture – forestry and fishing.'

TOP FIVE RECIPIENT COUNTRIES (% country allocable bilateral ODA)

Laos	23.2 % (Sweden 0.0 %)
Jordan	7.4 % (Sweden 0.6 %)
Syria	7.2 % (Sweden 4.0 %)
Iraq	5.5 % (Sweden 2.4 %)
Ukraine	5.0 % (Sweden 2.0 %)

TOP 5 SUB-SECTORS, % OF BILATERAL SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA

% OF SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA	FOCUS	SWEDISH ALLOCATION
EDUCATION 55 %	Higher education	6 %
WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION 15 %	Large systems	6 %
OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES 11 %	Multi-sector aid for basic social services	9 %
AGRICULTURE – FORESTRY AND FISHING 10 %	Agricultural development	8 %
POPULATION POLICIES 4 %	Population policy and administrative management	3 %

Not included in the sector-allocable ODA presented above, 'humanitarian aid' accounted for around 6 percent of overall bilateral ODA commitments, distributed evenly between sub-categories 'emergency response' and 'reconstruction and rehabilitation.' Other costs include those for in-donor refugees (3 percent).

Performance in key areas

In 2018, Hungary reported against the OECD environment marker for the first time in 2018. 32 percent of bilateral ODA commitments had the environment as either primary or significant objective. This is slightly below the DAC country average at 33 percent. Hungary has so far not reported against gender equality markers.

BILATERAL ODA COMMITTED IN SUPPORT OF KEY AREAS (%)

% OF SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA	SWEDISH ALLOCATION
GENDER –	87 %
CLIMATE / ENVIRONMENT 32 %	56 %

IRELAND

Irish development policy is explicitly geared towards the countries ‘furthest behind,’ meaning the poorest and most fragile ones. Almost all top recipients are in sub-Saharan Africa, and Ireland’s LDC share is among the highest of the EU27. In 2018 aid was completely untied, and the Irish government is committed to reaching the 0.7 percent ODA/GNI goal by 2030. Like Sweden, Ireland directs a large share of its multilateral contributions to the UN and works broadly within the multilateral system overall.

KEY STATISTICS IRELAND

TOTAL ODA: 934 million USD

ODA-LEVEL: 0.31% of GNI (EU27: 0.31%)

ODA DISTRIBUTION:

- Strictly bilateral: 41% (EU27: 34%)
- Earmarked multilateral 15% (EU27: 9%)
- Core multilateral 43% (EU27: 58%)

MULTILATERAL:

- EU: 45% (EU27: 65%)
- UN: 39% (EU27: 17%)
- World Bank: 6% (EU27: 9%)
- RDBs: 2% (EU27: 4%)

BILATERAL:

- Geographic focus: Africa
- Untied aid: 100% (EU27: 70%)
- LDC share: 48% (EU27: 17%)

POLICY FRAMEWORK: AMBITIONS AND PRIORITIES

The backbone of Irish development policy is the 2019 *A Better World*, which lays out Ireland’s main priorities and strategies.²⁰

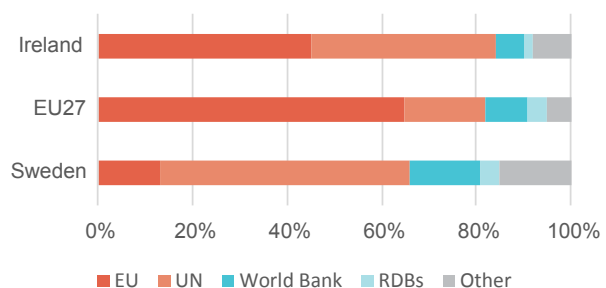
Aligned with, and informed by, the UN SDGs, the policy highlights the following priority areas: (1) gender equality, (2) humanitarian need, (3) climate, and (4) governance. These priorities have been developed with a view to the poorest and most fragile regions and are thought to be essential in the quest to improve living conditions for all. Development efforts will contribute to progress in all these areas through clusters of interventions focusing on protection, food, and people.

Examples of interventions to enhance or ensure protection include peacebuilding and conflict resolution, and the provision of basic services in emergency situations. In terms of food, focus can be on creating sustainable food systems or enhancing the functioning of agricultural markets. Lastly, the broad notion of people is addressed through interventions relating to health, education, and the provision of social protection.

MULTILATERAL ODA

In 2018, just below 60 percent of Ireland’s ODA went to or through the multilateral system, with a significant degree of earmarked funds, especially among contributions to the UN system. While the EU makes up the largest individual share, the portion going to the UN system is large compared to most other EU27 countries. In 2018, 73 percent of contributions to EU institutions were made through the development share of the budget (EU27: 71).

Distribution of Multilateral ODA



20. Government of Ireland (2019), *A Better World – Ireland’s Policy for International Development*, <https://www.irishaid.ie/media/irishaid/aboutus/abetterworldirelandspolicyforinternationaldevelopment/A-Better-World-Irelands-Policy-for-International-Development.pdf>.

BILATERAL ODA

Geographic focus

In 2018, the region receiving the largest share of Ireland's bilateral ODA was Africa, accounting for 50 percent, followed by Asia at 11 percent. Almost all countries on the list of top 10 recipients are located in sub-Saharan Africa, together accounting for 39 percent of total bilateral ODA. Given this geographic focus, it is not surprising that Ireland has the third highest LDC share of all EU27 countries, amounting to 48 percent of bilateral ODA. In 2018, 37 percent of funds were not allocated by either country or income level, mainly due to high core contributions to civil society organizations.

Thematic focus

In 2018, the largest categories of sector-allocable ODA were 'social infrastructure and services' (78 percent), followed by 'production' (12). Within the former sector, funds are allocated evenly between several different sub-sectors such as 'government and civil society,' 'health,' and 'education.' Within 'production,' funds go almost exclusively to the sub-sector 'agriculture – forestry and fishing.'

TOP FIVE RECIPIENT COUNTRIES (% country allocable bilateral ODA)

Ethiopia	13.1 % (Sweden 4.3 %)
Uganda	9.2 % (Sweden 3.2 %)
Tanzania	8.4 % (Sweden 6.8 %)
Malawi	7.4 % (Sweden 0.2 %)
Mozambique	7.2 % (Sweden 4.3 %)

TOP 5 SUB-SECTORS, % OF BILATERAL SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA

% OF SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA	FOCUS	SWEDISH ALLOCATION
GOVERNMENT & CIVIL SOCIETY 26 %	Democratic participation and civil society; human rights; ending violence against women and girls	41 %
HEALTH 22 %	Health policy and administrative management; basic nutrition; basic health care	3 %
EDUCATION 16 %	Primary education; education policy and administrative management	6 %
AGRICULTURE – FORESTRY AND FISHING 11 %	Agricultural development; food crop production; agricultural land resources	8 %
OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES 9 %	Social protection	9 %

Not included in the sector-allocable ODA presented above are, high costs in connection with 'emergency response,' which accounts for 22 percent of overall bilateral ODA commitments. This is the single largest sub-sector, with significantly more allocated funds than even 'government and civil society.' Furthermore, in-donor refugee costs make up additional 11 percent of total commitments.

Performance in key areas

In line with policy ambitions, Irish ODA scores well against the gender marker, outperforming the DAC country average and not falling far behind Sweden. A pronounced gender focus was present across most sectors, being fully integrated in some of them. In terms of climate/ environment focus, 18 percent of commitments had this as either primary or significant objective.

BILATERAL ODA COMMITTED IN SUPPORT OF KEY AREAS (%)

% OF SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA	SWEDISH ALLOCATION
GENDER 78 %	87 %
CLIMATE / ENVIRONMENT 18 %	56 %

ITALY

A large portion of Italian ODA is directed to or through the multilateral system, in this regard resembling the EU27 country average. Beyond the EU, which receives the majority of multilateral contributions, the UN and the World Bank are the primary partners. In terms of bilateral ODA commitments, Italy reports high in-donor refugee costs (48 percent). Italy performs well against the OECD gender marker.

KEY STATISTICS ITALY

TOTAL ODA: 5 190 million USD

ODA-LEVEL: 0.25% of GNI (EU27: 0.31%)

ODA DISTRIBUTION:

- Strictly bilateral: 34% (EU27: 34%)
- Earmarked multilateral 9% (EU27: 9%)
- Core multilateral 57% (EU27: 58%)

MULTILATERAL:

- EU: 59% (EU27: 65%)
- UN: 13% (EU27: 17%)
- World Bank: 11% (EU27: 9%)
- RDBs: 8% (EU27: 4%)

BILATERAL:

- Geographic focus: Africa
- Untied aid: 96% (EU27: 70%)
- LDC share: 17% (EU27: 17%)

POLICY FRAMEWORK: AMBITIONS AND PRIORITIES

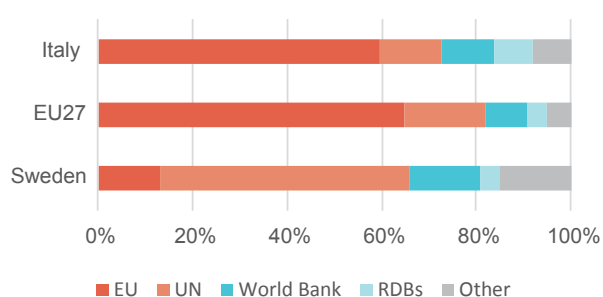
Italian development policy is guided by the *Law 125/2014*, regulating the institutional setup while also laying down main objectives. These include uprooting poverty and narrowing inequalities, defending and upholding human rights, and preventing conflicts, supporting peacebuilding and reconciliation processes. Additional three-year programs elaborate on goals, strategies, and technicalities in more detail. The latest such program highlights Italy's alignment with international agreements such as the UN SDGs and the European Consensus on Development, while also identifying key priorities.²¹

Among the prioritized areas are migration & development, agriculture & food security, environment, health, environment, education, as well as culture and development. Beyond this, Italy emphasizes the need to better align humanitarian aid with subsequent development efforts and signals a strong geographic emphasis on the African continent.

MULTILATERAL ODA

In 2018, around 2/3 of Italian ODA were directed to or through multilateral organizations. Beyond the EU, the largest recipients were the UN system, the World Bank, as well as RDBs. The degree of earmarking is substantial for the UN contributions, while most other organizations receive funds primarily as core support. In 2018, 65 percent of contributions to EU institutions were made through the development share of the budget (EU27: 71).

Distribution of Multilateral ODA



21. Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (2018), *Three-year Programming and Policy Planning Document 2017-2019*, https://www.esteri.it/mae/resource/doc/2018/07/pro_triennale_2017-2019_en.pdf.

BILATERAL ODA

Geographic focus

In 2018, Italy's bilateral ODA (including earmarked contributions to multilateral organizations) focused primarily on Africa and Asia, accounting for 18 and 14 percent of overall bilateral ODA, respectively. This geographic focus is mirrored by the list of top-ten recipients, which is dominated by countries in these regions, together accounting for 18 percent of bilateral ODA. The share to LDCs amounted to 17 percent. It must be noted, however, that 64 percent of bilateral ODA was not allocated by either country or income level, mostly due to high in-donor refugee costs.

Thematic focus

Considering sector-allocable bilateral ODA only, 'social infrastructure and services' is the largest individual sector by far, accounting for 67 percent, followed by 'production' (16). Within the former category, funds are evenly distributed across sub-sectors such as 'government and civil society,' 'education,' and 'health.' Within the latter category, funds are strongly concentrated to the sub-sector 'agriculture – forestry and fishing.'

