

## Data update to the 2018 Report of the Inter-agency Task Force on Financing for Development, following the April 9 release of 2017 ODA data<sup>1</sup>

# ODA falls slightly in real terms in 2017, with more promising outlook for LDCs

- *ODA fell slightly in 2017, due to a decline in in-donor refugee spending.*
- *The share of ODA dedicated to emergency responses (refugee spending and humanitarian aid) remains elevated compared to earlier in the decade.*
- *Net bilateral aid from DAC donors to LDCs increased.*

Net official development assistance (ODA) by members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) amounted to \$ 146.6 billion in 2017. This represents a decrease of 0.6 per cent in real terms over 2016. ODA of DAC donors also fell as a share of their gross national income (GNI), from 0.32 to 0.31 per cent on average, far short of the United Nations target of 0.7 per cent of GNI.

Net ODA rose in 11 DAC members, but fell in 18, with 5 meeting or exceeding the 0.7 per cent of GNI UN target: Denmark, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

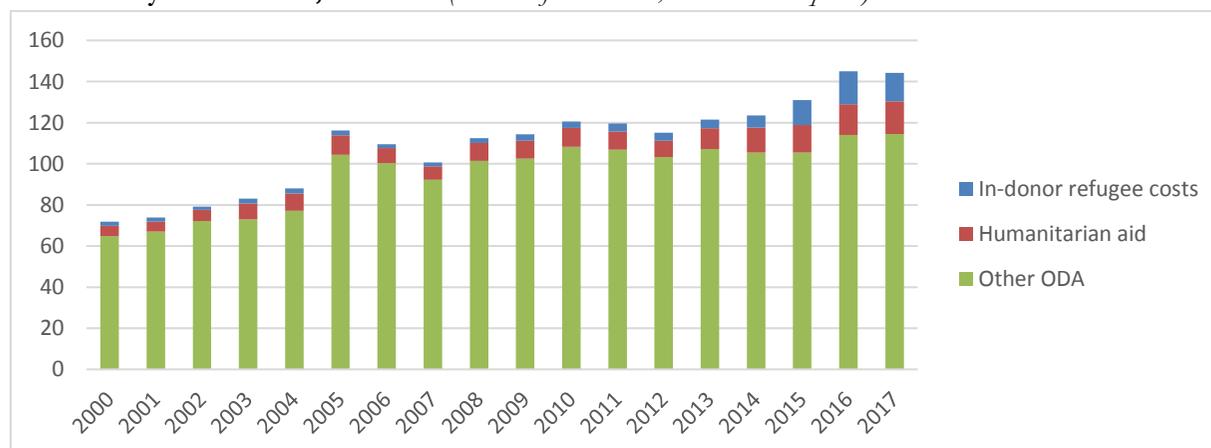
The overall fall in ODA reflects the decline in in-donor refugee costs reported as aid, which

amounted to 9.7 per cent of total ODA in 2017, down from 11 per cent in 2016. In-donor refugee costs can be reported as aid during the first 12 months of stay, and the fall reflects the receding of the refugee crisis from its peak in 2015 and 2016. Humanitarian aid on the other hand continued to rise, by 6.1 per cent compared to 2016, to \$15.5 billion.

In total, the share of ODA dedicated to responses to short-term emergency situations – refugee costs and humanitarian aid – has risen from an average of 16 per cent of bilateral aid between 2010 and 2014 to an average of 28 per cent between 2015 and 2017.

Preliminary estimates indicate that net bilateral ODA by DAC members to LDCs has increased by 4 per cent in real terms in 2017, to \$26 billion. Bilateral aid to African countries also increased, to around \$29 billion, an increase of around 3 per cent. However, the medium-term trend of aid to vulnerable countries remains one of stagnation – in real terms 2017 aid flows to LDCs fall short of levels reached in 2010 and 2011.

Net ODA by DAC donors, 2000-2017 (Billions of US dollars, 2016 constant prices)



<sup>1</sup> See: OECD (2018): Development aid stable in 2017 with more sent to poorest countries, available from: <http://www.oecd.org/newsroom/development-aid-stable-in-2017-with-more-sent-to-poorest-countries.htm>