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## 2011 DAC REPORT ON MULTILATERAL AID

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## Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACP – African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries

ADB – Asian Development Bank

AFD – French Development Agency

AfDB – African Development Bank

BMZ – Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development)

COMPAS – Common Performance Assessment System

CPA – Country Programmable Aid

CPIA – Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (World Bank)

DAC – Development Assistance Committee

DFID – Department for International Development

EDF – European Development Fund

EU – European Union

FOCEM – Fundo de Convergência Estrutural e de Fortalecimento Institucional do Mercosul (Mercosur's Structural Convergence Fund for Competition, Social Cohesion and Institution-Building)

GAVI – Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation

GEF – Global Environment Facility

GPP – Global Partnerships and Programmes

HIP – Heavily-Indebted Poor Countries

HIPC CBP – Heavily-Indebted Poor Countries Capacity Building Project

IADB – Inter-American Development

IBRD – International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

ICDO – International Civil Defence Organisation

ICRC – International Committee of the Red Cross

IDA – International Development Association

IFFIm International Finance Facility for Immunization

IHME – Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation

LDC – Least Developed Countries

MAEE – French Ministry of European and Foreign Affairs

MAR – Multilateral Aid Review

MDRI – Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative

MIOMCT – French Ministry of Interior's immigration department

MINEFI – French Ministry of Economy, Finance and Industry

MOPAN – Multilateral Organisation Performance Assessment Network

NGO – Non-governmental organisation

OCT – Overseas Countries and Territories

ODA – Overseas Development Assistance

PEPFAR – US President's Plan for AIDS Relief

PRGF – Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility

QuODA – Quality of Overseas Development Assistance

SDR – Special Drawing Rights

SIDA – Swedish International Development Agency

UK – United Kingdom

UNDPKO – United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations

UNHCR – United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNEP – United Nations Environment Programme

UNICEF – United Nations' Children's Fund

UN-OCHA – UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

UN-REDD – UN Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation

UNRWA – United Nations Relief and Works Agency

WFP – World Food Programme

WHO – World Health Organisation

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This third *DAC Report on Multilateral Aid* considers the latest trends in members' multilateral development assistance and delves into why and how governments invest in multilateral aid channels.

### Trends in Multilateral Aid

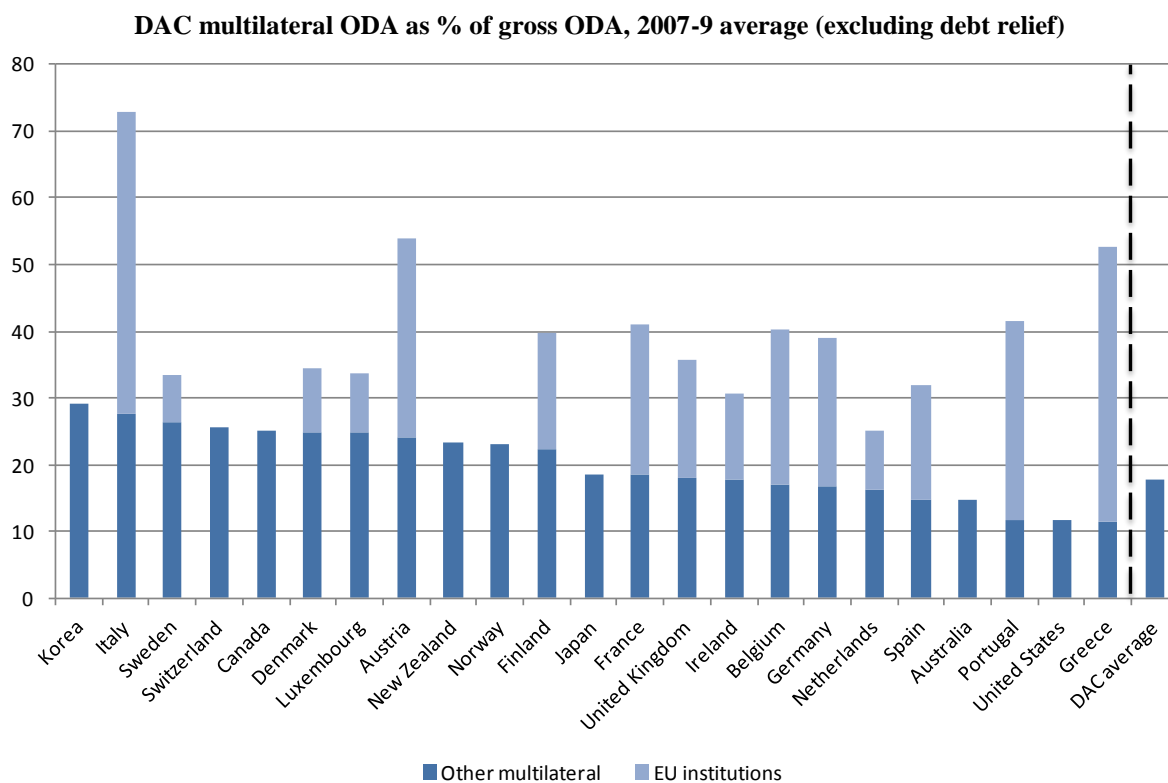
1. Between 2000 and 2009, multilateral ODA increased from USD 26.6 billion to USD 36.2 billion. The rise represents an average annual growth rate of 3%, compared to total gross ODA's rate of 4%.
2. Core multilateral contributions as a share of ODA fell to a low of 28% (USD 36 billion) in 2009 from a peak of 33% in 2001. Though scored as bilateral ODA, an additional 12% (USD 15 billion) was earmarked by sector, country, region or theme and channelled through multilateral organisations in 2009. Taken together, core and earmarked multilateral contributions account for 40% of gross ODA, or USD 51 billion, a very large sum that falls under a kaleidoscope of accountability arrangements.
3. At the risk of oversimplifying, the diverse reasons for allocating bilateral and multilateral aid can be condensed to the basic tension between, on the one hand, the desire for control and accountability over how resources are spent, and, on the other hand, the wider benefits of pooling resources, presence, and expertise. Recent research indicates that the "principal-agent" model may best explain the decisions involved in choosing multilateral aid. In this model, an individual donor (principal) and multilateral agency (agent) are divided between the loss of control over funds and the benefits of burden sharing. How well the preferences of the agent align with those of the principal will often determine the degree to which this loss of control is a preoccupation for the principal, or donor.
4. Earmarked funding through multilateral organisations is growing faster than other components of ODA. Behind this trend are strong rationales, which were introduced in last year's report. Earmarking allows donors to track results more easily, to have greater say over specific uses, and to raise the visibility of their contributions in the eyes of domestic constituencies. Several donors have also decided to concentrate their bilateral aid on fewer partner countries, which encourages them to channel funds through multilaterals to maintain a minimum attributable footprint in a specific region. Some DAC members refer to the practices of earmarking aid and concentrating it on certain partner countries as the growing "multilateralisation" of bilateral aid. At the same time, multilateral organisations may legitimately speak of a growing "bilateralisation" of multilateral aid.

### Forward-Looking Trends

5. According to donors' forward-spending surveys, almost two-thirds of countries (98 countries out of 152) in all regions are projected to receive lower aggregate levels of aid from both bilateral and multilateral channels by 2013, 27 of which are LDCs. Some of the predicted decreases may prove overly pessimistic, given the high recent levels of uncertainty which can lead to abnormally cautious forward planning. Multilateral outflows, which tend to ensure more even distribution across countries than bilateral aid, can help mitigate the falls in ODA. But they will be able to do so only to a limited extent, unless their resource base increases much faster than now appears likely.

### DAC Multilateral ODA Shares

6. As the figure below shows, multilateral aid excluding contributions to EU institutions accounts for the highest shares of gross ODA in Korea (29%), Italy (28%), and Sweden (26%) and for the lowest in Portugal (12%), the United States (12%), and Greece (11%). Looking at all multilateral aid (including to EU institutions) in DAC member countries, it accounts for the highest shares of gross ODA in Italy (73%), Austria (54%), and Greece (53%), and the lowest in Japan (19%), Australia (15%), and the United States (12%). While these figures alone may not allow any conclusions to be drawn as to donor preferences, donors on the right-hand side of the graph have larger bilateral programmes in place than those on the left and/or contribute much less to non-EU multilateral development agencies.



Source: OECD, 2011b.

### Concentration on Multilateral Clusters

7. Data from 2009 confirm that DAC members channel a high proportion (over 81%) of their core multilateral aid into five main clusters of multilaterals. They are the EDF-plus-EU budget (37%), IDA (21%), UN Funds and Programmes (10%), the African and Asian Development Banks (5% and 3%), and the Global Fund (6%). Only 18% of multilateral aid goes to the remaining multilateral organisations which number over 200 and often provide technical assistance or serve norm- and standard-setting purposes.

### Non-DAC Donors

8. Twenty DAC non-member countries reported their aid flows to the DAC Secretariat in 2009, while some larger ones (Brazil, the Russian Federation, China, and India) did not. The eleven non-DAC EU member states directed 66% of their total ODA to multilaterals (including EU institutions), while the average multilateral ODA of non-DAC donor states (excluding the Arab donors for which data are not comparable) was 31%. Larger regional players such as Brazil and the Russian Federation allotted substantial multilateral aid to regional organisations or funds. It is unlikely that multilateral aid accounts

for high shares of China's and India's ODA: although they increasingly contribute to concessional funds like IDA, they already have large and rapidly growing bilateral programmes. This report includes brief case studies of the Russian Federation and Brazil's multilateral aid.

## **How Countries Determine their Multilateral Aid Allocations**

9. A survey conducted at the end of 2010 asked DAC members to identify which ministries, departments or agencies were involved in deciding allocations to the 29 different funds and organisations that are the recipients of over 90% of all DAC multilateral aid. The survey results are complemented by case studies of the decision-making process in France and the United Kingdom, whose development agency recently published its *Multilateral Aid Review*.

### **Balance between Bilateral and Multilateral Aid**

10. Survey results indicate that just under one-half (11 out of 23) of member countries said they explicitly discussed the balance between bilateral and multilateral aid allocations within their government departments at least every three to five years. The fact that there is little or no structured opportunity to state the case for multilateral aid in most DAC national settings inevitably means that citizens learn only incidentally of the rationale for choosing alternative channels. In the current environment of budget constraints, clearly setting out and publicising the national case for multilateralism is increasingly important if the general public, legislators, and civil society are to understand what they are getting in exchange for less direct control.

### **Decision-Making Models**

11. Nine members adopt a "centralised" decision-making model, whereby a single ministry, department or agency decides allocations to almost all the 29 multilateral organisations or funds. In Nordic member countries and New Zealand, the body with the decision-making power tends to be the ministry of foreign affairs, while in the UK and Australia it is the international development agency. In contrast, fourteen members have at least two separate ministries, departments or agencies responsible for deciding allocations to the 29 bodies, and can be considered to favour a more "decentralised model" in the sense that more than one ministry disburses aid. Co-ordination among lead ministries/agencies ranges from formal inter-ministerial bodies that meet regularly to *ad hoc* consultations between civil servants working on similar issues. Although EU institutions were not included in this component of the survey, their aid allocation practices are closer to the decentralised model.

### **How Donors Allocate by Sector: a Closer Look at Health**

12. In order to monitor how donors deliver aid in the health sector, six broad health sub-categories were examined over a three-year period from 2007 to 2009. Together, nearly as much aid was channelled through multilateral organisations (41%) as was delivered bilaterally (44%) for the six sub-categories. The volume of bilateral aid for HIV/AIDS and sexually-transmitted diseases was twice the volume delivered multilaterally. However, subtracting the contributions of the United States, which has a very large bilateral HIV/AIDS programme,<sup>1</sup> makes the multilateral channel larger (89% of HIV/AIDS multilateral aid was delivered by the Global Fund).

## **What Next?**

13. There is no ideal or "one-size-fits-all" model for determining aid allocation decisions at national level. The objective in highlighting donor practices is to explore whether possible inconsistencies at the

overall systemic level, which may arise, for example, from the growing need for visibility and (apparent) control, require joint action across multilaterals and stakeholders in and beyond the DAC. While the overall share of multilateral aid is not on the increase, there is growing pressure on the multilateral system to deliver in countries and regions where bilateral donors are exiting or less able to intervene (particularly in fragile states). This situation will give rise to difficult discussions on how far organisations, funds and the whole multilateral aid architecture – built by members, shareholders and contributors – are fit for the purpose of assuming an increasingly broad and complex agenda.

14. The eight good practices identified below are limited to the why's and how's of multilateral aid allocation and ultimately aim to guide better coordinated and more transparent decision-making within member governments. This report discusses and substantiates these good practices, building on the importance of collective action to address the fragmented global aid architecture – a need addressed in past DAC reports and high- and senior-level discussions. Stakeholders of the different multilateral agencies, funds and programmes have a collective responsibility to address the most important challenges of the multilateral architecture they fund and govern.

15. The complexity and diversity of multilateral aid institutions should be considered primarily from the perspectives of the partner countries they are designed to serve. Does the multilateral aid system as a whole deliver less than the sum of its parts and is some rationalisation therefore urgent? Or do the benefits of greater choice and variety outweigh the cost? These are some of the questions that could be addressed in the run-up to the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness later this year.

#### **Eight Emerging Good Practice Lessons on “Good Multilateral Donorship”\***

1. Articulate, publicise and regularly revisit your specific national case for multilateral contributions – Paragraph 4.
2. Review the balance between your multilateral and bilateral programmes – Paragraph 5.
3. If fixed shares guide spending decisions, ensure they have broad coverage and are evidence-based – Paragraph 8.
4. Make maximum use of joint assessments, independent evaluation findings and third-party analyses – Paragraph 11.
5. Publicise the indicators and ratings that influence your future multilateral allocations – Box 1.2.
6. Assess multilateral performance against collective international, as well as national, priorities – Boxes 1.2, 2.2, and 2.3.
7. Periodically scrutinise allocations to all parts of the multilateral spectrum, even if semi-automatic – Paragraph 18.
8. Have a dedicated body periodically review all public spending through multilaterals – Paragraphs 22 and 23.

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\* Paragraph numbers refer to the main body of the Report, not the Executive Summary

## **CHAPTER 1. HOW MEMBER COUNTRIES DETERMINE MULTILATERAL AID ALLOCATIONS**

1. This chapter looks at the different ways in which aid providers allocate funds to bilateral and multilateral aid and to different multilateral agencies. It reviews the results from the multilateral aid allocation survey – which includes the case studies of two Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members – and examines how members allocate aid in the health sector.
2. Discussion in the DAC last year of the *2010 DAC Report on Multilateral Aid* highlighted the need to look in greater detail at members' different decision-making processes. To that end the DAC Secretariat conducted a survey at the end of 2010 into how members determine their multilateral aid allocations. The survey asked respondents whether governments discussed bilateral and multilateral shares and to what they allocated those shares; whether there were limits on the share or amount of aid to all or some multilateral organisations; how decisions were made across government; and what evidence governments relied on to make their allocation decisions.

### **1.1. Why Multilateralism?**

3. In the current environment of budget constraints, proving that development assistance provides value for money is more important than ever. Governments face increasing pressure from legislative bodies and civil society to scrutinise and even limit multilateral aid, which often appears too far removed from their financial oversight. Indeed, it often escapes their control as key decisions on what, where and how it is actually delivered are taken at supranational level. However, governments may be able to offset concerns over accountability and control against the efficiency gains achieved from pooling resources across donors. The pooling of resources spreads the aid burden and leverages experience, sector- and country-based expertise, geographic reach, and other assets which are arguably better deployed through joint efforts.
4. There is some evidence that providing multilateral development assistance limits the influence of domestic special interests that may otherwise seek to tie assistance to more political or commercial ends (Keohane, Macedo and Moravcsik; 2009).<sup>ii</sup> A recent public opinion poll in EU member states,<sup>iii</sup> for example, found that respondents in 26 of 27 EU member states considered large international organisations to be better positioned than their own bilateral programmes to support developing countries. A recent paper (Milner and Tingley, 2010), concludes that the “principal-agent model” best reflects the decisions involved in choosing multilateralism. In this model, an individual donor (principal) and multilateral agency (agent) are at odds over the loss of control over funds and the benefits of burden sharing. How well the preferences of the agent fit with those of the principal determines to what the extent loss of control is a concern for the principal (donor). As the example of the Russian Federation illustrates in Chapter 2, donors are pragmatic about the use of multilateral agencies when interests overlap. The fact that there is little or no structured opportunity to make the case for multilateral aid as such in most DAC domestic settings inevitably means that citizens learn only incidentally of the rationale for choosing alternative channels. Stating and publicising the national case for multilateralism is important: the general public, legislators, and civil society should know what they are getting in exchange for less direct control.

## 1.2. Allocations between Bilateral and Multilateral Aid

5. Just under one-half of DAC member countries (11 out of 23) said that they explicitly discussed the balance between bilateral and multilateral aid allocations every three to five years. Seven countries<sup>iv</sup> conducted cross-government discussions at least once a year, often in the context of broader inter-ministerial co-ordination or budget negotiations with finance or other ministries. The sixteen that did not indicated that they allocated aid primarily on the basis of aid effectiveness, regardless of the channel used. A change of donor government may precipitate re-assessments of aid allocations, although such exercises usually centre on re-examining the case for contributions to specific countries and agencies rather than overall shares of bilateral and multilateral aid and the marginal benefit of one channel over the other. Explicitly reviewing and revisiting the balance between multilateral and bilateral aid allocations helps inform public debate.

## 1.3. Limits on Multilateral Aid

6. Less than one-third of members cap their multilateral ODA and those that do generally use their caps as guidelines rather than binding constraints. They include:

- **Portugal**, which expects to allocate 40% of its aid multilaterally. It also has guidelines for prioritising multilateral support, so the aggregate may be higher or lower than 40%.
- **Korea** plans to increase its share of multilateral ODA from the present 28% to 30% by 2015 and to maintain that share thereafter.
- **Spain** capped the funding of non-financial multilateral institutions until 2009. Since then, the ceiling has changed yearly according to the size of the general budget and applies only to grants the Ministry of Foreign Affairs provides to multilateral institutions.<sup>v</sup>
- **New Zealand** decided on a 0% growth of allocations to international organisations this financial year.
- The **German** BMZ (development ministry) has restricted multilateral aid to one-third of its budget, although the cap is not legally binding and does not cover the ODA component of its EU budget contribution (not directly attributed to BMZ).
- In December 2008, the **Swiss** parliament approved a law that placed a ceiling of 40% on multilateral development assistance until 2012. This cap does not apply to multilateral aid for humanitarian assistance, to aid for Eastern Europe, or to aid for economic and commercial measures (all governed by different legislation).

7. Such institutional arrangements are generally pragmatic ways of accommodating political pressure to target or limit all or part of the national resources flowing to multilaterals or to branches thereof. Some stakeholders see such caps as an obstacle to the funding of effective multilateral instruments (OECD, 2010b).<sup>vi</sup> Ceilings do not appear to be backed by any strong evidence on the relative effectiveness of bilateral and multilateral aid for which comparable information is still somewhat scarce. However, recent work by research institutes and think tanks, such as the Quality of ODA (QuODA) Assessment, gives multilaterals a clear edge when it comes to matching aid with partners' national priorities, supplying more predictable aid, and providing high levels of sector-specific specialisation.

8. While caps have the advantage of being clear, they may shield parts of bilateral and/or multilateral budgets from the arbitrage and efficiency prioritising that they would otherwise undergo as part of the process of considering best value for money for the entire aid spend. Even non-binding caps, ceilings or quotas that are poorly understood or not enforced may generate disproportionate transaction costs for little practical benefit. Because there could also be distortions between those multilaterals included and those

not included in baselines selected by governments and/or legislators for pragmatic reasons, it is important that overall baselines cover as broad a spectrum of programmes as possible. In addition, where a cap or limit already exists, it is important to provide legislators and civil society with a clear rationale as to why it is there and to amend it in the light of any new evidence.

#### **1.4. Burden-Sharing Principles**

9. Burden-sharing principles can serve as guidelines for deciding how much to allocate to individual agency replenishments. The United States, for example, publicly aims to contribute 20-25% of the annual budget requirements of UNHCR, the ICRC, and UNRWA. It has long held to the public stance that it will contribute half as much as the combined contribution of other donors (*i.e.* one-third of the total) to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. France indicated that consistent burden sharing is in principle a good method of ensuring predictable multilateral funding. However, France argued, the effective value of the euro exchange rate, lower than in previous years, and the growing number of donors made the burden sharing benchmark less relevant for 2010's concessional fund replenishments.

#### **1.5. What Evidence Informs Aid Allocations?**

10. Box 1.1 below lists sources of evidence cited by members for making multilateral aid allocations, starting with the most common ones. The sixteen DAC members that also form part of the Multilateral Organisation Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN) indicate that they use the common MOPAN approach to complement other assessments and criteria for determining multilateral aid allocations.

### Box 1.1. Sources of evidence for multilateral aid allocations

DAC members rely on a variety of different sources of evidence to help them inform their aid allocation decisions.

Factors or sources of evidence cited by at least 9 members:

- relevance to donor priorities and interests;
- relevance to the aid architecture (importance of mandate, positioning, comparative advantage);
- performance assessments (e.g. MOPAN, COMPAS);
- evidence, which includes perceptions, of the organisation's effectiveness.

Factors or sources of evidence cited by at least 4 members:

- donor influence and visibility within the organisation and ability to take part in governing bodies;
- reviews of multilateral aid portfolios;
- synergy with bilateral programmes;
- political considerations;
- partnership, dialogue, and consultation with multilateral organisations;
- feedback from multilateral agencies' own reports;
- efficiency criteria.

Factors or sources of evidence cited by at least one member:

- historic contributions to multilaterals;
- Paris Declaration Survey results;
- ability to address MDGs or global public goods;
- credibility and likely effectiveness of institutional reform;
- success of organisations' annual humanitarian appeals;
- feedback from partner country;
- civil society feedback.

11. Before considering additional analytical work it makes sense to make maximum use of common and/or assessment databases and evaluations produced by institutions. The recent public release of the UK's *Multilateral Aid Review* and methodology (see Box 1.2) may signal a move towards making subsequent reviews and methodologies public, making it feasible for other donors to use the same methodology, applying different weights according to their own priorities. Australia, for example, conducted a recent aid review (Commonwealth of Australia, 2011) which builds on findings from the UK's analysis.

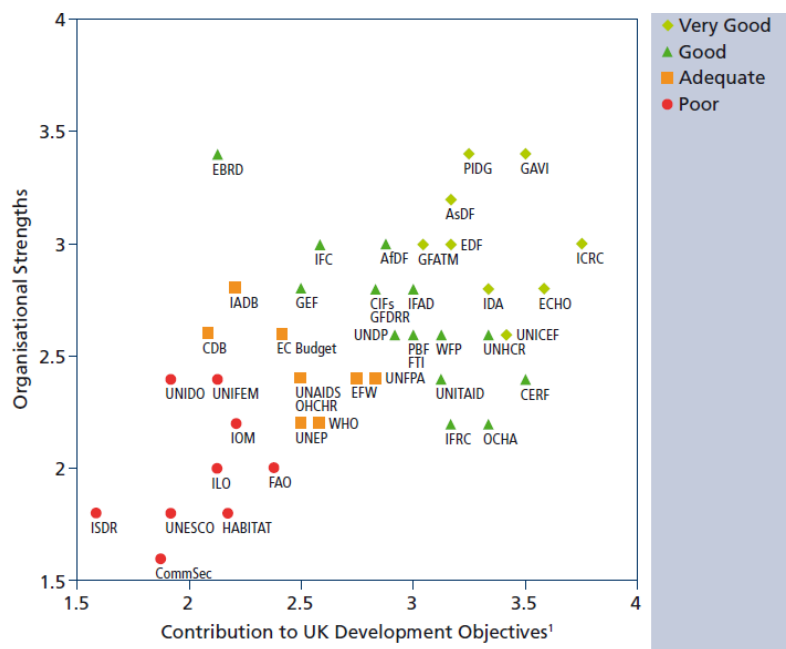
### Box 1.2. The United Kingdom's Multilateral Aid Review (MAR), 2010-2011

Although the United Kingdom (UK) is, of course, not the only DAC member to conduct assessments of the institutions to which it grants multilateral aid, it is the first to publish such assessments and their underlying methodology fully. The UK's Department for International Development (DFID) published its "Multilateral Aid Review: ensuring maximum value for money for UK aid through multilateral organisations" on 1<sup>st</sup> March 2011 after a comprehensive and resource-intensive assessment exercise between July 2010 and February 2011. The review and the methodology it used are publicly available.

The review covered 43 multilateral organisations, of which 10 have a mainly humanitarian aid focus. It assessed organisations against a series of components under two broad performance dimensions, both of which it used to assess value for money:

1. multilaterals' contribution to UK development and humanitarian objectives, as well as key cross-cutting issues of gender and development, conflict and fragility, and climate change and environment;
2. organisational strengths and weaknesses.

**Figure 1. Value for money delivered by multilateral recipients of UK aid**



Source: 2011 DFID Multilateral Aid Review.

#### Findings

The headline conclusion was that, from the perspective of UK taxpayers, 9 of the 43 agencies were considered to provide very good value for money, 16 good, 9 adequate and 9 poor (Figure 1).

Broadly speaking and despite some exceptions, rankings place most development banks, humanitarian organisations, and global funds in the good-to-very-good zone (north-east quadrant), and most specialised UN agencies in the adequate-to-poor range (south-west quadrant). The EU is split by the funding window, with the European Development Fund (EDF), which has an intrinsic focus on the poorest countries, scoring much better than EC Budget programmes.

Although assessments are used as a guide for ministerial allocation decisions, they also depend on wider UK objectives, the likelihood of reform by the organisations themselves, the outcome of replenishment negotiations and the availability of funding from other sources. However, it is clearly stated that DFID's response to the lowest ratings could well be to discontinue core funding or place it in a "special measures" category to demand urgent, closely monitored improvements in performance. In contrast, the highest ratings argue in favour of a significant scaling up of funding, albeit with continuing pressure for improvements in performance. Since the organisations delivering the poorest value for money typically receive much smaller core contributions than the best, realignment on the same scale would not necessarily be easy for many members and shareholders who do not benefit from such financial headroom.

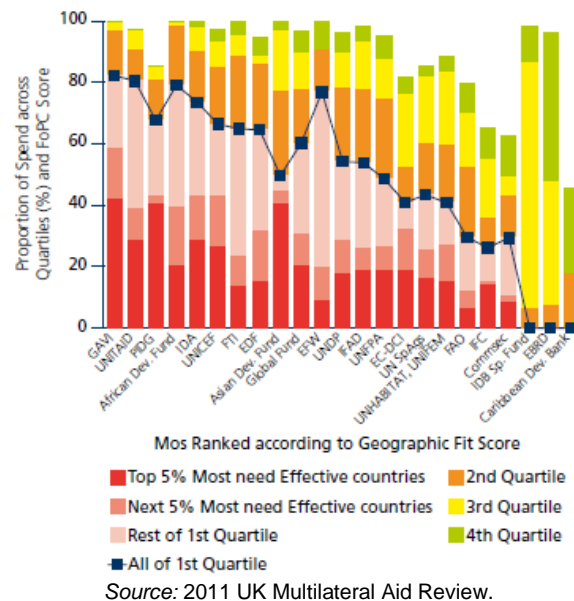
The MAR confirmed that the multilateral system is a critical complement to what the UK government can do alone. It found many strengths across the system. Multilateral organisations marshal large-scale funding, bring specialist expertise, and play pivotal leadership roles with other donors. The review also highlighted a number of weaknesses. It showed that most multilaterals need to do more to demonstrate their specific contribution to development and humanitarian results. Most also need to cut unnecessary administrative costs, deliver efficiency savings, and place a greater emphasis on securing value for money in their programming choices. There is scope for improving transparency and accountability and focusing more on delivering for girls and women. Some have serious human resource management problems, particularly in filling posts in difficult countries, and quite a few need to improve their general performance in fragile contexts. Finally there is room for improvement in how the different parts of the international system work with each other. Reform of multilaterals in these areas is a high priority for the UK.