TOP FIVE RECIPIENT COUNTRIES (% country allocable bilateral ODA)

Afghanistan	11.8 % (Sweden 7.8 %)
Turkey	7.4 % (Sweden 0.8 %)
Ethiopia	6.1 % (Sweden 4.3 %)
Lebanon	5.6 % (Sweden 0.6 %)
West Bank and Gaza Strip	4.4 % (Sweden 3.3 %)

TOP 5 SUB-SECTORS, % OF BILATERAL SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA

% OF SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA	FOCUS	SWEDISH ALLOCATION
GOVERNMENT & CIVIL SOCIETY 21 %	Legal and judicial development; human rights; civilian peacebuilding	41 %
EDUCATION 17 %	Education facilities and training; higher education; technical and managerial training	6 %
HEALTH 15 %	Medical services; basic health infrastructure	3 %
AGRICULTURE – FORESTRY AND FISHING 12 %	Agricultural development; agricultural education/ training	8 %
OTHER MULTI-SECTOR 11 %	Multi-sector aid	6 %

Not included in the sector-allocable ODA presented above are, very high costs for 'in-donor refugees/ asylum seekers' (48 percent of total bilateral ODA commitments), making it the single largest sector. This is a direct result of large-scale immigration from across the Mediterranean. 'Emergency response' accounts for additional 9 percent of overall bilateral ODA.

Performance in key areas

In 2018, Italy committed 57 percent of bilateral allocable ODA in support of gender equality as either primary or significant objective, a number well above the DAC country average. In terms of climate/ environment, however, Italy underperforms compared to the average.

BILATERAL ODA COMMITTED IN SUPPORT OF KEY AREAS (%)

% OF SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA	SWEDISH ALLOCATION
GENDER 57 %	87 %
CLIMATE / ENVIRONMENT 29 %	56 %

LATVIA

Latvia's overall ODA volumes have been steadily increasing over the last decade, reaching 0.10% of GNI in 2018, and the country is committed to reaching the 0.33% goal by 2030. A large majority of funds are disbursed in multilateral arrangements, with a strong concentration on the European Union. In terms of bilateral ODA, Latvia focuses almost exclusively on partner countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

KEY STATISTICS LATVIA

TOTAL ODA: 34 million USD

ODA-LEVEL: 0.10% of GNI (EU27: 0.31%)

ODA DISTRIBUTION:

- Strictly bilateral: 9% (EU27: 34%)
- Earmarked multilateral 5% (EU27: 9%)
- Core multilateral 86% (EU27: 58%)

MULTILATERAL:

- EU: 90% (EU27: 65%)
- UN: 4% (EU27: 17%)
- World Bank: 4% (EU27: 9%)

BILATERAL:

- Geographic focus: Europe
- LDC share: 0% (EU27: 17%)

POLICY FRAMEWORK: AMBITIONS AND PRIORITIES

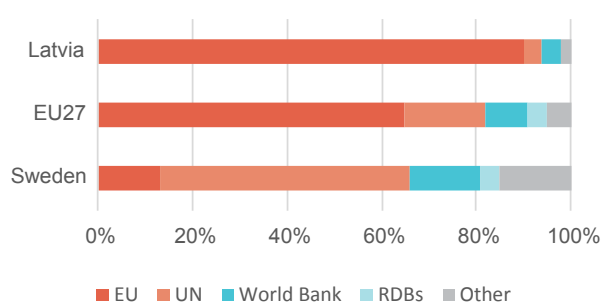
Latvia's *Development Cooperation Policy Guidelines 2016-2019* are the backbone of the country's development policy.²² This document anchors development efforts in international agreements, notably the UN 2030 Agenda, and highlights the following areas as key priorities: development and strengthening of public administration capacity; development of entrepreneurship and export capacity; prevention and solving of conflicts, peace and security; promotion of democratic participation and development of civil society; and education.

Latvia's priority countries are found in Eastern Europe (Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine) and in Central Asia (Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan). All priority countries are represented in the list of top 10 recipient countries. Horizontal issues informing all Latvian development efforts regardless of region or sector include democracy, good governance, gender equality, and environmental sustainability and climate issues.

MULTILATERAL ODA

Beyond the EU, Latvia's engagements with the multilateral system are relatively limited in scope. In fact, 90 percent of all multilateral contributions go to or through the European union. In 2018, 73 percent of contributions to EU institutions were made through the development share of the budget (EU27: 71).

Distribution of Multilateral ODA



BILATERAL ODA

Geographic focus

In 2018, Latvia's bilateral ODA (including earmarked contributions to multilateral organizations) was geared primarily towards (Eastern) Europe and (Central) Asia, accounting for 28 and 19 percent, respectively. In line with Latvia's policy ambitions, these regions dominate the list of top-ten recipients, together accounting for 46 percent. No bilateral ODA went to LDCs in 2018, but according to policy documents, Latvia supports these countries through multilateral channels. 53 percent of ODA was not allocated either by country or income level, due primarily to high in-donor refugee costs.

Thematic focus

In 2018, the small volumes of sector-allocable ODA focused strongly on the two sectors 'social infrastructure and services,' and 'multi-sector,' accounting for 51 and 45 percent, respectively. Funds within the former sector are concentrated to the sub-sectors 'government and civil society,' and 'education.' Within the latter, virtually all commitments are found in the category 'other multi-sector.'

TOP FIVE RECIPIENT COUNTRIES (% country allocable bilateral ODA)

Turkey	40.6 % (Sweden 0.8 %)
Georgia	22.1 % (Sweden 0.8 %)
Ukraine	17.6 % (Sweden 2.0 %)
Uzbekistan	5.1 % (Sweden 0.0 %)
China	3.0 % (Sweden 0.2 %)

TOP 5 SUB-SECTORS, % OF BILATERAL SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA

% OF SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA	FOCUS	SWEDISH ALLOCATION
OTHER MULTI-SECTOR 43 %	Multi-sector education/ training	6 %
GOVERNMENT & CIVIL SOCIETY 42 %	Civilian peacebuilding, conflict prevention and resolution	41 %
EDUCATION 9 %	Advanced technical and managerial training; higher education	6 %
AGRICULTURE – FORESTRY AND FISHING 3 %	Agricultural development; agricultural policy and administrative management	8 %
GENERAL ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION 2 %	Environmental education/ training	7 %

Not included in the sector-allocable ODA presented above, in-donor refugee costs make up the largest individual sub-sector, accounting for 24 percent of overall bilateral ODA commitments. Furthermore, 'emergency response' in sector humanitarian aid accounts for 19 percent and is thereby the second largest sub-sector.

Performance in key areas

Although the share of bilateral ODA committed in support of the climate as either primary or significant objective has doubled since 2017, the level is still low at only around 5 percent. Latvia does not yet report against the OECD gender marker.

BILATERAL ODA COMMITTED IN SUPPORT OF KEY AREAS (%)

% OF SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA	SWEDISH ALLOCATION
GENDER –	87 %
CLIMATE / ENVIRONMENT 5 %	56 %

LITHUANIA

Lithuanian development co-operation is highly dependent on, and determined by, the multilateral system, most notably the EU. Around 85 percent of overall ODA is directed to or through multilateral organizations, primarily as core contributions.

Bilateral ODA focuses on countries in Eastern Europe, resembling the profile of neighboring Latvia. Lithuania is committed to reaching the 0.33 percent ODA/GNI ratio target by 2030 and in 2018 it performed well against the OECD gender marker.

KEY STATISTICS LITHUANIA

TOTAL ODA: 65 million USD

ODA-LEVEL: 0.12% of GNI (EU27: 0.31%)

ODA DISTRIBUTION:

- Strictly bilateral: 15% (EU27: 34%)
- Earmarked multilateral 4% (EU27: 9%)
- Core multilateral 81% (EU27: 58%)

MULTILATERAL:

- EU: 92% (EU27: 65%)
- UN: 4% (EU27: 17%)
- World Bank: 2% (EU27: 9%)

BILATERAL:

- Geographic focus: Europe
- LDC share: 2% (EU27: 17%)

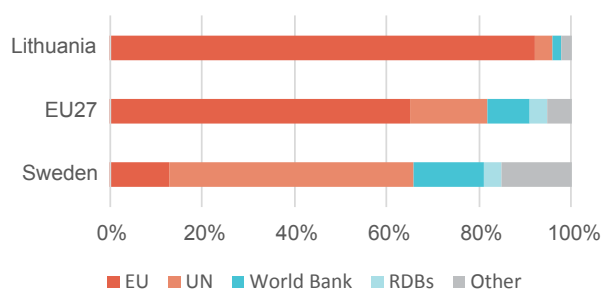
POLICY FRAMEWORK: AMBITIONS AND PRIORITIES

The legal basis for Lithuania's development policy is found in the 2013 *Law on Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid*. Lithuania is committed to contributing to global efforts to reduce poverty and implementing UN SDGs, the development of democracy, security and stability, the enhancement of human rights and gender equality, and to strengthen cultural, political and economic ties with partner countries. In the *Inter-institutional Development Co-operation Action Plan*, Lithuania's commitment to the pursuit of all SDGs is stated, while an emphasis on the following areas is articulated: (a) ending poverty in all its forms everywhere; (b) achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls; (c) ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all; (d) promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels; (e) taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts and (f) strengthening the means of implementation and revitalizing the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.²³ The geographic focus is on Eastern Europe, with Ukraine, Georgia, and Moldova as priority countries.

MULTILATERAL ODA

Like other small and new donor countries, Lithuania's contributions to the multilateral system are concentrated to the EU, which receives 92 percent of total multilateral support. Of contributions to EU institutions, 78 percent stem from the development share of the budget (EU27: 71). The lion's share of funds come in the form of core support with only a low degree of earmarking.

Distribution of Multilateral ODA



23. Government of the Republic of Lithuania (2016), Resolution No. 937: On Approval of an Inter-institutional Action Plan on Development Cooperation, https://www.orangeprojects.lt/uploads/structure/docs/1674_9de022791b2f21d78a876e1bb3d1a0e9.pdf.

BILATERAL ODA

Geographic focus

In line with policy ambitions, Lithuania's bilateral ODA is directed primarily to countries in (Eastern) Europe and (Central) Asia, accounting for 55 and 19 percent, respectively. The list of top-ten recipients is dominated by countries in these regions, and together they account for almost 60 percent of bilateral ODA. Given the geographic focus, it is unsurprising that the share going to LDCs is small at only 2 percent. It shall be noted that 38 percent of bilateral ODA was not allocated by either country or income level.

Thematic focus

Considering sector-allocable ODA only, we find that in 2018 the lion's share of Lithuanian funds was allocated to 'social infrastructure and services' (85 percent), followed by 'economic infrastructure' (7). Within the former there is a strong emphasis on 'education,' whereas the sub-sector 'energy' drives costs in the latter.

TOP FIVE RECIPIENT COUNTRIES (% country allocable bilateral ODA)

Ukraine	31.4 % (Sweden 2.0 %)
Belarus	29.1 % (Sweden 0.4 %)
Turkey	18.5 % (Sweden 0.8 %)
Georgia	6.3 % (Sweden 0.8 %)
Moldova	2.8 % (Sweden 0.9 %)

TOP 5 SUB-SECTORS, % OF BILATERAL SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA

% OF SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA	FOCUS	SWEDISH ALLOCATION
EDUCATION 49 %	Higher education; education facilities and training	6 %
GOVERNMENT & CIVIL SOCIETY 30 %	Democratic participation and civil society; security system management and reform	41 %
OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICE 6 %	Culture and recreation	9 %
ENERGY 4 %	Solar energy for centralized grids	4 %
OTHER MULTI-SECTOR 4 %	Multi-sector aid	6 %

Not included in the sector-allocable ODA presented above, 'emergency response' and in-donor refugees are further substantial drivers of cost, accounting for 14 and 10 percent of overall bilateral ODA commitments, respectively.

