

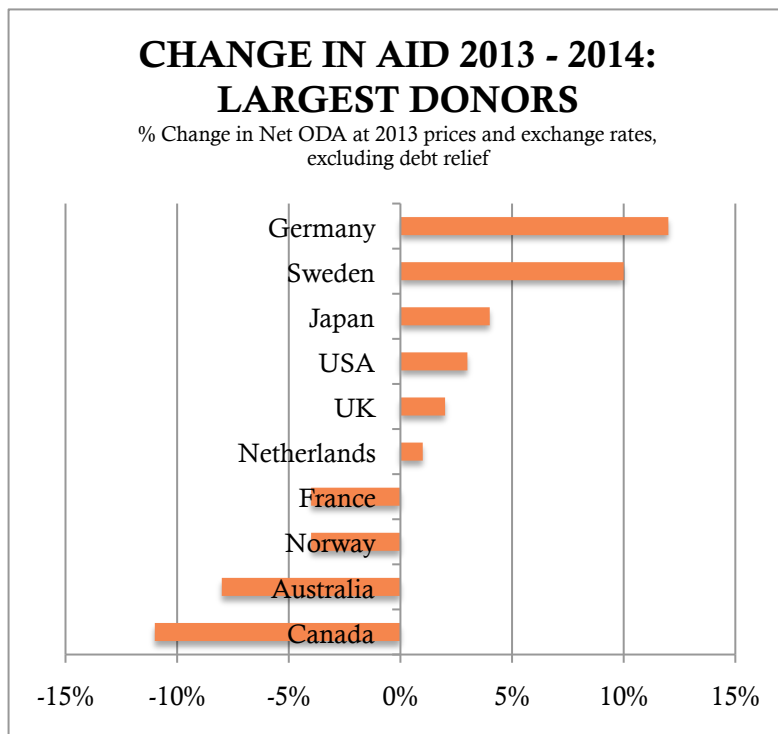
AID TRENDS

Baobab News Briefing

Global aid funding rises again

In April, the OECD has published the provisional aid data for 2014. The headline figure of total aid from all DAC countries is marginally down, but once debt relief is taken out, it has increased by 2% in real terms to reach a new high of US\$135 billion. Total aid excluding debt relief is now 8% up on 2012 levels.

Underlying the global figure, there were some big shifts in aid between countries. Amongst the top ten DAC donors, there was a 12% increase in aid (excluding debt relief) from Germany, and 10% from Sweden, offset by further reductions in aid from Canada (-11%), Australia (-8%), and France (-4%).



Most of the increase in aid in 2014 was attributable to increases in humanitarian aid, which rose by 22% to reach a new record high of US\$12.8 billion, mainly due to the continued scaling up of the response to the crisis in Syria. This now makes up 9.6% of total aid, compared to 6.9% in 2012.

While data on aid channeled through civil society in 2014 will not be released until the end of 2015, Baobab analysis indicates that this is likely to have risen by 2-3% in real terms in 2014, continuing the trend of growth in recent years.

ABOUT BAOBAB

Baobab is the online hub for sharing ideas and resources on leadership and governance in international civil society organisations. This news briefing was produced by Ken Caldwell for Baobab. We welcome your feedback and ideas on how the analysis could be improved for the future. For further information, see our website at www.baobab.org.uk or contact us at info@baobab.org.uk. Information in this briefing may be reproduced with accreditation to Baobab.

Changes in Donor Rankings

The modest recovery in Netherlands aid in 2014, and small reductions in aid from Norway and UAE after big increases in 2013, resulted in Netherlands returning to 7th place in the donor rankings. Canada, which was the 6th largest donor in 2012, dropped out of the top 10 in 2014, after cuts of 23% over two years. Amongst the top 5 donors, there have been no changes in ranking, but there is a growing divergence between UK and France. In 2009, they had the same level of aid, but in 2014, UK aid is nearly double the level of France.

RANKING OF TOP TEN DONORS 2013 AND 2014

Net ODA at current prices and exchange rates, excluding debt relief
US\$ billion

RANK	2013	2014
1	USA \$31.3	USA \$32.7
2	UK \$17.8	UK \$19.4
3	Germany \$14.1	Germany \$16.1
4	France \$10.7	France \$10.4
5	Japan \$9.4	Japan \$9.2
6	Sweden \$5.8	Sweden \$6.2
7	Norway \$5.6	Netherlands \$5.5
8	UAE \$5.4	Norway \$5.0
9	Netherlands \$5.4	UAE \$4.9
10	Canada \$5.0	Australia \$4.2

Emerging Donors

Outside the DAC countries, the UAE saw some reduction in aid after its massive growth in 2013, as exceptional aid to Egypt was scaled back, but it remains the 9th largest donor, ahead of Australia and Canada.

Turkey continued to increase its aid, and is now the 11th largest donor country. Half of its aid is in response to the humanitarian crisis in Syria.

Saudi Arabia is also a substantial donor in some years, but has not yet reported for 2014.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. This analysis is based on preliminary aid data for 2014 released by the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) in April 2014 and Baobab analysis. For further details see www.oecd.org/dac/stats/development-aid-stable-in-2014-but-flows-to-poorest-countries-still-falling.htm
2. The data covers all countries that report their aid to the DAC. This includes all the major established donors, and some emerging donors (eg UAE, Turkey, Russia), but it does not include emerging donors such as China, India, and Brazil.
3. All data in this briefing is based on net official development assistance, as defined by the OECD DAC. This includes most government funded aid, but does not include aid funded by private citizens, companies, or foundations.
4. The year on year comparisons in this briefing are based on constant 2013 prices and exchange rates, as used by OECD DAC.
5. The headline growth in aid levels of 2% used in this briefing contrasts with a 0.5% drop highlighted in the DAC press release. The difference is accounted for by debt relief, which is excluded from the numbers used in this briefing.