### Methodology

The MAR drew on a wide variety of sources of evidence. These included documents from the multilateral organisations themselves, such as evaluations and reports to governing bodies on policies and performance and submissions from UK civil society. It also made use of quantitative data from other sources, some of which were published just before the MAR, e.g. the QuODA index, Knack and Rogers, MOPAN assessments, the Aid Transparency Assessment 2010, the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Capacity Building Project (HIPC CBP), and the Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration. These were complemented by a new component related to poverty-efficient aid allocations, the “Focus on Poor Countries”, which combines need, country performance, vulnerability, and human development indices. This initial evidence-gathering exercise was followed by a series of field visits and discussions with partner country ministers and officials, civil society organisations, and other stakeholders and donors. Organisations were then rated on a four-point scale in each of the components in two main areas: contribution to UK development objectives and organisational strengths.

The ratings were then subjected to a series of internal challenges (within DFID and by other UK government departments) and external review by two independent experts. This scoring system, much like the World Bank’s Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA), provides a package of rigorously quality-assured but ultimately subjective judgments, backed by varying degrees of quantifiable evidence and proof of cause-effect links between observed behaviour and results. A final element in each assessment estimates the likelihood (“very likely”, “likely”, “uncertain”) of positive change in the organisation under review.

**Figure 2. Assessing focus on poor countries for multilateral organisations that support development objectives**



### Lessons Learned

DAC and non-DAC members clearly have some lessons to learn from the MAR. The first is the value for donor countries of setting out clearly and publicly the principles and rationale that underpin their taxpayer-funded support to multilaterals. The second lesson is the importance of explicitly recognising that development and

humanitarian objectives are not the only national interest at stake. So, for example, it may be perfectly possible for DFID to place a low value on contributions to an agency, while some other UK department may find the same agency important for different reasons. The third lesson is the need to be as transparent as possible – to publish all the empirical evidence so that other donors may repeat or upgrade the exercise with different assumptions or data based on their own priorities.

Nevertheless, concerns have been raised since the MAR was published, and not just by those low-rated agencies who objected to some specifics of DFID's assessment. The first concern is that a purely bilateral and value-for-money lens in such assessments misses out on how multilateral organisations contribution respond to collective international priorities and the public interest of all states, even if DFID did informally canvas some of them for their views. The MAR tried to capture some of these global public goods by tracing them through to impact in poor countries (so, for example, it sees the WHO's normative role as critically important, because these norms are clearly translated into changes in health practices on the ground), but it is not clear that the country-level data was always rich enough to fully support this approach. The second, and related, concern is that it is unsustainable and inefficient for multiple bilaterals to launch parallel aid reviews. Finally, observers have noted that it is easier for organisations with a specific operational mandate at country level to demonstrate impact than for normative agencies, and this was in part taken into consideration in the MAR assessments

12. In recent years, Australia has increasingly based its provision of assistance through partners on evidence of effectiveness. The proportion of its aid that it now channels to and through multilateral partners has increased over the past five years and now stands at near 40% of its aid programme. This growing use of multilateral partners reflects Australia's recognition of their strengths – *e.g.* expertise; reach and impact beyond what Australia can do bilaterally; and support for development in geographic areas where Australia has no presence. As Australia continues to increase its aid programme, it plans to channel more funds through multilateral bodies because it considers the approach an effective, efficient use of its funds.

13. In 2011, Australia is undertaking an assessment of the effectiveness of its key multilateral partners and plans to publish the results in 2012. The assessment came in response to recommendations from the Australian government's recent independent review of its aid programme. It is designed to ensure that Australia's objectives are in line with its multilateral partners and that its partnerships are seeking to achieve results on the ground. The Australian government has committed to increasing support for multilateral organisations that are effective and achieve results for the poorest people; are in line with Australia's objectives and priorities; and give value for money.

14. Australia is seeking a stronger voice in multilateral organisations through its increased contributions and intends to champion effectiveness and value for money. To that end, it also plans to increase senior management resources dedicated to multilateral issues and to fund only those organisations capable of delivering results and demonstrating effective, efficient use of resources.

## 1.6. Decision-Making Models

15. The 2010 DAC survey asked member countries to identify which ministries, departments, and agencies were involved in deciding allocations to the 29 different funds and organisations that account for over 90% of all DAC multilateral allocations (see Annex B for survey questions). There was a 100% response rate to the survey, which yielded a comprehensive view of how the major shareholders and funders of the multilateral system make decisions. Although results indicated some variations, two broad, though contrasting, models emerged – centralised and decentralised. The survey findings cast no implicit judgement as to the superiority of one model over the other. Rather, the broad categorisation affords at-a-glance understanding of the range of officials involved in decisions in different member states. The survey results were complemented by a case study of France (see Box 1.3).

### *Centralised Model*

16. Nine members adopt a centralised approach to aid allocation, whereby a single ministry, department or agency decides allocations to almost all 29 entities, which range from international financial institutions to global theme-based funds and UN agencies. In Nordic member countries and New Zealand, the body with the decision-making power tends to be the ministry of foreign affairs, while in the UK and Australia it is the international development agency.

### *Decentralised Model*

17. Fourteen members have at least two separate ministries, departments or agencies responsible for deciding allocations to the 29 different entities: they can be considered to have adopted a more “decentralised model”. In eight countries the decision-makers are the finance and foreign affairs branches of government, while in the other six members they are the development department/agency and up to three or more other ministries, departments or agencies that lead on specific allocations. Co-ordination among lead ministries and agencies ranges from formal inter-ministerial bodies that meet regularly to *ad hoc* consultations between civil servants working on similar themes. Although EU Institutions were not included as a donor in this component of the survey, their aid allocation model is closer to the decentralised model. Box 1.3 below looks at France’s overall structure and processes for aid allocation.

#### **Box 1.3. France’s allocation of multilateral and bilateral aid**

The French government has a comparatively decentralised approach in the implementation of its development assistance. The Ministry of Economy, Finance and Industry’s (MINEFI) includes expenditure for initiatives that fall under the umbrella programme of “economic and financial aid for development” in the development assistance budget. The Ministry of European and Foreign Affairs (MAEE), for its part, is responsible for the programme of “solidarity towards developing countries.” The Ministry of Interior’s immigration department (MIOMCT) also manages and allocates a smaller development assistance budget. There is no predetermined allocation of bilateral and multilateral aid within ministry budgets and all three allocate both kinds of aid.

Although aid is granted in a relatively decentralised manner, the principal allocation decisions are centralised since the ministries prepare their budgets within the ceilings determined by the Prime minister. The Inter-Ministerial Committee for International Co-operation and Development (CICID) was created in 1998 and is chaired by the Prime Minister. Its co-secretariat meets on a regular basis with representatives from the MAEE, MINEFI and MIOMCT, as well as the French Development Agency (AFD). The AFD is a financial institution and the agency chiefly responsible for allocating France’s bilateral ODA and other development finance to developing countries. The co-secretariat helps steer strategic decisions and monitors the implementation of CICID decisions and the evolution of France’s development assistance.

The decentralised nature of responsibility for implementation of ODA – shared by two large ministries for which ODA is only one of many budget lines – is said by some critics to obstruct the effectiveness of French development aid since no one institution is responsible for overseeing the direction and strategy of French development assistance. Nonetheless, an internal ten-year strategy, or *Document cadre*, which incorporates the views of civil society and other stakeholders, was approved in 2010. It is too early to tell what impact this strategy will have on the overall co-ordination of aid, particularly multilateral aid.

**Figure 1. France's Development Assistance Programmes**

Ministry of Economy, Finance and Industry (MINEIE) / "Bercy"	Ministry of European and Foreign Affairs (MAEE) / "Quai d'Orsay"	Ministry of Interior (MIOMCT)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multilateral contributions to international financial institutions: IDA, AfDF, AsDF, IFAD, GEF, trust funds               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concessional loans (implemented by AFD) and tied aid.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Global budget support and French Global Environment Fund               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Debt relief</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>• Budget : EUR 1.2 billion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multilateral contributions to Global Fund to Fight Aids Tuberculosis and Malaria, UN agencies, Francophonie</li> <li>• European Development Fund (EDF)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bilateral grants (implemented by AFD)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>• Budget : EUR 2.1 billion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contributions to AfDB for migration and development</li> <li>• Relocation of migrants to countries of origin</li> <li>• Other bilateral initiatives</li> </ul> <p>• Budget: EUR 30 million</p>

Source: The 2010 draft budget as communicated by the French government (figures are indicative).

The figure above illustrates the fungibility of competing components within different ministry budgets (for which the envelopes are determined by the Prime Minister according to government priorities). For example, bilateral grants, the large core contributions to the Global Fund and EDF, and contributions to most UN agencies all compete directly for funds from the MAEE budget, but only indirectly with the concessional windows of the development banks managed by the finance ministry. At the same time, there is no direct fungibility between bilateral loans and grants: though mostly implemented by the AFD, they are disbursed by two different ministries, the foreign affairs and finance ministries.

In many ways, France displays a high multilateral profile: it is among the top five donors to the Global Fund, European Development Fund and IDA, and a leader in innovative and multilateral financial mechanisms such as the international tax on airline tickets, levied to fund UNITAID and IFFIm.

## 1.7 Allocations to Specific Multilateral Entities

18. Multilateral aid allocation decisions are made up of a variety of assessed (as a condition of membership) and discretionary choices. As the survey acknowledges from the outset, contributions to some multilateral organisations (*e.g.* the IMF, multilateral development banks, the EC Budget, and the UN Secretariat) may be required (assessed) as a condition of membership or locked in for a number of years depending the outcomes of replenishment negotiations (*e.g.* EDF, IDA, Global Environment Facility [GEF], and the Global Fund). Some multilateral organisations, *e.g.* the WHO and UNEP, may also be funded on both assessed and voluntary bases and others entirely voluntarily (*e.g.* most UN Funds and Programmes). While there is often a degree of momentum from past arrangements, conventions, and implicit obligations, there is nonetheless room for discretion in most, if not all, cases. With this in mind, it may make sense to periodically scrutinise allocations to all parts of the multilateral spectrum, even if they are "semi-automatic."

### *Multilateral Development Banks*

19. In around one-half of DAC member countries, finance ministries (or equivalents) determine capital subscriptions to and recapitalizations of the non-concessional windows of multilateral development banks – the Asian Development Bank (ADB), African Development Bank (AfDB), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the World Bank's IBRD. Australia, Belgium, and Canada also involve

their development ministries and agencies in such funding decisions. Authority in Germany, Greece and the United Kingdom lies exclusively with the development agency or the ministry whose mandate covers multilateral development banks, while in Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden the ministry of foreign affairs decides. In response to the 2007-8 global financial and economic crisis, donors agreed to increase capital subscriptions to the IDB, the AfDB, and the IBRD.

20. The concessional windows of the development banks and funds – African and Asian Development Funds, IDB Fund for Special Operations, PRGF, and HIPC trust funds and the World Bank's IDA – operate on the basis of voluntary contributions, although some guides to burden-sharing may be decided in advance. Decision makers in donor governments are the same as those for the non-concessional windows mentioned in the previous paragraph.

### *EU Institutions*

21. EU member states negotiate replenishments of the EU's European Development Fund every five years. Ministerial responsibilities vary across the 15 DAC EU members. One-third of members lead the negotiations from their development, finance and foreign ministries or government departments. In DAC-member EU countries, the share of the EU budget scored as ODA is a notional, or non-discretionary, amount that does not feature as a separate item in budgets. The United Kingdom, however, has reintroduced the ODA-eligible portion of its EU budget into the DFID budget for oversight purposes.

### *Other Multilateral and Multi-Bi ODA Allocations*

22. Lead agencies, ministries or departments that decide allocations to the remaining multilateral agencies or funds in the DAC Secretariat survey are presented in detail in Table 1.1 below. Foreign ministries of DAC members are responsible for the budget lines for most multilateral organisations and funds in the table. Within governments, however, there are many examples of dispersed decision-making, making co-ordination more complicated. Interestingly, when it comes to earmarking funds channelled through multilaterals, the responsibility for allocation may lie with an entirely different ministry than the one responsible for core (un-earmarked) contributions to that organisation or fund.

23. In Sweden, for example, all multi-bi or non-core multilateral aid is determined by the development agency (SIDA), while in other member countries this type of earmarked funding is usually the responsibility of line ministries dealing with similar sectoral investments. Such a spread of responsibility for funding can lead to situations where there is no oversight of the different types of allocations different government bodies may be making to the same (or similar) organisations and entities. **It is, therefore, important for cross-government discussions to take place in a single manageable body at sub-ministerial level to regularly review all contributions to multilateral agencies.**

**Table 1.1. Agencies, ministries or departments that lead the allocation decisions made by 22 DAC member countries**

	Foreign	Development	Finance	Health	Agriculture	Environment	Economy	Education	Combination of different Ministries / Departments
UNDP	14	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNDPKO	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
GAVI	9	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Global Fund	12	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
UNICEF	16	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHO	6	2	-	9	-	-	-	-	6
FAO	7	3	-	-	9	-	-	-	4
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	6	6	7	-	-	2	-	-	2
Clean Technology Fund	3	3	4	-	-	3	-	-	1
Climate Investment Funds	4	4	4	-	-	2	1	-	1
UN-REDD	5	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	1
Education for All – Fast Track Initiative	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
UNESCO	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	3
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	3	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNHCR	16	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WFP	12	7	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>24</b>

Source: Secretariat survey on multilateral aid allocations, December 2010.

### *The EU, a Special Case*

24. The EU itself is a member of DAC, as are 15 of its member states, and an individual donor in its own right with its own development policy and resources. It funds its aid from three main sources:

- The EU finances its budget wholly from its own resources in accordance with the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union – unlike some multilaterals that are fully reliant on contributions by their members. The European Commission proposes and the European Parliament and Council then decide on the Multi-Annual Financial Framework. In a similar exercise to that of bilateral donors, the annual EU budget process determines how much funding from the EU’s own resources will be granted to development.
- The EDF is financed through extra-budgetary contributions from EU member states. In this way, the EU acts much like a multilateral agency, with member states periodically negotiating replenishments. Development co-operation activities are jointly programmed by European Commission departments and the European External Action Service. Implementation of EDF activities is the responsibility of the European Commission as an institution.
- The European Investment Bank (EIB), whose shareholders are the 27 EU member states, is active in about 150 countries outside the EU, where it provides long-term finance in support of EU external co-operation and development objectives. In the regions covered by the so-called “external mandate” of the European Parliament and the European Council, the EIB provides finance primarily under an EU budgetary guarantee covering risks of a sovereign or political nature, although it also does so at its own risk. The EIB finances work in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries and Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT) either through its own resources or the EDF’s, and is covered by a specific guarantee from the EU member states.

## **1.8. How Donors Allocate Aid by Sector: a Closer Look at Health**

25. Development assistance for health is characterized by a large number of different types of funders, channels, and decision makers. The aid allocation survey inquired as to the lead government ministry or agency responsible for ODA allocations to the main multilateral organisations and funds for health

(GAVI Alliance, Global Fund, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO). However, it is also important to monitor how donors channel aid to sectors. For this reason, the ways in which multilateral aid was delivered to six broad health sub-categories<sup>vii</sup> were examined over a three-year period from 2007 to 2009. The “multilateral aid modality” in the table below was calculated by imputing the different sector codes of each multilateral organisation’s outflows back to donors’ core contributions to the same organisations.

26. Table 1.2 below shows how DAC members deliver aid to health systems and disease-specific interventions. According to OECD-DAC data, the NGO category is not the preferred delivery channel of any DAC donors for any health sub-category. Nonetheless, a recent study into development assistance for health by the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) suggests that most private funding goes through NGOs. They are certainly not to be ignored, therefore, in any overview of global health financing.

27. The volume of bilateral aid for HIV/AIDS and sexually-transmitted diseases was twice the volume delivered multilaterally. However, subtracting the contributions of the United States, which has a very large bilateral HIV/AIDS programme,<sup>viii</sup> makes the multilateral channel larger (89% of HIV/AIDS multilateral aid was delivered by the Global Fund). The bulk of health assistance was delivered multilaterally for malaria (Global Fund and World Bank) and tuberculosis (Global Fund). Similarly, over 60% of the funding for infectious disease control went through the multilateral system – either as earmarked funds channelled through UN agencies or core funding to the EU and the GAVI Alliance.

28. ODA to health systems, or to national systems of delivering services for disease prevention and treatment and the promotion of physical well-being, is primarily bilateral. Altogether, nearly as much aid went through multilateral organisations (41%, both multilateral ODA and bilateral ODA channelled through multilaterals) as was delivered bilaterally (44%) for the six health sub-categories identified in the report. Thirteen DAC member countries relied more on multilateral organisations and funds to deliver health development assistance than their own bilateral assistance: Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. The remaining ten (Australia, Belgium, Canada, Greece, Ireland, Korea, Luxembourg, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States) channelled more of their health ODA bilaterally.

29. Although the findings shown in Table 2 offer only a brief overview of health ODA, they could be the basis for a more nuanced understanding of DAC members’ allocation decisions and for future work.

**Table 1.2. How DAC member countries deliver health aid by subsector**

	3-yr average by modality (USD constant 2009 millions)	3-yr average by modality (%)	Number of donors for which modality is most important
<b>Health systems</b>	<b>4,984</b>		
<b>Bilateral</b>	<b>2,217</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>15</b>
Bilateral - channeled through Multilaterals	528	11%	0
NGOs	724	15%	0
Multilateral aid	1,515	30%	7
<b>Infectious disease control</b>	<b>1,085</b>		
Bilateral	328	30%	5
<b>Bilateral - channeled through Multilaterals</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>5</b>
NGOs	102	9%	2
Multilateral aid	241	22%	<b>10</b>
<b>Malaria control</b>	<b>945</b>		
Bilateral	92	10%	0
Bilateral - channeled through Multilaterals	44	5%	0
NGOs	140	15%	0
<b>Multilateral aid</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>STD &amp; HIV/AIDS</b>	<b>5,938</b>		
<b>Bilateral</b>	<b>3,220</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>6</b>
Bilateral - channeled through Multilaterals	125	2%	1
NGOs	1,025	17%	0
Multilateral aid	1,567	26%	<b>16</b>
<b>TB control</b>	<b>457</b>		
Bilateral	40	9%	0
Bilateral - channeled through Multilaterals	33	7%	0
NGOs	30	6%	1
<b>Multilateral aid</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Nutrition</b>	<b>244</b>		
<b>Bilateral</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Bilateral - channeled through Multilaterals</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>3</b>
NGOs	47	19%	1
<b>Multilateral aid</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Total Health</b>	<b>13,654</b>		
Bilateral	5,962.3	44%	
Bilateral - channeled through Multilaterals	1,210.9	9%	
Bilateral - channeled through NGOs	1,725.8	13%	
Core funding to NGOs	341.9	3%	
Multilateral aid	4,412.9	32%	

Source: OECD, 2011a.

## 1.9. Conclusion and Good Practice

30. There is no ideal or “one-size-fits-all” model for determining aid allocation decisions at national level. The different assessments and priorities assigned to specific multilaterals do not allow either hard-and-fast conclusions or purely scientific comparisons. The objective in bringing donor practices into relief is to explore whether the growing need for visibility and (apparent) control requires joint action across multilaterals and stakeholders within and beyond the DAC. It also suggests that governments may want a transparent multilateral ODA strategy and oversight, at least internally, of which organisations are being funded, in what way, and for what reason, so as to better communicate the advantages (and disadvantages) to enthusiastic (and wary) citizens.

31. While the overall share of multilateral aid is not increasing, there is growing pressure on the multilateral system to deliver in countries and regions where bilateral donors are exiting or unable to intervene. This pressure will give rise to difficult discussions as to whether organisations, funds, and the whole multilateral aid architecture – created by members, shareholders and contributors – are fit for the purpose of assuming an increasingly complex and broad agenda. Even if stakeholders and contributors extend well beyond OECD membership, the Development Assistance Committee could discuss the design of aid architecture and attempt to agree on best practices from which its members could learn, so capitalising on the momentum created by the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness later this year.

32. Drawing on members' responses to the survey and a review of member policies, eight possible individual donor good practices are listed below. They are limited to the why's and how's of multilateral aid allocation and ultimately aim to guide better co-ordinated and more transparent decision-making within member governments. In addition, past reports and discussions at high- and senior-level DAC meetings have underscored the importance of collective action to address the fragmented global aid architecture. The complexity and diversity of multilateral aid institutions should be viewed primarily from the perspectives of the partner countries they are designed to serve. Does the multilateral aid system as a whole deliver less than the sum of its parts and is some rationalisation therefore urgent? Or do the benefits of greater choice and variety outweigh the cost? These are some of the questions that could be addressed in the run-up to the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness later this year.

### **Eight Emerging Good Practice Lessons on Good Multilateral Donorship**

- Articulate, publicise and regularly revisit your specific national case for multilateral contributions – Paragraph 4.
- Review the balance between your multilateral and bilateral programmes – Paragraph 5.
- If fixed shares guide spending decisions, ensure they have broad coverage and are evidence-based – Paragraph 8.
- Make maximum use of joint assessments, independent evaluation findings and third-party analyses – Paragraph 11.
- State clearly and publicly the indicators and ratings that influence your future multilateral allocations – Box 1.2.
- Assess multilateral performance against collective international, as well as national, priorities – Boxes 1.2, 2.2, and 2.3.
- Periodically scrutinise allocations to all parts of the multilateral spectrum, even if semi-automatic – Paragraph 18.
- Have a dedicated body periodically review all public spending through multilaterals – Paragraphs 22 and 23.

## CHAPTER 2. WHAT ARE THE GENERAL TRENDS IN MULTILATERAL AID?

33. This chapter seeks to provide an update on the overall trends that emerged from the *2010 DAC Report on Multilateral Aid*. It confirms the continuing decline in the share of multilateral ODA as a percentage of total ODA and its concentration within a few large clusters of organisations. The chapter also gives an up-to-date picture of the total use of the multilateral system and features the multilateral development efforts of two DAC non-members – Brazil and the Russian Federation.

### Box 2.1. Multilateral ODA, outflows and non-core multilateral / multi-bi aid

As in last year's report, a distinction is made between (a) multilateral ODA, measured as the funding to multilateral organisations (*i.e.* inflows); and (b) outflows from those agencies to partner countries.

a) Multilateral ODA comprises official concessional contributions to multilateral agencies. To be classified as multilateral, a contribution must be made to an institution that:

- conducts all or part of its activities in favour of development;
- is an international agency, institution, or organisation whose members are governments or a fund managed autonomously by such an agency.
- pools contributions so that they lose their identity and become an integral part of its financial assets.

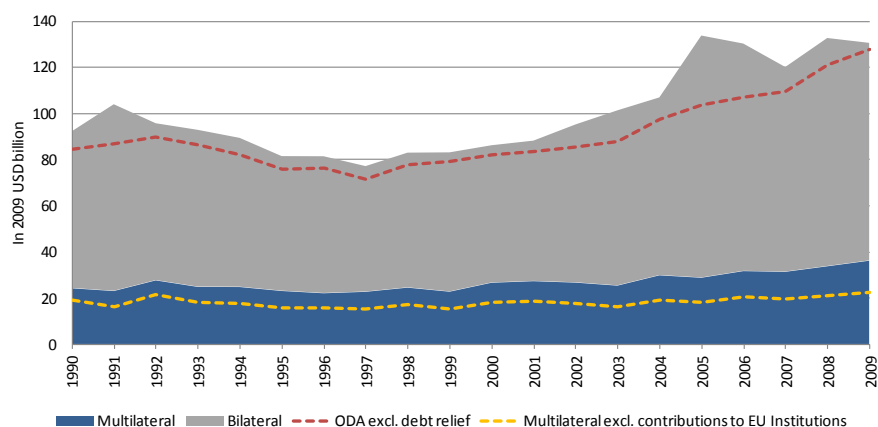
Multilateral ODA (also referred to as “core” multilateral ODA to distinguish it from “non-core” multilateral ODA detailed below) comprises assessed contributions – required as a condition of membership – and un-earmarked voluntary, or discretionary, contributions, or any combination thereof.

b) Over 20 multilateral agencies report their outflows to partner countries to the DAC.

Finally, contributions to multilateral organisations that are earmarked at any level – to a specific country, region, sector or theme – are reported as part of donors' bilateral ODA and identified by channel of delivery. This type of aid is referred to as “non-core multilateral” ODA or “multi-bi” ODA.

*Source:* OECD DAC Statistical Reporting Directives, 2010.

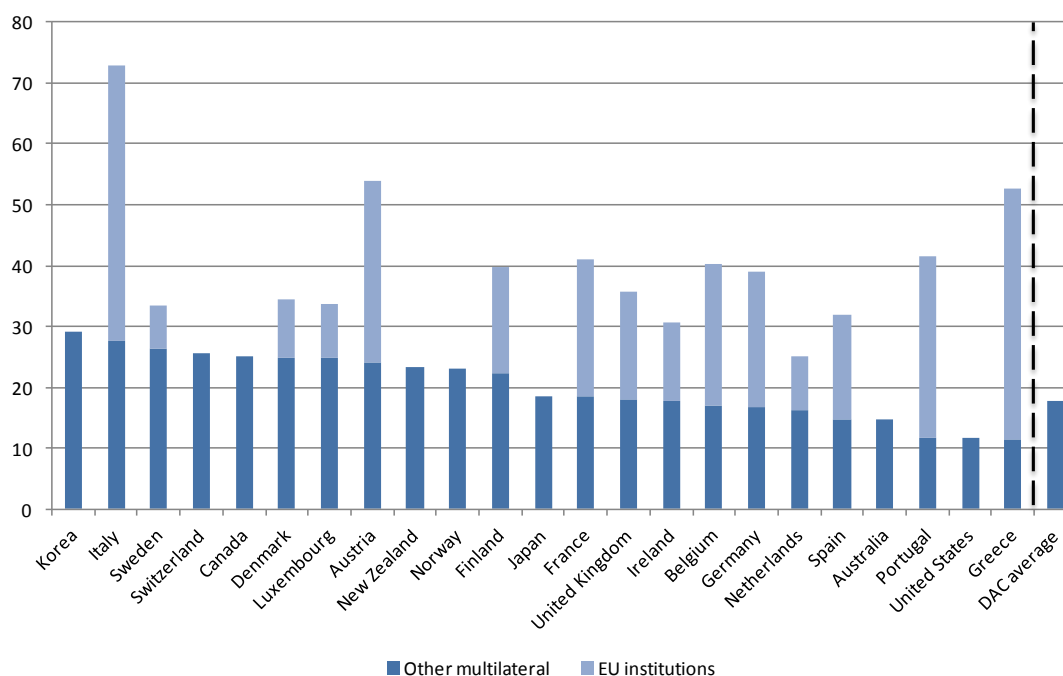
34. Figure 2.1 below shows DAC member countries' gross ODA over the past two decades. Over that time, multilateral aid (the solid blue at the bottom) has maintained a steadily declining proportion of gross ODA, excluding debt relief as shown by the top dotted line. The share of multilateral aid has, in fact, declined to 20% in 2009 when contributions to EU institutions are excluded – the bottom dotted line.