Performance in key areas

In 2018 Lithuania committed 60 percent of bilateral allocable ODA in support of gender equality as either a primary or significant objective, a number well above the DAC country average. The gender focus is especially present in the multi-sector category. In terms of support for climate/ environment goals, the corresponding number was 13 percent.

BILATERAL ODA COMMITTED IN SUPPORT OF KEY AREAS (%)

% OF SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA	SWEDISH ALLOCATION
GENDER 60 %	87 %
CLIMATE / ENVIRONMENT 13 %	56 %

LUXEMBOURG

Although not among the largest donors in absolute terms, Luxembourg pursues a generous development co-operation policy. In fact, in 2018 it was only Sweden that presented a higher ODA/GNI ratio. Like many other well-established donor countries, Luxembourg has a large bilateral share, while also working actively with a wide set of multilateral organizations. The 2018 LDC share of 51 percent is the second largest after Portugal, and Luxembourg's concentrated geographic focus makes it a valuable partner for its priority countries.

KEY STATISTICS LUXEMBOURG

TOTAL ODA: 473 million USD

ODA-LEVEL: 0.98% of GNI (EU27: 0.31%)

ODA DISTRIBUTION:

- Strictly bilateral: 54% (EU27: 34%)
- Earmarked multilateral 19% (EU27: 9%)
- Core multilateral 27% (EU27: 58%)

MULTILATERAL:

- EU: 21% (EU27: 65%)
- UN: 54% (EU27: 17%)
- World Bank: 11% (EU27: 9%)
- RDBs: 7% (EU27: 4%)

BILATERAL:

- Geographic focus: Africa
- Untied aid: 100% (EU27: 70%)
- LDC share: 51% (EU27: 17%)

POLICY FRAMEWORK: AMBITIONS AND PRIORITIES

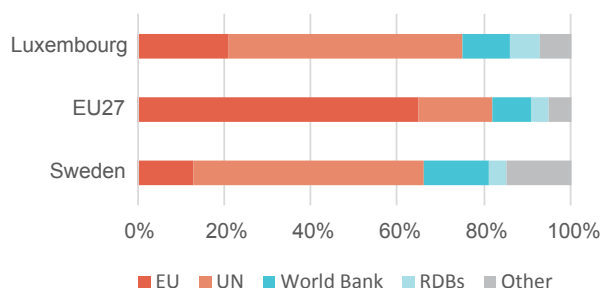
As noted in the policy document *The Road to 2030*, Luxembourg pursues the overarching objective of eradicating extreme poverty, while promoting economic, social, and environmental sustainability.²⁴ In working towards this goal, Luxembourg prioritizes four thematic areas that are each linked to one or several SDGs: (1) improving access to quality basic social services, (2) enhancing socio-economic integration of women and youth, (3) promoting inclusive and sustainable growth, and (4) strengthening inclusive governance. Efforts aiming at these areas span over many different sectors and the ambition is to provide holistic approaches to development assistance.

Cross-cutting priorities include human rights, gender equality and environmental sustainability. The geographic scope is kept intentionally narrow and aligned with the focus on LDCs to maximize impact, with the following seven countries as priority partners: Laos, Nicaragua, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Mali, Niger, and Senegal.

MULTILATERAL ODA

Luxembourg's multilateral profile is not all too different from the Swedish one, with a strong emphasis on the UN system as well as other organizations beyond the EU. The degree of earmarking is substantial at over 50 percent for UN institutions and only slightly lower for RDBs. In 2018, 91 percent of contributions to EU institutions were reported as stemming from the development share of the budget (EU27: 71).

Distribution of Multilateral ODA



24. Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (2018), *The Road to 2030*, <https://cooperation.gouvernement.lu/en/publications/strategie/strategie-generale-2030.html>.

BILATERAL ODA

Geographic focus

In 2018, Luxembourg's bilateral ODA (including earmarked contributions to multilateral organizations) was geared primarily towards Africa (45 percent) and Asia (22). In line with policy ambitions, funds are concentrated quite narrowly, with the top-ten recipient countries together accounting for 54 percent of total bilateral ODA. In line with stated priorities, the share of ODA allocated to LDCs was in 2018 very high, at 51 percent. It shall be noted that around 27 percent of overall bilateral ODA was not allocated by country or income level.

Thematic focus

Considering sector-allocable ODA only, the largest category in 2018 was 'social infrastructure and services' (65 percent), followed by 'economic infrastructure' (13). Whereas funds are distributed evenly across sub-sectors such as 'education,' 'health,' and 'government and civil society' within the former, 'financial and business services' dominate within the latter.

TOP FIVE RECIPIENT COUNTRIES (% country allocable bilateral ODA)

Niger	17.1 % (Sweden 0.4 %)
Laos	11.3 % (Sweden 0.0 %)
Mali	9.5 % (Sweden 2.5 %)
Burkina Faso	9.4 % (Sweden 1.7 %)
Senegal	7.4 % (Sweden 1.0 %)

TOP 5 SUB-SECTORS, % OF BILATERAL SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA

% OF SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA	FOCUS	SWEDISH ALLOCATION
EDUCATION 22 %	Vocational training	6 %
GOVERNMENT & CIVIL SOCIETY 12 %	Democratic participation and civil society; decentralization and support to subnational government	41 %
HEALTH 12 %	Health policy and administrative management; basic health care	3 %
AGRICULTURE – FORESTRY AND FISHING 11 %	Agricultural development; agricultural policy and administrative management	8 %
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION 10 %	Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation	6 %

Not included in the sector-allocable ODA presented above, there are high costs in connection with 'emergency response' (15 percent of total bilateral commitments), making it the largest single sub-sector slightly ahead of 'education.' In 2018, Luxembourg reported no costs in connection with in-donor refugees.

Performance in key areas

Luxembourg committed 31 percent of its bilateral allocable ODA to gender equality and women's empowerment as either a principal or significant objective, with a strong focus in the sectors 'water and sanitation,' as well as 'education.' In terms of environmental focus, the corresponding share was 25 percent. Luxembourg has improved its score against both markers over recent years.

BILATERAL ODA COMMITTED IN SUPPORT OF KEY AREAS (%)

% OF SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA	SWEDISH ALLOCATION
GENDER 31 %	87 %
CLIMATE / ENVIRONMENT 25 %	56 %

MALTA

Malta is one of the smallest EU27 donor countries. A large portion of ODA is disbursed through bilateral channels; however, in-donor refugee costs are the main area of expenditure.

KEY STATISTICS MALTA

TOTAL ODA: 33 million USD

ODA-LEVEL: 0.25% of GNI (EU27: 0.31%)

ODA DISTRIBUTION:

- Strictly bilateral: 60% (EU27: 34%)
- Earmarked multilateral 2% (EU27: 9%)
- Core multilateral 38% (EU27: 58%)

MULTILATERAL:

- EU: 83% (EU27: 65%)
- UN: 8% (EU27: 17%)
- RDBs: 4% (EU27: 4%)

BILATERAL:

- LDC share: 1% (EU27: 17%)

POLICY FRAMEWORK: AMBITIONS AND PRIORITIES

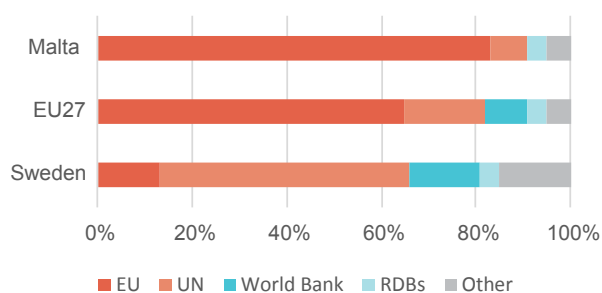
The most recent update of Malta's policy framework is the *Official Development Assistance Policy and a Framework for Humanitarian Assistance*.²⁵ At its core lies the ambition to fight poverty, while also promoting democracy, good governance, and respect for human rights. The document also states that Malta aims at working intensely with other actors such as civil society organizations, other donor countries, and private sector actors in order to ensure efficiency, despite the small overall volumes of ODA.

While emphasizing the necessity to remain flexible in policy priorities and objectives, ten focus areas are highlighted including democratization and good governance, migration, education, health, gender equality, vulnerable groups, climate change, water, information and communication technologies, and trade & investment. While stating that Malta's overall development policy is guided by a sectoral, rather than a geographic focus, the document notes three regions of particular importance: Northern Africa, sub-Saharan Africa as well as Palestine.

MULTILATERAL ODA

Contributions to or through the multilateral system amounted to 40 percent of overall ODA in 2018. Apart from the EU, main multilateral recipients include the UN and RDBs. While contributions to the EU and the UN showed some degree of earmarking, funds to development banks came exclusively in the form of core support. In 2018, 81 percent of contributions to EU institutions were made through the development share of the budget (EU27: 71).

Distribution of Multilateral ODA



25. Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of Malta (2014), *Official Development Assistance Policy and a Framework for Humanitarian Assistance*, <https://foreignandeu.gov.mt/en/Documents/ODA%20Policy.pdf>.

BILATERAL ODA

Geographic focus

While the table to the right shows the distribution of ODA across the top-5 recipients, it is important to note that as much as 96% of bilateral ODA was not allocated by country. In other words, the calculations are made on the basis of only a very small share of overall assistance. The main reason are the high costs connected to in-donor refugees. The LDC share of less than 1 percent should also be viewed against this background, since 96 percent of funds were not allocated by income group.

Thematic focus & performance in key areas

Due to a lack of unit-level data, it is not possible to disaggregate Malta's bilateral ODA by sectoral or thematic focus. However, in 2018 the primary area of expenditure was in-donor refugee costs, accounting for 78 percent of overall bilateral ODA commitments. Like other Mediterranean countries, Malta has had to assume large responsibilities for refugees and asylum seekers from Syria and elsewhere. There is as of yet no data on Malta's performance with regard to gender or climate/environment focus.

TOP FIVE RECIPIENT COUNTRIES (% country allocable bilateral ODA)

Turkey	34.9 % (Sweden 0.8 %)
Syria	13.9 % (Sweden 4.0 %)
Libya	7.0 % (Sweden 0.3 %)
Nigeria	5.1 % (Sweden 1.3 %)
Indonesia	4.7 % (Sweden 0.2 %)

NETHERLANDS

One of the EU's largest donors both in absolute and relative terms, the Netherlands pursue an ambitious development policy, increasingly geared towards fragile and instable regions in Africa and the Middle East. In terms of contributions to the multilateral system, the country resembles other established donors such as Sweden, with a wide scope and significant levels of earmarking. The thematic focus is to some degree determined by the geographic priorities, focusing on providing basic social services, security, and stability.

KEY STATISTICS NETHERLANDS

TOTAL ODA: 5 659 million USD

ODA-LEVEL: 0.62% of GNI (EU27: 0.31%)

ODA DISTRIBUTION:

- Strictly bilateral: 51% (EU27: 34%)
- Earmarked multilateral 17% (EU27: 9%)
- Core multilateral 33% (EU27: 58%)

MULTILATERAL:

- EU: 25% (EU27: 65%)
- UN: 36% (EU27: 17%)
- World Bank: 24% (EU27: 9%)
- RDBs: 4% (EU27: 4%)

BILATERAL:

- Geographic focus: Africa
- Untied aid: 100% (EU27: 70%)
- LDC share: 16% (EU27: 17%)

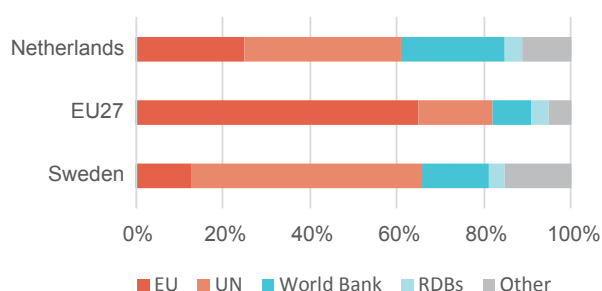
POLICY FRAMEWORK: AMBITIONS AND PRIORITIES

The 2018 *Investing in Global Prospects: For the World, for the Netherlands* provides the most recent update to the Dutch policy framework.²⁶ Noting that many contemporary major challenges, such as extreme poverty, instability, and migration, are increasingly concentrated to a few regions, the Netherlands will increasingly gear their development efforts towards the Horn of Africa, the Sahel, and the MENA region. The main goal is to tackle the 'root causes of poverty, migration, terrorism and climate change.' Dutch development policy is oriented towards the SDGs and focuses more specifically on: (1) preventing conflict and instability, (2) reducing poverty and social inequality, and (3) promoting sustainable and inclusive growth and climate action. Like many other donor countries, the Netherlands identify gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls as an important cross-cutting priority.

MULTILATERAL ODA

In terms of support to the multilateral system, the Netherlands spreads ODA relatively evenly between the major partner organizations. Although a majority of multilateral funds come in the form of core support, the degree of earmarking is still substantial, especially with regard to the UN and the World Bank. In 2018, 64 percent of contributions to EU institutions were made through the development share of the budget (EU27: 71).

Distribution of Multilateral ODA



26. Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2018), *Investing in Global Prospects: For the World, for the Netherlands*, <https://www.government.nl/documents/policy-notes/2018/05/18/investing-in-global-prospects>.

BILATERAL ODA

Geographic focus

In 2018, the Netherlands' bilateral ODA (including earmarked contributions to multilateral organizations) focused primarily on Africa and Asia, accounting for 22 and 11 percent of overall bilateral ODA, respectively. The list of top-ten recipients mirrors the geographic focus laid out in policy documents and is dominated by countries in the prioritized regions. Taken together, they account for 15 percent of overall bilateral ODA. The share to LDCs amounted to 16 percent. These numbers should, however, be seen against the background that 74 percent of bilateral ODA was not allocated by either country or income level.

Thematic focus

Considering sector-allocable ODA only, we find that 'social infrastructure and services' is the largest category (56 percent), followed by 'production' (20). Within the former category, sub-sectors 'government and civil society,' and 'population policies' drive costs. In terms of production, expenditure related to agriculture dominates.

TOP FIVE RECIPIENT COUNTRIES (% country allocable bilateral ODA)

Lebanon	8.4 % (Sweden 0.6 %)
Ethiopia	8.0 % (Sweden 4.3 %)
South Sudan	7.2 % (Sweden 2.0 %)
Afghanistan	5.6 % (Sweden 7.8 %)
Mali	5.0 % (Sweden 2.5 %)

TOP 5 SUB-SECTORS, % OF BILATERAL SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA

% OF SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA	FOCUS	SWEDISH ALLOCATION
GOVERNMENT & CIVIL SOCIETY 25 %	Civilian peace-building; democratic participation and civil society; legal and judicial development	41 %
AGRICULTURE – FORESTRY AND FISHING 14 %	Agricultural development; food crop production	8 %
POPULATION POLICIES 10 %	Reproductive health care	3 %
EDUCATION 10 %	Primary education	6 %
OTHER MULTI-SECTOR 9 %	Multi-sector aid	6 %

Not included in the sector-allocable ODA presented above are, high costs in connection with in-donor refugees/ asylum seekers (17 percent of total commitments) and 'emergency response' subsumed under humanitarian aid (7). In fact, costs connected to in-donor refugees amount to the single largest sub-sector overall, ahead of 'government and civil society.'

Performance in key areas

In 2018, the Netherlands committed 57 percent of bilateral allocable ODA in support of gender equality as either primary or significant objective. A gender focus is present in most sectors, although stronger in areas such as 'health' and 'population policies.' In terms of climate/environment focus, the corresponding figure was 33 percent.

BILATERAL ODA COMMITTED IN SUPPORT OF KEY AREAS (%)

% OF SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA	SWEDISH ALLOCATION
GENDER 57 %	87 %
CLIMATE / ENVIRONMENT 33 %	56 %

POLAND

In 2018, Poland spent 0.14 percent of GNI on ODA but is committed to reaching the general 0.33 percent target by 2030. A large part of Polish ODA goes to the EU and the UN as core contributions, while bilateral ODA focuses primarily on priority countries in Eastern Europe, Asia, and Africa. Against general recommendations, much of bilateral aid remains tied, and a gender focus is lacking in many sectors.

KEY STATISTICS POLAND

TOTAL ODA: 766 million USD

ODA-LEVEL: 0.14% of GNI (EU27: 0.31%)

ODA DISTRIBUTION:

- Strictly bilateral: 31% (EU27: 34%)
- Earmarked multilateral 3% (EU27: 9%)
- Core multilateral 66% (EU27: 58%)

MULTILATERAL:

- EU: 88% (EU27: 65%)
- UN: 6% (EU27: 17%)
- RDBs: 5% (EU27: 4%)

BILATERAL:

- Geographic focus: Europe
- Untied aid: 2% (EU27: 70%)
- LDC share: 34% (EU27: 17%)

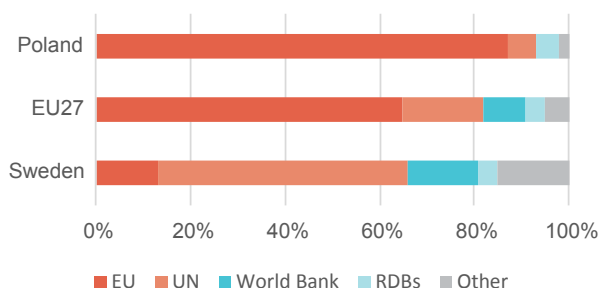
POLICY FRAMEWORK: AMBITIONS AND PRIORITIES

The *Multiannual Development Cooperation Programme: 2016-2020* lays out the core tenets of Polish development policy, highlighting both thematic and geographic areas of particular focus.²⁷ General objectives include sustainable socio-economic development, improving health conditions, raising education levels, and working to improve democracy and ensure human rights. Reflecting the needs of selected partner countries, six thematic priorities are identified: (1) good governance, (2) democracy and human rights, (3) human capital, (4) entrepreneurship and private sector, (5) sustainable agriculture and rural development and (6) environment protection. The geographic focus is intentionally kept relatively narrow and is centered around the 12 priority countries in Eastern Europe, Asia, and Africa. Horizontal issues include respect for human rights, good governance, gender equality, environment/ climate, and migration.

MULTILATERAL ODA

Around 70 percent of total Polish ODA goes to or through the multilateral system. Beyond contributions to the EU, the UN system and RDBs receive notable shares. Overall, however, Poland's multilateral engagements outside of the EU framework are relatively limited. In 2018, 75 percent of contributions to EU institutions were made through the budget (EU27: 71).

Distribution of Multilateral ODA



27. Ministry of Foreign Affairs Republic of Poland (2018), *The Multiannual Development Cooperation Programme 2016–2020*, <https://www.gov.pl/web/polishaid/multiannual-development-cooperation-programme-2016-2020>.

BILATERAL ODA

Geographic focus

Polish bilateral ODA (including earmarked contributions to multilateral organizations) shows a strong focus on Europe (46 percent) and Asia (34), to a high degree reflecting the ambitions laid out in policy documents. Including many of Poland's priority countries, the top-ten recipients together account for 86 percent of overall ODA. In 2018, the share of ODA directed towards LDCs was 34 percent. Only 5 percent of bilateral ODA was not allocated by country.

Thematic focus

In terms of thematic focus, the largest primary sector by far is 'social infrastructure and services,' accounting for 81 percent of all sector-allocable ODA, followed by 'production' (16). Within the former category, most funds are allocated either to 'education' or 'government and civil society.' In terms of the latter category, virtually all commitments are in the area of 'agriculture – forestry and fishing.'

TOP FIVE RECIPIENT COUNTRIES (% country allocable bilateral ODA)

Ukraine	26.7 % (Sweden 2.0 %)
Myanmar	23.4 % (Sweden 2.4 %)
Belarus	13.6 % (Sweden 0.4 %)
Tanzania	11.2 % (Sweden 6.8 %)
Turkey	6.3 % (Sweden 0.8 %)

TOP 5 SUB-SECTORS, % OF BILATERAL SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA

% OF SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA	FOCUS	SWEDISH ALLOCATION
EDUCATION 42 %	Higher education	6 %
GOVERNMENT & CIVIL SOCIETY 35 %	Legal and judicial development; media and free flow of information	41 %
AGRICULTURE – FORESTRY AND FISHING 16 %	Agricultural development	8 %
OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES 3 %	Culture and recreation	9 %
OTHER MULTI-SECTOR 2 %	Research/ scientific institutions	6 %

Beyond the sector-allocable ODA presented above, 'emergency response' sorted under humanitarian aid is a significant driver of costs, accounting for 13 percent of overall bilateral ODA commitments. In-donor refugee costs amount to 2 percent of commitments.

Performance in key areas

OECD notes that 'the share of interventions targeting gender equality is very low,' and in 2018 Poland, committed only 2 percent of its bilateral allocable ODA to gender equality as either a principal or significant objective. In many sectors, a gender focus is completely lacking. Regarding climate/ environment, Poland is more in line with the DAC country average, with 38 percent of bilateral allocable aid supporting this area as either a principal or significant objective.

BILATERAL ODA COMMITTED IN SUPPORT OF KEY AREAS (%)

% OF SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA	SWEDISH ALLOCATION
GENDER 2 %	87 %
CLIMATE / ENVIRONMENT 38 %	56 %

PORTUGAL

Portugal's development policy is strongly shaped by its colonial heritage, and large shares of bilateral ODA are directed to Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa. The share going to LDCs was in 2018 the highest of all EU27 countries. In terms of its multilateral engagements, Portugal displays a high degree of core support and a concentration of funds to the EU. In 2018, the degree of untied aid was 69 percent.