**Figure 2.1. Gross ODA provided by DAC member countries, 1990-2009**

Source: OECD, 2011b

35. Twenty-eight percent (excluding debt relief) of total DAC gross ODA, *i.e.* USD 36 billion, is multilateral. An additional 12% of total ODA is routed through multilateral organisations as earmarked funding. The total is USD 51 billion. Figure 2.2 shows DAC members' shares of multilateral ODA, while Figure A1.1 (in Annex A) illustrates its volumes.

36. Figure 2.2 compares shares of multilateral aid in all DAC member countries, both including and excluding contributions to EU institutions which not all members can make. Since EU member states alone grant multilateral ODA to the EU, comparing and contrasting the share of multilateral aid in DAC members' gross ODA produces different results depending on whether the share includes or excludes ODA to the EU. For example, multilateral aid excluding contributions to EU institutions accounts for the highest shares of gross ODA in Korea (29%), Italy (28%), and Sweden (26%), and the lowest in Portugal (12%), the United States (12%), and Greece (11%).<sup>ix</sup> In contrast, looking at all multilateral aid (including to EU institutions) in all DAC member countries, it accounts for the highest shares of gross ODA in Italy (73%), Austria (54%), and Greece (53%), and the lowest in Japan (19%), Australia (15%), and the United States (12%). While these figures alone do not allow any conclusions to be drawn as to donor preferences, donors on the right-hand side of the graph have larger bilateral programmes in place than those on the left and/or contribute much less to non-EU multilateral development agencies.

**Figure 2.2. DAC multilateral ODA as % of gross ODA, 2007-9 average (excluding debt relief)**

Source: OECD, 2011b

## 2.1. What is Different about Multilateral Assistance Spending?

37. As donor countries continue to face severe budget constraints, they focus even more on value for money. Multilateral organisations receive USD 51 billion in multilateral and bilateral ODA from DAC members, much of which falls under a kaleidoscope of accountability arrangements that very few ordinary citizens, and not many experts, fully comprehend. Last year’s report highlighted the persistent challenges of communicating to domestic audiences both the ultimate results multilaterals achieve and the visibility and influence of an individual donor’s contribution.

38. The past year has seen rising scrutiny of multilateral aid by bilateral contributors and their legislative bodies, although law makers are sometimes hampered by their lack of first-hand experience of multilateral operations on the ground. While there is evidence that governments think that multilateral aid allocations could be more effectively spent by their own development organisations, there is also evidence that the public perceives multilateral ODA as less politicised, a step removed from the influence of domestic special interests. At the same time, multilateral aid’s independence, perceived or actual, makes it less attractive to powerful interest groups.

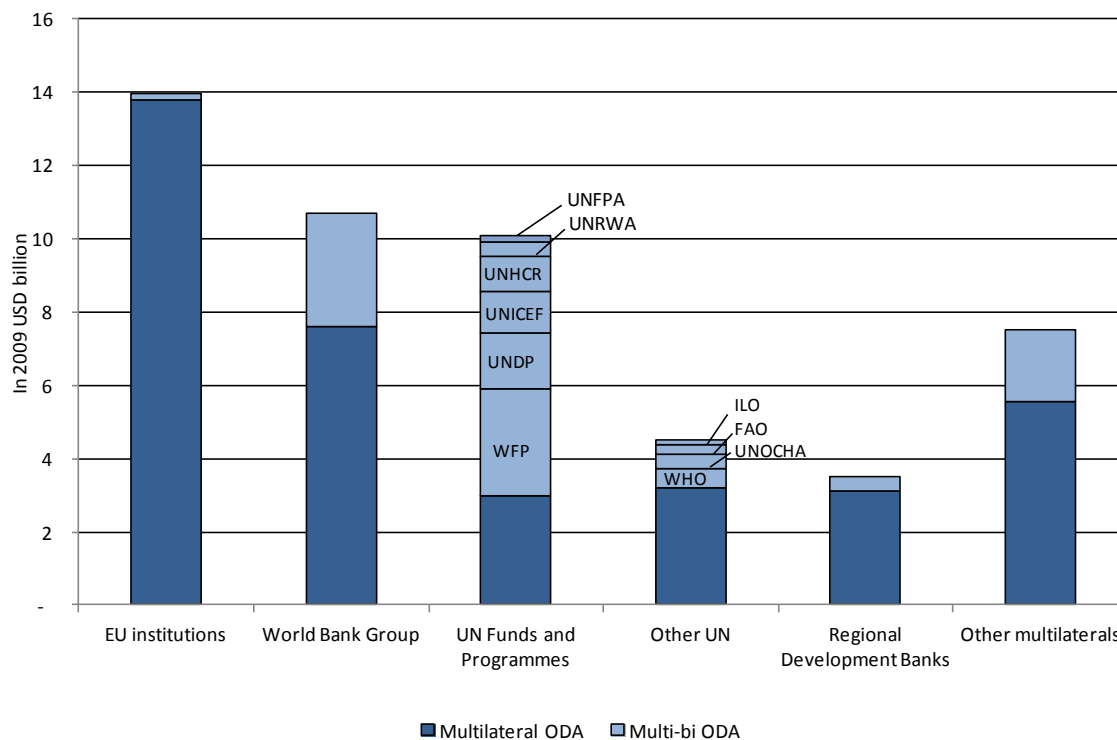
39. At the risk of oversimplifying, the diverse reasons for allocating bilateral and multilateral aid can be reduced to the basic tension between, on the one hand, the desire for control over how resources are spent and the proper apportioning of credit or blame, and, on the other hand, the wider benefits of pooling resources, presence, and expertise. DAC donors’ multilateral aid allocation decisions and the evidence they take into consideration are discussed in greater detail in Chapter 1.

## 2.2. Historic High in Total Use of Multilateral System

40. The “market share” of multilaterals – composed of both earmarked ODA channelled through multilateral organisations (also known as “non-core” or “multi-bi” ODA) and core multilateral ODA –

increased from 37% in 2007 to 40% in 2009, the highest in recent years. The aggregate volume of USD 51 billion of ODA channelled to and through multilaterals was also a historic high. The underlying reason for this recent surge is a large increase in the non-core funding to the multilaterals which host Global Partnerships and Programmes (GPP) and to country-specific, regional, and sector-based trust funds. Figure 3 shows core and non-core contributions to multilateral agency groups in 2009. With a few notable exceptions, core multilateral aid has slowly decreased in the past decade.

**Figure 2.3. Total use of the multilateral system, gross disbursements in 2009**  
(excluding EU Institutions as a donor)



“UN Funds and Programmes” include those funds and programmes for which disaggregated data is available: UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNRWA, UNHCR, and WFP. “Other UN” includes all other UN agencies

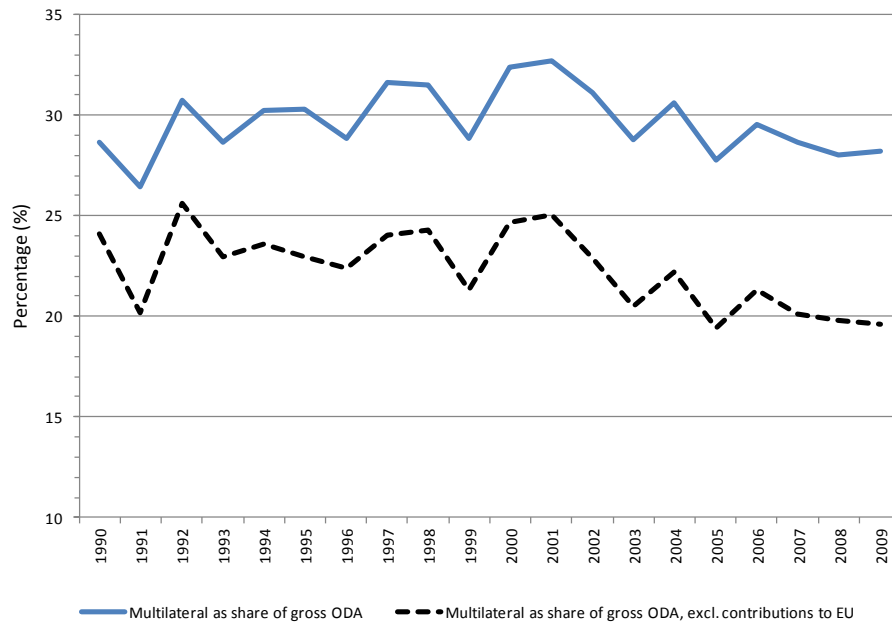
Source: OECD, 2011ab.

### ***Multilateral Share of ODA in Decline***

41. Multilateral ODA rose from USD 26.6 billion in 2000 to USD 36.2 billion in 2009 (at 2009 prices and exchange rates). The rise translates into a real average annual growth rate of 3%, compared to the 4% average annual growth in total gross ODA (excluding debt relief). Core multilateral contributions as a share of total ODA fell to a low of 28% in 2009 from a peak of 33% in 2001. If contributions to EU institutions are excluded, the declining share of multilateral aid stands out even more starkly, as shown by the steadily widening gap in Figure 2.4 below.

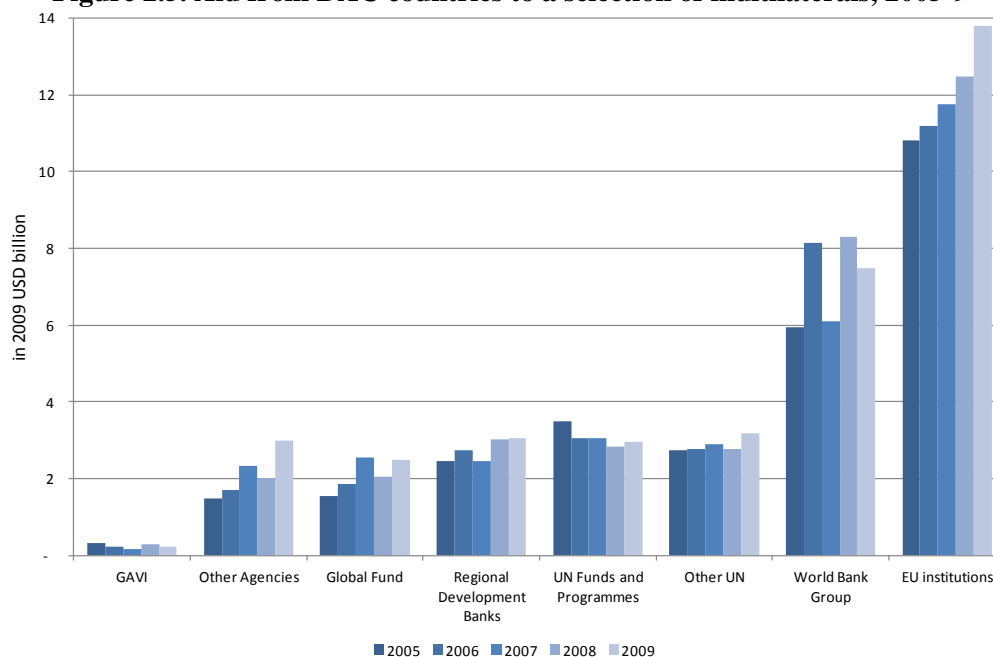
42. The European Union is unique among DAC members in that it plays a dual role in development assistance. Although the EU is a DAC member in its own right and an individual donor, it is often presented as a multilateral in DAC publications. This report seeks to reflect that duality: it reports on the EU both as a multilateral organisation and as a bilateral donor contributing to other multilateral organisations (see Annex D).

**Figure 2.4. Gross multilateral ODA provided by DAC member countries as share of total ODA, 1990-2009**  
(in constant 2009 prices, excluding debt relief)



Source: OECD, 2011b.

43. Funding to EU institutions increased by 11% from 2008 to 2009, a slight increase in what was otherwise a flat overall multilateral share of ODA. Funding to United Nations agencies also rose a little in 2009, returning to 2005 real levels. Core contributions to the World Bank fell slightly below 2008, while contributions to the Global Fund climbed significantly. Other global funds separately identifiable in DAC statistics include the GEF and the GAVI Alliance. Contributions to these agencies are no longer growing faster than total ODA (although it should be noted that their funding base also extends beyond DAC ODA). Figure 2.5 illustrates the funding of the major agencies and agency groupings between 2005 and 2009, while Figure A.3 in Annex A shows trends in five-year tranches for the past two decades.

**Figure 2.5. Aid from DAC countries to a selection of multilaterals, 2005-9**

Source: OECD, 2011b.

### *Rise in Non-Core Multilateral Aid*

44. Bilateral ODA earmarked for a specific purpose, sector, region or country and channelled through multilateral agencies (“non-core” or “multi-bi” ODA) increased from USD 13.4 billion in 2008 to 15 billion in 2009 and accounted for 12% of total ODA. As pointed out in the *2010 DAC Report on Multilateral Aid*, which discussed non-core multilateral ODA in detail, some of the increase in non-core ODA was initially attributable to better reporting by members, although the effect diminishes over time. In 2009, close to 70% of funding channelled through multilaterals and attributed to specific countries went to fragile states.

45. Earmarked funding to multilateral organisations or funds may allow some donors to track results more easily, while raising the visibility of their aid effort in the eyes of domestic constituencies. Several members have also decided to concentrate on fewer partner countries, so they may be encouraged to use multilaterals as service providers for specific bilateral programmes and to maintain a minimum attributable presence in specific countries or regions, thereby further raising the earmarked share of multilateral transactions. Some DAC member countries have started to refer to this practice as the growing “multilateralisation” of bilateral aid, while multilateral organisations perceive it as a growing “bilateralisation” of multilateral aid (Sagasti, 2005). Table 2.1 summarises last year’s report of the advantages and disadvantages of non-core funding through multilaterals from the point of view of partner countries, bilateral donors, and multilateral organisations.

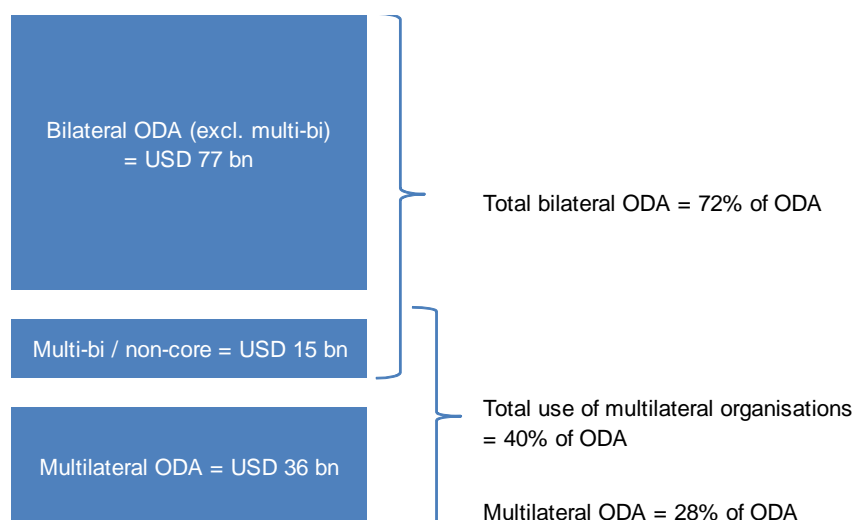
**Table 2.1. Advantages and disadvantages of non-core multilateral aid (multi-bi ODA)**

<i>From the perspective of:</i>	<b>Advantages</b>	<b>Disadvantages</b>
<b>Partner country</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trust fund steering committee may offer more representative governance arrangements for partner countries than organisation's Board.</li> <li>- Enhanced harmonisation among donors, especially where it replaces parallel bilateral initiatives.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trust fund steering committee may offer less representative governance arrangements for partner countries than organisation's Board.</li> <li>- Blurred lines of accountability in disbursement</li> </ul>
<b>Multilateral organisation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increases overall resource envelope of the organisation</li> <li>- If multi-donor, preferable to multiple parallel bilateral initiatives</li> <li>- For specific, critical and time-bound purposes, preferable to the creation of a new organisation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hollows out governance, bypasses Board decisions</li> <li>- Increases transactions costs (including reporting)</li> <li>- May conflict with the organisation's core policies or strategy</li> </ul>
<b>Bilateral donor</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ability to focus on specific sectors, regions, countries (including fragile states) where multilaterals have more expertise or a stronger presence to complement bilateral programming.</li> <li>- Can make contributions more visible</li> <li>- Can circumvent onerous Board decisions</li> <li>- "Pilot" for setting up stand-alone funds or organisations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Core contributions from donors may subsidise non-core funds' administrative costs</li> <li>- "Multilateralisation" of bilateral aid</li> </ul>

Source: OECD (2010a).

46. It will be important to monitor in coming years the increase in bilateral and multilateral aid allotted to regions rather than to specific countries, possibly prompted by efforts to concentrate on fewer partner countries. Such monitoring will make a significant contribution to the aid effectiveness debate, particularly as regionally allocated aid is often less predictable at country level. Figure 2.6 illustrates the magnitude of the total use of the multilateral system. Figure A.9 (Annex A), shows that the non-core component of funding for six United Nations agencies exceeds the core component by a significant margin (United Nations, 2011). Table 2.2 below gives some examples of the types of flows that are earmarked and channelled through the multilateral system, which includes a mix of trust funds, global programmes and joint programming.

**Figure 2.6. Gross ODA disbursements, 2009**  
(excluding debt relief, contributions from EU Institutions)



Source: OECD, 2011ab.

**Table 2.2. Examples of earmarked funding channelled through multilateral organisations<sup>x</sup>**

Description	Multilateral channel
Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund	World Bank
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	UNOCHA
Clean Technology Fund	World Bank
Congo Basin Forest Fund	African Development Bank
Consolidated appeal for Iraq and the region	UNHCR
DRC Humanitarian Pooled Fund	UNDP
Education For All - Fast Track Initiative	World Bank
Emergency Program in the Horn of Africa	World Food Programme (WFP)
Environment Transformation Fund	World Bank
Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative	World Bank
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	World Bank
Jakarta Multidonor Trust Fund	World Bank
Law and Order Trust Fund - Afghanistan	UNDP
Polio eradication	WHO
Spain-ECOWAS	World Bank
Tropical diseases research	WHO
UN-REDD	UNDP
Water and Sanitation Fund	Inter-American Development Bank
Water Financing Facility	Asian Development Bank
West Africa regional market development	World Bank

Source: OECD, 2011a.

### 2.3. Multilateral Outflows

47. Core contributions to multilateral organisations are in turn disbursed to partner countries or regional organisations. These multilateral outflows can be compared to bilateral ODA as a way of getting a sense of the allocation patterns of bilateral and multilateral organisations at country level. The *2010 DAC Report on Multilateral Aid* compared the volume of bilateral aid and multilateral outflows with income levels, sectors, regions, and the fragility status of partner countries. In 2009, a higher proportion (40%) of

multilateral than bilateral aid was delivered to LDCs (see Figure A.5 in Annex A) with more multilateral donors considered “significant” donors in the countries where they were present. Similarly, the report underscored the role of multilateral organisations in responding to country demands for crisis-related finance in 2009, when multilateral outflows increased by 19% over the previous year.

48. According to the forthcoming OECD DAC *Survey of Donors’ Forward Spending Plans*, a modest increase of only 2% in country programmable aid (CPA) is expected up to 2013. The rise is driven primarily by multilateral donors, which account for one-third of CPA but two-thirds of aid increases. These aggregate trends mask the fact that almost two-thirds of countries in all regions (98 out of 152) are projected to receive lower aggregate levels of aid by 2013 (OECD, 2011c). In most cases, the projected decreases can be linked to phase-out decisions by DAC member countries as part of their efforts to concentrate aid on fewer partner countries. Multilateral outflows, designed to ensure more even country distribution than bilateral aid, can help mitigate the problem of declining ODA. They will be able to do so only to a limited extent, however, unless their resource base increases much faster than now appears likely.

49. Looking at allocation priorities, the past trend is expected to continue. The amount of CPA provided by multilaterals to LDCs is expected to increase by 1.6% annually through 2013, while DAC donor countries’ CPA to LDCs is expected to fall slightly (OECD, 2011c). The trend confirms last year’s finding that annual increments of bilateral ODA and multilateral outflows appear to be somewhat negatively correlated and work counter-cyclically.

## **2.4. Multilateral Aid Concentrated in Top Five Clusters**

50. Data from 2009 confirm that DAC members channel most (81%) of their multilateral aid into five main clusters of multilaterals. They are the EDF-plus-EU budget (37%), IDA (21%), UN Funds and Programmes (10%), the African and Asian Development Banks (5% and 3%), and the Global Fund (6%). Only 18% of multilateral aid goes to the remaining multilateral organisations which number over 200 and often provide technical assistance or serve norm- or standard-setting purposes. Tables A1.2 and A1.3 (Annex A) show the percentages contributed by each DAC member to the big clusters, both including and excluding contributions to the EDF and EU budget.

51. Recent multilateral aid reviews reveal what donors already acknowledge today – that there is no single, rigorously scientific method of comparing the effectiveness or efficiency of multilateral organisations. Donors all have their own priorities for allocating aid to multilateral organisations (explored in greater detail in Chapter 1).

## **2.5. Non-DAC Donor Multilateral Aid**

52. Twenty countries that are not members of the DAC reported their aid flows to the DAC Secretariat in 2009, although they did not include some of the larger non-members (Brazil, the Russian Federation, China, and India). From 2007-9, the eleven non-DAC EU member states allocated 66% of their total ODA to multilaterals (including to EU institutions), while the average multilateral share of non-DAC donor states that reported, excluding Arab donors, was 31%. Because Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the UAE reported primarily bilateral aid to the DAC, the multilateral share in DAC statistics was not meaningful. Big regional players such as Brazil and the Russian Federation allot substantial multilateral aid to regional organisations or funds. It is unlikely that multilateral aid accounts for a high share of China’s and India’s ODA: although they increasingly contribute to concessional funds like IDA, they already have strong and rapidly growing bilateral programmes. Recent replenishments of concessional and global funds have relied more and more heavily on contributions from non-DAC donors, which increases the need for

obtaining more accurate information on their contribution to multilaterals. Boxes 2.2 and 2.3 below discuss how and for what purposes the Russian Federation and Brazil fund multilateral organisations.

### **Box 2.2. The Russian Federation's multilateral development co-operation**

The Russian Federation's policy on multilateral funding, which accounts for 70% of its ODA is pragmatic: it adopts those multilateral channels that are present and able to deliver on the ground, in particular in the CIS region. An important objective of the Russian Federation's more recent development co-operation is to mitigate the adverse impact of the financial and economic crisis on its close neighbours, with the result that it directs nearly one-half of funds to poor countries in neighbouring regions.

The Russian Federation recently published its development assistance figures in the context of the G8 Deauville Accountability Report. Of the USD 472 million it devoted to development funding in 2010, close to 40% was spent on food security and health investments. Much of this was provided to or through multilateral organisations, including a USD 22 million core contribution to the Global Fund and USD 62 million for food security through earmarked contributions to the WFP, World Bank, and the International Civil Defence Organisation (ICDO). It directed its earmarked food security funding to support for smallholder farmers and to research and innovation to improve food security in the Eurasian region.

In the health sector, the Russian Federation also contributes to the World Bank-WHO Global Malaria Programme to control and eliminate malaria in Africa and CIS countries, and the Advance Market Commitment (AMC) to stimulate the development and manufacturing of affordable pneumococcal vaccines in developing countries. The Russian Federation raised its World Bank IDA16 replenishment commitment by 60% (USD 180 million) to 0.66% of total donor pledges.

Sources: Russian Federation (2011), World Bank (2011) and discussions with the Russian Ministry of Finance and World Bank.

### **Box 2.3. Brazil's multilateral development co-operation**

A recent study on Brazil's development aid policy (*Cooperação Brasileira para o Desenvolvimento Internacional: 2005-2009*) featured data on its support for multilateral development. Brazilian contributions to international organisations reached USD 248 million in 2009, up from USD 189 million in 2005 (at 2009 constant prices and exchange rates). This was a 31% rise over five years and one that was slightly higher than the DAC increase over the same period.

Close to one-third (30%) of international development aid goes to Mercosur's structural fund for competition, social cohesion and institution-building (FOCEM, *Fundo de Convergência Estrutural e de Fortalecimento Institucional do Mercosul*). FOCEM supports Mercosur members (Paraguay, Uruguay, Brazil and Argentina) according to their levels of development. In addition, Brazil directs close to one-fifth of its multilateral aid to the IDB's concessional window and 1% to the AfDB's concessional window. Regional development banks, the WHO, the Pan-American Health Organisation, UNDPKO, UNHCR and WFP are the remaining multilateral recipients. Brazil's bilateral aid effort largely consists of knowledge transfer and long-term technical co-operation partnerships.

Since Brazil is a recipient and provider of development aid, its legal framework requires some adjustment to procurement functions and service provision for other developing countries. For this reason, the government often chooses to channel its bilateral contributions through multilateral institutions, primarily the United Nations system. The Ministry of External Relations makes all the government's multilateral allocation decisions, some of which are based on line ministry recommendations, while the Ministry of Planning disburses the funds. Brazil committed 0.38% (over USD 100 million) of the total donor pledges to the World Bank's IDA16 replenishment.

Sources: ODI (2010), Instituto de Pesquisa Economica Aplicada (2010), and World Bank (2011).

**Box 2.4: The role of non-DAC donors in IDA16 replenishment**

As the table below shows, non-DAC members committed over 4% (USD 1.1 billion) of the total donor pledges to the sixteenth replenishment of the World Bank's concessional window (IDA) finalised at the end of 2010. Seven new donors pledged to IDA16 and all 52 committed an aggregate USD 26.4 billion (SDR 17.6 billion), a 6% increase over IDA15.

**Table 1. Pledges to IDA 16 replenishment**

	Share	SDR million	USD million
Cyprus	0.03%	4	7
Czech Republic	0.07%	12	18
Estonia	0.02%	3	4
Hungary	0.08%	13	20
Latvia	0.01%	2	3
Lithuania	0.01%	2	3
Poland	0.04%	7	10
Slovak Republic	0.01%	2	3
Slovenia	0.03%	6	9
<b>EU non-DAC total</b>	<b>0.30%</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>78</b>
Argentina	0.26%	45	68
Bahamas, The	0.01%	3	4
Barbados	0.00%	0	1
Brazil	0.38%	67	100
Chile	0.13%	23	34
China	0.61%	107	161
Egypt	0.01%	2	2
Iceland	0.04%	7	10
Iran, Islamic Republic of	0.07%	12	18
Israel	0.09%	16	25
Kazakhstan	0.01%	2	3
Kuwait	0.29%	52	78
Mexico	0.38%	66	99
Peru	0.06%	10	16
Philippines	0.04%	8	11
Russia	0.66%	116	174
Saudi Arabia	0.42%	74	111
Singapore	0.19%	33	49
South Africa	0.13%	23	35
Turkey	0.07%	13	20
<b>Total non-DAC pledges</b>	<b>4.15%</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>1,096</b>
Total DAC donor pledges	95.85%	16,832	25,287
<b>Total (DAC + non-DAC) donor pledges</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>17,561</b>	<b>26,383</b>

In addition to donor pledges, donor compensation of SDR 3.5 billion (USD 5.3 billion) was previously agreed under the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) replenishment. Internal resources – repayments of IDA credits, investment income on IDA's liquidity assets, net income transfers from IBRD and IFC – altogether accounted for SDR 11.7 billion (USD 17.6 billion). Such reflows will increase dramatically income for IDA16 (by 75% when expressed in SDR), with a significant contribution from former and current IDA borrowers through accelerated credit repayments from lower-middle-income countries\* that had previously benefitted from interest-free loans. Another new development is that borrowing terms are to be made more stringent for blend and gap countries. Such innovations, in addition to the donor pledges, will make it possible for IDA16 to provide a total of SDR 32.8 billion (USD 49.3 billion) to finance projects in the world's poorest countries over the three-year period ending June 30, 2014 – a 20% increase (expressed as SDR) over IDA15.