KEY STATISTICS PORTUGAL

TOTAL ODA: 411 million USD

ODA-LEVEL: 0.18% of GNI (EU27: 0.31%)

ODA DISTRIBUTION:

- Strictly bilateral: 38% (EU27: 34%)
- Earmarked multilateral 5% (EU27: 9%)
- Core multilateral 58% (EU27: 58%)

MULTILATERAL:

- EU: 78% (EU27: 65%)
- UN: 6% (EU27: 17%)
- World Bank: 5% (EU27: 9%)
- RDBs: 10% (EU27: 4%)

BILATERAL:

- Geographic focus: Africa
- Untied aid: 69% (EU27: 70%)
- LDC share: 57% (EU27: 17%)

POLICY FRAMEWORK: AMBITIONS AND PRIORITIES

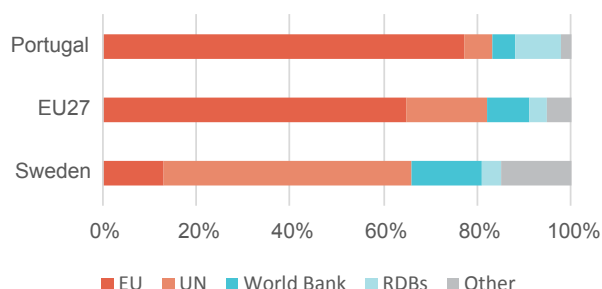
As noted in the *2014-2020 Strategic Concept for Portuguese Development Cooperation*, the primary ambition is to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development in the partner countries, all within a context of respect for democracy, human rights, and the rule of law.²⁸ Beyond that, Portugal's development efforts are guided by a strong focus on former colonies in Africa and elsewhere. Investments are made along two primary priority lines: (1) governance, rule of law, and human rights; and (2) human development and global public goods.

Within the former priority area, efforts are aimed at enhancing institutional capacity building, and the promotion of security and development. Within the latter area, the scope is wider and includes a focus on, inter alia, education and science, health, sustainable growth, and green energy, as well as rural development and protection of the sea. An important cross-cutting priority is gender equality and children's rights.

MULTILATERAL ODA

Portuguese contributions to the multilateral system come primarily in the form of core support, with the EU being the primary recipient, followed by regional development banks, and the UN system. The relatively small shares going beyond the EU is a trait shared with many other EU27 countries, although the share to RDBs is notable. In 2018, 70 percent of contributions to EU institutions were made through the development share of the EU budget (EU27: 71).

Distribution of Multilateral ODA



28. Camões – Instituto da Cooperação e da Língua, I.P.(2015), *Strategic Concept for Portuguese Development Cooperation 2014-2020*, <https://www.instituto-camoes.pt/sobre/comunicacao/noticias/conceito-estrategico-da-cooperacao-portuguesa?highlight=WYJzdHJhdGVnaWMILCln3RyYXRIZ2JlIiwY29uY2Vwd-ClsInN0cmFOZWdpYyBjb25jZXB0Ii0=>.

BILATERAL ODA

Geographic focus

In 2018, Portugal's bilateral ODA (including earmarked contributions to multilateral organizations) was primarily geared towards Africa, accounting for 66 percent of total disbursements. More specifically, the geographic focus is highly concentrated to Portuguese-speaking former colonies. The top-ten recipient countries together account for 74 percent of total bilateral ODA. In 2018, Portugal's LDC share of 57 percent was the highest among the EU27. It shall be noted that around 21 percent of overall bilateral ODA was not allocated by country or income level.

Thematic focus

Considering sector-allocable ODA only, the largest category in 2018 was 'social infrastructure and services' (80 percent), followed by 'economic infrastructure and services' (10). Within the former sector, commitments in the area of 'education' dominate, whereas 'financial and business services' drive costs within the latter.

TOP FIVE RECIPIENT COUNTRIES (% country allocable bilateral ODA)

Mozambique	36.3 % (Sweden 4.3 %)
Cabo Verde	14.3 % (Sweden 0.0 %)
Timor-Leste	10.7 % (Sweden 0.0 %)
Sao Tome and Principe	10.4 % (Sweden 0.0 %)
Guinea-Bissau	8.7 % (Sweden 0.0 %)

TOP 5 SUB-SECTORS, % OF BILATERAL SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA

% OF SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA	FOCUS	SWEDISH ALLOCATION
EDUCATION 45 %	Higher education; education policy and administrative management	6 %
OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES 12 %	Low-cost housing; multi-sector aid for basic social services	9 %
GOVERNMENT & CIVIL SOCIETY 9 %	Security system management and reform; participation in international peacekeeping operations	41 %
BUSINESS & OTHER SERVICES 7 %	Business policy and administration	4 %
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION 7 %	Water resources conservation	6 %

Not included in the sector-allocable ODA presented above are, costs connected to 'commodity assistance,' (8 percent) in-donor refugees (6), and other administrative costs (5). No other EU donor has a higher share going to the former.

Performance in key areas

Portugal committed 28 percent of its bilateral allocable aid to gender equality and women's empowerment as either a principal or significant objective. While the gender focus is strong in the sectors reproductive health and education, it is lacking completely in several other sectors. In terms of environmental focus, the corresponding share was 10 percent. Portugal's performance in both these key areas had decreased slightly compared to 2017.

BILATERAL ODA COMMITTED IN SUPPORT OF KEY AREAS (%)

% OF SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA	SWEDISH ALLOCATION
GENDER 28 %	87 %
CLIMATE / ENVIRONMENT 10 %	56 %

ROMANIA

Romania is an emerging donor and directs the lion's share of its overall ODA to the multilateral system as core contributions, most notably to the EU. Romania's bilateral ODA focuses almost exclusively on countries in its geographical vicinity, with Moldova being the primary recipient. For the time being there are gaps in the reported data concerning, for instance, the degree of tied aid and Romania's performance in key areas such as gender equality or climate/ environment.

KEY STATISTICS ROMANIA

TOTAL ODA: 249 million USD

ODA-LEVEL: 0.11% of GNI (EU27: 0.31%)

ODA DISTRIBUTION:

- Strictly bilateral: 20% (EU27: 34%)
- Earmarked multilateral 4% (EU27: 9%)
- Core multilateral 76% (EU27: 58%)

MULTILATERAL:

- EU: 91% (EU27: 65%)
- UN: 3% (EU27: 17%)
- RDBs: 5% (EU27: 4%)

BILATERAL:

- Geographic focus: Europe
- LDC share: 2% (EU27: 17%)

POLICY FRAMEWORK: AMBITIONS AND PRIORITIES

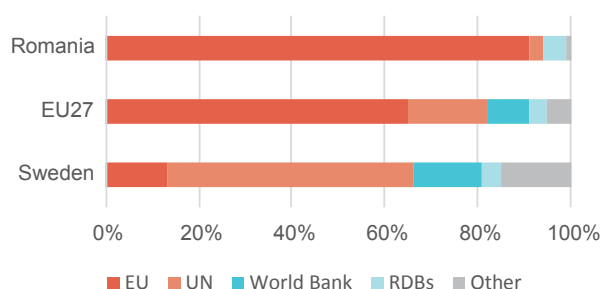
In the *Law 213/2016* it is stated that Romania aligns its development policy with major international and European agreements, while pursuing the overarching goals of promoting peace and security, and democracy and civil society. More specific priorities and principles are laid down in the *2020-2023 Multiannual Strategic Program*.²⁹ Romanian policy is presented against the background of the UN SDGs and the European Consensus on Development. Romania seeks comparative advantages by focusing on countries in Eastern Europe that display overlaps with Romania's own recent history. The geographic scope is still quite broad, including for instance the Black Sea region, the Balkans, the Middle East as well as Sub-Saharan Africa. In terms of prioritized countries, Moldova assumes a prominent position, alongside other countries in Romania's neighborhood.

In terms of thematic or sectoral focus, the document highlights governance and inclusive societies, rule of law, peace and security, sustainable economic development, and education/ youth promotion. Cross-cutting priorities that should inform all development efforts are climate change, gender equality and good governance.

MULTILATERAL ODA

Romania's contributions to the multilateral system are dominated by the EU, which receives 91 percent of total multilateral ODA. Beyond the EU, small shares are directed to regional development banks and the UN system. The degree of earmarking is low. In 2018, 79 percent of contributions to EU institutions were made through the development share of the EU budget (EU27: 71).

Distribution of Multilateral ODA



29. Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2020), *Multiannual strategic program for the period 2020-2023*, https://www.mae.ro/sites/default/files/file/anul_2020/pdf_2020/multiannual_strategic_program_2020_2023_eng.pdf.

BILATERAL ODA

Geographic focus

In 2018, Romania's bilateral ODA (including earmarked contributions to multilateral organizations) focused primarily on Europe and Asia, accounting for 86 and 7 percent of gross bilateral ODA, respectively. The geographic scope is narrow and the top-ten recipients account for almost 90 percent of the total. In 2018, the share to LDCs amounted to only 2 percent, a direct consequence of the strong emphasis on countries in Romania's vicinity. Only 5 percent of bilateral ODA was not allocated by either country or income level.

Thematic focus & Performance in key areas

In terms of sector-allocable ODA, the category 'social infrastructure and services' dominates completely, accounting for almost all commitments (99 percent). In 2018 it was the sub-sector 'education' that drove costs, alone accounting for 96 percent of sector-allocable ODA. Commitments in other sectors or sub-sectors were insignificant.

TOP FIVE RECIPIENT COUNTRIES (% country allocable bilateral ODA)

Moldova	67.1 % (Sweden 0.9 %)
Turkey	13.9 % (Sweden 0.8 %)
Serbia	3.9 % (Sweden 0.8 %)
Ukraine	2.5 % (Sweden 2.0 %)
Albania	1.8 % (Sweden 0.6 %)

TOP 5 SUB-SECTORS, % OF BILATERAL SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA

% OF SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA	FOCUS	SWEDISH ALLOCATION
EDUCATION 96 %	Higher education	6 %
GOVERNMENT & CIVIL SOCIETY 3 %	Elections; public sector policy and administrative management	41 %
ENERGY <1 %	Wind energy	4 %
HEALTH <1 %	Health policy and administrative management	3 %
OTHER MULTI-SECTOR <1 %	Urban development and management	6 %

Not included in the sector-allocable ODA presented above, 'emergency response' subsumed under humanitarian aid accounted for 13 percent of overall bilateral ODA commitments in 2018. This makes it the second largest sub-sector, after 'education.' Costs in connection to in-donor refugees amount to only 1 percent of commitments.

As of yet, there is no data on Romania's performance against OECD gender equality-, and climate/environment markers. Furthermore, it is unclear to what degree Romanian bilateral ODA is tied.

SLOVAKIA

Slovakia is an emerging donor engaging with development co-operation mainly through the multilateral system. Beyond the core support, a substantial share of multilateral contributions is earmarked. The EU and the UN system are the primary multilateral partners. The limited volumes of bilateral ODA are concentrated to a relatively small number of recipient countries, spread across regions. Similarly, the thematic focus is quite narrow with a vast majority of commitments going to 'social infrastructure and services' in the priority countries.

KEY STATISTICS SLOVAKIA

TOTAL ODA: 138 million USD

ODA-LEVEL: 0.13% of GNI (EU27: 0.31%)

ODA DISTRIBUTION:

- Strictly bilateral: 11% (EU27: 34%)
- Earmarked multilateral 13% (EU27: 9%)
- Core multilateral 77% (EU27: 58%)

MULTILATERAL:

- EU: 77% (EU27: 65%)
- UN: 16% (EU27: 17%)
- World Bank: 4% (EU27: 9%)

BILATERAL:

- Geographic focus: Eastern Europe
- Untied aid: 0% (EU27: 70%)
- LDC share: 3% (EU27: 17%)

POLICY FRAMEWORK: AMBITIONS AND PRIORITIES

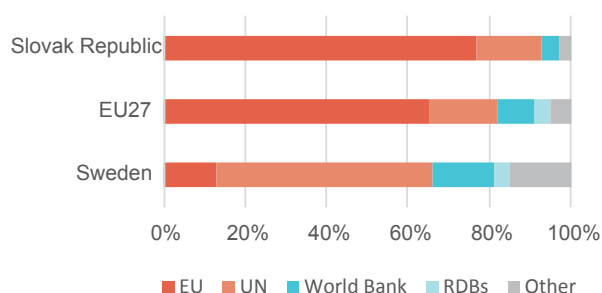
Slovakia aligns its development policy with international and European frameworks, most notably the UN 2030 Agenda, and aims to draw upon recent transitional experiences to gain comparative advantages in the engagement with partner countries. In line with the SDGs, the 2019-2023 Medium-term Strategy for Development Cooperation highlights the following sectors: (1) quality education, (2) good health, (3) good governance and civil society, (4) food safety and agriculture, (5) infrastructure and sustainable use of natural resources, and (6) supporting creation of market conditions.³⁰ Cross-cutting issues include climate protection, as well as equal opportunities (for men and women).

In terms of geographic scope, the Slovak Republic has three programme countries, Kenya, Moldova, and Georgia. Beyond these, partner regions include the Western Balkans, the Eastern Partnership, East sub-Saharan Africa, and the Middle East.

MULTILATERAL ODA

In 2018, Slovakia directed almost 90 percent of total ODA either to or through the multilateral system, with the EU and the UN as the primary recipients. In recent years, the degree of earmarking has increased substantially, seemingly at the expense of the bilateral share. In 2018, 79 percent of contributions to EU institutions were made through the development share of the budget (EU27: 71).

Distribution of Multilateral ODA



30. Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic (2019), *Medium-term Strategy for Development Cooperation of the Slovak Republic for 2019 – 2023*, https://slovakaid.sk/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/strednodoba_strategia_rozvojovej_spoluprace_eng_2019-2023_644_stran_final.pdf.

BILATERAL ODA

Geographic focus

In 2018, Slovakia's bilateral ODA (including earmarked contributions to multilateral organizations) was distributed relatively evenly between Europe (13 percent), Asia (11) and Africa (7). Despite this, the geographic focus is quite narrow, but due to high volumes of ODA not being allocated by country, the share of the top-ten recipients accounts for only 25 percent of gross bilateral ODA. The share of ODA allocated to LDCs was in 2018 low at only 3 percent. Again, however, this needs to be viewed against the background that around 70 percent of overall bilateral ODA was not allocated by either country or income level.

Thematic focus

In terms of sector-allocable ODA, the largest category in 2018 by far, was 'social infrastructure and services,' accounting for 95 percent of commitments. 'Economic infrastructure' and 'production' follow, but with insignificant shares. Within the largest category, funds are distributed relatively evenly between sub-sectors, with 'government and civil society,' and 'education' being the primary ones.

TOP FIVE RECIPIENT COUNTRIES (% country allocable bilateral ODA)

Kenya	17.8 % (Sweden 3.0 %)
Ukraine	10.0 % (Sweden 2.0 %)
Iraq	10.0 % (Sweden 2.4 %)
Serbia	9.9 % (Sweden 0.8 %)
Moldova	7.9 % (Sweden 0.9 %)

TOP 5 SUB-SECTORS, % OF BILATERAL SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA

% OF SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA	FOCUS	SWEDISH ALLOCATION
GOVERNMENT & CIVIL SOCIETY 40 %	Public finance management; domestic revenue mobilisation	41 %
EDUCATION 30 %	Higher education; education facilities and training	6 %
HEALTH 12 %	Basic health care	3 %
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION 11 %	Large systems	6 %
AGRICULTURE – FORESTRY AND FISHING 2 %	Agricultural water resources	8 %

Not included in the sector-allocable ODA presented above are, substantial costs reported as unallocated/ unspecified, accounting for 49 percent of overall bilateral commitments. This makes it the largest individual category. This likely has to do with high levels of unspecified commitments among earmarked multilateral contributions. In-donor refugee costs amounted to 2 percent of bilateral ODA commitments in 2018.

Performance in key areas

Slovakia committed 51 percent of its bilateral allocable ODA to gender equality and women's empowerment as either a principal or significant objective, concentrated to the sectors 'health,' and 'education.' In terms of environmental focus, the corresponding share was 3 percent.

BILATERAL ODA COMMITTED IN SUPPORT OF KEY AREAS (%)

% OF SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA	SWEDISH ALLOCATION
GENDER 51 %	87 %
CLIMATE / ENVIRONMENT 3 %	56 %

SLOVENIA

Slovenian development policy is firmly anchored in international and European agreements. Among multilateral organizations the EU dominates, while bilateral ODA is strongly geared towards partner countries in the Western Balkans. In terms of budget allocations, thematic focal points include education and energy.

Slovenian bilateral ODA remains tied to a relatively a high degree, and the focus on European countries leads to a low LDC share. Slovenia is committed to reaching the 0.33 percent ODA/GNI target by 2030.

KEY STATISTICS SLOVENIA

TOTAL ODA: 84 million USD

ODA-LEVEL: 0.16% of GNI (EU27: 0.31%)

ODA DISTRIBUTION:

- Strictly bilateral: 31% (EU27: 34%)
- Earmarked multilateral 4% (EU27: 9%)
- Core multilateral 65% (EU27: 58%)

MULTILATERAL:

- EU: 83% (EU27: 65%)
- UN: 5% (EU27: 17%)
- World Bank: 4% (EU27: 9%)

BILATERAL:

- Geographic focus: Europe
- Untied aid: 49% (EU27: 70%)
- LDC share: 2% (EU27: 17%)

POLICY FRAMEWORK: AMBITIONS AND PRIORITIES

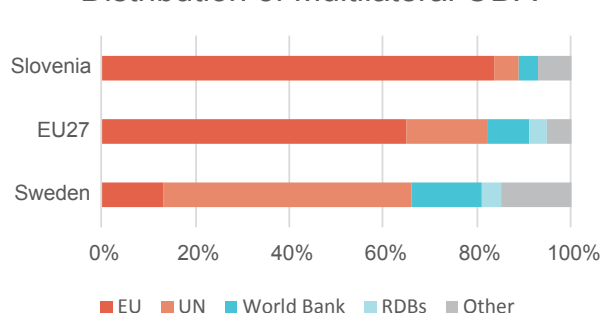
Slovenian development policy is until 2030 guided by the *Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid Strategy*.³¹ This strategy is informed by international agreements, most notably the UN 2030 Agenda. Against the background of the SDGs, the strategy highlights four thematic focal points: (1) inclusive and sustainable growth, and decent work for all, (2) peaceful and inclusive societies, with access to justice for all, (3) sustainable consumption and production, and (4) combatting climate change and its effects. Currently Montenegro and North Macedonia are programme partner countries. Beyond that, prioritized regions include the Western Balkans, the European Neighborhood, and sub-Saharan Africa.

Cross-cutting issues that should inform all development efforts are gender equality and environmental protection.

MULTILATERAL ODA

Slovenian support to the multilateral system is mostly made up of core contributions, the EU being the main recipient. The limited engagement with multilateral organizations beyond the EU is a trait shared with many other small European donors. In 2018, 71 percent of contributions to EU institutions were made through the budget, in line with the EU27 country average.

Distribution of Multilateral ODA



31. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia, *Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid Strategy of the Republic of Slovenia until 2030*, <https://www.gov.si/assets/ministrstva/MZZ/Dokumenti/multilateral/razvojno-sodelovanje/Development-Cooperation-and-Humanitarian-Aid-Strategy-of-the-Republic-of-Slovenia.pdf>.

BILATERAL ODA

Geographic focus

In 2018, Slovenia's bilateral ODA (including earmarked contributions to multilateral organizations) was primarily geared towards Europe (68 percent), more specifically the Western Balkans. The top-ten recipient countries together account for 70 percent of total bilateral ODA, indicating a narrow scope. Given the focus on Europe, it is not surprising that the LDC share was low at only 2 percent of bilateral ODA. It shall be noted that around 26 percent of overall bilateral ODA was not allocated by country or income level.

Thematic focus

In 2018, Slovenia's sector-allocable ODA was dominated by the sectors 'social infrastructure and services,' and 'economic infrastructure and services,' accounting for 73 and 23 percent, respectively. Within the former, most commitments are in the sub-sector 'education,' whereas 'energy' dominates in the latter.

TOP FIVE RECIPIENT COUNTRIES (% country allocable bilateral ODA)

Serbia	21.9 % (Sweden 0.8 %)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	21.3 % (Sweden 1.1 %)
North Macedonia	21.2 % (Sweden 0.2 %)
Montenegro	7.5 % (Sweden 0.0 %)
Turkey	6.3 % (Sweden 0.8 %)

TOP 5 SUB-SECTORS, % OF BILATERAL SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA

% OF SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA	FOCUS	SWEDISH ALLOCATION
EDUCATION 45 %	Higher education	6 %
ENERGY 22 %	Solar energy for centralized grids; energy distribution	4 %
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION 10 %	Large systems	6 %
OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES 9 %	Multi-sector aid for basic social services	9 %
GOVERNMENT & CIVIL SOCIETY 9 %	Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution; public finance management	41 %

Not included in the sector-allocable ODA presented above are, significant costs for administration, 'emergency response' and in-donor refugees, accounting for 10, 8 and 7 percent of overall bilateral ODA commitments, respectively.

Performance in key areas

In 2018, Slovenia committed 62 percent of its bilateral allocable ODA to gender equality and women's empowerment as either a principal or significant objective. However, only 47 percent of interventions were screened against the gender marker. In terms of environmental focus, the corresponding share was 54 percent. Performance in both these areas has increased notably since 2017.

BILATERAL ODA COMMITTED IN SUPPORT OF KEY AREAS (%)

% OF SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA	SWEDISH ALLOCATION
GENDER 62 %	87 %
CLIMATE / ENVIRONMENT 54 %	56 %

SPAIN

Spain's development policy is to a high degree determined by its historic and cultural ties to Spanish speaking countries in Latin America. Among the top-ten recipients, no less than six are in this region. In terms of support for the multilateral system beyond the EU, sizable portions go to the World Bank and RDBs. ODA levels have since 2008 decreased significantly, both in absolute and relative terms, but Spain remains committed to the 0.7 percent ODA/GNI target.

KEY STATISTICS SPAIN

TOTAL ODA: 2 890 million USD

ODA-LEVEL: 0.20% of GNI (EU27: 0.31%)

ODA DISTRIBUTION:

- Strictly bilateral: 33% (EU27: 34%)
- Earmarked multilateral 4% (EU27: 9%)
- Core multilateral 63% (EU27: 58%)

MULTILATERAL:

- EU: 66% (EU27: 65%)
- UN: 7% (EU27: 17%)
- World Bank: 15% (EU27: 9%)
- RDBs: 8% (EU27: 4%)

BILATERAL:

- Geographic focus: Latin America & the Caribbean
- Untied aid: 98% (EU27: 70%)
- LDC share: 13% (EU27: 17%)

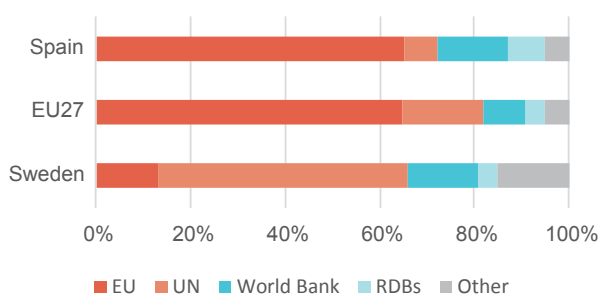
POLICY FRAMEWORK: AMBITIONS AND PRIORITIES

The most recent update to Spain's development cooperation policy is the *Master Plan for Spanish Co-operation 2018-21*.³² This document explicitly links goals and ambitions to international frameworks, most notably the SDGs. Four thematic priorities are highlighted: (1) human rights, (2) gender equality, (3) cultural diversity, and (4) environmental sustainability. In terms of geographic focus, prioritized regions include Latin America, the Maghreb, West Africa and the Sahel. OECD notes that Spain prioritizes engagement with middle-income countries, and that it is an advocate of triangular co-operation including other actors.³³

MULTILATERAL ODA

Spain directs 67 percent of total ODA either to or through the multilateral system, primarily in the form of core support. In line with the EU27 average, a majority of funds go to the EU institutions, but the sizable contributions to the World Bank and RDBs sets Spain's profile apart from that of many other countries. In 2018, 67 percent of contributions to EU institutions were made through the development share of the budget (EU27: 71).