\*Albania, China, Arab Republic of Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Indonesia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and St. Kitts and Nevis. China made an additional voluntary prepayment of USD 1.0 billion in outstanding IDA credits.

Source: World Bank (2011).

## 2.6. Main Findings

- Total use of the multilateral system (multilateral ODA plus earmarked funding channelled through multilaterals) reached a historic high in 2009 at USD 51 billion – Paragraphs 35, 37, and 40.
- The share of core multilateral ODA has maintained its downward trajectory for the past decade if contributions to EU institutions are excluded. Contributions to the Global Fund increased, however, and funding to UN agencies regained 2005’s modest levels. Funding to EU institutions increased by 11% from 2008 to 2009 – Paragraphs 34, 41 and 43.
- Bilateral ODA channelled through multilaterals and earmarked for a specific purpose, sector, region or country grew from USD 13.4 billion in 2008 to USD 15 billion in 2009 to account for 12% of total ODA. It is still growing fast – Paragraphs 40 and 44.
- As donors cut budgets and decide to concentrate on fewer partner countries, there are incentives for the “bilateralisation” of multilateral contributions to maintain at least a presence a specific country, region, or thematic area. Some DAC members refer to this as the growing “multilateralisation” of bilateral aid – Paragraph 45.
- Future spending surveys point to declining amounts of country-programmable aid to most developing countries, particularly vulnerable groups such as LDCs, in the next three years. Multilateral outflows, designed to ensure a more even country distribution than bilateral aid, can help mitigate this problem – but only to a limited extent unless their resource base increases much faster than now appears likely – Paragraphs 48 and 49.
- DAC members continue to channel over 80% of their multilateral ODA into just five organisations or clusters: IDA, EU, UN Funds and Programmes, African and Asian Development Banks, and the Global Fund – Paragraph 50.
- Non-DAC EU donors direct a high share of their aid to EU institutions, while larger regional players such as Brazil and the Russian Federation allot substantial multilateral aid to regional organisations or funds. China and India contribute lower shares of multilateral aid, usually preferring to use bilateral channels. China and other middle-income countries, however, played a key funding role in IDA16 replenishment by accelerating repayments of concessional loans, for example, and agreeing to tougher terms for future loans. (Paragraph 52 and Boxes 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4)

## Notes

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- i U.S. President's Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).
- ii Another theory discussed in Lake (2009) suggests that a hegemon chooses multilateralism as a form of self constraint.
- iii Special Eurobarometer 352, September 2010.
- iv Finland, Germany, Korea, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal and Spain.
- v This amounted to EUR 650 million in 2010.
- vi Page 34.
- vii CRS purpose codes were grouped for the purpose of this exercise as explained in Annex C.
- viii US President's Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).
- ix These shares also exclude debt relief.
- x UN-OCHA's Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) will be added to the list of ODA-eligible multilateral organisations as per the decision at the June 2011 WP-STAT meeting. Non-earmarked contributions to this fund were, therefore, considered as multilateral ODA beginning in 2010.



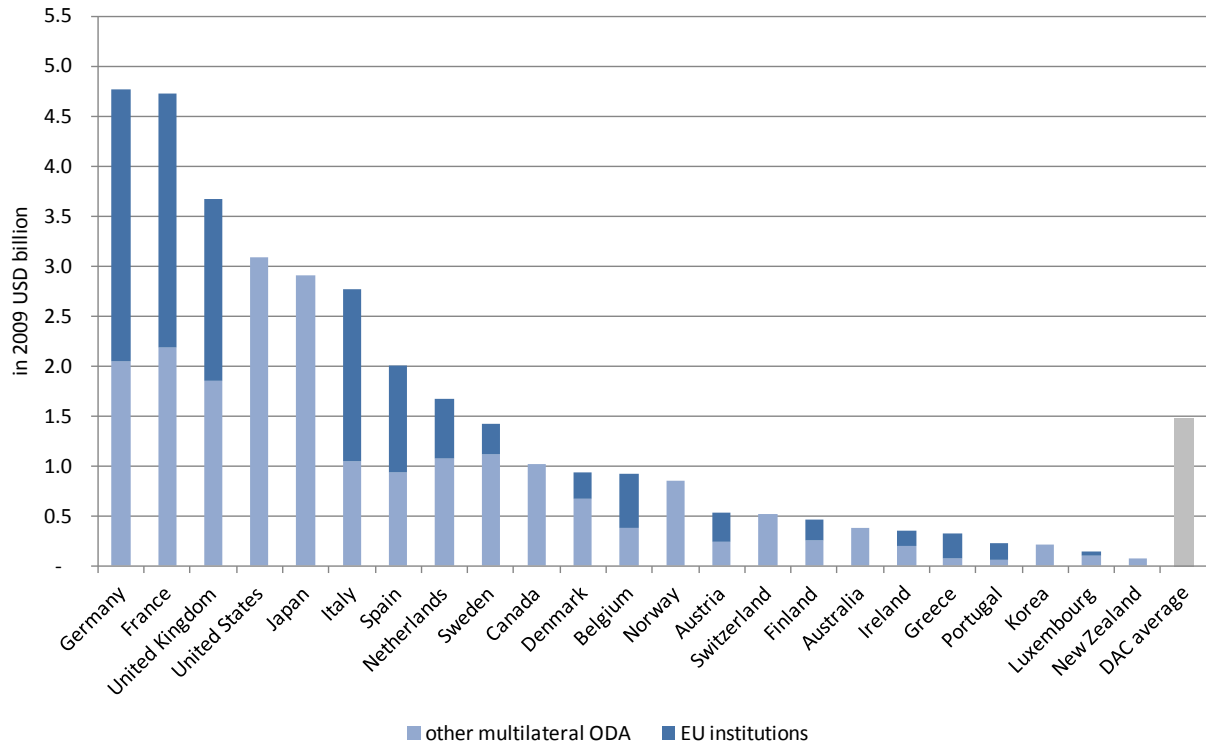
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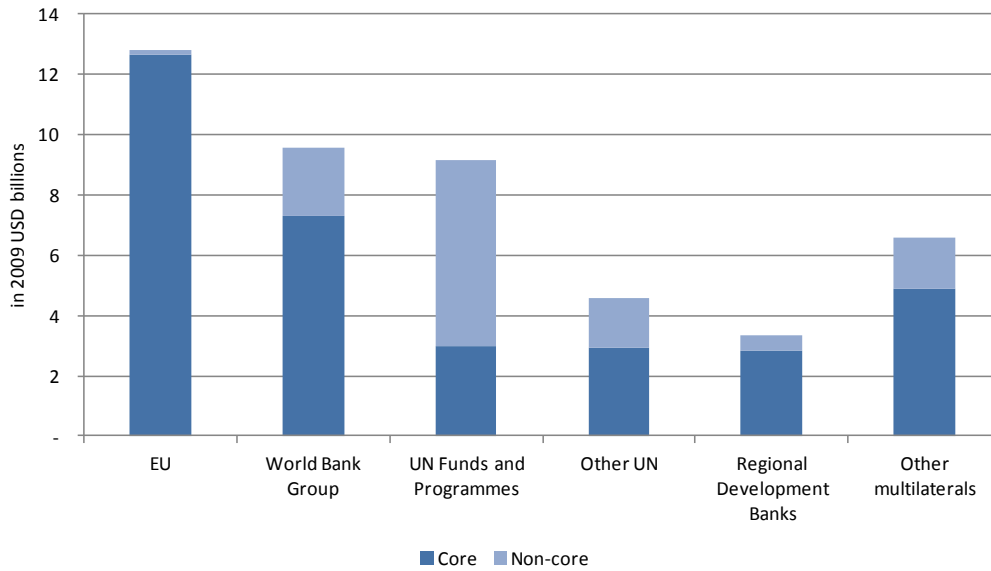
## ANNEX A. STATISTICAL FIGURES AND TABLES

Figure A.1. Gross multilateral ODA of DAC countries (2007-9 average)



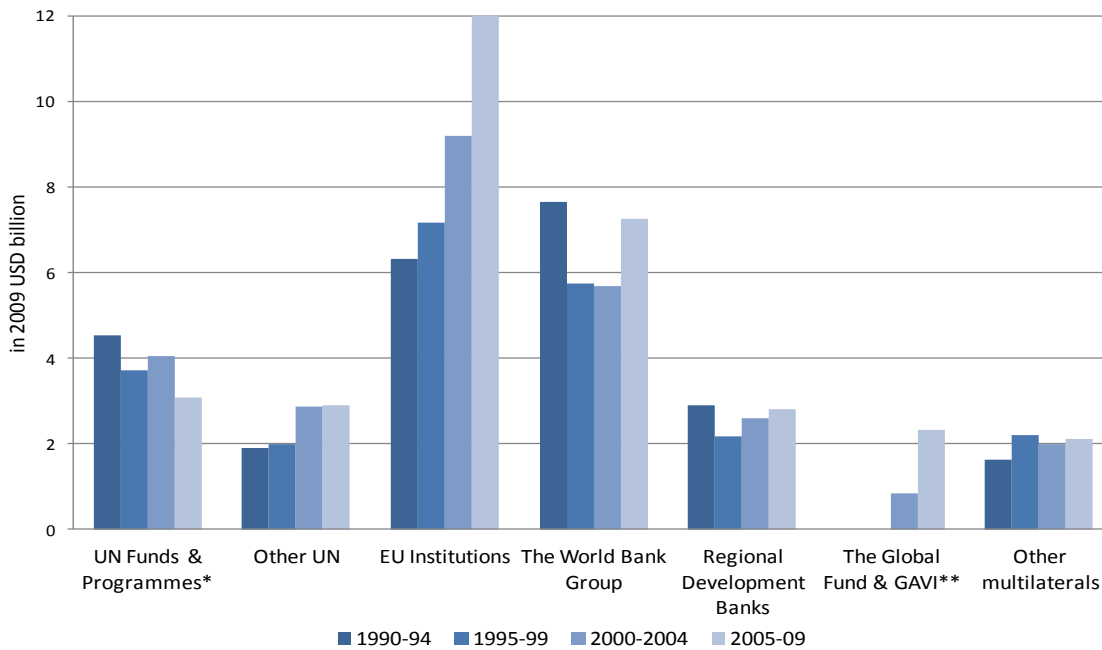
Source: OECD DAC Aggregate Statistics, 2011.

**Figure A.2. Total use of the multilateral system (2007-9 average)**



Source: OECD DAC Aggregate Statistics (2011) and Creditor Reporting System (2010).

**Figure A.3. Average aid provided by DAC countries to a selection of multilaterals over five-year periods**



\*Contributions to six UN Funds and Programmes are separately identifiable in DAC members' reporting: UNDP, UNICEF, UNRWA, WFP, UNHCR and UNFPA. Other UN Funds and Programmes are aggregated under the "Other UN" category.

\*\*The first contributions to GAVI and the Global Fund were made in 2002, so in the period 2000-2004, this is the 3-year rather than 5-year average.

"Other multilaterals" include GEF, Montreal Protocol, the IMF and residual multilateral ODA.

Source: OECD DAC Aggregate Statistics, 2011.

**Table A.1. Non-DAC ODA 2007-9**  
(in 2009 USD million)

Non-DAC Donor	Total ODA	Multilateral ODA	Multilateral as share of gross ODA (%)
Cyprus*	39	17	44
Czech Republic	209	115	55
Estonia	19	15	79
Hungary	109	83	76
Latvia	20	17	87
Lithuania	44	28	65
Malta**	14	6	45
Poland	376	259	69
Romania**	138	107	78
Slovak Republic	78	49	62
Slovenia	64	39	61
<b>EU 11 total</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>66</b>
Chinese Taipei	454	19	4
Iceland	44	11	25
Israel***	124	17	14
Korea****	804	235	29
Liechtenstein	23	3	14
Thailand	95	8	8
Turkey	697	48	7
<b>Non-DAC (excl. Kuwait, Saudi, UAE)</b>	<b>3,350</b>	<b>1,076</b>	<b>32</b>
Kuwait	560	1	0
Saudi Arabia	3,325	85	3
United Arab Emirates	597	-	-

\*Footnote by the European Union Member States of the OECD and the European Commission: The Republic of Cyprus is recognised by all members of the United Nations with the exception of Turkey. The information in this document relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

\*Footnote by Turkey: The information in this document under the heading "Cyprus" relates to the southern part of the island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriot people on the island. Turkey recognises the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Until a lasting and equitable solution is found within the context of the United Nations, Turkey shall preserve its position concerning the "Cyprus" issue.

\*\*Malta started reporting to the DAC in 2009 and Romania started reporting to the DAC in 2008. Therefore, the data above includes no more than one or two years of reporting.

\*\*\*The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

\*\*\*\*Korea acceded to the DAC on 25 November 2009.

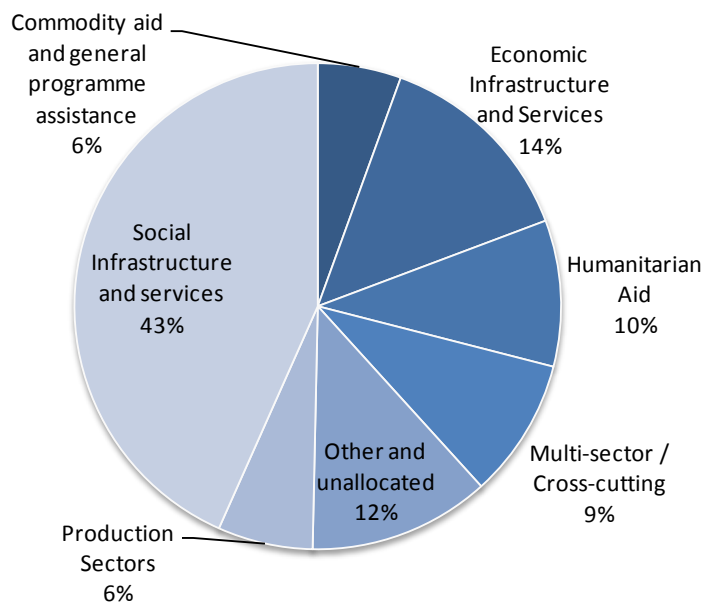
Source: OECD DAC Aggregate Statistics, 2011.

Note: The Republic of Korea is included here since it also includes aid flows prior to 2009.

**Figure A.4. Distribution of aid by sector**

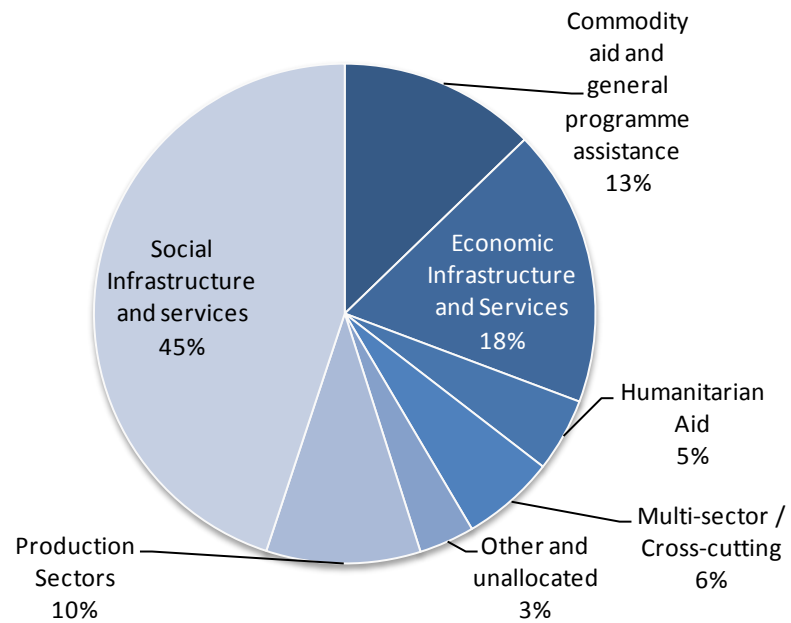
**2009 bilateral ODA by sector**  
**Gross disbursements, excluding debt relief**  
 (in constant 2009 prices)

**Total bilateral ODA = USD 91 billion**



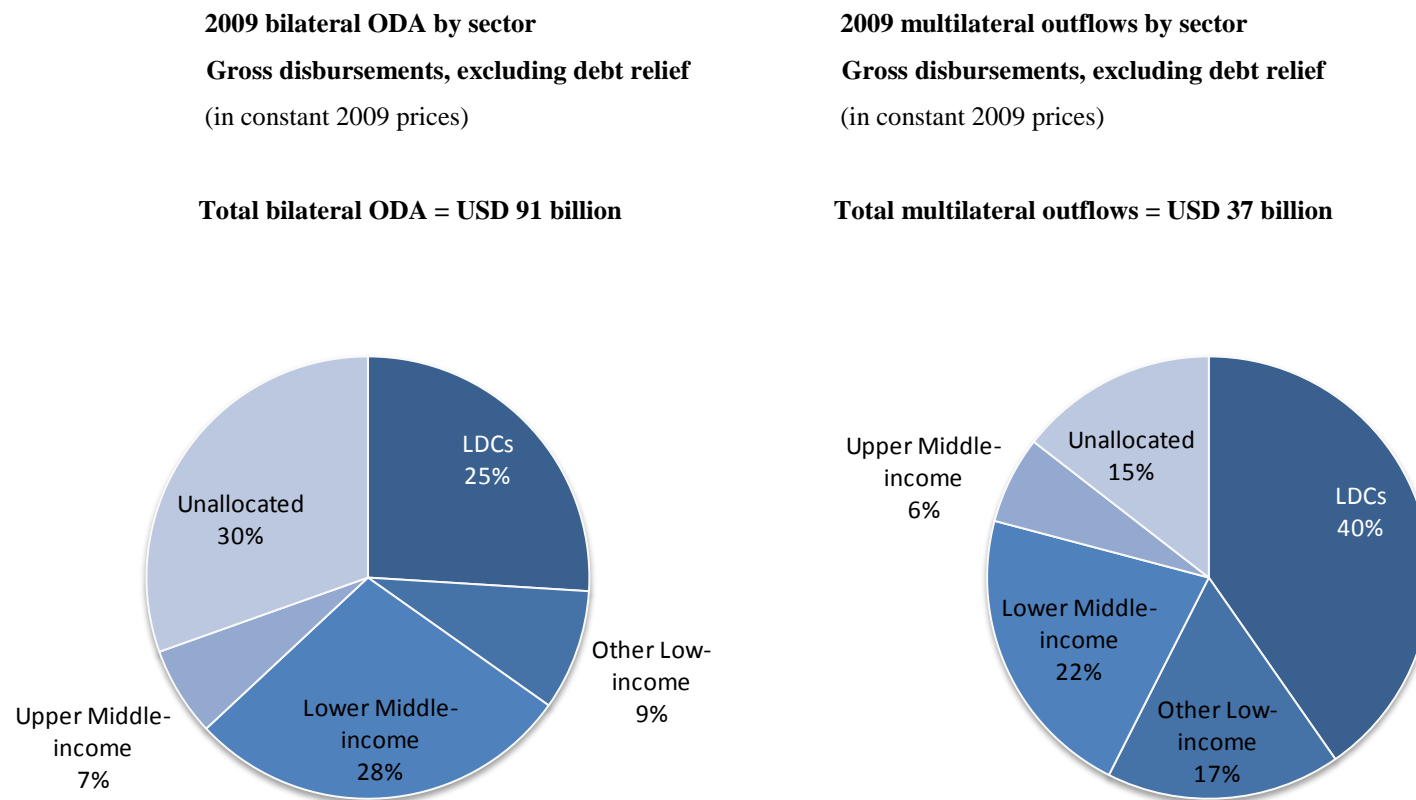
**2009 multilateral outflows by sector**  
**Gross disbursements, excluding debt relief**  
 (in constant 2009 prices)

**Total multilateral outflows = USD 37 billion**



Source: OECD Creditor Reporting System, 2010.

**Figure A.5. Distribution of aid by partner country income**

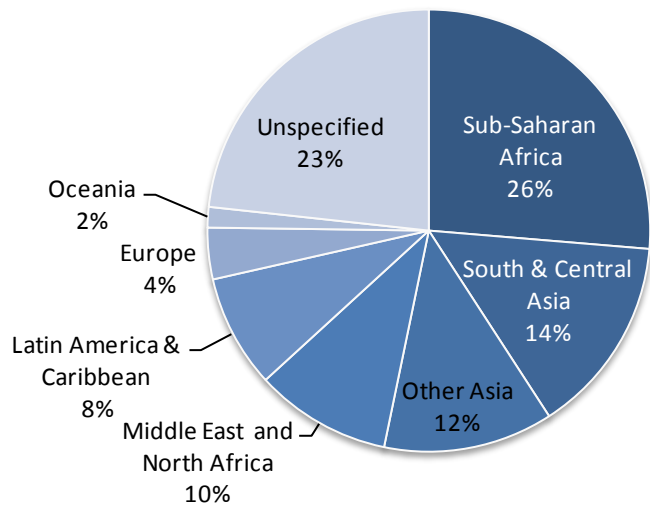


Source: OECD Creditor Reporting System, 2010.

**Figure A.6 Distribution of aid by region**

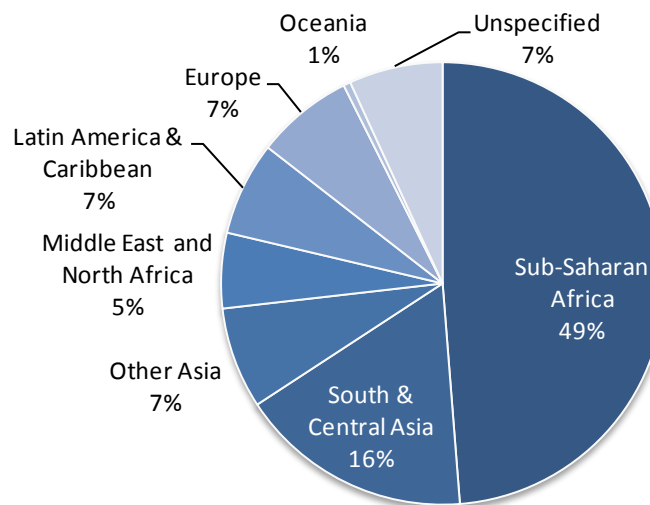
**2009 bilateral ODA by sector**  
**Gross disbursements, excluding debt relief**  
 (in constant 2009 prices)

**Total bilateral ODA = USD 91 billion**



**2009 multilateral outflows by sector**  
**Gross disbursements, excluding debt relief**  
 (in constant 2009 prices)

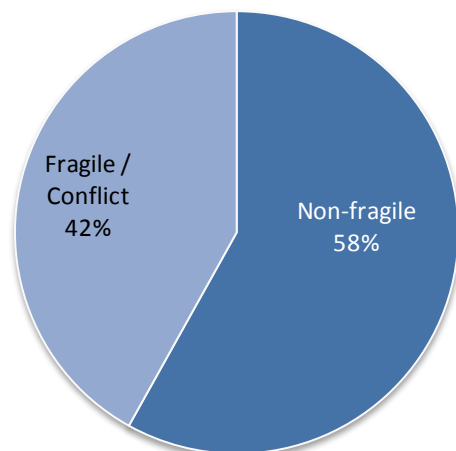
**Total multilateral outflows = USD 37 billion**



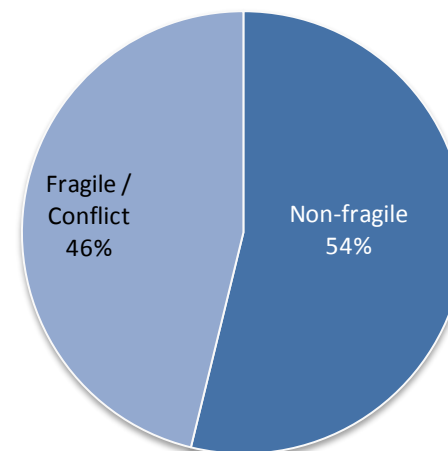
Source: OECD Creditor Reporting System, 2010.

**Figure A.7. Distribution of aid by conflict / fragility status****2009 bilateral ODA by sector****Gross disbursements, excluding debt relief**

(in constant 2009 prices)

**Total bilateral ODA = USD 63 billion****2009 multilateral outflows by sector****Gross disbursements, excluding debt relief**

(in constant 2009 prices)

**Total multilateral outflows = USD 31 billion**

*Note:* The allocations on the basis of conflict and fragility are based only on aid allocated by country.

*Source:* OECD Creditor Reporting System, 2010.