Distribution of Multilateral ODA



32. Ministry for Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation (2018), *Plan Director de la Cooperación Española 2018-2021*, <http://www.exteriores.gob.es/Portal/es/PoliticaExteriorCooperacion/CooperacionAlDesarrollo/Documents/V%20Plan%20Director%20de%20la%20Cooperaci%C3%B3n%20Espa%C3%B1ola.pdf>.

33. At the time of writing, no English translation of abovementioned policy document was available to the authors. This section draws primarily on Spain's OECD Co-operation profile, as well as the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation.

BILATERAL ODA

Geographic focus

Historic and cultural ties are evident in Spanish bilateral ODA (including earmarked contributions to multilateral organizations), which in 2018 focused primarily on Latin America and the Caribbean (37 percent), followed by Africa (20). Taken together, the top-ten recipients account for 36 percent of overall ODA. In 2018, the share of ODA directed towards LDCs was 13 percent. It should be noted that 32 percent of bilateral ODA was not allocated by either country or income level, primarily due to high in-donor refugee costs.

Thematic focus

In terms of thematic focus, the largest primary sector by far is 'social infrastructure and services,' accounting for 74 percent of all sector-allocable ODA, followed by 'production' (13). Within the former, large shares are allocated to 'government and civil society,' 'education,' and 'health.' Within the latter, costs connected to 'agriculture – forestry and fishing' dominate.

TOP FIVE RECIPIENT COUNTRIES (% country allocable bilateral ODA)

Venezuela	8.6 % (Sweden 0.2 %)
Colombia	6.6 % (Sweden 1.8 %)
Turkey	5.9 % (Sweden 0.8 %)
El Salvador	5.7 % (Sweden 0.1 %)
Morocco	4.9 % (Sweden 0.0 %)

TOP 5 SUB-SECTORS, % OF BILATERAL SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA

% OF SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA	FOCUS	SWEDISH ALLOCATION
GOVERNMENT & CIVIL SOCIETY 33 %	Women's rights / ending violence against women and girls; human rights	41 %
EDUCATION 12 %	Education facilities and training; higher education; vocational training	6 %
AGRICULTURE -FORESTRY AND FISHING 11 %	Agricultural development; food crop production	8 %
HEALTH 11 %	Basic health care / nutrition; health policy and administrative management	3 %
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION 10 %	Water sector policy and administrative management; basic drinking water supply and sanitation	6 %

Not included in the sector-allocable ODA presented above, in-donor refugee costs make up the largest single sector, accounting for 24 percent of overall bilateral commitments. Administrative costs account for an additional 9 percent.

Performance in key areas

In 2018, Spain committed 62 percent of bilateral ODA in support of gender equality as either a primary or significant objective, with a strong gender focus in most thematic sectors. The corresponding figure for support of climate/environment was 41 percent. The performance in both key areas has increased substantially since 2017.

BILATERAL ODA COMMITTED IN SUPPORT OF KEY AREAS (%)

% OF SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA	SWEDISH ALLOCATION
GENDER 62 %	87 %
CLIMATE / ENVIRONMENT 41 %	56 %

SWEDEN

Sweden is one of the EU's most ambitious donors, with high ODA contributions both in absolute and relative terms. It stands out among its peers through, for instance, broad engagement with the multilateral system, a large geographic spread, and excellent performance against OECD gender- and climate markers. Like several other large donors, Sweden directs substantial portions of its bilateral ODA to LDCs. In terms of thematic priorities, the strong focus on 'social infrastructure & services' is shared by many other MS, but Sweden's large overall volumes also allows it to spread funds across comparably high numbers of sectors and sub-sectors.

KEY STATISTICS SWEDEN

TOTAL ODA: 6 001 million USD

ODA-LEVEL: 1.07% of GNI (EU27: 0.31 %)

ODA DISTRIBUTION:

- Strictly bilateral: 43% (EU27: 34%)
- Earmarked multilateral 22% (EU27: 9%)
- Core multilateral 35% (EU27: 58%)

MULTILATERAL:

- EU: 13% (EU27: 65%)
- UN: 53% (EU27: 17%)
- World Bank: 15% (EU27: 9%)
- RDBs: 4% (EU27: 4%)

BILATERAL:

- Geographic focus: Africa, Asia
- Untied aid: 99% (EU27: 70%)
- LDC share: 30% (EU27: 17%)

POLICY FRAMEWORK: AMBITIONS AND PRIORITIES

The overarching aim or objective of Swedish development co-operation is to 'create preconditions for better living conditions for people living in poverty and under oppression' as stated in the 2016 *policy framework for Swedish development cooperation and humanitarian assistance*.¹ This document builds on previous programs and elaborates on cross-cutting perspectives, thematic focal points, as well as the geography of Swedish development co-operation. While the framework outlines the general directions and ambitions, the specific policy directives are formulated in budgets and through the Government's instructions, in strategies (geographic, thematic, and organizational for multilateral organizations) and appropriation directions.

The 2016 policy framework was drafted against the background of the adoption of important international agreements, most notably the UN 2030 Agenda. With its 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets, it creates an ambitious and coherent framework for sustainable development across regions and sectors. The implementation of the UN 2030 Agenda goes well beyond the sphere of international development co-operation and humanitarian assistance, but it is at the same time evident that these areas lie at the very core of the agenda. The Swedish government aims to play a leading role in the effort to implement the SDGs, and also to go beyond the agreed upon goals in areas such as democracy promotion, human rights, and gender equality. Sweden's feminist foreign policy is a backbone and natural point of reference in this regard, ensuring that issues connected to women's empowerment and gender equality permeate all activities.

Furthermore, development co-operation is anchored in universal principles such as the importance of local-ownership, open dialogue, and reliable long-term commitments.

1. Government Offices of Sweden (2016), *Policy framework for Swedish development cooperation and humanitarian assistance*, Communication 2016/17:60. https://www.government.se/49a184/contentassets/43972c7f81c34d51a82e6a7502860895/skr-60-engelsk-version_web.pdf

Thematic focus areas

Beyond the horizontal perspectives, the policy framework also points to specific focal points for Swedish development co-operation, highlighting areas where Swedish efforts are likely to have the greatest impact and where they are currently most needed. The areas are explicitly tied to one or several sustainable development goals. The areas include (1) human rights, democracy, and the rule of law, (2) global gender equality, (3) environment, climate and natural resources, (4) peaceful and inclusive societies, (5) inclusive economic development, (6) migration and development, (7) equal health, and (8) education and research. There are obvious overlaps between some of these areas and many of them engage with several SDGs at once. This broad set of thematic focal points ensures that all 17 SDGs are covered in the Swedish policy framework.

Geographic focus

In line with the UN ambition to 'leave no one behind' and to direct policy towards regions and countries where the needs are most pressing, Sweden strongly gears its development efforts towards LDCs. These are countries often plagued by a multitude of socio-economic and political problems, such as (extreme) poverty, instability, fragility, and conflict. While the number of regions/ countries listed as Swedish priorities has decreased over the last decade, the scope remains substantial. In 2021, more than 30 different regional and country-based strategies are active, distributed primarily between (sub-Saharan) Africa, Asia, and Latin America. This extensive geographic scope is one of the central points of criticism raised in the 2019 OECD-DAC peer review, which urges Sweden to instead further concentrate its engagements to increase impact.²

Cross-cutting perspectives

To enhance effectiveness and coherence in the pursuit of the development goals, the 2016 policy framework highlights five cross-cutting perspectives. These can be divided into two overarching perspectives, and three additional ones that have been developed to address more specifically some of the key issues of our time.

These perspectives are to be considered and implemented at all levels of development co-operation.

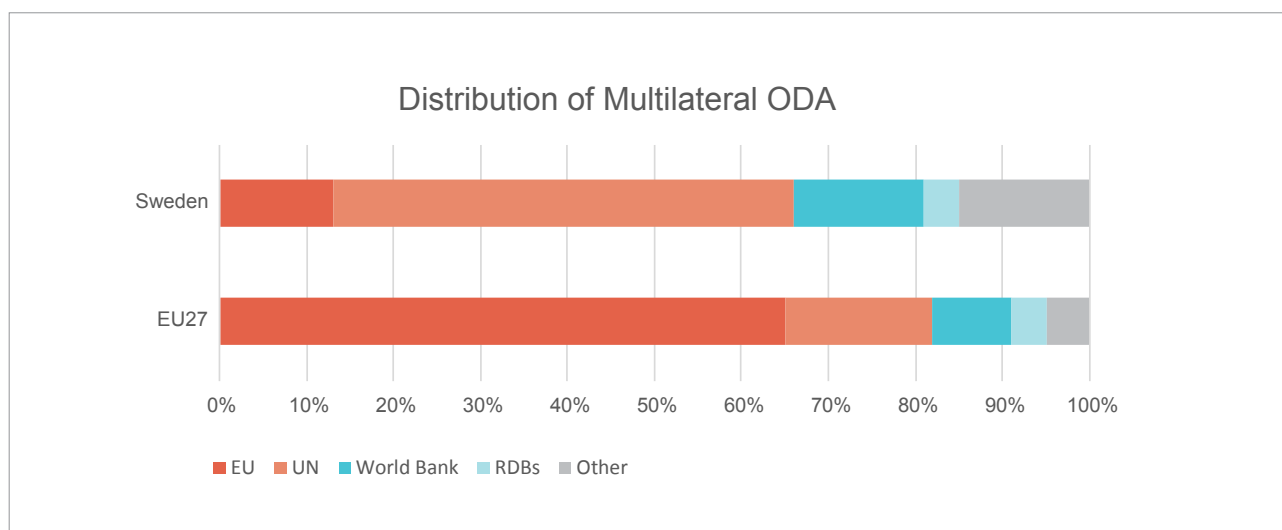
FIVE CROSS-CUTTING PERSPECTIVES

Perspective of the poor on development	<i>Taking the needs, conditions, and priorities of poor people as starting point for development co-operation</i>
Rights-based perspective	<i>Anchoring development in democracy, human rights, and principles such as non-discrimination, participation, openness and transparency, and responsibility and accountability</i>
Conflict perspective	<i>Peaceful and inclusive societies as prerequisite for sustainable development</i>
Gender perspective	<i>Gender equality as crucial aspect in achieving sustainable development</i>
Environmental and climate perspective	<i>Development to be managed within planetary boundaries</i>

MULTILATERAL ODA

In 2018, around 57 percent of total Swedish ODA was directed to or through the multilateral system. Compared to most other donors and the EU27 country average, Sweden's multilateral profile is wide in scope and exhibits deep engagement with several organizations beyond the EU, most notably the UN system. In 2018, 53 percent of overall contributions to multilateral organizations were made to

UN institutions. Among the EU27, it was only Luxembourg that presented a slightly larger UN share, placing these countries far above the country average of 17 percent. Among UN institutions main recipients include the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).