**Table A.2. DAC gross multilateral ODA disbursements over the five year period 2005-9**  
(constant 2009 USD million)

	Multilateral ODA 2005-2009	Donor's share of global multilateral ODA	EU budget + EDF	IDA	UN Funds and Programmes*	Global Fund	AfDB	AsDB	% allocated to six largest multilateral clusters
<i>Number of DAC donors</i>			15	23	23	22	18	22	
<b>Non-EU members</b>	<b>45,562</b>	<b>28%</b>		<b>34%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>71%</b>
Australia	1,790	1%		41%	8%	5%	-	16%	69%
Canada	5,326	3%		28%	12%	11%	11%	6%	69%
Japan	16,553	10%		38%	10%	5%	5%	13%	71%
New Zealand	322	0%		15%	28%	0%	-	9%	53%
Norway	4,331	3%		15%	42%	5%	9%	1%	72%
Switzerland	2,465	2%		41%	21%	1%	11%	3%	77%
United States	14,778	9%		34%	8%	20%	5%	4%	70%
<b>EU members</b>	<b>116,440</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>86%</b>
Austria	2,489	2%	57%	23%	3%	-	8%	2%	92%
Belgium	4,277	3%	56%	21%	5%	2%	4%	1%	89%
Denmark	4,641	3%	29%	11%	26%	3%	4%	1%	73%
Finland	2,187	1%	44%	11%	21%	0%	6%	1%	83%
France	21,800	13%	55%	12%	2%	8%	4%	1%	83%
Germany	21,346	13%	62%	19%	2%	4%	4%	1%	92%
Greece	1,464	1%	78%	10%	1%	0%	-	-	89%
Ireland	1,711	1%	40%	15%	21%	4%	-	3%	83%
Italy	13,712	8%	60%	12%	3%	6%	3%	1%	86%
Luxembourg	601	0%	27%	9%	18%	2%	-	7%	63%
Netherlands	8,049	5%	35%	10%	24%	5%	3%	1%	79%
Portugal	1,091	1%	71%	8%	2%	1%	6%	3%	91%
Spain	9,473	6%	55%	14%	6%	4%	4%	2%	84%
Sweden	6,612	4%	21%	19%	30%	5%	7%	1%	83%
United Kingdom	16,987	10%	47%	24%	7%	4%	4%	1%	88%
<b>DAC Total</b>	<b>162,002</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>81%</b>
Korea	980	1%		31%	4%	0%	6%	16%	58%

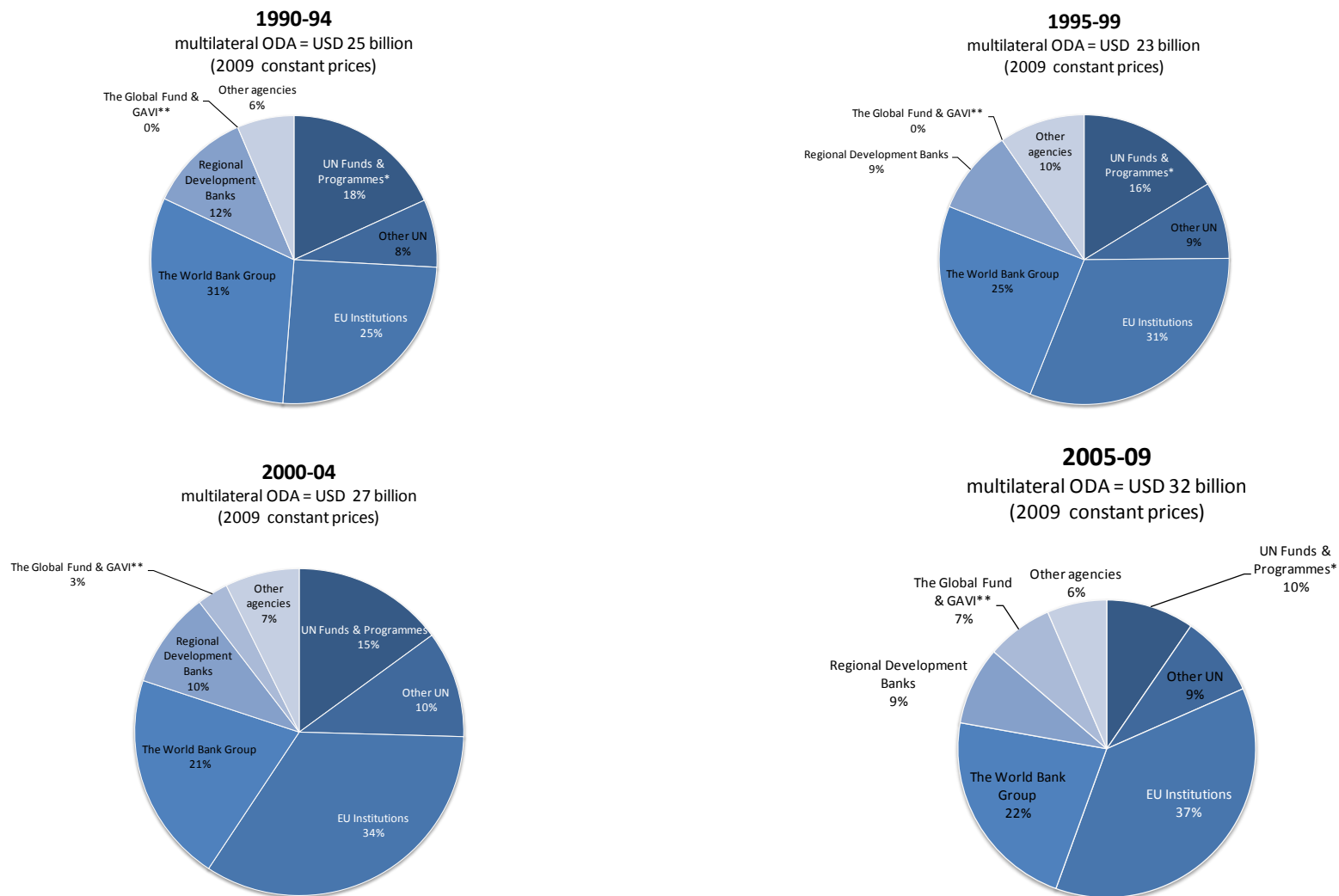
Source: OECD DAC aggregate statistics, 2011.

**Table A.3. DAC gross multilateral ODA disbursements over the five year period 2005-9, excluding to the EDF and EU budget**  
(constant 2009 USD million)

	Multilateral ODA, excluding to EU budget + EDF 2005-2009	Donor's share of global multilateral ODA, excluding to EU budget + EDF	IDA	UN Funds and Programmes*	Global Fund	AfDB	AsDB	% allocated to five largest multilateral agencies, excluding to the EU
<i>Number of DAC donors</i>			<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>22</b>	
<b>Non-EU members</b>	<b>45,562</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>71%</b>
Australia	1,790	2%	41%	8%	5%	-	16%	69%
Canada	5,326	5%	28%	12%	11%	11%	6%	69%
Japan	16,553	16%	38%	10%	5%	5%	13%	71%
New Zealand	322	0%	15%	28%	0%	-	9%	53%
Norway	4,331	4%	15%	42%	5%	9%	1%	72%
Switzerland	2,465	2%	41%	21%	1%	11%	3%	77%
United States	14,778	14%	34%	8%	20%	5%	4%	70%
<b>EU members excl. EC</b>	<b>56,566</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>70%</b>
Austria	1,066	1%	53%	8%	-	18%	4%	82%
Belgium	1,880	2%	47%	11%	4%	9%	3%	74%
Denmark	3,318	3%	15%	37%	4%	5%	1%	63%
Finland	1,233	1%	20%	37%	0%	11%	2%	71%
France	9,722	9%	27%	4%	18%	10%	2%	62%
Germany	8,075	8%	49%	5%	11%	10%	3%	79%
Greece	319	0%	45%	4%	0%	-	-	49%
Ireland	1,026	1%	25%	35%	7%	-	5%	72%
Italy	5,459	5%	31%	8%	15%	8%	2%	64%
Luxembourg	441	0%	12%	25%	3%	-	9%	49%
Netherlands	5,262	5%	16%	36%	8%	5%	2%	67%
Portugal	319	0%	28%	7%	4%	22%	10%	71%
Spain	4,289	4%	30%	14%	8%	10%	4%	66%
Sweden	5,231	5%	24%	37%	7%	9%	1%	79%
United Kingdom	8,926	9%	45%	13%	8%	9%	3%	77%
<b>DAC Total (excl. EC)</b>	<b>102,128</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>71%</b>
Korea	980	1%	31%	4%	0%	6%	16%	58%

Source: OECD DAC Aggregate Statistics, 2011.

**Figure A.8. Multilateral ODA allocations (1990-2009) grouped by five-year averages**



\*Only six UN Funds and Programmes are separately identifiable in DAC members' reporting: UNDP, UNICEF, UNRWA, WFP, UNHCR and UNFPA. Other UN Funds and Programmes are aggregated into the "Other UN" category.

\*\*The first contributions to GAVI and the Global Fund were in 2002, so the 2000-4 figure is a three-year rather than five-year average.

Source: OECD DAC Aggregate Statistics, 2011.

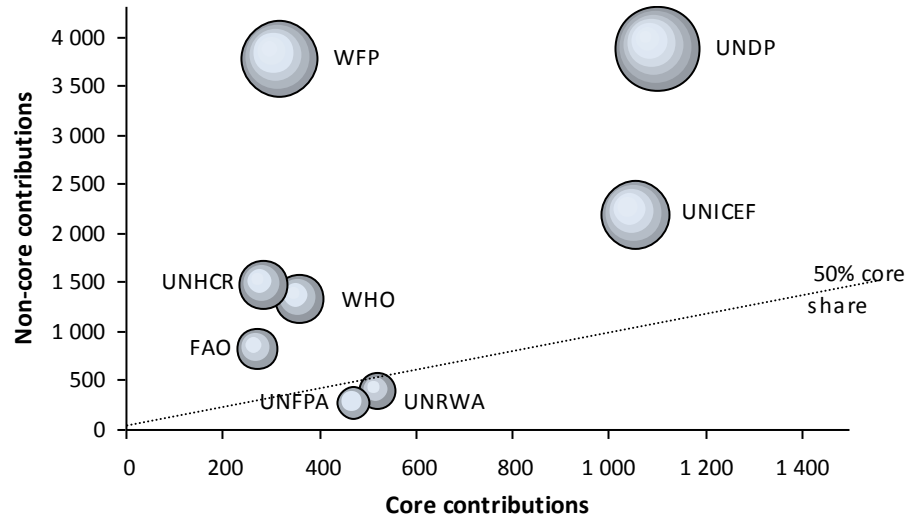
**Table A.4. DAC Gross multilateral ODA: three-year annual average (2007-9) disbursements**  
(in 2009 USD million)

DAC country	EU Institutions	The World Bank Group	UN Funds and Programmes	Other UN	Regional Dev. Banks	The Global Fund	Other multilateral agencies	Multilateral ODA, total
Australia	-	160	35	49	54	16	65	378
Austria	295	131	17	25	50	-	17	536
Belgium	534	183	48	44	50	19	41	919
Canada	-	331	118	93	287	75	117	1,022
Denmark	262	150	230	99	55	31	113	939
Finland	202	49	91	40	43	-	34	458
France	2,539	577	95	163	227	416	713	4,730
Germany	2,733	1,095	93	218	244	228	163	4,773
Greece	251	29	2	12	15	-	11	320
Ireland	145	37	80	30	12	23	19	345
Italy	1,716	339	95	213	127	190	83	2,762
Japan	-	998	174	509	653	209	363	2,906
Luxembourg	37	20	27	35	6	3	7	136
Netherlands	592	239	392	173	86	93	92	1,666
New Zealand	-	11	21	15	6	-	18	71
Norway	-	131	331	138	89	56	107	853
Portugal	164	20	4	8	22	3	7	228
Spain	1,073	325	143	149	140	81	91	2,001
Sweden	307	311	394	149	128	77	56	1,423
Switzerland	-	213	107	49	64	7	73	511
United Kingdom	1,824	887	230	222	233	141	134	3,669
United States	-	1,066	233	509	257	690	336	3,092
<b>Total DAC</b>	<b>12,671</b>	<b>7,222</b>	<b>2,953</b>	<b>2,904</b>	<b>2,774</b>	<b>2,359</b>	<b>2,648</b>	<b>33,531</b>
Korea*	-	77	8	37	75	-	13	211
<i>Share of total multilateral ODA (%)</i>	38	22	9	9	8	7	8	100

\* Korea made its first contribution to the Global Fund in 2009, so this amount is not a 3-year average.

Source: OECD DAC aggregate statistics, 2011.

**Figure A.9. Core and non-core contributions**  
(in 2009 USD millions)



Source: United Nations (2011), "Analysis of funding for operational activities for development of the United Nations system for 2009", Report of the Secretary General, General Assembly Economic and Social Council, New York City, p. 19.

## **ANNEX B. QUESTIONNAIRE SENT TO DAC MEMBERS LATE 2010**

### **Survey for DAC Members**

One of the conclusions of the *2010 DAC Report on Multilateral Aid* was that the next report should present updated information on each Member's allocation and management of multilateral aid.

### **Purpose**

The purpose of this survey is to better understand how members make aid allocation decisions first between bilateral and multilateral aid, and in the second instance among multilateral organisations. At the same time, it is important to understand the context of the decision-making process and the extent to which policy makers have leeway in making these decisions concerning overall development assistance. For this reason, we have designed a short survey. In addition, we hope that officials will be able to review and amend a few paragraphs on aid allocations collected by the DAC Secretariat in 2008 and in 2010 for the multilateral aid report (see attached paragraph/s).

### **Management of multilateral aid**

A few contributions to multilateral organisations are imposed (assessed) as a condition of membership (*e.g.* IMF, IBRD, capitalisation of Regional Development Banks, the EC Budget, and the UN Secretariat). Others are locked-in for a number of years based on the outcome of a negotiated replenishment (*e.g.* EDF, IDA, GEF, and the Global Fund). Yet others operate on both an assessed and a voluntary basis (*e.g.* WHO, UNEP). Finally, some multilateral aid contributions are completely voluntary (*e.g.* UN Funds and Programmes), and donors re-assess contributions to these organisations on an annual basis.

### **Contact**

Please feel free to contact Emily Bosch ([emily.bosch@oecd.org](mailto:emily.bosch@oecd.org), +33 1 45 24 79 67) or Andrew Rogerson ([andrew.rogerson@oecd.org](mailto:andrew.rogerson@oecd.org), +33 1 45 24 90 34) should you have any questions or concerns. If you would prefer to provide your answers over the phone, this can be easily arranged.

The survey consists of the following four questions. In addition, the country annexes from the *2008 DAC Report on Multilateral Aid*, and where applicable updates to the *2010 DAC Report on Multilateral Aid*, are attached to this survey as a complement to your answers below. Please take a few minutes to review and edit those sections as necessary.

1. (A) Is the balance between total bilateral and total multilateral aid allocations explicitly discussed within your government?

(B) If yes, in what forum / committee does this take place and how frequently?

2. Are there any limits or restrictions (legal or discretionary) on either (a) the overall share or amount of multilateral ODA, or (b) contributions to specific multilaterals or categories of multilaterals (*e.g.* UN agencies)?

3. (A) What information or evidence does your government use to inform and determine multilateral aid allocations across multilateral agencies?

(B) If your country is a MOPAN member, how do (or will) results from the Common Approach impact your multilateral aid allocation processes?

4. Which ministry, department or agency has a final say on the level of core contributions to the multilateral organisations on the next page?

**Contributions to Multilateral Organisations / Programmes**

	<b>Ministry / Department / Agency responsible for ODA allocation</b>		<b>Ministry / Department / Agency responsible for ODA allocation</b>
African Development Bank (AfDB)		FAO	
African Development Fund (AfDF)		UNDP	
Asian Development Bank (AsDB)		UNESCO	
Asian Development Bank Special Funds		UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO)	
IBRD		United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	
International Development Association (IDA) - World Bank		UNHCR	
Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)		UNICEF	
IDB Fund for Special Operations		World Food Programme (WFP)	
International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD)		World Health Organisation (WHO)	
IMF		Global Environment Facility (GEF)	
GAVI		Education for All - Fast Track Initiative	
Global Fund		Clean Technology Fund	
		Climate Investment Funds (World Bank)	
EC - Budget		The Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP)	
European Development Fund (EDF)		UN Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (UN-REDD)	

## ANNEX C: HEALTH

Table C.1. Broad health groupings by different health purpose code \*

Purposecode	Broad grouping	Description	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
12110	Health systems	Health policy and administrative management	Health sector policy, planning and programmes; aid to health ministries, public health administration; institution capacity building and advice; medical insurance programmes; unspecified health activities.
12181	Health systems	Medical education/training	Medical education and training for tertiary level services.
12182	Health systems	Medical research	General medical research (excluding basic health research).
12191	Health systems	Medical services	Laboratories, specialised clinics and hospitals (including equipment and supplies); ambulances; dental services; mental health care; medical rehabilitation; control of non-infectious diseases; drug and substance abuse control [excluding narcotics traffic control (16063)].
12220	Health systems	Basic health care	Basic and primary health care programmes; paramedical and nursing care programmes; supply of drugs, medicines and vaccines related to basic health care.
12230	Health systems	Basic health infrastructure	District-level hospitals, clinics and dispensaries and related medical equipment; excluding specialised hospitals and clinics (12191).
12240	Nutrition	Basic nutrition	Direct feeding programmes (maternal feeding, breastfeeding and weaning foods, child feeding, school feeding); determination of micro-nutrient deficiencies; provision of vitamin A, iodine, iron etc.; monitoring of nutritional status; nutrition and food hygiene education; household food security.
12250	Infectious disease control	Infectious disease control	Immunisation; prevention and control of infectious and parasite diseases, except malaria (12262), tuberculosis (12263), HIV/AIDS and other STDs (13040). It includes diarrheal diseases, vector-borne diseases (e.g. river blindness and guinea worm), viral diseases, mycosis, helminthiasis, zoonosis, diseases by other bacteria and viruses, pediculosis, etc.
12261	Health systems	Health education	Information, education and training of the population for improving health knowledge and practices; public health and awareness campaigns; promotion of improved personal hygiene practices, including use of sanitation facilities and handwashing with soap.
12262	Malaria control	Malaria control	Prevention and control of malaria.
12263	TB control	Tuberculosis control	Immunisation, prevention and control of tuberculosis.
12281	Health systems	Health personnel development	Training of health staff for basic health care services.
13010	Health systems	Population policy and administrative management	Population/development policies; census work, vital registration; migration data; demographic research/analysis; reproductive health research; unspecified population activities.
13020	Health systems	Reproductive health care	Promotion of reproductive health; prenatal and postnatal care including delivery; prevention and treatment of infertility; prevention and management of consequences of abortion; safe motherhood activities.
13040	STD & HIV/AIDS	STD control including HIV/AIDS	All activities related to sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS control e.g. information, education and communication; testing; prevention; treatment, care.
13081	Health systems	Personnel development for population and reproductive health	Education and training of health staff for population and reproductive health care services.

\* CRS purpose code 13030 (“family planning”) was not used in the exercise since only one multilateral agency identified and reported outflows in this category from 2006 to 2009.

## ANNEX D: CORE AND NON-CORE MULTILATERAL ODA

**Table D.1 2009 DAC gross multilateral and non-core multilateral ODA disbursements**  
(USD million in constant 2009 prices, excluding debt relief)

	Total bilateral ODA	of which channelled through multilateral agencies (non-core)	Total multilateral ODA	Total use of the multilateral system	Core multilateral as share of total ODA (%)	Core and non-core as share of total ODA (%)	Core as share of total use of the multilateral system
<b>Donor</b>	<b>(A)</b>	<b>(B)</b>	<b>(C)</b>	<b>(B+C)</b>	<b>(C/(A+C))</b>	<b>((B+C)/(A+C))</b>	<b>(C/(B+C))</b>
Australia	2,309	542	450	992	16	36	45
Austria	461	75	635	709	58	65	89
Belgium	1,555	203	1,025	1,228	40	48	83
Canada	3,134	997	859	1,856	22	46	46
Denmark	1,906	106	904	1,011	32	36	89
Finland	791	222	499	721	39	56	69
France	6,690	49	5,525	5,574	45	46	99
Germany	8,208	417	4,983	5,400	38	41	92
Greece	297	14	310	324	51	53	96
Ireland	693	141	313	454	31	45	69
Italy	875	134	2,423	2,557	73	78	95
Japan	13,042	713	3,290	4,004	20	25	82
Korea	616	50	235	285	28	33	83
Luxembourg	266	48	149	196	36	47	76
Netherlands	4,913	957	1,628	2,585	25	40	63
New Zealand	226	23	83	106	27	34	79
Norway	3,152	977	918	1,895	23	47	48
Portugal	310	50	236	286	43	52	83
Spain	4,724	1,345	2,111	3,456	31	51	61
Sweden	2,993	838	1,539	2,378	34	52	65
Switzerland	1,598	246	559	806	26	37	69
United Kingdom	7,556	2,491	3,891	6,382	34	56	61
United States	25,736	4,345	3,667	8,012	12	27	46
<b>Total</b>	<b>92,052</b>	<b>14,983</b>	<b>36,232</b>	<b>51,215</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>71</b>
EU Institutions	12,863	2,498	422.2	2,920	3	22	14

Source: OECD DAC aggregate statistics and Creditor Reporting System, 2011.

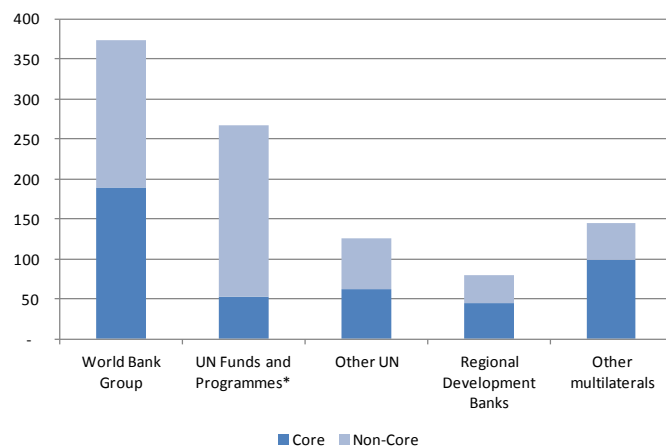
**Methodology Note:** The following pages include members' core and non-core multilateral ODA contributions as DAC members report them to the OECD. Data on non-core multilateral aid is taken from the Creditor Reporting System Database. Non-core multilateral aid is reported as bilateral ODA, with a multilateral agency identified in the channel code. It is impossible to compare and contrast core and non-core multilateral ODA contributions to UN-OCHA since DAC statistics do not separately identify core contributions to this part of the UN Secretariat.

## Australia

**Table D.2. 2009 multilateral and non-core multilateral ODA**  
(Gross disbursements in 2009 USD million)

	Core	Non-Core
<b>World Bank Group</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>184</b>
<b>UN Funds and Programmes*</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>215</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
UNDP	16	33
WFP	-	95
UNICEF	15	55
UNFPA	5	9
UNHCR	12	19
UNRWA	4	4
<b>Other UN</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>63</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
FAO	4	9
IFAD	-	-
ILO	4	1
OHCHR	1	-
UNDPKO	-	-
UNECE	-	-
UNESCO	4	1
UN	6	-
UNOCHA	n/a	11
WHO	18	22
<b>Regional Development Banks</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>35</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
African Development Bank	-	-
Asian Development Bank	45	35
Inter-American Development Bank	-	-
<b>Other multilaterals</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>542</b>

**Figure D.1. 2009 multilateral and non-core multilateral ODA**  
(Gross disbursements in 2009 USD million)



**Table D.3. 2009 non-core multilateral ODA by region, sector and fragility status**  
(in 2009 USD million)

	Australia	
Bilateral, unallocated / unspecified	128	24%
Country / region specific	414	76%
- of which regional allocations	2	
<b>REGIONS</b>		
South of Sahara	43	10%
North of Sahara	0.02	0.01%
Africa, regional multi-country	1	0.34%
Middle East	45	11%
Far East Asia	142	34%
South & Central Asia	111	27%
Asia, regional multi-country	0.31	0.08%
Oceania	70	17%
South America	0.02	0.00%
North & Central America	0.02	0.00%
America, regional multi-country	-	0%
Europe	0.16	0.04%
<b>SECTORS</b>		
Agriculture	8	1%
Developmental Food Aid	16	3%
Economic Infrastructure and Services	31	6%
Education	33	6%
Environment	25	5%
General Budget Support	16	3%
Government and Civil Society	60	11%
Health	51	9%
Humanitarian Aid	165	30%
Multi-sector	57	11%
Other Production Sectors (forestry, fishing, industry, mining, construction, trade policy, tourism)	25	5%
Other Social infrastructure	11	2%
Population Policies and Reproductive Health	14	3%
Water Supply and Sanitation	26	5%
Other (admin., promotion development awareness, refugees in donor countries)	3	0.51%
<b>FRAGILE / CONFLICT*</b>		
Fragile	177	43%
Other	235	57%

\*Contributions to six UN Funds and Programmes are separately identifiable in DAC members' reporting: UNDP, UNICEF, UNRWA, WFP, UNHCR and UNFPA. Other UN Funds and Programmes are aggregated under the "Other UN" category.

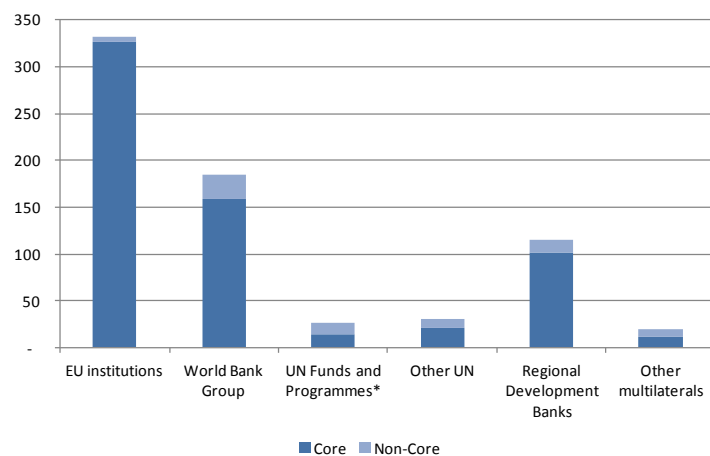
Source: OECD DAC aggregate statistics and Creditor Reporting System, 2011.

## Austria

**Table D.4. 2009 multilateral and non-core multilateral ODA**  
(Gross disbursements in 2009 USD million)

	Core	Non-Core
<b>EU institutions</b>	327	6
<b>World Bank Group</b>	159	26
<b>UN Funds and Programmes*</b>	15	12
of which:		
UNDP	9	2
WFP	0.37	2
UNICEF	2	1
UNFPA	2	1
UNHCR	1	1
UNRWA	1	5
<b>Other UN</b>	21	9
of which:		
FAO	2	4
IFAD	-	-
ILO	2	-
OHCHR	0.09	0.28
UNDPKO	3	-
UNECE	0.04	-
UNESCO	1	0.09
UN	3	-
UNOCHA	n/a	-
WHO	3	0.28
<b>Regional Development Banks</b>	102	13
of which:		
African Development Bank	92	0.33
Asian Development Bank	9	-
Inter-American Development Bank	-	-
<b>Other multilaterals</b>	11	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>75</b>

**Figure D.2. 2009 multilateral and non-core multilateral ODA**  
(Gross disbursements in 2009 USD million)



**Table D.5. 2009 non-core multilateral ODA by region, sector and fragility status**  
(in 2009 USD million)

	Austria	
Bilateral, unallocated / unspecified	15	20%
Country / region specific	60	80%
- of which regional allocations	3	
<b>REGIONS</b>		
South of Sahara	12	20%
North of Sahara	0.24	0.40%
Africa, regional multi-country	1	1%
Middle East	7	11%
Far East Asia	-	-
South & Central Asia	5	8%
Asia, regional multi-country	1	1%
Oceania	-	-
South America	-	-
North & Central America	4	8%
America, regional multi-country	2	3%
Europe	28	47%
<b>SECTORS</b>		
Agriculture	5	6%
Developmental Food Aid	4	5%
Economic Infrastructure and Services	25	33%
Education	0.09	0.12%
Environment	1	1%
General Budget Support	-	-
Government and Civil Society	8	11%
Health	1	1%
Humanitarian Aid	9	12%
Multi-sector	11	14%
Other Production Sectors (forestry, fishing, industry, mining, construction, trade policy, tourism)	5	6%
Other Social infrastructure	1	2%
Population Policies and Reproductive Health	2	2%
Water Supply and Sanitation	4	5%
Other (admin., promotion development awareness, refugees in donor countries)	-	-
<b>FRAGILE / CONFLICT*</b>		
Fragile	13	23%
Other	44	77%

\*Contributions to six UN Funds and Programmes are separately identifiable in DAC members' reporting: UNDP, UNICEF, UNRWA, WFP, UNHCR and UNFPA. Other UN Funds and Programmes are aggregated under the "Other UN" category.