2. OECD (2019), *OECD Development Co-operation Peer Reviews: Sweden 2019*, OECD Development Co-operation Peer Reviews, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/9f833244b-en>.

Another significant characteristic of Sweden's multilateral profile is the relatively minor role played by the EU. For many member states, combined allocations to the EU consume virtually the entire multilateral budget. This is especially true for small or emerging donors, but it is worth noting that also states such as Germany (35 percent), France (45) and the Netherlands (25) have EU shares far above Sweden's 13 percent. In terms of total contributions to EU institutions, the development share of the budget accounts for 62 percent (EU27: 71), while funds to the European Development Fund (EDF) and other instruments make up the rest.

Hidden within the substantial 'other' category (see figure above), we find sizable contributions to institutions such as the Global Environmental Facility Trust Fund, and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

In terms of earmarking multilateral funds, Sweden again stands out among its peers. In 2018 this category amount-

ed to 22 percent of overall ODA, and among the EU27 it was only Denmark that presented a larger share. While the degree of earmarking is low for funds going to the EU, more than half of total contributions to UN institutions are earmarked. This, however, is in line with the overall pattern of the donors covered in this report.

SWEDEN'S MULTILATERAL PROFILE IS CHARACTERIZED BY

- Large UN contributions
- Small EU share
- Substantial ear marketing

BILATERAL ODA

Geographic focus

In 2018, the largest recipient-regions of Swedish bilateral ODA (including earmarked contributions to multilateral organizations) were Africa (31 percent) and Asia (17). It is in these two regions that all the top-ten recipient countries can be found, together accounting for 22 percent of overall bilateral ODA. This geographical spread corresponds well with the policy ambition to direct efforts towards the least developed and most fragile countries. All the top-ten recipient countries are covered by country-based strategies, indicating a strong connection between policy and actual allocations. In 2018, 30 percent of overall bilateral ODA was allocated to LDCs, compared to the EU27 country average of 17 percent. It shall be noted that 53 percent of gross bilateral ODA was not allocated by either country or income level, primarily due to substantial in-donor refugee costs.

Earmarked contributions to multilateral organizations in 2018 followed the same general pattern, with Africa being the primary regional recipient, and Afghanistan at the top of the list over recipient countries.

Thematic focus

The distribution of Sweden's bilateral ODA commitments across sectors resembles that of many other EU27 countries, with a large portion of overall commitments made to the area of 'social infrastructure and services.' This is a broad category including aspects relating to education, good governance, democracy, rule of law and human rights. The second and third largest categories fall outside of the sector-allocable ODA and are dominated by commitments

relating to emergency response and in-donor refugees/asylum seekers. Although in-donor refugee costs have decreased dramatically in the years since 2015, in 2018 they still accounted for a substantial share of overall bilateral ODA commitments (13 percent).

In terms of sector-allocable ODA only, we see that 'social infrastructure and services' (68 percent) dominate, accounting for around 2/3 of commitments. The remaining sectors are relatively even in size, with funds usually concentrated to one or two sub-sectors. The table below considers sector-allocable ODA, listing the five largest sub-sectors, as well as the specific areas of expenditure driving costs within each. Three of the largest sub-sectors are found within 'social infrastructure and services.'

TOP FIVE RECIPIENT COUNTRIES (% country allocable bilateral ODA)

Afghanistan	7.8 %
Tanzania	6.8 %
Somalia	5.7 %
Ethiopia	4.3 %
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4.3 %

DISTRIBUTION ACROSS SECTORS, % TOTAL BILATERAL ODA COMMITMENTS 2018

SECTOR ALLOCABLE				OTHER	
Social Infrastructure & Services 47 %	Economic Infrastructure 6 %	Production 7 %	Multi-sector 9 %	Humanitarian Aid 11 %	Other Sectors 21 %

THEMATIC FOCUS OF SWEDISH BILATERAL ODA COMMITMENTS, 2018

TOP 5 SUB-SECTORS, % OF SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA		TOP 3 AREAS WITHIN SUB-SECTORS, % OF SUB-SECTOR					
GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	41 %	Democratic Participation and Civil Society	37 %	Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution	10 %	Human rights	9 %
OTHER SOCIAL	9 %	Multi-sector aid for basic social services	48 %	Employment creation	37 %	Statistical capacity building	6 %
AGRICULTURE – FORESTRY & FISHING	8 %	Agricultural development	35 %	Forestry policy and administrative management	22 %	Agricultural policy and administrative management	15 %
GENERAL ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION	7 %	Environmental policy and administrative management	62 %	Environmental research	17 %	Biosphere protection	16 %
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	6 %	Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation	52 %	Water sector policy and administrative management	19 %	Basic sanitation	12 %

Likely a consequence of large overall volumes and a significant geographical spread, Sweden's bilateral commitments are distributed over a comparably large number of areas of expenditure. Whereas many other donors covered in this report focus exclusively on one or a few limited areas within each sub-sector - usually tailored to the needs of recipients in a specific region - Swedish ODA is notable in its broad scope.

Performance in key areas

While Swedish development co-operation is indeed wide in scope, there are nevertheless certain priorities or focal points that stand out above the rest. The most important regard gender equality and the empowerment of women, as well as fighting climate change and saving the environment. Gender equality as a basic principle is firmly anchored in Sweden's feminist foreign policy, and in the 2016 policy framework it is stated that the 'Government views climate change as the key issue of our age.' Both areas are also represented in the cross-cutting perspectives.

In line with these ambitions, Sweden performs extremely well in relation to OECD markers. In 2018, 87 percent of bilateral ODA commitments were made in support of gender equality as either a primary or significant objective. This is far above both the EU27 and the DAC country averages. In terms of climate/environment focus, the corresponding figure was 56 percent.

EU INSTITUTIONS

The two main actors among the EU institutions are the Commission and the European Investment Bank (EIB). The Commission manages the majority of overall funds, while the EIB draws on its own resources, as well as earmarked funds granted by the Commission. In terms of overall ODA volumes, the EU institutions are second only to Germany among the donors covered in this report. The development policy is broad in its thematic and geographic scope, and while there is some degree of co-operation with other multilateral organizations, most funds are disbursed through bilateral arrangements. Aid is completely untied, and the EU institutions perform well against both gender- and climate markers.

KEY STATISTICS EU INSTITUTIONS

TOTAL ODA: 16 385 million USD

ODA DISTRIBUTION:

- Strictly bilateral: 79% (EU27: 34%)
- Earmarked multilateral 20% (EU27: 9%)
- Core multilateral 2% (EU27: 58%)

MULTILATERAL:

- EU: 6% (EU27: 65%)
- UN: 54% (EU27: 17%)
- World Bank: 12% (EU27: 9%)
- RDBs: 7% (EU27: 4%)

BILATERAL:

- Geographic focus: Africa
- Untied aid: 100% (EU27: 70%)
- LDC share: 24% (EU27: 17%)

POLICY FRAMEWORK: AMBITIONS AND PRIORITIES

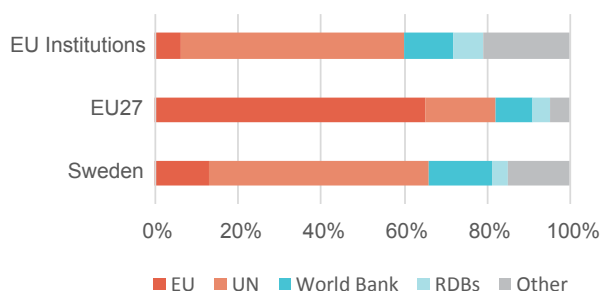
The EU institutions, like the individual member states, are guided by the 2017 *European Consensus on Development* in their policy efforts.³ This broad document highlights overarching aims, important cross-cutting perspectives, thematic focal points as well as the distribution of responsibilities within the EU framework. The primary goal of EU development co-operation is to reduce, and in the long term, eradicate poverty. The document is firmly anchored in the 2030 Agenda, using this agenda and the SDGs as natural points of reference.

In line with the 2030 Agenda, the EU development policy is guided by the 'five Ps': People, Planet, Peace, Prosperity and Partnerships. Subsumed under each of these categories are different SDGs, as well as more specific targets. Cross-cutting perspectives include the respect of human rights, rule of law, democracy, and gender equality. Further cross-cutting elements include, for instance, a focus on youth, climate, good governance, and mobility/ migration. EU development co-operation policy echoes the 2030 Agenda in its focus on LDCs and reaching those 'furthest behind' first.

MULTILATERAL ODA

In 2018, only slightly more than 20 percent of overall ODA was directed to or through other multilateral organizations. Funds are distributed relatively evenly between primary recipients such as the UN system, the World Bank and RDBs. Six percent of funds were contributions to the EIB. Apart from a small share of core contributions to the UN, funds are earmarked.

Distribution of Multilateral ODA



3. European Union (2017), *The New European Consensus on Development: 'Our World, our Dignity, our Future'*, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A42017Y0630%2801%29>

BILATERAL ODA

Geographic focus

In 2018, the EU institutions' bilateral ODA (including earmarked contributions to multilateral organizations) had Africa as the primary recipient region, accounting for 37 percent of the total. When combined, the funds to top 10 recipient countries amounted to 30 percent of total bilateral ODA. In the same year, the share going to LDCs was 24 percent, which is above the EU27 average. It shall be noted that 24 percent of overall bilateral ODA was not allocated by country or income level.

Thematic focus

In terms of sector-allocable ODA, the categories 'social infrastructure and services,' and 'economic infrastructure and services' dominate. In 2018 these categories accounted for 43 percent and 31 percent, respectively. Within the former, sub-sectors 'government and civil society' and 'education' dominate. Within the latter, commitments are more evenly distributed across sub-sectors such as 'transport and storage,' 'financial and business services,' as well as 'energy.'

TOP FIVE RECIPIENT COUNTRIES (% country allocable bilateral ODA)

Turkey	12.7 % (Sweden 0.8 %)
Serbia	4.6 % (Sweden 0.8 %)
Syria	3.8 % (Sweden 4.0 %)
Afghanistan	3.1 % (Sweden 7.8 %)
Tunisia	2.8 % (Sweden 0.2 %)

TOP 5 SUB-SECTORS, % OF BILATERAL SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA

% OF SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA	FOCUS	SWEDISH ALLOCATION
GOVERNMENT & CIVIL SOCIETY 20 %	Civilian peace-building, conflict resolution and prevention; democratic participation and civil society	4 %
TRANSPORT & STORAGE 12 %	Rail transport; road transport	41 %
OTHER MULTI-SECTOR 10 %	Multi-sector aid	6 %
EDUCATION 9 %	Education policy and administrative management	6 %
BANKING & FINANCIAL SERVICES 8 %	Formal sector financial intermediaries	6 %

Not included in the sector-allocable ODA presented above are commitments to areas such as emergency response (7 percent) and different kinds of donor administration (4).

Performance in key areas

The EU institutions committed 63 percent of their bilateral allocable ODA to gender equality and women's empowerment as either a principal or significant objective, with a relatively strong focus across several thematic sectors. In terms of environmental focus, the corresponding share was 31 percent. While the gender focus increased greatly from 2017, the share of commitments in support of the climate/ environment rose only by one percentage point.

BILATERAL ODA COMMITTED IN SUPPORT OF KEY AREAS (%)

% OF SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA	SWEDISH ALLOCATION
GENDER 63 %	87 %
CLIMATE / ENVIRONMENT 31 %	56 %