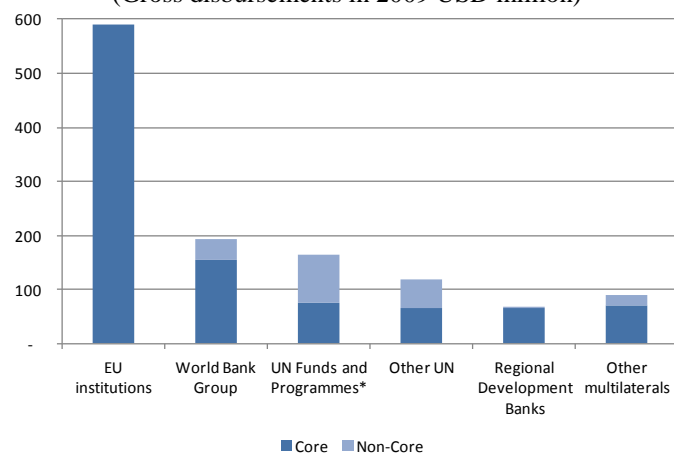
Source: OECD DAC aggregate statistics and Creditor Reporting System, 2011.

## Belgium

**Table D.6. 2009 multilateral and non-core multilateral ODA**  
(Gross disbursements in 2009 USD million)

	Core	Non-Core
<b>EU institutions</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>World Bank Group</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>UN Funds and Programmes*</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>89</b>
of which:		
UNDP	27	23
WFP	1	36
UNICEF	26	14
UNFPA	6	0.23
UNHCR	12	11
UNRWA	2	5
<b>Other UN</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>52</b>
of which:		
FAO	3	18
IFAD	9	7
ILO	3	5
OHCHR	1	-
UNDPKO	4	-
UNECE	-	-
UNESCO	2	5
UN	4	-
UNOCHA	n/a	2
WHO	11	5
<b>Regional Development Banks</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>4</b>
of which:		
African Development Bank	37	-
Asian Development Bank	28	-
Inter-American Development Bank	-	-
<b>Other multilaterals</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,024</b>	<b>203</b>

**Figure D.3. 2009 multilateral and non-core multilateral ODA**  
(Gross disbursements in 2009 USD million)



**Table D.7. 2009 non-core multilateral ODA by region, sector and fragility status**  
(in 2009 USD million)

	Belgium	
Bilateral, unallocated / unspecified	19	9%
Country / region specific	184	91%
- of which regional allocations	7	
<b>REGIONS</b>		
South of Sahara	145	78%
North of Sahara	0.25	0.14%
Africa, regional multi-country	4	2%
Middle East	10	6%
Far East Asia	3	2%
South & Central Asia	16	9%
Asia, regional multi-country	3	2%
Oceania	-	-
South America	1	0%
North & Central America	0.33	0.18%
America, regional multi-country	0.35	0.19%
Europe	2	1%
<b>SECTORS</b>		
Agriculture	16	8%
Developmental Food Aid	0.47	0.23%
Economic Infrastructure and Services	11	5%
Education	34	17%
Environment	3	1%
General Budget Support	-	-
Government and Civil Society	20	10%
Health	3	2%
Humanitarian Aid	85	42%
Multi-sector	12	6%
Other Production Sectors (forestry, fishing, industry, mining, construction, trade policy, tourism)	2	1%
Other Social infrastructure	9	4%
Population Policies and Reproductive Health	8	4%
Water Supply and Sanitation	0.09	0.04%
Other (admin., promotion development awareness, refugees in donor countries)	0.00	0.00%
<b>FRAGILE / CONFLICT*</b>		
Fragile	131	74%
Other	46	26%

\*Contributions to six UN Funds and Programmes are separately identifiable in DAC members' reporting: UNDP, UNICEF, UNRWA, WFP, UNHCR and UNFPA. Other UN Funds and Programmes are aggregated under the "Other UN" category.

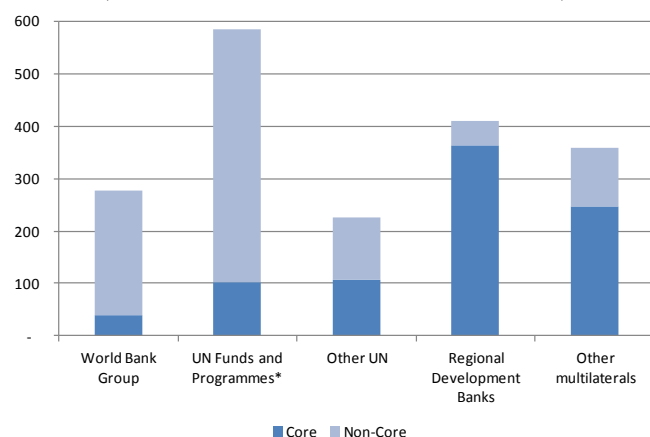
Source: OECD DAC aggregate statistics and Creditor Reporting System, 2011.

## Canada

**Table D.8. 2009 multilateral and non-core multilateral ODA**  
(Gross disbursements in 2009 USD million)

	Core	Non-Core
<b>World Bank Group</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>238</b>
<b>UN Funds and Programmes*</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>483</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
UNDP	44	90
WFP	17	205
UNICEF	16	109
UNFPA	13	12
UNHCR	12	36
UNRWA	-	18
<b>Other UN</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>117</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
FAO	8	3
IFAD	-	0.2
ILO	2	2
OHCHR	4	-
UNDPKO	10	2
UNECE	-	-
UNESCO	3	0.03
UN	12	1
UNOCHA	n/a	7
WHO	20	63
<b>Regional Development Banks</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>46</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
African Development Bank	205	6
Asian Development Bank	65	19
Inter-American Development Bank	72	-
<b>Other multilaterals</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>111</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>997</b>

**Figure D.4. 2009 multilateral and non-core multilateral ODA**  
(Gross disbursements in 2009 USD million)



**Table D.9. 2009 non-core multilateral ODA by region, sector and fragility status**  
(in 2009 USD million)

	Canada	
Bilateral, unallocated / unspecified	11	1%
Country / region specific	985	99%
- of which regional allocations	157	
<b>REGIONS</b>		
South of Sahara	397	40%
North of Sahara	7	1%
Africa, regional multi-country	52	5%
Middle East	47	5%
Far East Asia	33	3%
South & Central Asia	200	20%
Asia, regional multi-country	61	6%
Oceania	21	2%
South America	33	3%
North & Central America	81	8%
America, regional multi-country	44	4%
Europe	8	1%
<b>SECTORS</b>		
Agriculture	44	4%
Developmental Food Aid	17	2%
Economic Infrastructure and Services	59	6%
Education	62	6%
Environment	52	5%
General Budget Support	32	3%
Government and Civil Society	208	21%
Health	186	19%
Humanitarian Aid	232	23%
Multi-sector	12	1%
Other Production Sectors (forestry, fishing, industry, mining, construction, trade policy, tourism)	30	3%
Other Social infrastructure	12	1%
Population Policies and Reproductive Health	15	1%
Water Supply and Sanitation	35	4%
Other (admin., promotion development awareness, refugees in donor countries)	0.48	0.05%
<b>FRAGILE / CONFLICT*</b>		
Fragile	507	61%
Other	321	39%

\*Contributions to six UN Funds and Programmes are separately identifiable in DAC members' reporting: UNDP, UNICEF, UNRWA, WFP, UNHCR and UNFPA. Other UN Funds and Programmes are aggregated under the "Other UN" category.

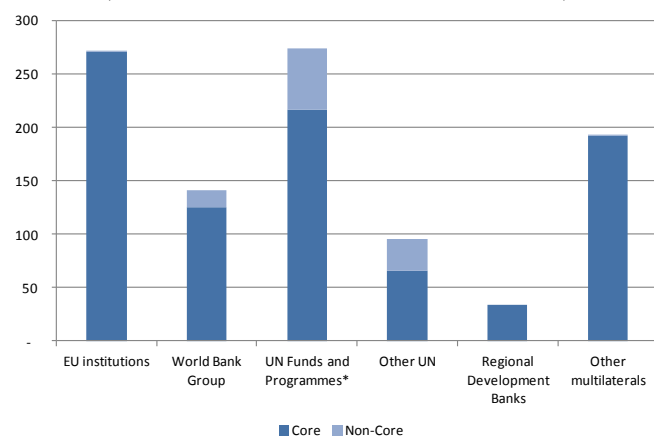
Source: OECD DAC aggregate statistics and Creditor Reporting System, 2011.

## Denmark

**Table D.10. 2009 multilateral and non-core multilateral ODA**  
(Gross disbursements in 2009 USD million)

	Core	Non-Core
<b>EU institutions</b>	271	1
<b>World Bank Group</b>	126	16
<b>UN Funds and Programmes*</b>	216	58
<i>of which:</i>		
UNDP	62	6
WFP	36	5
UNICEF	37	19
UNFPA	43	-
UNHCR	24	19
UNRWA	13	7
<b>Other UN</b>	66	30
<i>of which:</i>		
FAO	2	1
IFAD	4	-
ILO	0.40	6
OHCHR	2	-
UNDPKO	2	-
UNECE	-	-
UNESCO	1	0.14
UN	2	-
UNOCHA	n/a	14
WHO	3	-
<b>Regional Development Banks</b>	34	-
<i>of which:</i>		
African Development Bank	29	-
Asian Development Bank	5	-
Inter-American Development Bank	-	-
<b>Other multilaterals</b>	192	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>106</b>

**Figure D.5. 2009 multilateral and non-core multilateral ODA**  
(Gross disbursements in 2009 USD million)



**Table D.11. 2009 non-core multilateral ODA by region, sector and fragility status (In 2009 USD million)**

	Denmark	
Bilateral, unallocated / unspecified	24	23%
Country / region specific	82	77%
- of which regional allocations	17	
<b>REGIONS</b>		
South of Sahara	43	52%
North of Sahara	-	-
Africa, regional multi-country	17	20%
Middle East	10	12%
Far East Asia	0	0.15%
South & Central Asia	11	14%
Asia, regional multi-country	-	-
Oceania	-	-
South America	0.10	0.13%
North & Central America	-	-
America, regional multi-country	0.28	0.34%
Europe	1	1%
<b>SECTORS</b>		
Agriculture	2	2%
Developmental Food Aid	16	15%
Economic Infrastructure and Services	0.47	0.44%
Education	8	7%
Environment	22	21%
General Budget Support	-	-
Government and Civil Society	6	5%
Health	4	4%
Humanitarian Aid	43	40%
Multi-sector	1	1%
Other Production Sectors (forestry, fishing, industry, mining, construction, trade policy, tourism)	3	3%
Other Social infrastructure	1	1%
Population Policies and Reproductive Health	-	-
Water Supply and Sanitation	0.10	0.10%
Other (admin., promotion development awareness, refugees in donor countries)	-	-
<b>FRAGILE / CONFLICT*</b>		
Fragile	60	93%
Other	5	7%

\*Contributions to six UN Funds and Programmes are separately identifiable in DAC members' reporting: UNDP, UNICEF, UNRWA, WFP, UNHCR and UNFPA. Other UN Funds and Programmes are aggregated under the "Other UN" category.

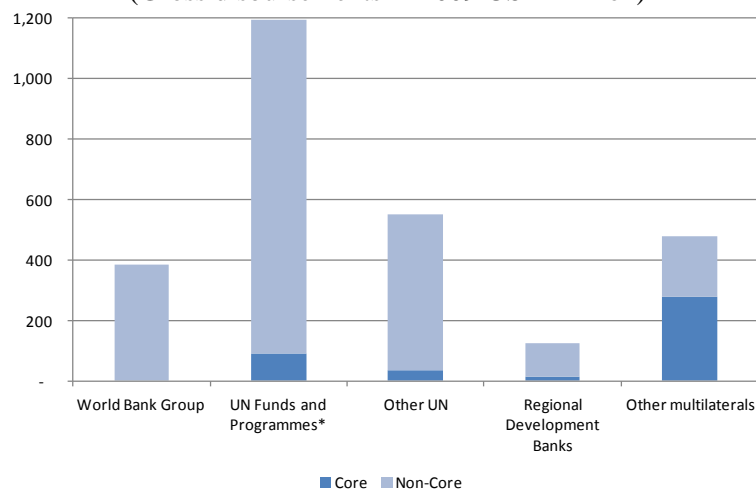
Source: OECD DAC aggregate statistics and Creditor Reporting System, 2011.

## European Union Institutions

**Table D.12. 2009 multilateral and non-core multilateral ODA**  
(Gross disbursements in 2009 USD million)

	Core	Non-Core
<b>World Bank Group</b>	-	383
<b>UN Funds and Programmes*</b>	92	1,104
<i>of which:</i>		
UNDP	-	391
WFP	-	308
UNICEF	-	124
UNFPA	-	7
UNHCR	-	118
UNRWA	92	122
<b>Other UN</b>	37	515
<i>of which:</i>		
FAO	1	262
IFAD	33	40
ILO	-	20
OHCHR	-	-
UNDPKO	-	-
UNECE	-	0.06
UNESCO	-	9
UN	-	20
UNOCHA	n/a	16
WHO	-	41
<b>Regional Development Banks</b>	15	112
<i>of which:</i>		
African Development Bank	-	19
Asian Development Bank	-	23
Inter-American Development Bank	-	-
<b>Other multilaterals</b>	279	201
<b>Total</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>2,498</b>

**Figure D.6. 2009 multilateral and non-core multilateral ODA**  
(Gross disbursements in 2009 USD million)



**Table D.13. 2009 non-core multilateral ODA by region, sector and fragility status**  
(in 2009 USD million)

	EU Institutions	
Bilateral, unallocated / unspecified	394	16%
Country / region specific	2,104	84%
- of which regional allocations	34	
<b>REGIONS</b>		
South of Sahara	905	43%
North of Sahara	80	4%
Africa, regional multi-country	26	1%
Middle East	202	10%
Far East Asia	133	6%
South & Central Asia	407	19%
Asia, regional multi-country	8	0.38%
Oceania	5	0.25%
South America	38	2%
North & Central America	80	4%
America, regional multi-country	-	-
Europe	220	10%
<b>SECTORS</b>		
Agriculture	353	14%
Developmental Food Aid	283	11%
Economic Infrastructure and Services	144	6%
Education	47	2%
Environment	43	2%
General Budget Support	2	0.07%
Government and Civil Society	484	19%
Health	83	3%
Humanitarian Aid	664	27%
Multi-sector	130	5%
Other Production Sectors (forestry, fishing, industry, mining, construction, trade policy, tourism)	104	4%
Other Social infrastructure	88	4%
Population Policies and Reproductive Health	11	0.44%
Water Supply and Sanitation	60	2%
Other (admin., promotion development awareness, refugees in donor countries)	2	0.06%
<b>FRAGILE / CONFLICT*</b>		
Fragile	966	47%
Other	1,103	53%

\*Contributions to six UN Funds and Programmes are separately identifiable in DAC members' reporting: UNDP, UNICEF, UNRWA, WFP, UNHCR and UNFPA. Other UN Funds and Programmes are aggregated under the "Other UN" category.

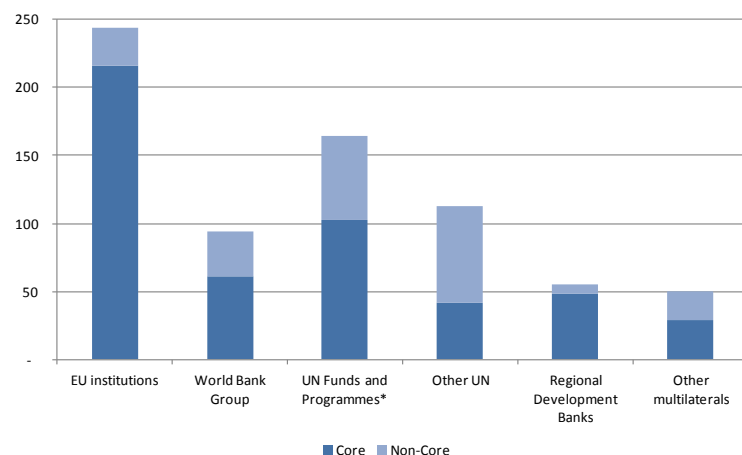
Source: OECD DAC aggregate statistics and Creditor Reporting System, 2011.

## Finland

**Table D.14. 2009 multilateral and non-core multilateral ODA**  
(Gross disbursements in 2009 USD million)

	Core	Non-Core
<b>EU institutions</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>World Bank Group</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>UN Funds and Programmes*</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>62</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
UNDP	26	10
WFP	8	18
UNICEF	23	8
UNFPA	29	3
UNHCR	10	16
UNRWA	6	3
<b>Other UN</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>71</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
FAO	2	8
IFAD	4	1
ILO	0.31	-
OHCHR	-	1
UNDPKO	2	10
UNECE	-	-
UNESCO	1	3
UN	2	-
UNOCHA	n/a	8
WHO	2	12
<b>Regional Development Banks</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>7</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
African Development Bank	41	-
Asian Development Bank	7	4
Inter-American Development Bank	-	-
<b>Other multilaterals</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>222</b>

**Figure D.7. 2009 multilateral and non-core multilateral ODA**  
(Gross disbursements in 2009 USD million)



**Table D.15. 2009 non-core multilateral ODA by region, sector and fragility status**  
(in 2009 USD million)

	Finland	
Bilateral, unallocated / unspecified	73	33%
Country / region specific	150	67%
- of which regional allocations	27	
<b>REGIONS</b>		
South of Sahara	45	30%
North of Sahara	1	1%
Africa, regional multi-country	18	12%
Middle East	13	9%
Far East Asia	12	8%
South & Central Asia	34	23%
Asia, regional multi-country	9	6%
Oceania	-	-
South America	2	1%
North & Central America	2	1%
America, regional multi-country	-	-
Europe	14	9%
<b>SECTORS</b>		
Agriculture	5	2%
Developmental Food Aid	-	-
Economic Infrastructure and Services	11	5%
Education	3	2%
Environment	8	4%
General Budget Support	-	-
Government and Civil Society	61	28%
Health	6	3%
Humanitarian Aid	70	32%
Multi-sector	25	11%
Other Production Sectors (forestry, fishing, industry, mining, construction, trade policy, tourism)	20	9%
Other Social infrastructure	6	3%
Population Policies and Reproductive Health	2	1%
Water Supply and Sanitation	5	2%
Other (admin., promotion development awareness, refugees in donor countries)	0.07	0.03%
<b>FRAGILE / CONFLICT*</b>		
Fragile	69	57%
Other	53	43%

\* Contributions to six UN Funds and Programmes are separately identifiable in DAC members' reporting: UNDP, UNICEF, UNRWA, WFP, UNHCR and UNFPA. Other UN Funds and Programmes are aggregated under the "Other UN" category.

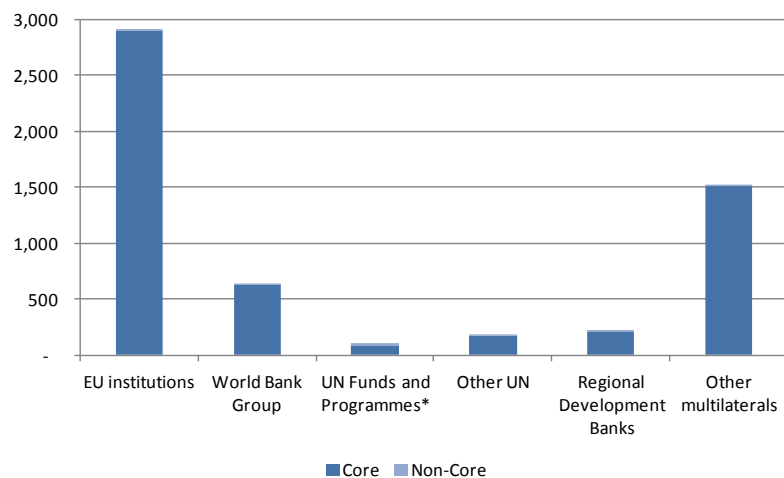
Source: OECD DAC aggregate statistics and Creditor Reporting System, 2011.

## France

**Table D.16. 2009 multilateral and non-core multilateral ODA**  
(Gross disbursements in 2009 USD million)

	Core	Non-Core
<b>EU institutions</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>World Bank Group</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>UN Funds and Programmes*</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>27</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
UNDP	36	4
WFP	-	17
UNICEF	14	1
UNFPA	3	-
UNHCR	22	2
UNRWA	8	3
<b>Other UN</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>4</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
FAO	16	-
IFAD	11	-
ILO	14	4
OHCHR	2	-
UNDPKO	32	-
UNECE	-	-
UNESCO	14	-
UN	19	-
UNOCHA	n/a	-
WHO	27	0.13
<b>Regional Development Banks</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>4</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
African Development Bank	180	4
Asian Development Bank	34	-
Inter-American Development Bank	2	-
<b>Other multilaterals</b>	<b>1,515</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,526</b>	<b>49</b>

**Figure D.8. 2009 multilateral and non-core multilateral ODA**  
(Gross disbursements in 2009 USD million)



**Table D.17. 2009 non-core multilateral ODA by region, sector and fragility status** (In 2009 USD million)

	France	
Bilateral, unallocated / unspecified	1	1%
Country / region specific	48	99%
- of which regional allocations	6	
<b>REGIONS</b>		
South of Sahara	18	37%
North of Sahara	-	-
Africa, regional multi-country	6	12%
Middle East	10	22%
Far East Asia	1	2%
South & Central Asia	8	17%
Asia, regional multi-country	-	-
Oceania	-	-
South America	-	-
North & Central America	1	3%
America, regional multi-country	-	-
Europe	3	7%
<b>SECTORS</b>		
Agriculture	1	2%
Developmental Food Aid	30	62%
Economic Infrastructure and Services	5	10%
Education	-	-
Environment	-	-
General Budget Support	-	-
Government and Civil Society	5	11%
Health	-	-
Humanitarian Aid	2	5%
Multi-sector	-	-
Other Production Sectors (forestry, fishing, industry, mining, construction, trade policy, tourism)	1	2%
Other Social infrastructure	4	8%
Population Policies and Reproductive Health	-	-
Water Supply and Sanitation	-	-
Other (admin., promotion development awareness, refugees in donor countries)	-	-
<b>FRAGILE / CONFLICT*</b>		
Fragile	33	78%
Other	10	22%

\* Contributions to six UN Funds and Programmes are separately identifiable in DAC members' reporting: UNDP, UNICEF, UNRWA, WFP, UNHCR and UNFPA. Other UN Funds and Programmes are aggregated under the "Other UN" category.

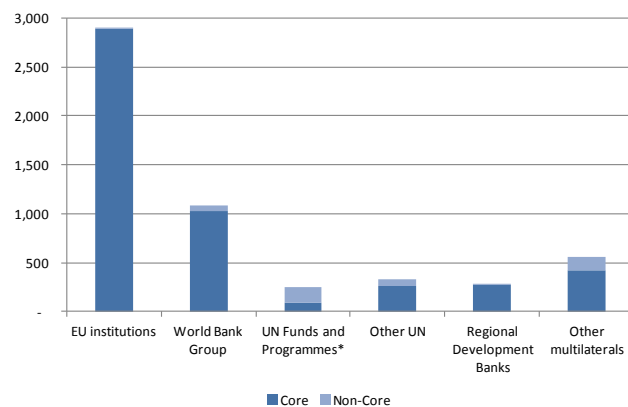
Source: OECD DAC aggregate statistics and Creditor Reporting System, 2011.

## Germany

**Table D.18. 2009 multilateral and non-core multilateral ODA**  
(Gross disbursements in 2009 USD million)

	Core	Non-Core
<b>EU institutions</b>	<b>2,891</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>World Bank Group</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>UN Funds and Programmes*</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>154</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
UNDP	38	46
WFP	-	89
UNICEF	9	1
UNFPA	25	3
UNHCR	11	6
UNRWA	11	2
<b>Other UN</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>65</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
FAO	22	13
IFAD	33	-
ILO	19	7
OHCHR	4	1
UNDPKO	26	-
UNECE	0.43	0.09
UNESCO	18	1
UN	26	2
UNOCHA	n/a	21
WHO	53	5
<b>Regional Development Banks</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
African Development Bank	217	-
Asian Development Bank	53	-
Inter-American Development Bank	-	-
<b>Other multilaterals</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>133</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,983</b>	<b>417</b>

**Figure D.9. 2009 multilateral and non-core multilateral ODA**  
(Gross disbursements in 2009 USD million)



**Table D.19. 2009 non-core multilateral ODA by region, sector and fragility status** (In 2009 USD million)

	Germany	
Bilateral, unallocated / unspecified	136	33%
Country / region specific	281	67%
- of which regional allocations	10	
<b>REGIONS</b>		
South of Sahara	78	28%
North of Sahara	15	5%
Africa, regional multi-country	10	4%
Middle East	27	10%
Far East Asia	13	5%
South & Central Asia	121	43%
Asia, regional multi-country	0.27	0.09%
Oceania	-	-
South America	2	1%
North & Central America	3	1%
America, regional multi-country	0.07	0.02%
Europe	12	4%
<b>SECTORS</b>		
Agriculture	35	8%
Developmental Food Aid	33	8%
Economic Infrastructure and Services	23	6%
Education	9	2%
Environment	19	5%
General Budget Support	-	-
Government and Civil Society	126	30%
Health	7	2%
Humanitarian Aid	134	32%
Multi-sector	7	2%
Other Production Sectors (forestry, fishing, industry, mining, construction, trade policy, tourism)	6	2%
Other Social infrastructure	8	2%
Population Policies and Reproductive Health	7	2%
Water Supply and Sanitation	1	0.17%
Other (admin., promotion development awareness, refugees in donor countries)	-	-
<b>FRAGILE / CONFLICT*</b>		
Fragile	182	67%
Other	89	33%

\* Contributions to six UN Funds and Programmes are separately identifiable in DAC members' reporting: UNDP, UNICEF, UNRWA, WFP, UNHCR and UNFPA. Other UN Funds and Programmes are aggregated under the "Other UN" category.

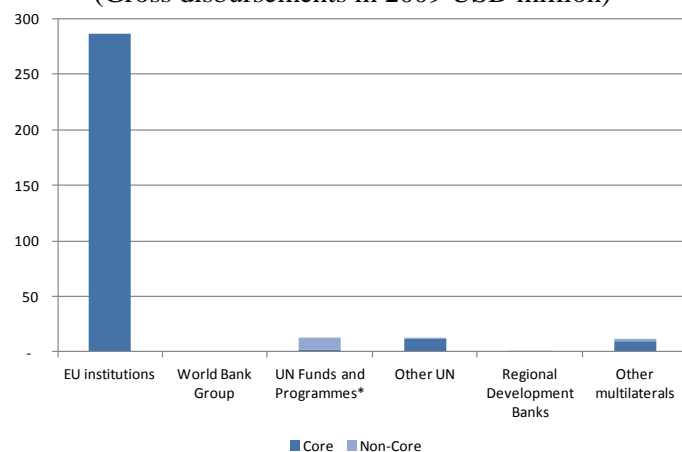
Source: OECD DAC aggregate statistics and Creditor Reporting System, 2011.

## Greece

**Table D.20. 2009 multilateral and non-core multilateral ODA**  
(Gross disbursements in 2009 USD million)

	Core	Non-Core
<b>EU institutions</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>World Bank Group</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>UN Funds and Programmes*</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
UNDP	0.49	-
WFP	-	5
UNICEF	0.3	1
UNFPA	0.01	-
UNHCR	2	1
UNRWA	0.03	5
<b>Other UN</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
FAO	1	-
IFAD	-	0.02
ILO	-	0.03
OHCHR	-	-
UNDPKO	2	-
UNECE	0.07	-
UNESCO	1	-
UN	2	-
UNOCHA	n/a	-
WHO	2	-
<b>Regional Development Banks</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
African Development Bank	-	-
Asian Development Bank	-	-
Inter-American Development Bank	-	-
<b>Other multilaterals</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>14</b>

**Figure D.10. 2009 multilateral and non-core multilateral ODA**  
(Gross disbursements in 2009 USD million)



**Table D.21. 2009 non-core multilateral ODA by region, sector and fragility status** (In 2009 USD million)

	Greece	
Bilateral, unallocated / unspecified	2	13%
Country / region specific	12	87%
- of which regional allocations	-	-
<b>REGIONS</b>		
South of Sahara	4	35%
North of Sahara	1	6%
Africa, regional multi-country	-	-
Middle East	5	45%
Far East Asia	-	-
South & Central Asia	1	12%
Asia, regional multi-country	-	-
Oceania	-	-
South America	-	-
North & Central America	0.06	0.46%
America, regional multi-country	-	-
Europe	0.3	2%
<b>SECTORS</b>		
Agriculture	1	9%
Developmental Food Aid	0.00	0.03%
Economic Infrastructure and Services	-	-
Education	3	19%
Environment	0.04	0.30%
General Budget Support	-	-
Government and Civil Society	1	5%
Health	2	14%
Humanitarian Aid	6	43%
Multi-sector	-	-
Other Production Sectors (forestry, fishing, industry, mining, construction, trade policy, tourism)	1	5%
Other Social infrastructure	0.5	3%
Population Policies and Reproductive Health	-	-
Water Supply and Sanitation	-	-
Other (admin., promotion development awareness, refugees in donor countries)	0.15	1%
<b>FRAGILE / CONFLICT*</b>		
Fragile	9	73%
Other	3	27%

\* Contributions to six UN Funds and Programmes are separately identifiable in DAC members' reporting: UNDP, UNICEF, UNRWA, WFP, UNHCR and UNFPA. Other UN Funds and Programmes are aggregated under the "Other UN" category.

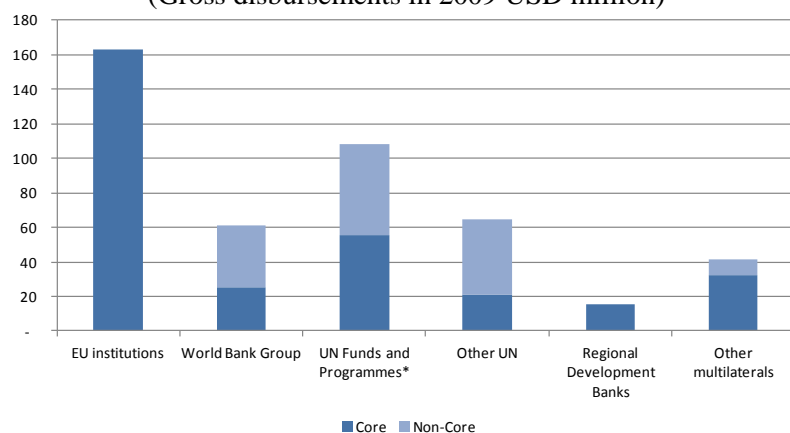
Source: OECD DAC aggregate statistics and Creditor Reporting System, 2011.

## Ireland

**Table D.22. 2009 multilateral and non-core multilateral ODA**  
(Gross disbursements in 2009 USD million)

	Core	Non-Core
<b>EU institutions</b>	163	-
<b>World Bank Group</b>	25	36
<b>UN Funds and Programmes*</b>	55	53
<i>of which:</i>		
UNDP	12	24
WFP	14	12
UNICEF	11	11
UNFPA	4	-
UNHCR	8	4
UNRWA	5	2
<b>Other UN</b>	21	43
<i>of which:</i>		
FAO	2	1
IFAD	3	-
ILO	0.26	1
OHCHR	-	3
UNDPKO	2	-
UNECE	-	-
UNESCO	1	0.04
UN	2	2
UNOCHA	n/a	8
WHO	2	1
<b>Regional Development Banks</b>	15	-
<i>of which:</i>		
African Development Bank	-	-
Asian Development Bank	15	-
Inter-American Development Bank	-	-
<b>Other multilaterals</b>	32	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>141</b>

**Figure D.11. 2009 multilateral and non-core multilateral ODA**  
(Gross disbursements in 2009 USD million)



**Table D.23. 2009 non-core multilateral ODA by region, sector and fragility status** (In 2009 USD million)

	Ireland	
Bilateral, unallocated / unspecified	28	20%
Country / region specific	113	80%
- of which regional allocations	11	
<b>REGIONS</b>		
South of Sahara	80	70%
North of Sahara	-	-
Africa, regional multi-country	8	7%
Middle East	4	3%
Far East Asia	11	10%
South & Central Asia	4	4%
Asia, regional multi-country	3	3%
Oceania	-	-
South America	0.14	0.12%
North & Central America	2	2%
America, regional multi-country	-	-
Europe	1	1%
<b>SECTORS</b>		
Agriculture	7	5%
Developmental Food Aid	2	1%
Economic Infrastructure and Services	-	-
Education	12	9%
Environment	0.07	0.05%
General Budget Support	0.03	0.02%
Government and Civil Society	15	10%
Health	12	8%
Humanitarian Aid	61	44%
Multi-sector	3	2%
Other Production Sectors (forestry, fishing, industry, mining, construction, trade policy, tourism)	-	-
Other Social infrastructure	20	14%
Population Policies and Reproductive Health	9	6%
Water Supply and Sanitation	0.35	0.25%
Other (admin., promotion development awareness, refugees in donor countries)	0.14	0.10%
<b>FRAGILE / CONFLICT*</b>		
Fragile	64	62%
Other	39	38%

\* Contributions to six UN Funds and Programmes are separately identifiable in DAC members' reporting: UNDP, UNICEF, UNRWA, WFP, UNHCR and UNFPA. Other UN Funds and Programmes are aggregated under the "Other UN" category.

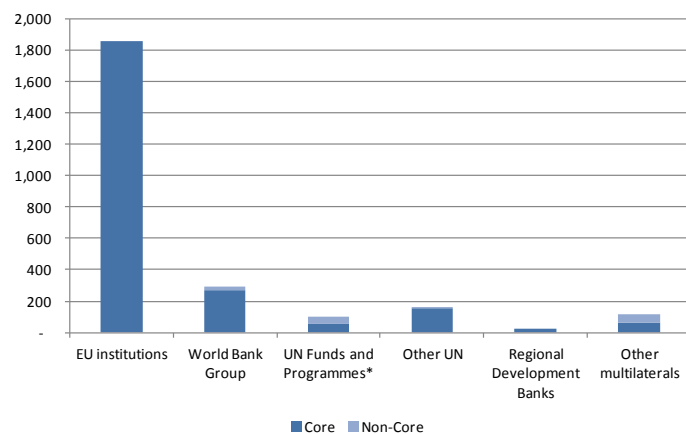
Source: OECD DAC aggregate statistics and Creditor Reporting System, 2011.

## Italy

**Table D.24. 2009 multilateral and non-core multilateral ODA**  
(Gross disbursements in 2009 USD million)

	Core	Non-Core
<b>EU institutions</b>	<b>1,862</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>World Bank Group</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>UN Funds and Programmes*</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>47</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
UNDP	6	13
WFP	21	9
UNICEF	11	11
UNFPA	1	0.4
UNHCR	7	7
UNRWA	7	3
<b>Other UN</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>10</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
FAO	14	2
IFAD	32	-
ILO	6	-
OHCHR	0.28	-
UNDPKO	15	0.15
UNECE	0.31	-
UNESCO	2	-
UN	14	-
UNOCHA	n/a	-
WHO	27	2
<b>Regional Development Banks</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
African Development Bank	18	-
Asian Development Bank	-	-
Inter-American Development Bank	-	-
<b>Other multilaterals</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,423</b>	<b>134</b>

**Figure D.12. 2009 multilateral and non-core multilateral ODA**  
(Gross disbursements in 2009 USD million)



**Table D.25. 2009 non-core multilateral ODA by region, sector and fragility status** (In 2009 USD million)

	Italy	
Bilateral, unallocated / unspecified	32	24%
Country / region specific	102	76%
- of which regional allocations	1	
<b>REGIONS</b>		
South of Sahara	45	45%
North of Sahara	3	3%
Africa, regional multi-country	0.21	0.21%
Middle East	17	17%
Far East Asia	1	1%
South & Central Asia	26	25%
Asia, regional multi-country	1	1%
Oceania	-	-
South America	2	2%
North & Central America	2	2%
America, regional multi-country	0.00	0.00%
Europe	3	3%
<b>SECTORS</b>		
Agriculture	3	2%
Developmental Food Aid	1	1%
Economic Infrastructure and Services	4	3%
Education	45	33%
Environment	4	3%
General Budget Support	-	-
Government and Civil Society	18	14%
Health	17	13%
Humanitarian Aid	30	22%
Multi-sector	2	2%
Other Production Sectors (forestry, fishing, industry, mining, construction, trade policy, tourism)	1	1%
Other Social infrastructure	6	4%
Population Policies and Reproductive Health	-	-
Water Supply and Sanitation	3	2%
Other (admin., promotion development awareness, refugees in donor countries)	1	0.44%
<b>FRAGILE / CONFLICT*</b>		
Fragile	78	78%
Other	23	22%

\* Contributions to six UN Funds and Programmes are separately identifiable in DAC members' reporting: UNDP, UNICEF, UNRWA, WFP, UNHCR and UNFPA. Other UN Funds and Programmes are aggregated under the "Other UN" category.

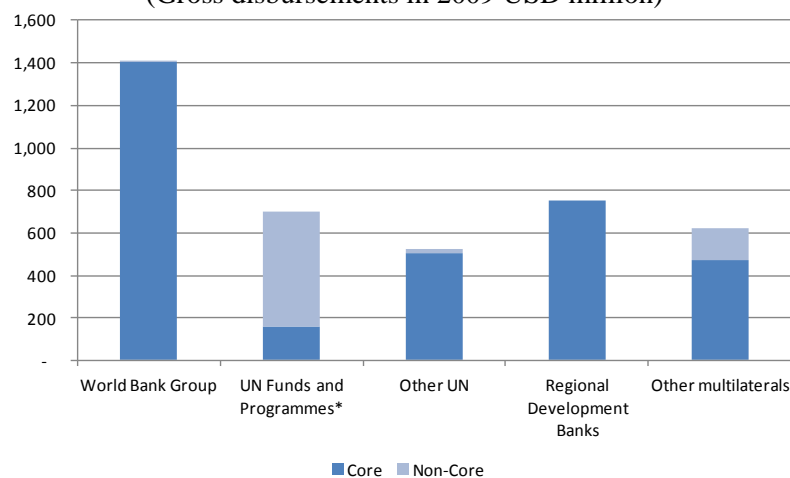
Source: OECD DAC aggregate statistics and Creditor Reporting System, 2011.

## Japan

**Table D.26. 2009 multilateral and non-core multilateral ODA**  
(Gross disbursements in 2009 USD million)

	Core	Non-Core
<b>World Bank Group</b>	<b>1,404</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>UN Funds and Programmes*</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>539</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
UNDP	76	50
WFP	7	233
UNICEF	15	122
UNFPA	31	1
UNHCR	28	81
UNRWA	3	14
<b>Other UN</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>23</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
FAO	41	4
IFAD	34	-
ILO	36	-
OHCHR	1	-
UNDPKO	71	-
UNECE	-	-
UNESCO	31	-
UN	55	-
UNOCHA	n/a	-
WHO	70	-
<b>Regional Development Banks</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>-</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
African Development Bank	180	-
Asian Development Bank	544	-
Inter-American Development Bank	25	-
<b>Other multilaterals</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>151</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,290</b>	<b>713</b>

**Figure D.13. 2009 multilateral and non-core multilateral ODA**  
(Gross disbursements in 2009 USD million)



**Table D.27. 2009 non-core multilateral ODA by region, sector and fragility status** (In 2009 USD million)

	Japan	
Bilateral, unallocated / unspecified	2	0.23%
Country / region specific	712	100%
- of which regional allocations	103	
<b>REGIONS</b>		
South of Sahara	328	46%
North of Sahara	-	-
Africa, regional multi-country	87	12%
Middle East	44	6%
Far East Asia	23	3%
South & Central Asia	182	26%
Asia, regional multi-country	16	2%
Oceania	17	2%
South America	6	1%
North & Central America	8	1%
America, regional multi-country	-	-
Europe	0.34	0.05%
<b>SECTORS</b>		
Agriculture	24	3%
Developmental Food Aid	215	30%
Economic Infrastructure and Services	0.14	0.02%
Education	40	6%
Environment	0.49	0.07%
General Budget Support	-	-
Government and Civil Society	47	7%
Health	107	15%
Humanitarian Aid	167	23%
Multi-sector	4	1%
Other Production Sectors (forestry, fishing, industry, mining, construction, trade policy, tourism)	91	13%
Other Social infrastructure	10	1%
Population Policies and Reproductive Health	1	0.18%
Water Supply and Sanitation	6	1%
Other (admin., promotion development awareness, refugees in donor countries)	-	-
<b>FRAGILE / CONFLICT*</b>		
Fragile	497	82%
Other	111	18%

\* Contributions to six UN Funds and Programmes are separately identifiable in DAC members' reporting: UNDP, UNICEF, UNRWA, WFP, UNHCR and UNFPA. Other UN Funds and Programmes are aggregated under the "Other UN" category.

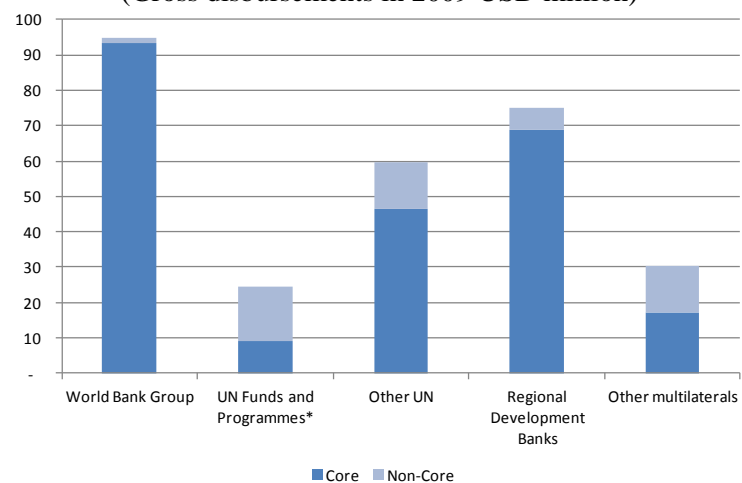
Source: OECD DAC aggregate statistics and Creditor Reporting System, 2011.

## Korea

**Table D.28. 2009 multilateral and non-core multilateral ODA**  
(Gross disbursements in 2009 USD million)

	Core	Non-Core
<b>World Bank Group</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>UN Funds and Programmes*</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>15</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
UNDP	4	2
WFP	0.10	7
UNICEF	3	2
UNFPA	0.10	0.46
UNHCR	3	1
UNRWA	0.05	-
<b>Other UN</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>13</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
FAO	5	0.33
IFAD	1	0.13
ILO	5	1
OHCHR	-	0.09
UNDPKO	6	-
UNECE	-	-
UNESCO	4	1
UN	6	0.05
UNOCHA	n/a	-
WHO	7	3
<b>Regional Development Banks</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>6</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
African Development Bank	14	5
Asian Development Bank	28	1
Inter-American Development Bank	25	-
<b>Other multilaterals</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>50</b>

**Figure D.14. 2009 multilateral and non-core multilateral ODA**  
(Gross disbursements in 2009 USD million)



**Table D.29. 2009 non-core multilateral ODA by region, sector and fragility status** (In 2009 USD million)

	Korea	
Bilateral, unallocated / unspecified	14	29%
Country / region specific	35	71%
- of which regional allocations	12	
<b>REGIONS</b>		
South of Sahara	6	17%
North of Sahara	-	-
Africa, regional multi-country	5	15%
Middle East	3	8%
Far East Asia	3	8%
South & Central Asia	7	20%
Asia, regional multi-country	6	17%
Oceania	0.30	1%
South America	0.09	0.24%
North & Central America	-	-
America, regional multi-country	1	1%
Europe	4	12%
<b>SECTORS</b>		
Agriculture	1	1%
Developmental Food Aid	-	-
Economic Infrastructure and Services	1	3%
Education	1	2%
Environment	5	10%
General Budget Support	-	-
Government and Civil Society	6	12%
Health	3	7%
Humanitarian Aid	10	20%
Multi-sector	18	35%
Other Production Sectors (forestry, fishing, industry, mining, construction, trade policy, tourism)	0.18	0.37%
Other Social infrastructure	2	4%
Population Policies and Reproductive Health	1	2%
Water Supply and Sanitation	0.46	1%
Other (admin., promotion development awareness, refugees in donor countries)	1	2.7%
<b>FRAGILE / CONFLICT*</b>		
Fragile	5	20%
Other	19	80%

\* Contributions to six UN Funds and Programmes are separately identifiable in DAC members' reporting: UNDP, UNICEF, UNRWA, WFP, UNHCR and UNFPA. Other UN Funds and Programmes are aggregated under the "Other UN" category.

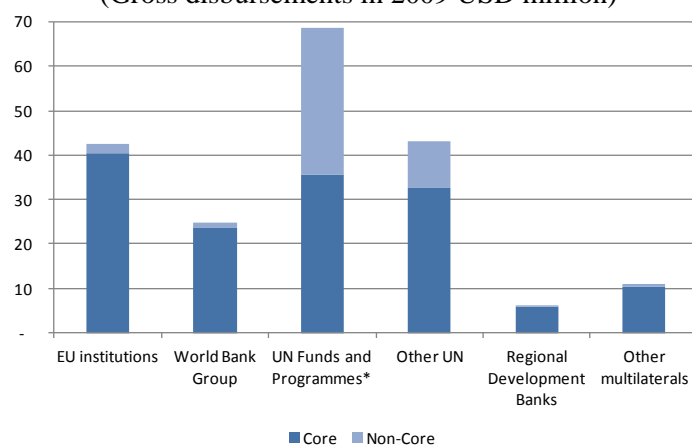
Source: OECD DAC aggregate statistics and Creditor Reporting System, 2011.

## Luxembourg

**Table D.30. 2009 multilateral and non-core multilateral ODA**  
(Gross disbursements in 2009 USD million)

	Core	Non-Core
<b>EU institutions</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>World Bank Group</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>UN Funds and Programmes*</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>33</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
UNDP	10	8
WFP	4	8
UNICEF	8	3
UNFPA	7	4
UNHCR	3	8
UNRWA	4	2
<b>Other UN</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>10</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
FAO	0.21	5
IFAD	0.32	1
ILO	-	1
OHCHR	-	0.12
UNDPKO	-	0.39
UNECE	-	-
UNESCO	0.13	-
UN	-	0.26
UNOCHA	n/a	-
WHO	11	1
<b>Regional Development Banks</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
African Development Bank	-	-
Asian Development Bank	2	1
Inter-American Development Bank	-	-
<b>Other multilaterals</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.50</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>48</b>

**Figure D.15. 2009 multilateral and non-core multilateral ODA**  
(Gross disbursements in 2009 USD million)



**Table D.31. 2009 non-core multilateral ODA by region, sector and fragility status** (In 2009 USD million)

	Luxembourg	
Bilateral, unallocated / unspecified	3	7%
Country / region specific	44	93%
- of which regional allocations	2	
<b>REGIONS</b>		
South of Sahara	23	52%
North of Sahara	-	-
Africa, regional multi-country	2	4%
Middle East	2	5%
Far East Asia	8	17%
South & Central Asia	4	8%
Asia, regional multi-country	-	-
Oceania	-	-
South America	1	2%
North & Central America	2	4%
America, regional multi-country	-	-
Europe	4	8%
<b>SECTORS</b>		
Agriculture	3	6%
Developmental Food Aid	1	2%
Economic Infrastructure and Services	-	-
Education	0.14	0.29%
Environment	3	6%
General Budget Support	-	-
Government and Civil Society	3	7%
Health	5	10%
Humanitarian Aid	19	40%
Multi-sector	7	16%
Other Production Sectors (forestry, fishing, industry, mining, construction, trade policy, tourism)	-	-
Other Social infrastructure	1	3%
Population Policies and Reproductive Health	4	9%
Water Supply and Sanitation	-	-
Other (admin., promotion development awareness, refugees in donor countries)	0.03	0.06%
<b>FRAGILE / CONFLICT*</b>		
Fragile	14	33%
Other	28	67%

\* Contributions to six UN Funds and Programmes are separately identifiable in DAC members' reporting: UNDP, UNICEF, UNRWA, WFP, UNHCR and UNFPA. Other UN Funds and Programmes are aggregated under the "Other UN" category.

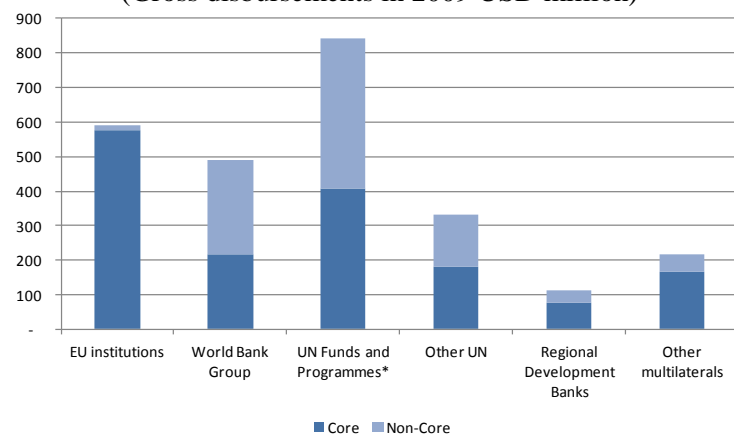
Source: OECD DAC aggregate statistics and Creditor Reporting System, 2011.

## Netherlands

**Table D.32. 2009 multilateral and non-core multilateral ODA**  
(Gross disbursements in 2009 USD million)

	Core	Non-Core
<b>EU institutions</b>	577	15
<b>World Bank Group</b>	219	270
<b>UN Funds and Programmes*</b>	409	433
<i>of which:</i>		
UNDP	129	204
WFP	56	20
UNICEF	50	125
UNFPA	87	51
UNHCR	58	20
UNRWA	29	0.21
<b>Other UN</b>	182	151
<i>of which:</i>		
FAO	5	13
IFAD	27	4
ILO	14	9
OHCHR	12	-
UNDPKO	-	-
UNECE	-	-
UNESCO	1	7
UN	7	1
UNOCHA	n/a	85
WHO	27	0.09
<b>Regional Development Banks</b>	76	37
<i>of which:</i>		
African Development Bank	0.35	1
Asian Development Bank	-	33
Inter-American Development Bank	-	-
<b>Other multilaterals</b>	166	52
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,628</b>	<b>957</b>

**Figure D.16. 2009 multilateral and non-core multilateral ODA**  
(Gross disbursements in 2009 USD million)



**Table D.33. 2009 non-core multilateral ODA by region, sector and fragility status** (In 2009 USD million)

	Netherlands	
Bilateral, unallocated / unspecified	322	34%
Country / region specific	635	66%
- of which regional allocations	9	
<b>REGIONS</b>		
South of Sahara	262	41%
North of Sahara	2	0.31%
Africa, regional multi-country	5	1%
Middle East	27	4%
Far East Asia	131	21%
South & Central Asia	151	24%
Asia, regional multi-country	4	1%
Oceania	-	-
South America	7	1%
North & Central America	13	2%
America, regional multi-country	-	-
Europe	33	5%
<b>SECTORS</b>		
Agriculture	23	2%
Developmental Food Aid	23	2%
Economic Infrastructure and Services	92	10%
Education	111	12%
Environment	16	2%
General Budget Support	13	1%
Government and Civil Society	206	22%
Health	20	2%
Humanitarian Aid	257	27%
Multi-sector	43	4%
Other Production Sectors (forestry, fishing, industry, mining, construction, trade policy, tourism)	7	1%
Other Social infrastructure	7	1%
Population Policies and Reproductive Health	58	6%
Water Supply and Sanitation	78	8%
Other (admin., promotion development awareness, refugees in donor countries)	4	0.40%
<b>FRAGILE / CONFLICT*</b>		
Fragile	377	60%
Other	249	40%

\* Contributions to six UN Funds and Programmes are separately identifiable in DAC members' reporting: UNDP, UNICEF, UNRWA, WFP, UNHCR and UNFPA. Other UN Funds and Programmes are aggregated under the "Other UN" category.

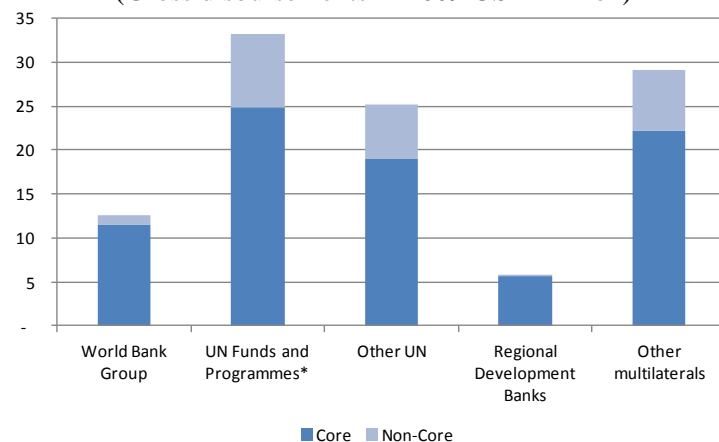
Source: OECD DAC aggregate statistics and Creditor Reporting System, 2011.

## New Zealand

**Table D.34. 2009 multilateral and non-core multilateral ODA**  
(Gross disbursements in 2009 USD million)

	Core	Non-Core
<b>World Bank Group</b>	12	1
<b>UN Funds and Programmes*</b>	25	8
<i>of which:</i>		
UNDP	5	6
WFP	8	-
UNICEF	4	2
UNFPA	4	1
UNHCR	4	-
UNRWA	1	-
<b>Other UN</b>	19	6
<i>of which:</i>		
FAO	1	1
IFAD	-	-
ILO	0.18	0.15
OHCHR	1	-
UNDPKO	1	-
UNECE	-	-
UNESCO	1	1
UN	1	-
UNOCHA	n/a	-
WHO	1	3
<b>Regional Development Banks</b>	6	0.16
<i>of which:</i>		
African Development Bank	-	-
Asian Development Bank	6	0.16
Inter-American Development Bank	-	-
<b>Other multilaterals</b>	22	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>23</b>

**Figure D.17. 2009 multilateral and non-core multilateral ODA**  
(Gross disbursements in 2009 USD million)



**Table D.35. 2009 non-core multilateral ODA by region, sector and fragility status** (In 2009 USD million)

	New Zealand	
Bilateral, unallocated / unspecified	1	3%
Country / region specific	22	97%
- of which regional allocations	0	
<b>REGIONS</b>		
South of Sahara	-	-
North of Sahara	-	-
Africa, regional multi-country	-	-
Middle East	-	-
Far East Asia	6	26%
South & Central Asia	2	10%
Asia, regional multi-country	0.35	2%
Oceania	13	58%
South America	1	4%
North & Central America	-	-
America, regional multi-country	-	-
Europe	-	-
<b>SECTORS</b>		
Agriculture	1	4%
Developmental Food Aid	-	-
Economic Infrastructure and Services	1	6%
Education	3	12%
Environment	0.09	0.40%
General Budget Support	-	-
Government and Civil Society	6	28%
Health	4	16%
Humanitarian Aid	2	7%
Multi-sector	1	4%
Other Production Sectors (forestry, fishing, industry, mining, construction, trade policy, tourism)	3	15%
Other Social infrastructure	0.15	1%
Population Policies and Reproductive Health	1	6%
Water Supply and Sanitation	0.15	1%
Other (admin., promotion development awareness, refugees in donor countries)	-	-
<b>FRAGILE / CONFLICT*</b>		
Fragile	3	15%
Other	18	85%

\* Contributions to six UN Funds and Programmes are separately identifiable in DAC members' reporting: UNDP, UNICEF, UNRWA, WFP, UNHCR and UNFPA. Other UN Funds and Programmes are aggregated under the "Other UN" category.

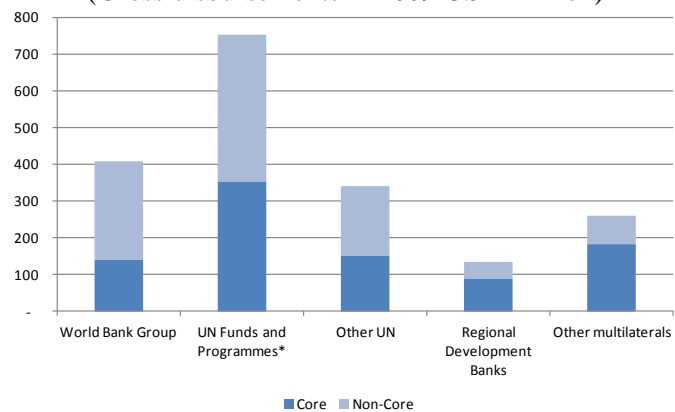
Source: OECD DAC aggregate statistics and Creditor Reporting System, 2011.

## Norway

**Table D.36. 2009 multilateral and non-core multilateral ODA**  
(Gross disbursements in 2009 USD million)

	Core	Non-Core
<b>World Bank Group</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>266</b>
<b>UN Funds and Programmes*</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>399</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
UNDP	123	198
WFP	26	12
UNICEF	72	135
UNFPA	53	12
UNHCR	46	18
UNRWA	34	3
<b>Other UN</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>191</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
FAO	2	24
IFAD	11	1
ILO	0.40	-
OHCHR	-	6
UNDPKO	-	1
UNECE	-	0.40
UNESCO	9	3
UN	2	0.31
UNOCHA	n/a	62
WHO	37	23
<b>Regional Development Banks</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>46</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
African Development Bank	80	22
Asian Development Bank	10	17
Inter-American Development Bank	-	-
<b>Other multilaterals</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>977</b>

**Figure D.18. 2009 multilateral and non-core multilateral ODA**  
(Gross disbursements in 2009 USD million)



**Table D.37. 2009 non-core multilateral ODA by region, sector and fragility status** (In 2009 USD million)

	Norway	
Bilateral, unallocated / unspecified	504	52%
Country / region specific	473	48%
- of which regional allocations	63	
<b>REGIONS</b>		
South of Sahara	149	31%
North of Sahara	0.21	0.05%
Africa, regional multi-country	49	10%
Middle East	68	14%
Far East Asia	16	3%
South & Central Asia	140	30%
Asia, regional multi-country	9	2%
Oceania	-	-
South America	9	2%
North & Central America	9	2%
America, regional multi-country	4	1%
Europe	19	4%
<b>SECTORS</b>		
Agriculture	20	2%
Developmental Food Aid	1	0.08%
Economic Infrastructure and Services	42	4%
Education	145	15%
Environment	84	9%
General Budget Support	60	6%
Government and Civil Society	198	20%
Health	63	6%
Humanitarian Aid	132	13%
Multi-sector	62	6%
Other Production Sectors (forestry, fishing, industry, mining, construction, trade policy, tourism)	101	10%
Other Social infrastructure	30	3%
Population Policies and Reproductive Health	18	2%
Water Supply and Sanitation	19	2%
Other (admin., promotion development awareness, refugees in donor countries)	0.13	0.01%
<b>FRAGILE / CONFLICT*</b>		
Fragile	293	71%
Other	117	29%

\* Contributions to six UN Funds and Programmes are separately identifiable in DAC members' reporting: UNDP, UNICEF, UNRWA, WFP, UNHCR and UNFPA. Other UN Funds and Programmes are aggregated under the "Other UN" category.

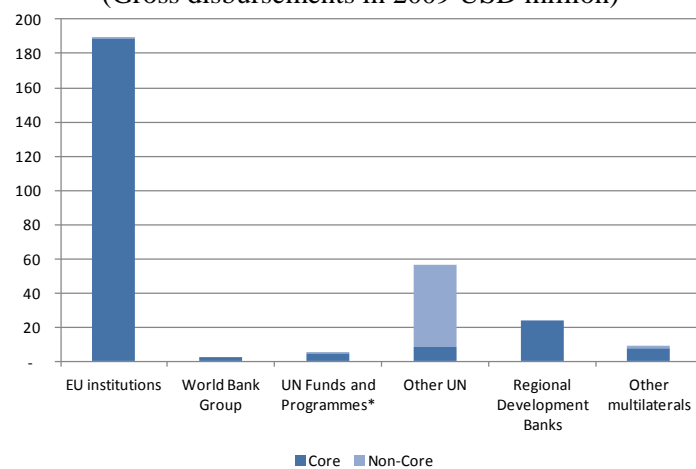
Source: OECD DAC aggregate statistics and Creditor Reporting System, 2011.

## Portugal

**Table D.38. 2009 multilateral and non-core multilateral ODA**  
(Gross disbursements in 2009 USD million)

	Core	Non-Core
<b>EU institutions</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>0.23</b>
World Bank Group	3	-
<b>UN Funds and Programmes*</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.10</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
UNDP	3	-
WFP	-	-
UNICEF	0.32	-
UNFPA	0.35	-
UNHCR	2	-
UNRWA	-	0.10
<b>Other UN</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>48</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
FAO	1	-
IFAD	-	-
ILO	-	-
OHCHR	-	-
UNDPKO	1	46
UNESCO	-	-
UN	2	-
UNOCHA	n/a	-
WHO	2	-
<b>Regional Development Banks</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
African Development Bank	16	-
Asian Development Bank	7	-
Inter-American Development Bank	1	-
<b>Other multilaterals</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>50</b>

**Figure D.19. 2009 multilateral and non-core multilateral ODA**  
(Gross disbursements in 2009 USD million)



**Table D.39. 2009 non-core multilateral ODA by region, sector and fragility status** (In 2009 USD million)

	Portugal	
Bilateral, unallocated / unspecified	0.23	0.47%
Country / region specific	50	100%
- of which regional allocations	1	
<b>REGIONS</b>		
South of Sahara	1	2%
North of Sahara	0.06	0.12%
Africa, regional multi-country	-	-
Middle East	9	19%
Far East Asia	13	26%
South & Central Asia	12	23%
Asia, regional multi-country	-	-
Oceania	-	-
South America	-	-
North & Central America	-	-
America, regional multi-country	1	2%
Europe	14	27%
<b>SECTORS</b>		
Agriculture	-	-
Developmental Food Aid	-	-
Economic Infrastructure and Services	-	-
Education	-	-
Environment	0.06	0.11%
General Budget Support	-	-
Government and Civil Society	48	97%
Health	-	-
Humanitarian Aid	0.10	0.20%
Multi-sector	1	3%
Other Production Sectors (forestry, fishing, industry, mining, construction, trade policy, tourism)	-	-
Other Social infrastructure	0.00	0.01%
Population Policies and Reproductive Health	-	-
Water Supply and Sanitation	-	-
Other (admin., promotion development awareness, refugees in donor countries)	0.23	0.46%
<b>FRAGILE / CONFLICT*</b>		
Fragile	25	53%
Other	23	47%

\* Contributions to six UN Funds and Programmes are separately identifiable in DAC members' reporting: UNDP, UNICEF, UNRWA, WFP, UNHCR and UNFPA. Other UN Funds and Programmes are aggregated under the "Other UN" category.

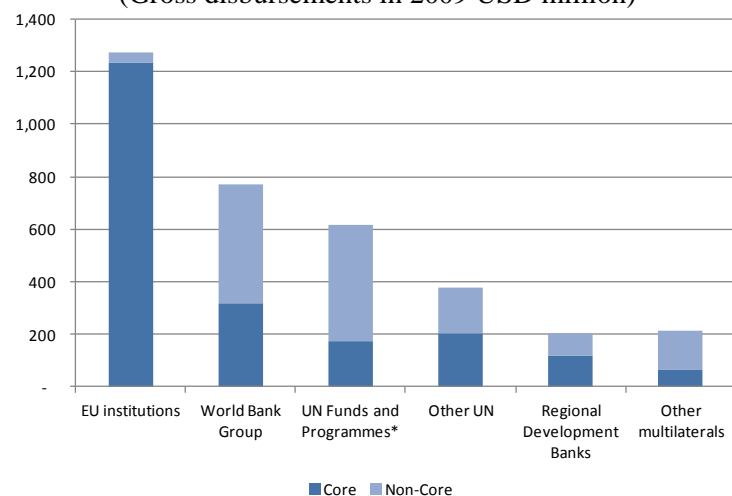
Source: OECD DAC aggregate statistics and Creditor Reporting System, 2011.

## Spain

**Table D.40. 2009 multilateral and non-core multilateral ODA**  
(Gross disbursements in 2009 USD million)

	Core	Non-Core
<b>EU institutions</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>World Bank Group</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>453</b>
<b>UN Funds and Programmes*</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>445</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
UNDP	75	109
WFP	21	162
UNICEF	31	78
UNFPA	20	27
UNHCR	15	20
UNRWA	11	11
<b>Other UN</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>173</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
FAO	7	63
IFAD	53	8
ILO	6	11
OHCHR	5	5
UNDPKO	10	-
UNECE	0.21	0.14
UNESCO	7	12
UN	11	-
UNOCHA	n/a	6
WHO	32	6
<b>Regional Development Banks</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>89</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
African Development Bank	78	4
Asian Development Bank	28	9
Inter-American Development Bank	11	-
<b>Other multilaterals</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>148</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,111</b>	<b>1,345</b>

**Figure D.20. 2009 multilateral and non-core multilateral ODA**  
(Gross disbursements in 2009 USD million)



**Table D.41. 2009 non-core multilateral ODA by region, sector and fragility status** (In 2009 USD million)

	Spain	
Bilateral, unallocated / unspecified	292	22%
Country / region specific	1,053	78%
- of which regional allocations	346	
<b>REGIONS</b>		
South of Sahara	382	36%
North of Sahara	11	1%
Africa, regional multi-country	119	11%
Middle East	59	6%
Far East Asia	31	3%
South & Central Asia	105	10%
Asia, regional multi-country	15	1%
Oceania	0.15	0.01%
South America	50	5%
North & Central America	64	6%
America, regional multi-country	212	20%
Europe	5	1%
<b>SECTORS</b>		
Agriculture	46	3%
Developmental Food Aid	221	16%
Economic Infrastructure and Services	94	7%
Education	117	9%
Environment	82	6%
General Budget Support	26	2%
Government and Civil Society	164	12%
Health	35	3%
Humanitarian Aid	268	20%
Multi-sector	98	7%
Other Production Sectors (forestry, fishing, industry, mining, construction, trade policy, tourism)	12	1%
Other Social infrastructure	53	4%
Population Policies and Reproductive Health	41	3%
Water Supply and Sanitation	88	7%
Other (admin., promotion development awareness, refugees in donor countries)	1	0.05%
<b>FRAGILE / CONFLICT*</b>		
Fragile	390	55%
Other	316	45%

\* Contributions to six UN Funds and Programmes are separately identifiable in DAC members' reporting: UNDP, UNICEF, UNRWA, WFP, UNHCR and UNFPA. Other UN Funds and Programmes are aggregated under the "Other UN" category.

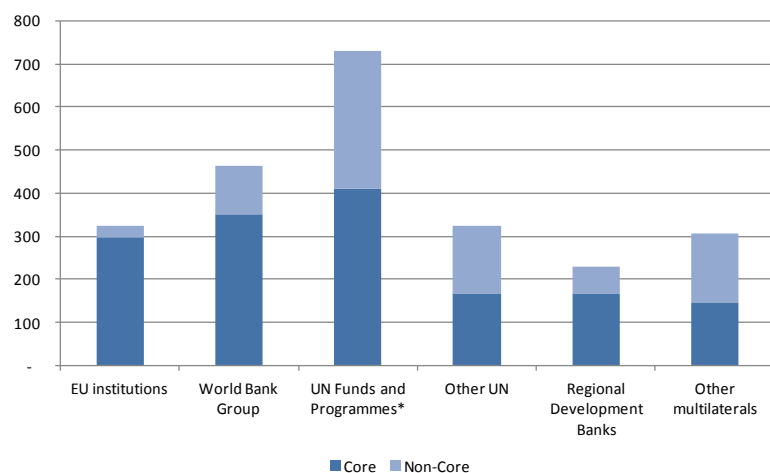
Source: OECD DAC aggregate statistics and Creditor Reporting System, 2011.

## Sweden

**Table D.42. 2009 multilateral and non-core multilateral ODA**  
(Gross disbursements in 2009 USD million)

	Core	Non-Core
<b>EU institutions</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>World Bank Group</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>113</b>
<b>UN Funds and Programmes*</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>319</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
UNDP	94	148
WFP	64	11
UNICEF	73	87
UNFPA	59	12
UNHCR	81	26
UNRWA	40	9
<b>Other UN</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>156</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
FAO	3	19
IFAD	13	-
ILO	2	6
OHCHR	-	8
UNDPKO	3	8
UNECE	-	-
UNESCO	2	5
UN	4	-
UNOCHA	n/a	34
WHO	4	22
<b>Regional Development Banks</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>63</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
African Development Bank	151	7
Asian Development Bank	13	29
Inter-American Development Bank	-	-
<b>Other multilaterals</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>160</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,539</b>	<b>838</b>

**Figure D.21. 2009 multilateral and non-core multilateral ODA**  
(Gross disbursements in 2009 USD million)



**Table D.43. 2009 non-core multilateral ODA by region, sector and fragility status** (In 2009 USD million)

	Sweden	
Bilateral, unallocated / unspecified	258	31%
Country / region specific	580	69%
- of which regional allocations	73	
<b>REGIONS</b>		
South of Sahara	192	33%
North of Sahara	-	-
Africa, regional multi-country	37	6%
Middle East	35	6%
Far East Asia	36	6%
South & Central Asia	131	23%
Asia, regional multi-country	33	6%
Oceania	-	-
South America	15	3%
North & Central America	16	3%
America, regional multi-country	3	1%
Europe	82	14%
<b>SECTORS</b>		
Agriculture	10	1%
Developmental Food Aid	1	0.08%
Economic Infrastructure and Services	58	7%
Education	50	6%
Environment	43	5%
General Budget Support	18	2%
Government and Civil Society	238	28%
Health	60	7%
Humanitarian Aid	184	22%
Multi-sector	59	7%
Other Production Sectors (forestry, fishing, industry, mining, construction, trade policy, tourism)	32	4%
Other Social infrastructure	15	2%
Population Policies and Reproductive Health	25	3%
Water Supply and Sanitation	30	4%
Other (admin., promotion development awareness, refugees in donor countries)	15	2%
<b>FRAGILE / CONFLICT*</b>		
Fragile	276	54%
Other	231	46%

\* Contributions to six UN Funds and Programmes are separately identifiable in DAC members' reporting: UNDP, UNICEF, UNRWA, WFP, UNHCR and UNFPA. Other UN Funds and Programmes are aggregated under the "Other UN" category.

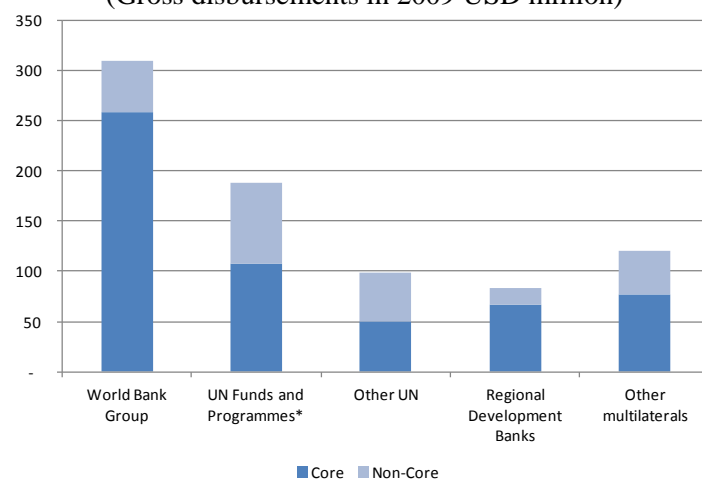
Source: OECD DAC aggregate statistics and Creditor Reporting System, 2011.

## Switzerland

**Table D.44. 2009 multilateral and non-core multilateral ODA**  
(Gross disbursements in 2009 USD million)

	Core	Non-Core
<b>World Bank Group</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>UN Funds and Programmes*</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>80</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
UNDP	50	16
WFP	2	40
UNICEF	18	5
UNFPA	13	1
UNHCR	12	13
UNRWA	13	2
<b>Other UN</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
FAO	3	4
IFAD	7	0.46
ILO	3	4
OHCHR	-	2
UNDPKO	4	2
UNECE	-	0.08
UNESCO	3	2
UN	3	-
UNOCHA	n/a	10
WHO	9	7
<b>Regional Development Banks</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>17</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
African Development Bank	54	0.48
Asian Development Bank	12	2
Inter-American Development Bank	-	-
<b>Other multilaterals</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>246</b>

**Figure D.22. 2009 multilateral and non-core multilateral ODA**  
(Gross disbursements in 2009 USD million)



**Table D.45. 2009 non-core multilateral ODA by region, sector and fragility status** (In 2009 USD million)

	Switzerland	
Bilateral, unallocated / unspecified	64	26%
Country / region specific	183	74%
- of which regional allocations	9	
<b>REGIONS</b>		
South of Sahara	57	31%
North of Sahara	5	3%
Africa, regional multi-country	7	4%
Middle East	12	7%
Far East Asia	16	9%
South & Central Asia	53	29%
Asia, regional multi-country	1	1%
Oceania	0.07	0.04%
South America	6	3%
North & Central America	4	2%
America, regional multi-country	1	0.41%
Europe	21	11%
<b>SECTORS</b>		
Agriculture	9	4%
Developmental Food Aid	-	-
Economic Infrastructure and Services	24	10%
Education	7	3%
Environment	8	3%
General Budget Support	9	4%
Government and Civil Society	55	22%
Health	7	3%
Humanitarian Aid	70	29%
Multi-sector	17	7%
Other Production Sectors (forestry, fishing, industry, mining, construction, trade policy, tourism)	14	6%
Other Social infrastructure	4	1%
Population Policies and Reproductive Health	0.14	0.06%
Water Supply and Sanitation	21	9%
Other (admin., promotion development awareness, refugees in donor countries)	1	0.47%
<b>FRAGILE / CONFLICT*</b>		
Fragile	71	41%
Other	103	59%

\* Contributions to six UN Funds and Programmes are separately identifiable in DAC members' reporting: UNDP, UNICEF, UNRWA, WFP, UNHCR and UNFPA. Other UN Funds and Programmes are aggregated under the "Other UN" category.

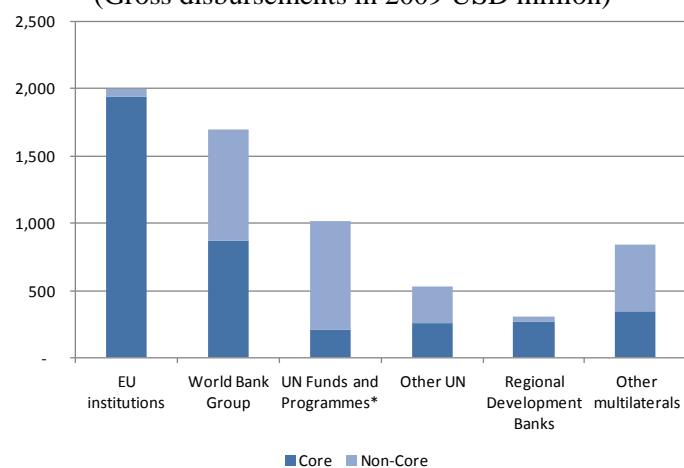
Source: OECD DAC aggregate statistics and Creditor Reporting System, 2011.

## United Kingdom

**Table D.46. 2009 multilateral and non-core multilateral ODA**  
(Gross disbursements in 2009 USD million)

	Core	Non-Core
<b>EU institutions</b>	<b>1,944</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>World Bank Group</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>826</b>
<b>UN Funds and Programmes*</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>801</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
UNDP	43	437
WFP	-	118
UNICEF	33	182
UNFPA	66	22
UNHCR	30	13
UNRWA	39	9
<b>Other UN</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>278</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
FAO	17	10
IFAD	21	3
ILO	18	4
OHCHR	-	0.05
UNDPKO	31	1
UNECE	-	-
UNESCO	13	2
UN	19	3
UNOCHA	n/a	80
WHO	42	122
<b>Regional Development Banks</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>33</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
African Development Bank	217	16
Asian Development Bank	43	6
Inter-American Development Bank	-	-
<b>Other multilaterals</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>496</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,891</b>	<b>2,491</b>

**Figure D.23. 2009 multilateral and non-core multilateral ODA**  
(Gross disbursements in 2009 USD million)



**Table D.47. 2009 non-core multilateral ODA by region, sector and fragility status** (In 2009 USD million)

	United Kingdom	
Bilateral, unallocated / unspecified	1,153	46%
Country / region specific	1,338	54%
- of which regional allocations	45	
<b>REGIONS</b>		
South of Sahara	730	55%
North of Sahara	-	-
Africa, regional multi-country	44	3%
Middle East	78	6%
Far East Asia	124	9%
South & Central Asia	336	25%
Asia, regional multi-country	1	0.10%
Oceania	-	-
South America	0.09	0.01%
North & Central America	22	2%
America, regional multi-country	-	-
Europe	3	0.25%
<b>SECTORS</b>		
Agriculture	19	1%
Developmental Food Aid	4	0.16%
Economic Infrastructure and Services	247	10%
Education	72	3%
Environment	496	20%
General Budget Support	-	-
Government and Civil Society	412	17%
Health	250	10%
Humanitarian Aid	531	21%
Multi-sector	54	2%
Other Production Sectors (forestry, fishing, industry, mining, construction, trade policy, tourism)	36	1%
Other Social infrastructure	216	9%
Population Policies and Reproductive Health	76	3%
Water Supply and Sanitation	76	3%
Other (admin., promotion development awareness, refugees in donor countries)	2	0.06%
<b>FRAGILE / CONFLICT*</b>		
Fragile	981	76%
Other	312	24%

\* Contributions to six UN Funds and Programmes are separately identifiable in DAC members' reporting: UNDP, UNICEF, UNRWA, WFP, UNHCR and UNFPA. Other UN Funds and Programmes are aggregated under the "Other UN" category.

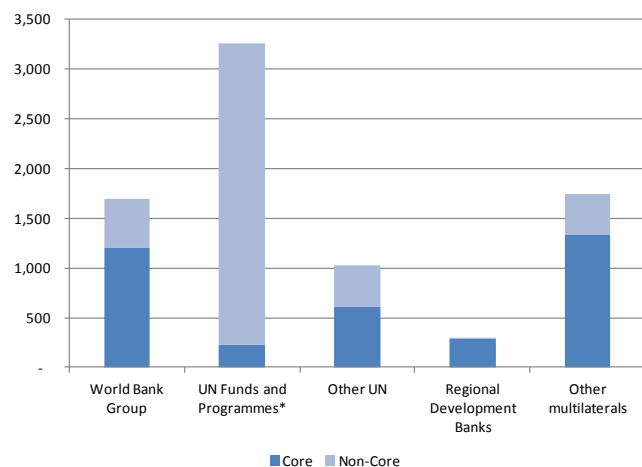
Source: OECD DAC aggregate statistics and Creditor Reporting System, 2011.

## United States

**Table D.48. 2009 multilateral and non-core multilateral ODA**  
(Gross disbursements in 2009 USD million)

	Core	Non-Core
<b>World Bank Group</b>	<b>1,209</b>	<b>490</b>
<b>UN Funds and Programmes*</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>3,031</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
UNDP	100	81
WFP	-	1,841
UNICEF	130	159
UNFPA	-	17
UNHCR	-	645
UNRWA	-	268
<b>Other UN</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>406</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
FAO	56	59
IFAD	18	-
ILO	48	49
OHCHR	8	-
UNDPKO	106	-
UNECE	-	-
UNESCO	47	1
UN	54	0.33
UNOCHA	n/a	32
WHO	81	222
<b>Regional Development Banks</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>5</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
African Development Bank	153	0.35
Asian Development Bank	105	-
Inter-American Development Bank	-	-
<b>Other multilaterals</b>	<b>1,331</b>	<b>413</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,667</b>	<b>4,345</b>

**Figure D.24. 2009 multilateral and non-core multilateral ODA**  
(Gross disbursements in 2009 USD million)



**Table D.49. 2009 non-core multilateral ODA by region, sector and fragility status** (In 2009 USD million)

	United States	
Bilateral, unallocated / unspecified	537	12%
Country / region specific	3,808	88%
- of which regional allocations	23	
<b>REGIONS</b>		
South of Sahara	1,971	52%
North of Sahara	14	0.37%
Africa, regional multi-country	-	-
Middle East	648	17%
Far East Asia	45	1%
South & Central Asia	791	21%
Asia, regional multi-country	6	0.16%
Oceania	0.33	0.01%
South America	71	2%
North & Central America	81	2%
America, regional multi-country	17	0%
Europe	163	4%
<b>SECTORS</b>		
Agriculture	75	2%
Developmental Food Aid	57	1%
Economic Infrastructure and Services	12	0.29%
Education	47	1%
Environment	31	1%
General Budget Support	-	-
Government and Civil Society	604	14%
Health	242	6%
Humanitarian Aid	3,001	69%
Multi-sector	3	0%
Other Production Sectors (forestry, fishing, industry, mining, construction, trade policy, tourism)	6	0.13%
Other Social infrastructure	88	2%
Population Policies and Reproductive Health	147	3%
Water Supply and Sanitation	7	0.16%
Other (admin., promotion development awareness, refugees in donor countries)	25	0.58%
<b>FRAGILE / CONFLICT*</b>		
Fragile	2,965	78%
Other	820	22%

\* Contributions to six UN Funds and Programmes are separately identifiable in DAC members' reporting: UNDP, UNICEF, UNRWA, WFP, UNHCR and UNFPA. Other UN Funds and Programmes are aggregated under the "Other UN" category.

Source: OECD DAC aggregate statistics and Creditor Reporting System, 2011.